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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY (LEGISLATURE) OF PAKISTAN DEBATES

Monday, the 28th September, 1953

OFFICIAL REPORT

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY (LEGISLATURE)

Monday, the 28th September, 1953

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

PROCEDURE FOR ASKING QUESTIONS

Mr. President: Questions. Mr. Jaffer.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Sir, with your permission, may I ask the first five Questions, because I have not given any notice?

Mr. President: That requires no permission; that is the order in which the Questions stand.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: I want to notify that today and tomorrow I would be asking the first five Questions.

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: Sir, it was decided last time that Honourable Members who put more than five Questions should give notice of those Questions.

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan: Not in case they ask the first five Questions.

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: But that was the convention of Mr. Nur Ahmed. My friend, Mr. Jaffer said that he had no intention of following that convention and that he would like to give a specific notice, specifying the Questions which he wanted to put. Now he has kept us in suspense all the time; the Secretaries and P. As. have been running about and they have not been able to get any notice. I think we should have a proper, a clear ruling from the Chair on this point, so that the Ministers and their officers are not kept in unnecessary suspense all the time. Let it be the convention that only the first five Questions will be asked, so that we may know where we stand.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: If I did not give any notice....

Mr. President: Order, order! I would invite the attention of the Honourable Members to a Circular which goes into the hands of every Member of the Assembly every Session. Therefore, if an Honourable Member does not know anything about that Circular it is not the fault of anybody else. The relevant portion of the Circular is this:—

"2(d) If an Honourable Member having more than five Questions standing in his name desires to ask out of his quota of five Questions any Question not included in the first five, he may do so provided he gives one clear day's prior notice thereof to the Honourable Minister or Ministers concerned and to the Secretariat of the Constituent Assembly. In such cases the remaining Starred Questions standing in the name of such Honourable Members will be treated as Unstarred Questions."

There is that clear Circular but I shall avail myself of this opportunity to clarify another point. The other day, Mr. Jaffer raised the question that this Circular was later on changed by a ruling of the Chair to the effect that instead of notice being given to the Honourable Minister concerned, it could suffice if the notice was given to the Secretary of the Assembly, whose duty it would be to transmit the notice to the Ministers concerned. As Mr. Jaffer made that statement, I thought that he must be right and I was inclined to believe that that was the position and that

[Mr. President]

probably there was some fault on the part of the Office. But later on I inquired into the matter and found that actually there was no declaration from me to that effect, nor was there any ruling of the kind. Therefore, the original position still stands, that the questioner himself has to give notice not only to the Honourable Minister concerned but also to the Assembly Office in case he wants to ask Questions out of turn. If there is no such notice it is to be understood that the Questions are intended to be asked according to the order in which they appear on the Order paper.

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: I am very grateful, Sir. The position has been now made very clear.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: On a point of information: is it the intention that one notice be sent to the Secretary of the Minister concerned or is it expected that a notice be given to the Notice Office to circulate?

Mr. President: So far as Honourable Ministers are concerned, the questioner himself will find out the best way in which he can give notice to them, that is not my concern. He has to give notice to the Honourable Minister concerned. I may, however, make the suggestion that if the notice is submitted to the Government Whip, I think in that case the notice may be easily transmitted in time to the Honourable Minister concerned. But that is only a suggestion. I am not concerned with it.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: That is the proposal that I was going to make: that the notice should be given to the Chief Whip and he should circulate it to the Minister concerned.

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: On this point I may say that it should be the duty—in view of the ruling by the Chair, which is very clear ruling—it should be the duty of the Honourable Member to convey the notice to the Minister concerned unless the rules and circulars are amended—and it is not difficult for any Honourable Member, much less for the Honourable Member concerned to give notice to us—because we are always receiving notices from him in season and out of season.

The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi: There is one point which I would like to make in this connection. Supposing there is a Member who asks Questions out of turn, that is to say not in the order in which they have been put down. His first five questions may be addressed to one Minister. He does not put those first five Questions and the result will be in this case that the Minister or Ministers whose Questions appear among the first five will study them and also the Minister who has received notice. Therefore, Sir, a Member, who is not asking Questions in the order laid down in the Order paper, should also notify the Ministers whose Questions appear among the first five.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: No, Sir. This question was decided last time and Mr. President gave a ruling at the time.

Mr. President: I think what Dr. Qureshi says comes to the same thing.

The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi: No, Sir. It does not. There may be first five Questions in the name of one Minister. Those Questions are not being asked but I received no notice. Now I think that my Questions are to be asked and I have to prepare....

Mr. President: No. It will not be possible for a Member to give notice to other Ministers also that he is not going to ask certain Questions on the Order paper. However, I think we should not waste more time over this matter. Mr. Jaffer.

CIGARETTE RACKET

265. *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 30th June, 1953 under the caption "Cigarette racket";

(b) whether Government are aware that rates of every brand of cigarettes have shot up, Capstan being sold in Karachi for ten annas a packet against the price of annas 0-8-6 fixed per packet;

(c) whether Government are also aware that cigarettes are not available with authorised dealers; and

(d) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to take suitable steps against the factories and their agents or distributors in order to ease the supply position of cigarettes in the Federal Capital and ensure their availability at fair rates; if so, when, if not, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Yes.

(b) No. Prior to the control on prices of cigarettes on 18th July, reports were received about high prices and even the news-letter referred to relates to the period prior to the announcement of the controlled prices. If there is any complaint against a particular dealer it can be enquired into on supply of details.

(c) No such complaint has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(d) Prices of cigarettes of popular brands have been fixed, and approved dealers throughout Pakistan including the Federal Capital of Karachi have been notified. The position has since much improved and cigarettes are available to the consumers at controlled rates through normal channels. I mean the cigarettes the prices of which have been controlled: the popular brands, not the extraordinary brands.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Is the production of cigarettes in Pakistan sufficient to meet the requirements of home consumption?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: Sir, I require notice of a question like this. I cannot carry the figures in my head!

REQUISITIONING OF HOUSES

266. *Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that houses allotted to private parties have been requisitioned by Government for allotting the same to Government employees;

(b) the number of private buildings requisitioned by Government since 1947 up-to-date, giving figures separately for each year, and the purpose for which they have been requisitioned, *i.e.*, for residential purposes or office purposes; and

(c) when Government propose to de-requisition these private houses; if not, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of properties requisitioned since 1947 is given below :—

Years	No. of Properties requisitioned for Residential purposes	No. of Properties requisitioned for Office purposes	Total No.
1947	293	6	299
1948	44	1	45
1949	139	8	147
1950	88	2	90
1951	75	...	75
1952	147	...	147
1953	67	...	67
	653	17	870

(c) It is not practicable to de-requisition private houses at present as the housing situation is still very acute and a large number of Central Government Servants is yet unaccommodated.

Shri Dhirendra Nath Datta: Is it confined to the city of Karachi alone ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: Yes. The reply to this question is only for Karachi.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Is it not a fact that advances were made to officials of the Central Government for construction of houses ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Have these officials shifted to their houses ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: Those who have completed their houses have shifted.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Is there any truth in the Press propaganda that various officials who had been advanced such loans were still occupying Government houses and they had let out their own houses built from loans advanced by Government on advance rent basis ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: No, Sir. That is not a fact. It was long time ago when the Press statement came out. At that time Government was taking necessary action and by now most of the officers who had completed their houses had shifted to their own residences.

PIR ILLAHI BAKSH COLONY NO. 2

267. *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 14th July, 1953 under the caption "P. I. B. Colony 2" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the residents of the Pir Illahi Baksh Colony No. 2 in Karachi have drawn the attention of the authorities concerned several times to the deplorable conditions prevailing in the colony, but that nothing has been done so far ;

(c) whether Government are aware that the quarters of the colony are in a very poor state and that no care has been taken to develop the roads or clean the lanes ;

(d) whether Government are aware that there is no drainage system and that dirty water collects in pools ; and

(e) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the deplorable conditions prevailing in the colony ; if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Several representations were received from the residents but it is not correct to say that no action has been taken by the authorities concerned in this matter. The area suffers due to gross mismanagement of the affairs of the Society which has now been taken over by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Karachi, and since then necessary action is being taken to improve the matters as far as possible.

(c) & (d) Yes.

(e) The responsibility for the development of the area under the rules and according to the terms and conditions on which land was given to the Society, is primarily that of the Society. The schemes for development will be taken in hand as soon as the finance of the Society permits of this. In the meantime, the Karachi Municipal Corporation is looking after the external sanitation and supply of water as a temporary measure.

UNSAFE RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN SIND

268. *Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to a front page news-item published in the *Trade Chronicle*, dated the 25th April, 1953 regarding unsafe railway travelling in the interior parts of Sind ?

(b) Is it a fact that the district of Tando Adam with eleven ginning factories is the most unsafe area ?

(c) If the replies to the above be in the affirmative, what measures have been adopted by Government for the safety of life and money of the passengers who travel in the above mentioned areas ? If no measures have been adopted, why ?

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan : (a) Yes.

(b) Government are not aware of it.

(c) On receipt of the complaint, a reference was made to the Government of Sind on which rests the responsibility for maintaining law and order.

PRODUCTION OF OILS

269. *Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Pakistan is not self-sufficient in edible oils and oils for soap manufacture and perfumery ?

(b) What efforts have been made by the Government of Pakistan for production of necessary edible and other oils, with a view to making Pakistan self-sufficient in these articles ?

(c) Has any agricultural research been carried out with a view to growing cocoanut in coastal places in West Pakistan ?

(d) If so, with what results ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Yes, particularly in oils required for industrial purposes.

(b) The production of oil seeds has been progressing satisfactorily under the force of economic factors and Government have not deemed it necessary to make any special efforts in this direction.

(c) Not yet.

(d) The Food and Agriculture Council, Pakistan have been asking Provincial Governments to submit schemes for agricultural research of the type referred to by the Honourable Member but have not so far received any such scheme.

WHEAT SITUATION

†270. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state if it is a fact that a three-man United States survey team visited Pakistan some time in the month of May, 1953 to make an on-the-spot survey of the wheat situation in Pakistan ?

(b) What was the report of the team ?

(c) What are the recommendations of the team to overcome the shortage of wheat in Pakistan ?

(d) Have the recommendations made by the team been implemented ? If so, with what results ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Yes. A Mission visited Pakistan in May 1953 to make an estimate of Pakistan's need for food assistance from the United States.

(b) The Mission's report was made to the United States Government and not to the Government of Pakistan. Evidently they recommended that food assistance be extended to Pakistan at the earliest possible time.

(c) As stated in reply to part (a) of the question, the object of the Mission was to make an assessment of Pakistan's requirements of food and not to suggest to the Government of Pakistan ways and means to overcome the shortage of wheat.

(d) The Mission's recommendation to their own Government for the grant of wheat is obviously being implemented by that Government. Wheat is being received in Pakistan.

SHUTTLE BETWEEN LANDHI-MALIR AND KARACHI

†271. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state if it is a fact that no shuttle trains are being run by Government from Landhi-Malir to Karachi in the early hours of the morning for persons who have to come to Karachi every day ?

(b) Is it a fact that buses plying on that route have generally no fixed timings for departure for Karachi ?

(c) Is it a fact that the working hours of Government offices are from 7-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. ?

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(d) If the replies to the above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to run shuttle trains from Landhi-Malir to Karachi before 6-30 A.M. and after 2 P.M. from Karachi to Landhi ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan : (a) There is a passenger train which leaves Landhi at 3-19 hours and the suburban train leaves at 6-45.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. They have been changed from 16th September, 1953.

(d) Does not arise in view of answers to (a) and (c).

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ADMINISTRATION FERTILIZERS

†272. ***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 Government of Pakistan have launched an extensive programme as part of the "Grow More Food Campaign" to enable the agriculturists to make the best use of Technical Co-operation Administration fertilizers ?

(b) Is it a fact that the United States technicians of the Technical Co-operation Administration are helping to assemble and publicise the facts about the use of fertilizers ?

(c) Have the Government of Pakistan received 75,000 long tons of fertilizers, ammonium sulphate and ammonium phosphate from the United States of America ?

(d) What is the increase in production of rice and paddy due to the use of these fertilizers during 1953 ?

(e) What is the total expenditure which will be met by the Pakistan Government ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan : (a) Yes, educational programme to popularize the use of fertilizer was launched by the provincial State Governments during the Kharif season 1953.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) It is estimated that about 45 to 50,000 tons Ammonium Sulphate has been actually used on the rice crop. The resultant increase is expected to be about 1.20,000 tons paddy or 80,000 tons rice. Exact figures will, however, be available only after the standing crop is harvested.

(e) About 60 lakhs of rupees.

PRICES AND DISTRIBUTION OF COMMODITIES

†273. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state if it is a fact that Government have enforced control over prices and distribution of certain commodities ?

(b) If so, what are those commodities ?

(c) Was the trade taken into confidence before the enforcement of control over prices and distribution of commodities ?

(d) If not, why not ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan : (a) Yes.

(b) The following commodities have so for been brought under price and distribution control by the Central Government :—

(1) Foodstuffs ;

(2) cotton yarn ;

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(3) coal ;

(4) iron & steel ;

(5) paper including newsprint ;

(6) mechanically propelled vehicles, their spare parts and types and tubes for the same ;

(7) drugs and medicines, including those administered by injections ;

(8) electrical and radio goods and appliances, including wires & cables ;

(9) medical and surgical instruments and appliances ;

(10) glass and glass-wares including scientific and laboratory equipment ;

(11) artificial silk yarn ;

(12) cycles, their spare parts and tyres and tubes for the same ;

(13) matches ;

(14) timber

(15) sanitary and water supply fittings ;

(16) infant and patient foods and allied articles ;

(17) cigarettes ;

(18) chemicals including gases ;

(c) Yes, trade and industry have been consulted as and when necessary.

(d) Does not arise.

ICE PRICE

†274. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to a news-letter published in *Dawn*, dated the 21st May, 1953, entitled "Ice price"?

(b) Is it a fact that the Ice Factories Association had enhanced the rate of ice block from Rs. 3|3|- to Rs. 6|6- ?

(c) Is it a fact that the hundred per cent. increase in the rate had affected the retail prices ?

(d) What steps have been taken by Government to control the price of ice block ? If so, with what result ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Yes.

(b) No. The ex-factory price of ice was not enhanced from Rs. 3|3|- to Rs. 6|6|- per block of ice in May 1953 as stated in the letter referred to in part (a) of the question. The price was Rs. 6|6|-in 1952 season also. It was raised from Rs. 3|15|- to Rs. 6|6|- in 1952 season.

(c) Obviously.

(d) The price of ice was controlled under Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act in 1949, 1950 and 1951 at Rs. 3|15|- per block ex-factory. In a criminal case the Sind Chief Court held that ice was not an essential commodity within the meaning of the Act and its price cannot, therefore, be controlled under the Act. The price of ice could not, therefore, be controlled after this decision. The District Magistrate, Karachi, however, prevailed upon the factory owners not to enhance the

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

price of ice in 1953 and sell it at the same price as was prevailing in 1953. Under the Karachi Essential Articles (Price Control and Anti-hoarding) Ordinance, 1953, published in the *Extraordinary Gazette of Pakistan* dated the 16th July, 1953 the price of ice can now be controlled by the Chief Commissioner.

GRIEVANCES OF TRAMWAY WORKERS

†275. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state if it is a fact that tramway workers in Karachi called off the strike on the 1st May, 1953 ?

(b) What were the main grievances of the tramway workers against the management of the company ?

(c) Have any efforts been made by Government for conciliation between the management and the strikers ?

(d) If so, what ?

(e) How many strikers were arrested ?

(f) How many strikers were sentenced ?

(g) Have the grievances of the tramway workers been met by the management ? If so, to what extent ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) No.

(b) (i) Re-instatement of retrenched workers and stoppage of further retrenchment ;

(ii) payment of bonus and grant of increments ; and

(iii) re-constitution of the Works Committee.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Central Conciliation Machinery made every possible effort to bring about a settlement.

(e) & (f) Certain strikers who blocked trams on 28-4-53 were taken into custody by the Police and were released the very day.

(g) The Tribunal has given an interim finding on the question of wages. The failure of the employer to implement this award has led to prosecution under the Industrial Disputes Act and the case is now pending. The rest of the grievances of the workers have yet to be considered by the Tribunal.

BEGGARY

†276. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that mendicancy in the federal capital has been banned ;

(b) whether Government are aware that a number of beggars and vagrants are still seen roaming about in the federal area ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to enforce the provisions of that law strictly in the federal capital, if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani: (a) Yes.

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(b) & (c) It is not possible to eliminate beggars altogether through Police action. All possible efforts are being made by the Police to enforce the law strictly.

PATENT MEDICINES

†277. ***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 12th July, 1953, under the caption "Whom to flog";

(b) whether it is a fact that Government servants and their families are entitled to free medical treatment in a Government hospital and dispensary;

(c) whether patent medicines are prescribed to Government servants and their families; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is a fact that secret Government instructions have been issued to medical officers that they should not prescribe patent medicines to Government servants and their families even though they are considered absolutely necessary for recovery from illness; if so, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) Yes.

(b) & (c) Yes, to the extent permitted by the Medical Attendance Rules.

(d) Government of Pakistan have issued no such instructions. On the contrary they have instructed their Medical Officers to do nothing which has the effect of taking away their concession of patent and proprietory medicines at Government expense. They have, however, been told to prescribe patent medicines only when the medicines stocked in a hospital or dispensary where the patient is treated, cannot provide the necessary treatment.

RAILWAY REFUGEE COLONY

†278. ***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 the *Times of Karachi*, dated the 17th June, 1953, under the caption "Water Scarcity in Railway Refugee Colony";

(b) whether it is a fact that water-pipes in the Railway Colony have been removed; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any alternative arrangements have been made or are being made for the supply of water in the locality; if no arrangements have been made, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. The Chief Commissioner, Karachi, reports that the refugees in question used to draw water from the taps installed by the Railway authorities for their employees. Some new flats were constructed by the Railway authorities for their staff, and to give more pressure to the pipes in those flats it is reported that they disconnected six taps.

(c) The Karachi Municipal Corporation was, however, moved and have agreed to supply one more water van daily to the refugees residing in the Railway Colony.

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS

†279. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of foodgrains widely differ in various parts of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Foodgrains and Kirana Merchants' Associations submitted a memorandum to the Ministry in July, 1953, stating that the prices of pulses in Karachi and Sind were 80 per cent. higher than those in the Punjab;

(c) whether it is a fact that this vast disparity in the prices is due to the restrictions on the movement of foodgrains coupled with price controls; and

(d) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check this disparity; if no steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Prices differ to some extent in various parts of the country.

(b) No such memorandum appears to have been received in Food Ministry. Prices of pulses in Karachi and Sind in July, 1953, were not 80% higher than those in the Punjab.

(c) In view of the reply to part (a) the question does not arise. Restrictions on the movement of or price control on foodgrains cannot have much effect on prices of pulses.

(d) In view of the answers to parts (b) & (c) this question does not arise

ARMED DACOITY

†280. ***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 17th June, 1953, under the caption "8 armed dacoits raid hut, stab two and shoot at one"; and

(b) if so, whether the Police has investigated into the matter, if so, their findings, and the steps taken to check such armed dacoities in future?

The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani: (a) Yes.

(b) The incident was the outcome of a family fued and the offence committed was a technical dacoity. Five persons were arrested. Three of them were released for want of evidence and 2 have been sent up for trial. Efforts to trace the remaining accused are in progress.

In order to avoid the perpetration of such crimes regular patrolling is being done in the city and intelligence collected, and the worst type of desperadoes are being dealt with under the Control of Disorderly Persons Act.

TICKETLESS TRAVELLING

281. *Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to prevent and check ticketless travelling on Pakistan Railways up-to-date; and

(b) the result of the same?

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :(a) 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 super-checks on the working of the Divisional ticket checking staff ;

(iii) appointment of Special Magistrates by the Provincial Government 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 of 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.

(b) Ticketless travelling is kept under check and is on the decrease.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : Is the Honourable Minister for Communications aware that recently an All-Pakistan Ticketless Travellers' Association was formed in Karachi ? Has it been given recognition by Government ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik : Under the head of Mr. Jaffer.

GROUND WATER RESOURCES

282. *Mr. Nur Ahmed : Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether any nation-wide survey of the ground water resources of Pakistan has been made in Pakistan ;

(b) whether any foreign aid has been obtained for this purpose ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan : (a) A survey of ground water resources is being carried out in the Punjab, Baluchistan and Baluchistan States Union. A similar survey will shortly be started in Bahawalpur.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

CONSUMPTION OF MILK

283. *Mr. Nur Ahmed : Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the *per capita* daily consumption of milk in Karachi and all the Provinces of Pakistan in 1952 and in the first half of 1953 ;

(b) whether there was any increase in the milk consumption *per capita* in both wings in 1952, as compared with that in 1948 ; and

(c) if so, its extent ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan : (a) & (b) The figures are not available as the cattle census, on the basis of which the requisite information could be supplied, has not been conducted since 1945.

(c) Does not arise.

I may add for the information of the Honourable Member that Government have had under consideration a proposal to conduct agriculture-cum-livestock census in Pakistan involving an expenditure of Rs. 25 to 30 lakhs. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry being provincial subjects, the matter was referred to Provincial and State Governments asking them whether they would bear the cost of census operations within their own territories. While all of them accepted the need for such a census, most of the units were not prepared to accept the financial liability involved in the undertaking in view of the present financial stringency. It has ultimately been decided that the proposal be postponed until normal conditions are restored. With a view, however, to prepare the ground work for the proposed census, the services of a German expert,—I think Dr. Ranterberg with extensive knowledge and experience of agricultural census work, were obtained through the F. A. O. Dr. Ranterberg has since completed his assignment and has recently submitted his report. His recommendations regarding the size of the census organisation to be set up at the Centre and in the units, as well as the nature and extent of the information to be collected, are under examination.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Is it not a fact that the citizens of Karachi are getting every day impure milk and if so, what steps are being taken to provide them with healthy, pure and pasteurized milk ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: Sir, the question was about the consumption of milk. It does not relate to purity or impurity of milk. For that I want notice.

Mr. President: I fully agree with you. That question does not arise.

NUTRITION RESEARCH LABORATORIES

284. *Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Nutrition Research Laboratories have been set up by any of the Pakistan Universities or by Government ;

(b) if so, the names of the universities which have started Nutrition Research Laboratories ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the financial position the establishment by the Government of a Nutrition Research Laboratory has been deferred for the present.

Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan: I want to know whether the attention of the Honourable Minister has been drawn to the fact that medical practitioners of Karachi charge prohibitive fees for their treatment.

The **Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** That will come up in the next question. You are a little early.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' RULES

285. *Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any comprehensive rules for the conduct of medical practitioners practising in Karachi especially in regard to their fees ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) & (b) Provincial Medical Councils have powers under the Provincial Medical Council Acts to take disciplinary action against conduct of medical practitioners registered with them. They have framed regulations which cover this aspect. These regulations do not, however, cover the fees to be charged by doctors. I do not think it is possible for any Government to enforce any orders that they may issue prescribing minimum of fees. Government has, however, laid down rates of fees which their medical officers may charge from Government servants where they are not entitled to their services free of cost under the rules. Government is also considering the question of prescribing fees which medical officers under Government should charge from members of the general public.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Is the Honourable Minister aware of the fact that medical practitioners in Karachi charge Rs. 16/- as consultation fee from patients who visit them and Rs. 32/- from those patients who call them at their houses ? If so, what steps are being taken to control these high fees ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: I am not aware of that. They may be charging those fees from rich persons like Mr. Jaffer.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: No. Also from poor people. Perhaps the Honourable Minister is not aware of it.

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: Might be.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Is the Honourable Minister aware that many of these doctors do not even give receipts and expect the payment of their bills not by cheques but in cash ? What steps are being taken by Government ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: A Bill is under preparation.

Mr. Bhabesh Chandra Nandy: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether he contemplates regulating the fees charged by doctors, particularly those doctors who go to foreign countries for training at public expense ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: That question does not arise now, Sir.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Arising from reply to parts (a) and (b) will the Honourable Minister be pleased to tell us in how many cases disciplinary action has been taken by the Provincial Medical Council since the creation of that body ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: For what ?

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: For irregularities and allied things.

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: I have already mentioned that the question of charging of fees does not come within that category of the Medical Council's Act which regulates the conduct of medical practitioners.

THORACIC SURGERY AND HEART DISEASE

†286. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Pakistani doctors have been given training in thoracic surgery ;

(b) if so, their number ; and

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(c) the existing facilities provided for treatment of heart diseases in Karachi hospitals ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik : (a) & (b) Yes. Two Pakistani doctors have been given training in Thoracic Surgery in the United Kingdom.

(c) Facilities for the hospitalization of heart cases, their investigation by special instruments, such as electro-cardiograph and Shygmomanometer, and their treatment with modern drugs, together with nursing facilities and suitable diet, are available in the hospitals attached to the Dow Medical College, Karachi.

ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

†287. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) the measures adopted up-to-date to make researches on atomic energy in Pakistan with a view to its application to industries and defences ; and

(b) the result of the same ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan : (a) A high Tension Laboratory for researches in Nuclear Physics has been set up.

(b) Some preliminary tests have been carried out.

SAFETY OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

†288. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of accidents in industrial undertakings in Pakistan in 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952 ;

(b) the causes of such accidents ;

(c) the steps taken to provide safety to industrial workers from accidents ; and

(d) the total loss of working days due to accidents during the same period ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M Malik : (a) The total number of accidents in industrial undertakings in Pakistan in 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952, were 1,854, 3,126, 3,862 and 3,468 respectively (excluding Karachi Federal Capital area for the years 1951 and 1952).

(b) A statement showing classifications of accidents by causes year-wise is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Frequent and regular inspections of factories to ensure that safety measures are being properly enforced.

(d) Data not maintained.

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

STATEMENT

SHOWING

Classification of Accidents by cause yearwise from 1949 to 1952

Cause	1949	1950	1951	1952
1. Machinery				
(a) Prime movers	12	2	7	5
(b) Transmission machinery ...	17	44	55	45
(c) Lifting machinery	30	14	40	18
(d) Working machinery	380	524	645	453
2. Transport—				
(a) Rolling stock on line	59	35	65	32
(b) Rolling stock not on line ...	29	39	24	...
3. Persons falling	122	127	170	171
4. Falling objects	362	681	916	691
5. Hand tools	243	297	366	493
6. Electricity	22	20	16	25
7. Poisons, corrosive substances and occupation diseases.	6	5	13	6
8. Explosions and fire	55	48	14	80
9. Miscellaneous	**517**	**1,290**	**1,531**	**1,459**
Total ...	1,854	3,126	3,862	3,468

ACREAGE UNDER FOOD CROPS

†289. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated *per capita* acreage of land under cultivation of food crops in 1952 in East and West Pakistan, separately ;

(b) any increase or decrease in the *per capita* acreage in 1952 as compared with that in 1948 ;

(c) the causes of increase or decrease ; and

(d) the total number of projects for agricultural development sanctioned and approved by the Central Government since 1948, up-to-date, for both the wings, separately, with their total cost ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) The estimated *per capita* area of land under cultivation of food crops in 1952-53 in East and West Pakistan was 0.48 acres and 0.47 acres respectively.

(b) In East Pakistan, there has been no significant increase or decrease in *per capita* area under food crops in 1952-53 as compared to 1948-49. In West Pakistan the per capita area under food crops decreased from 0.54 acres in 1948-49 to 0.47 acres in 1952-53.

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(c) The decrease in *per capita* area under food crops in West Pakistan in 1952-53 as compared to 1948-49 is due to reduction of acreage under food crops and increase in population.

(d) A statement showing the particulars of agricultural development schemes approved by the Central Government since 1948 uptodate , province-wise with their total cost, is placed on the Table.

STATEMENT

SHOWING

The Particulars of Agricultural Development Schemes Approved by the Government of Pakistan since 1948 up-to-date

CATEGORY I.—Central Schemes

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Total cost
		Rs.
1.	Control of black-headed cricket	1.05
2.	Control of Codling Moth and other pests	0.41
3.	Subsidized distribution of fertilizers in Pakistan	37.50
4.	Setting up of Cold Storage Plants for storing seed potatoes	42.30
5.	Wool Grading Schemes	6.38
6.	Village Agricultural Industrial Development Programme	401.66
7.	Organization of Scientific Forestry	0.02
8.	Survey of Medicinal Herbs and Plants	2.64
9.	Construction of a Modern Fish Harbour at Karachi	74.00
10.	Anti-Waterlogging Pilot Projects in the Punjab, Sind and Khairpur ...	124.00

CATEGORY II.—Provincial Schemes for which grants have been sanctioned from the Central Revenues.

(In lakhs).

Serial No.	Name of Schemes	Total cost	Amount of grant sanctioned from the Central Revenues.
		Rs.	Rs.
	EAST BENGAL		
1.	Drainage of low areas in Khulna District ...	11.41	3,93,150
2.	Drainage of low areas in Jessore District ...	2.06	74,000
3.	Silt clearance of Narode river and Kamardiar Jola and Re-excavating a channel from Nak-kati and Sunti bils to river Fakirni in Rajshahi district.	4.49	2,08,670
4.	Re-excavation of Katwajuri and Baliajuri Khals and re-excavation of Bejoypur khal in Tippera District.	1.49	78,000
5.	Closing of newly formed dhallas & Khals from the Kushisra river in Sylhet District.	.88	38,450

(In lakhs).

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Total cost	Amount of grant sanctioned from the Central Revenues	
		Rs.	Rs.	
	EAST BENGAL—*contd.*			
6.	Reclamation, Drainage of Mullick Pur, Ram Pur, Nur Muhammad Pur and other adjoining bils into river Jummna in Dinajpur District.	.94	34,480	
7.	Re-excavation of Khal for draining Putimari bil in Khulna district.	.77	32,900	
8.	Re-excavation of Mogra Paikhura Khal in Mymensingh district.	.68	29,500	
9.	Improvement of Naleya river in Rangpur District...	5.97	2,06,000	
10.	Supply of manures at subsidi	170.65	10,00,000	
11.	Power Pump Irrigation	85.63	6,00,000	
12.	Mechanised cultivation	174.30	10,00,000	
13.	Reclamation of derelict water areas for increasing the supply of fish in East Bengal.	3.19	39,114	
14.	Re-excavation of Kalapani Thal & two drainage cuts Tiliani & Tenachira bils in Rangpur district.	7.94	2,26,100	
15.	Construction of a Regulator at the junction of old and new courses of Tulsiganga river and canalising new Tulsiganga.	1.39	25,000	
16.	Encouragement of cultivation of fodder crops ...	7.94	25,000	
17.	Establishment of agricultural Stores	7.05	3,52,500	
18.	Improvement of Poultry Extension work ...	3.43	22,562	Also approved for loan.
19.	Organisation of Horticultural Section	1.85	92,500	
20.	Soil Survey in East Bengal	1.35	55,000	
21.	Establishment of permanent Departmental Fish seed farms.	6.90	26,000	
22.	Re-excavation of Chitra river in Faridpur district.	2.63	25,000	
23.	Development and Disease Control in the Hoars of Sylhet and Mymensingh.	2.13	41,040	
24.	Re-excavation of a khal for the improvement of drainage of Chakol Tangogari and Lakshmipara bils in Rajshahi District.	2.09	60,000	
25.	Purchase of equipment and machinery for the Eastern Pakistan Veterinary College-Phase I.	3.38	1,66,500	
26.	Expansion and Re-organisation of the Eastern Pakistan Veterinary College, Mymensingh.	62.37	21,54,000	Also approved for loan.
27.	Establishment of Fish Landing Jetty and Fish Shed at Khulna ghat.	0.86	27,180	

(In lakhs).

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Total cost	Amount of Grant sanctioned from the Central Revenue	
	EAST BENGAL—*concld.*	Rs.	Rs.	
28.	Reclamation of land for bore cultivation on both sides of Sylhet Trunk Road in Sylhet District.	1.46	25,000	
29.	Reclamation of land for bore cultivation under P.S. Kanaighat, Sylhet District.	1.15	25,000	
30.	Reclamation and Colonisation of waste land areas lying on the northern extremity of Chengry Valley in the District of Chittagong Hill Tracts.	9.02	58,650	
31.	Re-excavation of Goshaipur Danra in Rajshahi District.	.57	24,200	
32.	Reclamation and improvement of land in Mukhtarpur and Bania Hear in Sylhet District.	2.27	15,000	
33.	Re-excavation of a drainage channel from bill Patharghata to the Boral River in Pabna District.	0.43	12,500	
34.	Re-excavation of a drainage channel from Digdari and Burier bil to Barberia river in Mymensingh District.	0.48	16,450	
35.	Re-excavation of canals in Bisha union, Rajshahi District.	1.03	15,000	
36.	Improvement of Chinakuri. Tarafura and Chitli bills is P.S. Durgapur. Mymensingh District.	10.12	26,000	
37.	Bhatia bil drainage scheme in Rajshahi District.	2.68	18,000	
38.	Construction of a flood Embankment from Chuadanga to Sundara in Dinajpur District.	1.04	25,750	
39.	Re-excavation of a khal from Korka bil to Dasani river in Mymensingh District.	1.69	34,500	
40.	Re-exacavation of a drainage channel from Ghugudaha and Baragram bils to river Ichawati in Pubna District.	2.57	25,000	
41.	Construction of bridge-cum-regulator over the Banatkhali Khal in Kuhshtia District.	0.48	10,000	
42.	Re-excavation of Khal from Baliagagon to Mokamkhola in Dacca District.	1.24	25,000	
43.	Establishment of Demonstration Centres in each Union on the lands of the promising cultivators in East Bengal.	19.33	72,600	Also approved for loan.
	PUNJAB			
44.	Thal Development Project	1794.24	20,00,000	Also approved for loan.
45.	Purification of Pak-American Cotton	15.00	4,50,000	
46.	Tubewell Irrigation of Forest Areas of Muzaffargarh District.	0.40	20,000	
47.	Improvement in flaying of animals	0.82	7,175	

(In lakhs).

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Total cost	Amount of Grant sanctioned from the Central Revenue	
	PUNJAB—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	
48.	Purchase of Tractors	0.42	19,000	
49.	Sinking of 100 tube-wells in the Punjab ...	20.37	10,18,500	
50.	Scheme to offset the adverse effects of floods on cattle breeding and dairying activities in he Punjab.	4.00	38,250	
51.	Reclamation of Aliwala Forest in Muzaffargarh District.	1.43	28,300	
	SIND			
52.	Shifting of King George V Institute of Agriculture and Agriculturlal Research Station from Sakrand to the vicinity of Hyderabad.	61.67	23,12,000	Also approved for loan.
53.	Subsidised distribution of Sulphate of Ammonia	7.48	2,25,250	
54.	Pumping schemes for land between Laki and Kotri on the the right bank of Indus.	4.21	1,54,500	
55.	Incidence and Control of Liverfluked and other internal parasites of domestic animals in Sind.	6.57	88,000	
56.	Distribution of Improved Seeds	42.06	43,895	
57.	Sheep Breeding Scheme	4.43	31,135	
58.	Extension Service in connection with plant pests and diseases.	6.95	1,41,550	
	N.W.F.P.			
59.	Sheep Breeding Scheme	1.76	20,653	
60.	Control of Warble fly pests and damage to hide and skins.	4.42	42,758	
61.	Establishment of Apiaries at Peshawar and Haripur	1.07	7,533	
62.	Establishment of Six District Poultry Farms ...	4.08	39,409	
63.	Irrigation Tubewell scheme in Kohat District ...	10.00	2,06,186	
64.	Drainage scheme for reclamation of water-logged and in Mardan District.	7.75	1,37,298	
65.	Research on Sugarcane in N. W. F. P.	4.68	76,416	
66.	Development of wool	4.42	96,866	
67.	Improvement in Marketing, flaying and curing of Hides and Skins.	1.53	61,061	
68.	Construction of a weir at Kurrum Garhi ...	100.00	10,00,000	
79.	Insect Pest Control	12.87	2,53,600	
70.	Establishment of a Dairy-cum-Cattle Breeding Farm.	20.43	2,16,750	

(In lakhs).

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Total cost	Amount of Grant sanctioned from the Central Revenue
	N.W.F.P.—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.
71.	Addition to existing Sugarcane Research Scheme ...	3.30	17,500
72.	Expansion of the existing Warble fly and Tick Control Scheme to bring within its scope the control of liverfluke as well.	0.11	5,650
73.	Re-afforestation of Rakh Sheikhuddin	2.20	11,000
74.	Kahir plantation for the manufacture of Katha ...	1.50	7,500
75.	Walnut plantation in Gozara Forests	0.20	2,000
76.	Subsidised distribution of Sulphate of Amonia ...	6.00	66,670
	BALUCHISTAN STATES UNION		
77.	Survey of the Economic Development possibilities of the resources of Kalat and other States in the Baluchistan State Union.	1.00	1,00,000
	KHAIRPUR STATE		
78.	Development of Agriculture in Khairpur State ...	12.50	10,200

Category III.—Provincial Schemes Approved for being Financed out of Central Development Loan Funds.

(In lakhs).

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Total cost	Expenditure approved for being met from out of Central Development Loan Funds
		Rs.	
	EAST BENGAL		
1.	Construction of Daulat Khan Bund ...	6.60	These schemes were approved by the Ministry of Industries for being financed out of Development Loan Fund to the extent of expenditure incurred by the East Bengal Government with effect from 1-4-1949.
2.	Kacha Kata Bil Irrigation Scheme ...	.40	
3.	Re-excavation of Channel from Jahanabad Tasoparatoriru Barani.	1.14	
4.	Re-excavation of Eochia and Illmil Khal ...	.64	
5.	Re-excavation of Paharia river	2.20	
6.	Re-excavation of a khal from Bamunji Bil to Bangshi river.	1.32	

S. No.	Name of Schemes	Total cost (In lakhs)	Expenditure approved for being met from out of Central Development Loan Funds
		Rs.	
	EAST BENGAL—*contd.*		
7.	Masheshgari Bil drainage scheme	.66	These schemes were approved by the Ministry of Industries for being financed out of Development Loan Fund to the extent of expenditure incurred by the East Bengal Government w.e. from 1-4-1949.
8.	Drainage of Sardargari and other adjoining bils.	.93	
9.	Re-excavation of Taltolls Khal	2.70	
10.	Re-excavation of Dakatia Khal	3.16	
11.	Re-excavation of Damodar Kjhal	1.02	
12..	Conservation of Private Forests and afforestation of waste land.	9.56	These schemes were approved by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to the extent of total expenditure involved therein.
13.	Scheme for Plant Protection	1.75	
14.	Pilot Scheme for reclamation and colonization of waste land area in P.S. Tetulia, Pachagarh Boda in Dinajpur, Distt.	7.68	
15.	Pilot Schemes for reclamation and colonization of waste land area in Jaintipur, Jaflong Block in Sylhet Distt.	22.81	
16.	Multiplication of improved jute seeds and their distribution among jute growers.	19.78	
17.	15-R-Distributory taking off at R.D. 4, D. 4, 4,18,350, Right of Main line Upper Jhelum Canal.	...	These schemes were approved by the Ministry of Industries to the extent of total expenditure involved therein.
18.	Bhambanwala Ravi Bedian Link Project ...	607.00	
19.	Balloki Sulemanki Link	570.00	
20.	Taunsa Barrage Project	15.00	
21.	Rasul Tubewell Project	440.00	
	N. W. F. P.		
22.	Lift Irrigation	12.38	These schemes were approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs for being financed out of Central Development Loan Fund to the extent o f total expenditure involved therein.
23.	Lift irrigation from Muqum Nullah ...	.62	
24.	Construction of Tubewells in Qasba Bagram	1.20	
25.	Extension of Mama-Khel Jadid Canal ...	1.00	
26.	Remodeling of Takharwat Distributory ...	.72	
27.	Rod Kohi Scheme	6.00	

CATEGORY IV.—Baluchistan Schemes.

(In lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Schemes	Total cost
		Rs.
1.	Distribution of improved varieties of seeds	17.62
2.	Mechanical Cultivation schemes	15.39
3.	Mycological Schemes	1.90
4.	Control of Insect Pest *e.g.*, Codling moth	4.96
5.	Horticulture schemes	6.94
6.	Canning and Fruit Preservation schemes	0.85
7.	Marketing Schemes	0.69
8.	Seed Multiplication Farms at Quetta, Laoralai and Sibi-Jadid	3.51
9.	Anti-Fruit Pest Scheme	4.77
10.	Improvement of Poultry Industry	2.12
11.	Training of Animal Husbandry staff in Veterinary Science	2.33
12.	Immunising sheep against enthrex	3.21
13.	Scheme for Warbly Ply and Mange Control	2.00
14.	Anambar Project	16.19
15.	Duki Water course	0.50
16.	Zargi Tangi Scheme	6.54
17.	Minor Irrigation Schemes	0.98
18.	Sub-surface weir at Drewry, Quetta	0.58
19.	Marechi Irrigation Schemes	2.11

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS

†290. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed**: Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the net production of cereals, rice, cotton and jute in Pakistan, province-wise, in 1948 and 1952;

(b) any increase or decrease in production between these two years; and

(c) the total acreage of land under cultivation in 1948 and 1952?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) & (b) A Province| State-wise statement showing the production of cereals, rice, cotton and jute in Pakistan for the agricultural years 1948-49 and 1952-53, and showing the increase or decrease in production in the year 1952-53 as compared to that in 1948-49, is placed on the Table.

(c) The total area of land under cultivation during 1948-49 was 47,956,000 acres. Information regarding the total area under cultivation in 1952-53 is not yet available.

†The answer to the queston was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

STATEMENT

Comparison of Crop Production in the Years *1948-49* and *1952-53*.

Province/State	*CEREALS 1948-49	*CEREALS 1952-53	*CEREALS Increase (+) or Decrease (—) Total	*CEREALS Percent	RICE (Cleaned) 1948-49	RICE (Cleaned) 1952-53	RICE (Cleaned) Increase (+) or Decrease (—) Total	RICE (Cleaned) Percent	COTTON 1948-49	COTTON 1952-53	COTTON Increase (+) or Decrease (—) Total	COTTON Percent	JUTE 1948-49	JUTE 1952-53	JUTE Increase (+) or Decrease (—) Total	JUTE Percent
West Pakistan ...	(000 long tons)			%	(000 long tons)			%	(000 bales of 392 lbs)			%	(000 bales of 400 lbs)			%
Baluchistan ...	86	83	(—)3	(—)3.5	14	18	(+)4	(+)28.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W.F.P. ...	589	525	(—)64	(—)10.9	10	11	(+)1	(+)10.0	2	3	(+)1	(+)50.0	...	...	...	...
Punjab ...	4,450	2,626	(—)1824	(—)41.0	297	313	(+)16	(+)5.4	539	897	(+)358	(+)66.4	...	...	...	...
Sind ...	998	951	(—)4.7	395	458	(+)63	(+)15.9	301	674	(+)373	(+)123	(+)123.9	...	...	...	...
Bahawalpur ...	458	214	(—)244	(—)53.3	15	10	(—)5	(—)33.3	109	234	(+)125	(+)114.7	...	...	...	...
Khairpur ...	68	69	(+)1	(+)1.5	4	2	(—)2	(—)50.0	15	31	(+)16	(+)106.7	...	...	...	...
Total West Pakistan	6,649	4,468	(—)2181	(—)32.8	735	812	(+)77	(+)10.5	966	1,839	(+)873	(+)90.4	...	...	...	...
East Bengal ...	7,759	7,431	(—)328	(—)4.2	7,673	7,335	(—)338	(—)4.4	18	17	(—)1	(—)5.6	5,479	6,823	(+)1,334	(+)24.5
Total All Pakistan' ...	14,408	11,899	(—)2,509	(—)17.4	8,408	8,147	(—)261	(—)3.1	984	1,856	(+)872	(+)88.6	5,479	6,823	(+)1,344	(+)24.5

* Cereals include rice, wheat, bajra, jowar, maize, barle and gram.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES, ETC.

†291. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state :

(a) total number of accidents, if any, that occurred in mines, factories and industrial works in 1952 and 1953, upto-date ;

(b) the total loss of lives and properties involved in these accidents during the same period ;

(c) the total amount of compensation paid ;

(d) the steps taken to prevent such accidents ;

(e) whether legislation has been initiated or is proposed to be initiated to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act so as to make it applicable to all industrial labour ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik : (a) 53 and 36 in mines during the year 1952 and till 31st August, 1953 respectively ; 3,468 in factories (except factories in Karachi Federal Capital) during the year 1952. Information regarding accidents in factories during 1953 is not readily available.

(b) 26 and 17 persons in mines during 1952 and till 31st August, 1953 respectively ; 46 in factories (except factories in Karachi Federal Capital) during 1952 and information for 1953 is not readily available. Information regarding loss of properties is not maintained.

(c) Rs. 3,10758|2|- in accidents in the provinces of N. W. F. P. and in Railways, Posts and Telegraphs. Information in respect of other provinces is not readily available.

(d) Regular and frequent inspection of the mines and factories are carried out to ensure that the safety measures provided for in the Mines and Factories Acts are properly observed. In the case of accidents which occur in mines due to the fault and negligence of the management, necessary action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Mines Act.

(e) & (f) : No. A Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act is under consideration.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

†292. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state :

(a) the measures adopted by Government in 1953 up-to-date, for economic and other improvements in the lot of both industrial and agricultural labour ; and

(b) the result of the same ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik : (a) The Government have adopted the following measures to improve the work and living conditions of workers engaged in industry and agriculture ;

(i) The I. L. O. Survey Mission, which made a comprehensive survey of labour conditions in the country, has submitted its report, which is under examination. The further labour policy is intended to be framed in the light of the Mission's recommendations.

(ii) The report of I. L. O. Social Security Mission, which made a survey to find out the possibilities of organising social insurance schemes

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

for industrial workers, has been received and as a result of its preliminary examination a Social Insurance Bill covering maternity and employment injury for the present, has been drafted and is under consideration.

(iii) In order to find out the problems of agricultural workers, with a view to plan ameliorative measures for them, a preliminary enquiry into the condition of agriculture workers by an I. L. O. Expert is being made.

(iv) It has been decided to ratify I. L. O. Covention (No. 81) concerning Labour Inspection in industry and commerce.

(v) The Coal Mines Regulations, 1926, and the Mines Act, 1923, have been amended with a view to provide better conditions of work to coal-mine workers. In addition to these, the Government have also finalised the Mines Rules.

(vi) An interim report of the Committee on Decasualisation of Dock Workers has been received and the implementation of some of the recommendations of the Committee have been taken in hand.

(b) Does not arise.

LOCOMOTIVES

†293. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed**: Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken up-to-date to make Pakistan Railways self-sufficient in locomotives; and

(b) the result of the same?

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan: (a) & (b) It is not contemplated to manufacture in Pakistan Locomotives for Pakistan Railways. This is because we have neither resources for such an undertaking nor does the requirement of our Railways justify the establishment of such a specialised and costly undertaking.

INDO-PAKISTAN TALKS ON SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS AND SAVINGS CERTIFICATE CLAIMS

†294. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed**: Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether any negotiations or talk took place between India and Pakistan on the question of verification of Savings Bank accounts and savings certificates claims?

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan: Yes. In the meeting held on the 29th July, 1953, between the representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan, the question to resume verification and transfer of Post Office Savings Bank accounts and Postal Certificates, and to appoint Liaison Officers to expedite the work of transfer was also discussed. Arrangements for the appointment of these Liaison Officers are in hand. The actual work of transfer will commence as soon as the Liaison Officers have been appointed on both sides.

"BUY PAKISTAN ACT"

†295. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed**: Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether Government have initiated or propose to initiate legislation for a "Buy Pakistan Act" on the lines of "Buy American Act" of the United States of America to encourage indigenous industries to combat depression and to save foreign exchange? If not, why not?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: The matter is receiving the active consideration of the Government.

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

NEWSPRINT FACTORY

†296. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed**: Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether any newsprint factory has been established in Pakistan ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: No. The matter is under the active consideration of the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation.

"MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT"

†297. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Labour and Works be pleased to state whether Government propose to initiate legislation for a uniform Maternity Benefit Act for all-Pakistan ?

(b) If so, when ?

(c) If not, why not ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) & (b) Yes. A draft Bill for an uniform Maternity Benefit Act for All-Pakistan is under active consideration. It will be finalized as early as possible.

(c) Does not arise.

FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

†298. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed**: Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any plan to fight corruption in all its aspects in Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the main outlines of that plan ?

The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani: (a) Yes.

(b) I propose to make a comprehensive statement on this point when the Criminal Law Amendment Bill comes up before the House.

RIVER-CRAFT DESIGN AND METHOD OF TOWAGE

†299. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed**: Will the Honourable Minister for Communication be pleased to state whether any centre for research into the design of self-propelled river-craft and into the most efficient method of towage has been set up in Pakistan with the help of the Economic Commission of Asia and the Far East ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan: No. ECAFE have recommended the setting up in East Pakistan of a demonstration|pilot project to experiment with and ascertain the most efficient and economical types of craft for use in the inland waters of the ECAFE region, and certain preliminaries in this connection have been completed. The main project could not be launched so far, however, as the request for equipment is pending with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

†300. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed**: Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two International Labour Organisation experts have submitted any report regarding the social security schemes of Pakistan ;

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(b) whether any social security legislative measures have been initiated on their report ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether a Standing National Advisory Council as recommended by the International Labour expert, Mr. A. C. Baker, has been set up ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik : (a) Yes.

(b) & (c) No. The report has been recently received and is under examination. As a result of preliminary examination of the report, a Social Insurance Bill has been drafted and is under consideration of the Government.

(d) & (e) No. The organisation of Employment Advisory Committees at the Employment Exchanges is in hand. When these Committees start functioning the question of forming National Advisory Council will be considered.

GAZETTED POSTS IN KARACHI ADMINISTRATION

‡301. ***Mr. M. H. Gazder** : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state whether the orders contained in the Ministry of Interior letter No. 55|145|51-KAR, dated the 9th December, 1952, for filling in of gazetted posts in the Karachi Administration have been fully carried out ?

(b) If so, what steps have Government taken to fill up the posts by Sindhi officials as envisaged in the letter referred to above ?

(c) Are the posts of Head Clerk to Collector and the Recovery Officer, Karachi, posts of Mukhtarkar's cadre ?

(d) If the reply to (c) above be in the affirmative, is it not prerequisite for the persons holding these posts to have passed the departmental examination (Revenue Qualifying Examination) as laid down under Rule 46 of the Bombay Civil Services Recruitment Rules read with paragraph 6 (Part III) of the Government of Pakistan Notification No. G.G.O. 15, dated the 23rd July, 1948 (The Pakistan Establishment of Federal Capital Order of 1948) ?

(e) Are the present incumbents qualified under the above rules ?

(f) Was any other qualified hand available in the Karachi Administration at the time of filling the posts of Head Clerk to Collector and the Recovery Officer ?

(g) If the reply to (f) above be in the affirmative, were their claims not considered for promotion to these posts ?

(h) Do Government now propose to revise these orders issued by the Chief Commissioner ?

The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani : (a) Yes. I should like to point out that the letter referred to by the Honourable Member is a confidential official document.

(b) As the number of officers on deputation from the Sind Government has not been reduced from what it stood on the 23rd July, 1948, the question of taking further steps does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

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‡The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the Questioner being absent.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Yes.

(g) Their claims were duly considered but they were found unsuitable.

(h) There has been no infringement of Government policy.

GAZETTED POSTS IN KARACHI ADMINISTRATION

†302. ***Mr. M. H. Gazder:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state whether the orders contained in the Ministry of Interior letter No. 55|145|51-KAR, dated the 9th December, 1952, for the filling in of gazetted posts in the Karachi Administration have been fully carried out ?

(b) If so, why were Messrs Moghul Hidayatullah and Shaikh Abdul Rahman, the Head Clerk to Collector (now the designation of the post being Establishment Officer) and the Mukhtarkar of Karachi, respectively, reverted to the Sind Secretariat ?

(c) Have they been replaced by Sindhi officials as decided by Government in their letter referred to above ?

(d) If not, why not ?

The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani: (a) Yes. I should like to point out that the letter referred to by the Honourable member is a confidential official document.

(b) On public grounds.

(c) No.

(d) & (e) One officer is being replaced by a Sindhi Officer. The officer was surplus to requirements and no replacement is contemplated.

GAZETTED POSTS IN KARACHI ADMINISTRATION

†303. ***Mr. M. H. Gazder:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and works be pleased to state whether the orders contained in the Ministry of Interior letter No. 55|145|51-KAR, dated the 9th December, 1952, for filling in of gazetted posts in the Karachi Administration have been honoured ?

(b) If so, to what extent in respect of the then Municipal Commissioner, Karachi Municipal Corporation, Mr. Allah Bakhsh Ansari, a Sind Government Official, at the time of separation of Karachi from Sind ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise as the post of Municipal Commissioner is not a gazetted post.

GAZETTED POSTS IN KARACHI ADMINISTRATION

†304. ***Mr. M. H. Gazder:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state whether the orders contained in the Ministry of Interior letter No. 55|145|51-KAR, dated the 9th December, 1952, for filling in of gazetted posts in the Karachi Administration have been honoured ?

(b) If so, to what extent in respect of the posts of Executive Engineers, Karachi Buildings Division (now Central Public Works Department) held by Sind Government officials at the time of separation of Karachi from Sind ?

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‡The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the Questioner being absent.—*Ed. of Deb.*

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) The procedure outlined in the Ministry of Interior letter No. 55|145|51-KAR, dated the 9th December 1952 applies to all Gazetted posts under the Karachi Administration with which different Ministries are concerned.

(b) The post of Executive Engineer, Karachi Buildings Division was not transferred to Karachi Administration by the Sind Government. That Government just gave up the maintenance of roads and buildings in Karachi, when it was separated from Sind, and curtailed its staff correspondingly. The Central Government had to make its own arrangements for the execution of works and their was no occasion to follow the procedure referred to in part (a).

CORRUPTION AND NEPOTISM IN SERVICES

‡305. ***Mr. M. H. Gazder:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state whether any new rules have been issued for the purpose of effectively controlling corruption and nepotism in services?

(b) Do the rules apply to all the Ministries, Divisions and subordinate offices of the Government of Pakistan?

(c) Is it a fact that the Railway Division have refused to apply these rules to its employees *in toto*?

(d) If so, what action do Government propose to take to compel the Railway Division to apply the rules *in toto*?

(e) In how many cases has action been taken under the new rules, giving the names of the officers and the charges against them?

(f) Are Government satisfied that the said rules have checked corruption and nepotism in services?

The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani: (a) Yes. The Civil Services Prevention of Corruption Rules, 1953, provide for action against corruption.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It is not in public interest to disclose this information at this stage.

(f) It is too early to assess the efficiency of the measures.

ADMISSIONS TO DOW MEDICAL COLLEGE

†306 ***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 *Times of Karachi*, dated the 1st July, 1953, under the caption "Dow Medical College";

(b) whether it is a fact that the Dow Medical College authorities require the intending entrants to submit to it along with the admission form a certificate from the Principal of the College showing the number of marks obtained in the Inter-Science Examination;

(c) whether it is a fact that the marks are not available with the college authorities and that the persons concerned have to apply to the Karachi University for the marks sheet;

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

‡The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner being absent.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(d) whether it is a fact that the Karachi University charges fees ranging from Rs. 3|- to Rs. 6|- for supplying marks to the candidates ;

(e) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, the reasons for which the marks are required by the Dow Medical College authorities ; and

(f) whether this provision is proposed to be waived as done by the Medical Colleges in the other provinces of Pakistan ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) The mark sheet is required as the marks obtained by the respective candidates for admission to Dow Medical College is the important criterion to assess the merit of the individual applicant.

(f) No. The marks obtained by a student are reduced to a percentage of total marks obtained by a candidate in the Inter-Science Examination. This being the cardinal factor in assessing the merit of the prospective candidate for admission to the Dow Medical College, cannot be waived. The same practice is also followed by most of the Medical Colleges in other Provinces of Pakistan.

NEWSPRINT QUOTA

†307. ***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 *Dawn*, dated the 30th May, 1953 under the heading "Malabar Muslims resent refusal of newsprint quota" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have refused to supply newsprint quota for bringing out a daily in Malayalam from Karachi ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are about 60,000 Malayalam speaking nationals in Pakistan of which 20,000 are in Karachi ;

(d) whether it is a fact that, at present, no newspapers are being published in Pakistan in Malayalam ;

(e) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, the reasons for refusing to supply newsprint quota for bringing out a daily in Malayalam from Karachi ; and

(f) whether Government propose to reconsider their decision, if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan : (a) & (b) These parts of the question suggest that a paper of the Malabar Muslims was entitled to a quota of newsprint which was refused but this is not the case. Government sanction under clause 9 (a) of the Paper Control (Economy) Order, 1945, is a pre-requisite to the publication of a newspaper. An application was received in April, 1953 for grant of necessary permission which was refused due to scarcity of newsprint at that time. The paper was, however, granted permission in August when the supply position of newsprint improved.

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(c) The exact number of Malayalum speaking nationals living in different parts of Pakistan is not known.

(d) Yes, this was so before the grant of permission for the publication of Malayalum daily from Karachi.

(e) & (f) Does not now arise.

CRIMES

†308. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of suicides, murders, thefts, robbery and other crimes in Pakistan from 1948 to 1953;

(b) the number of cases of black-marketing, hoarding and profiteering committed in 1953 to-date with a statement of the number of convictions, acquittals and cases under trial;

(c) whether there has been any increase or decrease in the number of crimes in Pakistan between 1948 and 1953; if so, the extent thereof; and

(d) the result of the various steps taken by Government to prevent crimes?

The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani: (a, (b), (c) & (d) The information asked for is being collected and will be supplied to the Honourable member as soon as it is available.

DR. EDWARD GALWAY'S REPORT

†309. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of Dr. Edward Galway, United Nations expert on criminology and correctional administration, has been received;

(b) if so, the action taken on his recommendations; especially on his recommendations regarding probationary method for controlling and preventing crimes; and

(c) the result of the same?

The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani: (a) Yes.

(b) & (c) It is under consideration of this Ministry. Necessary action on the report where advisable, will be taken by this Ministry in due course.

CONTROL OF MALARIA, CHOLERA, ETC.

†310. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of deaths from malaria, cholera and other preventive diseases in western and eastern wings of Pakistan in 1952 and 1953, to-date, separately;

(b) whether malaria, cholera and other preventive diseases have increased or decreased in Pakistan between the years 1949 and 1952; if so, the exent thereof;

(c) the steps taken to-date to control malaria and cholera in Pakistan, especially with the help of the World Health Organization and the United States of America; and

(d) the result of the same?

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The number of deaths from malaria, cholera small-pox, plague and tuberculosis recorded in the Western and eastern wings of Pakistan during the year 1952 are given in the statement below:—

	Deaths from				
	Malaria	Cholera	Smallpox	Plague	T.B.
West Pakistan	509	*Nil.*	2,579	*Nil.*	7,553
East Pakistan	99,246	18,361	7,154	*Nil.*	3,723

Similar figures for the year 1953 are not yet available.

(b) Only mortality figures from tuberculosis showed an upward trend in the whole of Pakistan in the year 1952 as compared to the average mortality figures for the years 1949-1951 whilst the figures of mortality from Malaria, cholera and other preventive diseases showed a downward trend.

The following statement shows the extent of increase or decrease in mortality statistics from malaria, cholera and other preventive diseases in the whole of Pakistan:—

Diseases	Average deaths (1949-51)	1952	Increase + or Decrease—
Malaria	101,786	99,755	—2,031
Cholera	20,754	18,361	—2,393
Smallpox	14,334	9,733	—4,601
Plague	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Tuberculosis	8,241	11,276	+3,053

(c) In 1949 a Malaria Control Campaign was launched in East Bengal with the assistance of the W. H. O. The W. H. O. sent out a Malaria Control Demonstration Team which carried out anti-malaria operations during 1949 to 1951 in the four densely populated units of Mymensingh District, namely, Gauripur, Dowbakola, Rangopalpur and Ishwarganj, with an area of 193 square miles having 2,31,916 inhabitants. The W. H. O. Team sprayed these areas with D. D. T. and left Pakistan in February, 1951. The work of malaria control is being continued by the local Malaria Team.

In 1951 the U. N. I. C. E. F. was requested to assist the Government of Pakistan in their expanded anti-malaria programme for the whole country. Under the programme U. N. I. C. E. F. was to give 200 tons of D. D. T. and Government to purchase the equivalent quantity of D. D. T. in addition to their normal requirements of 50 tons. A total quantity of 450 tons of D. D. T. was distributed amongst the provinces for carrying out their anti-malaria programme in 1952. In 1952 the U. N. I. C. E. F. was again requested to assist us in our anti-malaria programme for 1953 on the basis of the last year. In the meantime the Technical Co-operation Administration of the United States of America allocated a sum of $ 5.00,000 for Health and Sanitation Project. The spraying scheme was also included *inter alia* as a sub-project of the Health and Sanitation Project. In the Project the T. C. A. was requested to give is D. D. T. and sprayers. The

U. N. I. C. E. F. also assisted us in the above Programme to the extent of 200 tons of D D. T. The spraying operations will be continued throughout Pakistan till the diseases is controlled. For making us self-sufficient in D. D. T. the U. N. I. C. E. F. has given us machinery and the W. H. O. promised technical staff to run the D. D. T. Plant, which is being set up in Nowshera in N. W. F. P., is scheduled to go into production in 1954.

The Government of Pakistan launched a Cholera Control Project in East Bengal with the assistance of the World Health Organisation. The project aims at wiping out cholera from the endemic regions of East Bengal. The project comprises three phases. The first phase in which a W. H. O. Public Health Engineer was to take a preliminary study of the environmental sanitation of the area has already been completed. The second phase in which the disease is to be controlled on a small scale as an experimental measure to find out the most economical method of tackling the problem on a province wise basis has also been in Jhalakati a highly endemic area containing about 50,000 inhabitants. This phase will last for about two and a half years. In these two phases, the W. H. O. assistance in the form of technical experts and equipment have been made available. The third phase of the project will start in 1956 when the campaign will operate throughout the province and will last for 10 years. The question of obtaining assistance to finance this phase is receiving attention.

(d) The deliberations of the W. H. O. Malaria Demonstration Team in East Pakistan reduced the incidence of malaria in that part of the country. The work of anti-malaria control in East Pakistan is now being carried out by the Provincial anti-malaria staff trained by the W. H. O. Team.

It is too early to gaive results of the Cholera Control Project in East Pakistan.

CHEST DISEASES

†311. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed**: Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to prevent chest diseases in Pakistan;

(b) whether any suitable organisation or institute for training and research in chest diseases has been started in Pakistan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) The most important chest disease in Pakistan is Tuberculosis. The following steps have been taken to prevent the disease:—

(i) A countrywide B. C. G. Vaccination Campaign has been started and is being carried out in all the Provinces and States of Pakistan since 1949.

(ii) A. T. B. Control & Training Centre was started in Karachi in 1951 for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of T. B. A similar Centre has also been started in Dacca.

(b) No Organisation or Institute has been started for research in T. B. But the T. B. Control & Training Centres at Karachi and Dacca train doctors, nurses and technicians in the modern methods of tr atment and prevention of T.B. A post-graduate diploma course has recently been started by the University of Punjab.

(c) Does not arise.

HEALTH, SANITATION AND MEDICAL RELIEF

†312. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state with reference to his answer to parts (b) and (c) of my starred question No. 827 of the 3rd April, 1953, which of the schemes have been and have not been implemented?

(b) If not implemented, why?

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(c) Which of the six years plans have been carried out ?

(d) Which of the six years plans have been cancelled or suspended owing to financial stringency ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik : (a) to (d) Two statements showing the schemes included in the two year plan and the six year plan and for development of health facilities in Pakistan are placed on the table of the House. All the schemes under the two-year plan, generally known as social uplift programme, are in the process of implementation. Most of the schemes included in the six year development programme have been wholly or partly implemented under the social uplift programme and the position with regard to each of these schemes has been indicated in the statement.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds Approved
1.	2	3
	EAST BENGAL	Rs.
1.	Improvement of Dacca Medical College & Hospitals	50,00,000
2.	Improvement of Dacca Medical School	8,00,000
3.	Improvement of Sylhet Medical School	10,00,000
4.	Improvement of Mymensingh Medical School	3,50,000
5.	Provincialisation of the Rajshahi Medical School	13,51,000
6.	Establishment of a new Medical College, Chittagong	41,90,000
7.	Establishment of 200-bedded Mental Hospital	27,00,000
8.	Establishment of a Combined Public Health Laboratory	36,05,000
9.	Establishment of a 200-bedded T.B. Hospital	30,32,000
10.	Maternity & Child Welfare Works (24 Centres)	16,80,000
11.	Rural Drinking Water Supply	15,00,000
	Total ...	2,52,08,000
	PUNJAB	
1.	Nishter Medical College, Multan	60,00,000
2.	Additional Maternity & Child Welfare Works	7,00,000
3.	Re-building of all such rural dispensaries as are in need of reconstructions ...	40,00,000
4.	Improvement of King Edward Medical College, Mayo Hospital and Lady Willingdon Hospital, Lahore.	30,00,000
5.	Improvement of Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore	10,75,000
6.	Extension of Mobile dispensaries to each Tahsil	10,00,000
7.	Development of District Head-Quarter Hospitals	70,00,000

1	2	3
	PUNJAB—*contd.*	
		Rs.
8.	Anti-Malaria measures for water logged areas	7,25,000
9.	Extension of Water supply Project	15,00,000
	Total ...	2,50,00,000
	SIND	
1.	Training of nurses midwives & assistant midwives	4,00,000
2.	Better equipment for hospitals	20,00,000
3.	Extension, improvement and re-organisation of hospitals & dispensaries ...	30,00,000
4.	T.B. Sanatorium with 125 beds	8,64,000
5.	Eye Hospitals	6,31,000
6.	Hyderabad Water Supply & Drainage	20,37,000
7.	Mirpurkhas Water Supply	6,50,000
8.	Sukkur Water supply & drainage	10,53,000
9.	Larkana Water Supply & drainage	5,60,000
10.	Thatta Water Supply & drainage	3,00,000
	Total ...	1,14,95,000
	N.-W. F. P.	
1.	New Hospital at Kohat	4,15,000
2.	Civil Hospital, Abbottabad	50,000
3.	Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar	1,22,000
4.	Improvement of T.B. Sanatorium, Dadar	2,89,300
5.	Opening of a training school for Pharmacists & compounders	67,000
6.	Improvement of present T.B. Clinic & Ward at D.I. Khan	1,40,000
7.	Construction of a new 25 bedded ward at Civil Hospital at D.I. Khan and equipment.	88,873
8.	Equipment for T.B. Clinic & Ward, Mardan	96,700
9.	Construction of 20 bedded Ward & Equipment for Civil Hospital, Tank ...	59,900
10.	Construction of hospital at Lora (Hazara)	52,800
11.	Modernization of Civil Hospital, Darband	34,200
12.	(*a*) Construction and equipment for hospital at Balakot	54,800

1	2	3
	(*b*) Construction and equipment for hospital at Kaghan	82,100
13.	Construction of a Hospital at Pubbi	69,278
14.	Opening of Lepers Colony at Balakot	51,500
15.	Opening of a T.B. Clinic at Kohat	64,636
16.	Improvement to existing hospitals and dispensaries	16,95,000
17.	Opening of a Zenana Hospital, Mardan	2,54,000
18.	New 100 bedded hospital at the site of additional Police Lines, Abbottabad	9,70,546
19.	Construction of a new Zenana Hospital, Peshawar	9,70,000
20.	Establishment of a Mental Hospital	11,00,000
21.	Improvement to N.W.F.P. Health Visitors School	49,290
	Total ...	67,76,383
	BAHAWALPUR	
1.	Nurses Training School	2,50,000
2.	Training Centres for Dais at Bahawalpur & Rahimyarkhan	62,000
3.	Mobile dispensaries (4)	1,96,000
4.	Rural Infant and Maternal Health Centres (10)	1,67,000
5.	Maternity Hospitals at Rahimyarkhan & Bahawalnagar	1,00,000
6.	T. B. Wing, B. V. Hospital, Bahawalpur	2,74,000
7.	Provision of Medical & Surgical Equipment including X-Ray & Laboratory Equipment for hospitals.	2,25,000
8.	Rahimyarkhan Water Supply Scheme	2,02,415
9.	Chistian Water Supply Scheme	1,90,000
10.	Harunabad Water Supply Scheme	2,05,000
11.	Bahawalpur Water Supply Scheme	2,84,886
	Total ...	21,56,301
	KARACHI	
1.	Improvement of Dow Medical College & Civil Hospital, Karachi ...	43,13,000
2.	Additional T.B. bed accommodation at Jinnah Central Hospital & Ojha Sanatorium, Karachi.	10,50,000
3.	Additional accommodation at Manghopir Hospital	3,00,000

1	2	3
4.	Mobile dispensaries	3,00,000
5.	Maternity & Child Welfare Centre at Karachi Airport	31,000
6.	Improvement to Lady Dufferin Hospital	2,00,000
7.	UNICEF Maternity & Child Health Project for Karachi	2,50,000
	Total ...	64,44,000
	BALUCHISTAN	
1.	Establishment of a 20 bedded Infectious Diseases Hospital at Quetta ...	2,64,550
2.	Expansion of Anti-Malaria operations in Baluchistan	1,53,000
3.	B.C.G. Vaccination	...
4.	Expansion of T.B. Sanatorium at Quetta by 50 beds	3,15,000
5.	Extension of Lady Dufferin Hospital, Quetta	50,000
6.	Setting up of 10 Maternity & Child Welfare Centres at District Head-quarters & female hospitals.	2,10,000
7.	Opening of 11 new rural dispensaries	11,22,000
8.	Addition of a female section to the Civil Hospital Dispensary, Nushki ...	39,500
9.	Provision of four travelling Dispensaries in Quetta, Pishin, Sibi, Loralai & Chagai Districts.	1,46,000
10.	Opening of medical school at Quetta	6,00,000
	Total ...	29,00,050
	FRONTIER REGIONS & TRIBAL AREAS	
1.	Five bedded female hospital at Wana (South Waziristan)	3,200
2.	Dispensary at Village Hassu Khel (North Waziristan)	7,075
3.	Dispensary at Village Idak (North Waziristan)	680
4.	Construction & Improvement of Civil Hospital, Sadda (Kurram) ...	40,579
5.	Provision of X-Ray plant and block at Civil Hospital, Parachinar (Kurram)	66,534
6.	Opening of Hospital at Kotkai (Khoedad Khels), (Kurram)	3,400
7.	Opening of Hospital at Batkhela (Malakand) 32 beds	4,19,175
8.	Opening of Hospital Dargai (Malakand) 22 beds	1,32,500
9.	Opening of a Dispensary at Kot (Malakand)	85,230
10.	Opening of Dispensary at Tota Khan (Malakand)	84,938

1	2	3
11.	Opening of Dispensary at Palai (Malakand)	85,230
12.	Conversion of Civil Dispensary Malakand into a proper Hospital ...	88,857
13.	Agency Surgeon's bungalow and his clerks quarters at Malakand ...	44,300
14.	Construction of Civil Hospital, Shabkadar (Mohamand Agency)... ...	2,96,430
15.	Opening of a Dispensary at Ilam Gudar (Khyber)	1,000
16.	Improvement of existing buildings at Jamrud & Landikotal Hospital ...	43,505
17.	Opening of a T.B. Ward & Clinic at Landikotal Hospital, (Khyber) ...	1,11,900
18.	Dispensary at Manduri (Kurram)	55,430
19.	Dispensary at Ali Mangal (Kurram)	10,204
20.	Dispensary at Shewa (North Waziristan)	8,290
21.	Dispensary at Tal Bridge (North Waziristan)	7,075
22.	Dispensary at Ahmed Khel (North Waziristan)	7,075
23.	Dispensary at Mohammad Khel (North Waziristan)	7,075
24.	Dispensary at Sam (North Waziristan)	7,075
25.	Dispensary at Spin (South Waziristan)	7,075
26.	Dispensary at Askhar Kot (South Waziristan)	7,075
27.	Dispensary at Shahoor (South Waziristan)	7,075
28.	Improvement to Civil Hospital, Ladha (South Waziristan)	3,200
29.	Dispensary at Zarghun Khel (Kohat Tribal Region)	48,600
30.	Dispensary at Fort Lockhart (Kohat Tribal Region)	48,600
31.	Dispensary at Pakasht Bhittani (Bannu Tribal Region)	39,880
32.	Dispensary at Jani Khel, (Bannu Tribal Region)	39,880
33.	Dispensary at Baka Khel, (Bannu Tribal Region)	39,880
34.	Dispensary at Kam Shalman (Khyber)	54,460
35.	Dispensary at Loi Shalman (Khyber)	54,460
36.	Dispensary at Darazinda (D. I. Khan Tribal Region)	61,105
37.	Dispensary at Mughal Kot, (D. I. Khan Tribal Region)	56,610
38.	Dispensary at Shekh Mela (D. I. Khan Tribal Region)	65,610
39.	Child Welfare Centre at Wena (South Waziristan)	59,718
40.	Child Welfare Centre at Miranshah (North Waziristan)	53,600
41.	Child Welfare Centre at Parachinar (Kurram)	53,600
42.	Child Welfare Centre at Landikotal (Khyber)	54,245
43.	Child Welfare Centre at Batkhela (Malakand)	54,245

1	2	3
44.	Child Welfare Centre at Shabkadar (Mohamand Agency)	53,600
	2nd Priority	
45.	Opening of Dispensary near Michni Fort (Muhamand Agency)	53,600
46.	Improvement of Civil Hospital, Ali Zai (Kurram)	1,08,275
Opening of a Dispensary at :		
47.	Kanirogha (North Waziristan)	7,075
48.	Khadar Khel (North Waziristan)	7,075
49.	Momirogha, (North Waziristan)	7,075
50.	Asad Khel, (North Waziristan)	7,075
51.	Duncan Picquet, (North Waziristan)	7,075
52.	Narobi (South Waziristan)	7,075
53.	Janjal (South Waziristan)	7,075
54.	Gumbati (Bannu Tribal Region)	39,880
55.	Chappri (Bannu Tribal Region)	39,880
56.	Saidgai (Bannu Tribal Region)	39,880
57.	Ucha Algadsh, (Khyber Agency)	54,460
58.	Milward (Khyber Agency)	54,460
Opening of a Child Welfare Centre at :		
59.	Chitral	54,245
60.	Drosh	54,245
61.	Dargai (Malakand)	54,352
62.	Jamrud (Khyber)	54,245
63.	Sadda (Kurram)	53,600
64.	Opening of T.B. Hospital by conversion of existing Lady Minto Hospital, Malakand.	1,18,300
65.	Scheme for the supply of drinking water supply & drains in North Waziristan Agency.	64,152
66.	Anti-Malaria Control Unit in Malakand	37,700
67.	Improvement to Hospital at Parachinar	19,562
68.	Opening of a dispensary at Gandaf	5,000
69.	Opening of a dispensary at Dewal	5,000
70.	Opening of a dispensary at Thakot Khas	5,000
71.	Opening of a dispensary at Biari	5,000
	Total ...	34,49,743

1	2	3
	BALUCHISTAN STATES AND LASBELA STATE	
1.	Improvement of Sanitation in Bela	20,000
2.	Improvement of Ormara Dispensary	15,000
3.	Improvement of Sonmani Dispensary	5,000
4.	Improvement of Bela Hospital	24,000
5.	Construction of Dispensary at Lakhra	10,000
6.	Construction of Dispensary at Hab Nadi	10,000
7.	Maternity Homes at Bela, Uthal & Ormara	20,000
8.	Child Welfare Centre at Bela, Uthal & Ormara	3,000
	Total ...	1,07,000
	MAKRAN STATE	
1.	Construction of a Hospital Building at Turbat	20,503
2.	Provision of a residence for doctor along with the hospital	11,344
	Total ...	31,847
	KHARAN STATE	
1.	Provision of Hospitals and Dispensaries	46,500
2.	Water Supply arrangements at Kharan	7,000
	Total ...	53,500
	KALAT STATE	
1.	A New Hospital building for Dhadar	28,000
2.	Female Hospital at Mastung	30,000
3.	Travelling dispensaries for Jhallawan and Kachhi areas	40,000
4.	Isolation ward in the Kalat Hospital	5,000
5.	Surgical instruments and appliances for the Kalat Hospital	20,000
6.	Anti-malaria Campaign	12,000
7.	Anti-typhus campaign in the endemic areas of Kalat	20,000
8.	Drinking water supply at Dhadar	50,000
9.	Water arrangements at Bhag	50,000
10.	General sanitation scheme for Kalat and Dhadar towns	25,000
11.	Agha Abdul Hamid Central Medical Library	10,000
	Total ...	2,55,000

STATEMENT II

SIX YEAR PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN PAKISTAN

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Present position
1	2	3
1.	2,000 dispensaries of the type recommended by the Hhore Committee for Primary units.	These schemes have been partly covered under social uplift programme.
2.	500, 30 bedded Hospitals	
3.	160, 200 bedded Hospitals	
4.	Conversion of two Medical Schools in East Pakistan into Medical Colleges.	A new Medical College at Chittagong has been provided under social uplift programme.
5.	One new Medical College in West Pakistan.	A Medical College in Multan has been set up by the Government of Punjab and some funds to cover a portion of the expenditure have been allocated under social uplift programme.
6.	Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine.	The Government of Punjab have already established an Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine. The question of setting up a similar Institute in East Pakistan is under consideration.
7.	Drugs Factories—One each in East & West Pakistan.	The schemes have been prepared but owing to financial stringency their implementation has been deferred.
8.	Medical Research Institute	A Pakistan Medical Research Association has been set up to organise and conduct research in the field of public health. The question of the establishment of a full-fledged Medical Research Institute will be taken up when conditions improve.
9.	Drug Testing Laboratories	A Central Drugs Laboratory has already been established at Karachi. It will start functioning shortly.
10.	Factory for the manufacture of Penicillin.	The possibility of getting assistance for such a factory through the UNICEF and WHO is being explored.
11.	Improvement in the existing T. B. Hospitals.	These schemes have been covered under social uplift programme.
12.	Improvement of water supplies in the country and provision of sewerage in main towns.	
13.	Four 200 bedded T. B. Hospital for Karachi.	This is partly being implemented under social uplift programme.

1	2	3
14.	One additional 500 bedded Hospital for Karachi.	The scheme has been deferred on account of financial stringency.
15.	Installation of X-Ray plants in all existing and proposed Hospitals.	These schemes are covered by the schemes included in the social uplift programme.
16.	Improvement of Dow Medical College, Karachi.	
17.	Provision of adequate equipment for all existing hospitals	These schemes are covered by the schemes included under the social uplift programme.
18.	Organisation of anti-malaria operations.	
19.	Radium Institute	These schemes have been deferred for the time being.
20.	Nutritional Research Institute	

RECOMMENDATIONS OF F. A. O. AND INTERNATIONAL RICE COMMISSION

†313. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken to implement the recommendations of the rice meeting of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation at Bangkok in January, 1953, and also the recommendations of the third session of the International Rice Commission; and

(b) the result of the same?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) & (b) Long-term plans for increasing rice production form the main features of the report and are receiving Government's attention. As a step in this direction, the procurement prices of rice have been raised and the supply of fertilizers is being subsidised by Government. The production of parboiled rice has also been receiving encouragement from Government. Marketing facilities are being provided by Government who have laid aground adequate machinery for official procurement.

PRICE OF RICE

†314. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to date to bring down the price of rice in Pakistan especially in East Pakistan; and

(b) the result of the same?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) *West Pakistan*:

There has been no abnormal rise in the price of rice in West Pakistan.

East Pakistan:

(i) Rice allotment to East Bengal Government for 1953 was increased from 75,000 tons to 125,000 tons.

(ii) Modified rationing was extended.

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(iii) To reduce pressure on rice, the issue price of wheat was cut down by Rs. 5 per maund.

(b) The average price in East Pakistan has come down from Rs. 23-11 in June 1953 to Rs. 20-12 per maund. In certain markets aus rice is reported to be selling at even Rs. 16 to Rs. 18 per maund.

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD-GRAINS, SALT, SUGAR, BUTTER AND MILK

†315. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed**: Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the *per capita* daily and per annum consumption of food-grains, salt, sugar, butter and milk, in East and West Pakistan, separately, in 1949 and 1952;

(b) whether any national sample survey has been made to-date to ascertain the standard of living of masses in both the wings of Pakistan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) *Per capita* consumption of foodgrains, sugar and milk in 1949 for Pakistan as a whole was as under:—

	Per capita consumption per day	*Per capita* consumption per annum
	oz.	lbs.
Foodgrains	14·6	336
Sugar	0·2	4
Milk	7·0	160

Information on *per capita* consumption of the above commodities separately for East and West Pakistan is not available. Information regarding *per capita* consumption of butter and salt is not available, For 1952, *per capita* consumption of foodgrains in East and West Pakistan was as under:—

	Per capita consumption per day	*Per capita* consumption per annum
	oz.	lbs.
East Pakistan	15·5	353·6
West Pakistan	13·6	310·0

Information on *per capita* consumption of other commodities for 1952 is not available.

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(b) No sample survey has been conducted so far.

(c) The cost of Living Indices are being prepared for industrial workers in the five centres—Karachi, Lahore, Sialkot, Khewra and Narayangunj. No overall survey has yet been undertaken but the proposal to make family budget enquiries into the cost of living of certain classes of the population is actively under consideration.

STRIKES

†316. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed**: Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of strikes in the 1st half of 1953 in Pakistan with total loss of working days and monetary loss on account of these strikes ;

(b) whether there was any increase in the number of strikes during this period as compared with similar period of the previous year ;

(c) if so, the extent thereof ;

(d) whether the Mines Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder have been revised to prevent such strikes in future ; and

(e) if so, the extent thereof ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) Forty-six, with a total loss of 50,446 mandays and Rs. 68,949-8-6 as total monetary loss sustained by the workers from their wages.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) the provisions of the Mines Act and the rules and regulations thereunder contain no provision for the prevention of strikes.

(e) Does not arise.

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

†317. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed**: Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of projects finalised and materialised in co-operation with foreign participation in 1952-53 and to-date in 1953-54 ;

(b) the total amount of capital invested in such industrial projects by foreigners and Pakistanis, separately, during this period ;

(c) the number of industrial projects in which foreign capital was refused and the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the total amount of capital invested in industries by (i) Government, (ii) Pakistanis and (iii) foreigners, from 1948 to-date ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a), (b), (c) & (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

†318. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed**: Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to-date to solve the problem of educated unemployment in Pakistan ;

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(b) whether Government propose to form any organisation like the Civil Conservation Corps formed in 1935 by the Government of the United States of America to solve educated unemployment in 1935 and the present National Youth Administration in the United States of America; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) All the steps taken by the Central and Provincial Governments the various corporations and private enterprise towards development and industrialization of the country result in creating greater employment opportunities and, therefore, are action against unemployment.

(b) The Civil Conservative Corps and the National Youth Administration were started during the period of depression in U. S. A. in 1933. The former made no distinction between educated and uneducated unemployed and the latter was intended to enable students to finish their educational careers who would have, otherwise, been obliged to give up their studies. Both these programmes ceased to operate with the announcement of World War II.

(c) No such programmes are under contemplation at present because of the lack of necessary finances.

DOCK WORKERS

†319. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether any monthly wages system among dock workers of Chittagong and Karachi ports has been introduced;

(b) whether Government are aware that monthly wages system for dock workers in Calcutta port has been introduced;

(c) whether any dock workers Act has been passed for the welfare of dock workers in Chittagong and Karachi ports; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) & (d) No. A Committee was appointed to consider the question of decasualisation of dock labour. In the interim report submitted by the said Committee the principle of decasualisation has been accepted but it has been recommended that the programme of decasualisation should be drawn up in stages.

Port authorities through the Ministry of Communication have been requested to implement the early stages. The question of introducing legislation according to the Committee can be considered only after it is known whether the operation of the scheme would place unbearable financial burden on the Port authorities.

FUNDAMENTAL GENETICS

†320. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any central organisation like the Plant Introduction Bureau of the United States of America, Australia and the Soviet Union has been set up for research on fundamental genetics;

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(b) whether any such organisation is under contemplation ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan : (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) The Plant Introduction Bureau of the U. S. A. etc., is not the organisation for carrying out fundamental research on plant genetics. The Bureau is only meant for collecting new species from abroad for trials in the home country.

No Plant Introduction Bureau has been set up in Pakistan, nor is one necessary at the present stage. Such a Bureau entails very heavy capital out-lay and still heavier recurring expenditure. Although, financial returns may also be substantial, yet the time is not ripe for Pakistan to embark on such a venture. We can get and are getting all the plant material we require from friendly countries without much expenditure.

CAREER GUIDE

†321. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have compiled any career guide containing requisite information as to the opportunities for employment ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Employment Service Department of the United Kingdom issue regularly such career guides for the benefit of the unemployed ;

(c) if the reply to (a) above be in the affirmative whether Government propose to issue such career guide ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

(e) the number of total registered unemployed persons to-date in Pakistan ; and

(f) the number of total registered educated unemployed persons to-date ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik : (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. Lack of necessary staff has been the stumbling block. However, training opportunities available in the Training Centres of the Central and Provincial Governments have been compiled in a suitable form for the use of the Employment Exchange Officers when advising applicants on careers.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The total number of unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges on 31st August, 1953 was 87,218.

(f) The total unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges who were matriculates or above in education, on 31st August, 1953 was 12,311.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' PARTICIPATION IN SECTIONAL AND SECTARIAN MOVEMENTS

†322. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a considerable number of Government servants participate in various sectional and sectarian movements indirectly ;

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(b) whether Government propose to set up any central organisation like that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States of America to examine and re-examine the loyalty records of Government servants ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in the recent anti-Ahmedia agitation some Government servants indirectly participated ?

The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani: (a) Yes. Some instances of this nature have come to notice.

(b) No.

(c) The existing machinery of verification of the antecedents of Government employees through district officers and police agencies is considered adequate.

(d) Yes. A number of Government servants in the Punjab are reported to have taken part in the unrest arising from anti-Ahmedia agitation. It is, however, for the Provincial Governments concerned to take suitable action under the rules. The Central Government has amended the Government Servants Conduct Rules to prevent Government servants from indulging in such activities. The amended rules provide that :

No Government servant will indulge in the propagation of sectarian creed or taking part in sectarian controversies or indulging in sectarian partiality and favouritism. Any breach of these instructions or the use of their official position by Government servants to influence the religious beliefs of their associates, subordinates or outsiders may render them liable to dismissal.

FOOD-STUFFS

†323. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantities of food stock with the Central Government to-date, with its value ;

(b) the total quantities of food-stuffs imported to-date from abroad, with its value ; and

(c) the total quantities of food-stuffs supplied to each province to-date ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) The food stocks with the Central Government on 22nd September, 1953, were :—

		Value
Wheat	42,000 tons	Rs. 13,1,49,000
Rice	6,757 tons	Rs. 52,42,000
Sugar	23,997 tons	Rs. 2,53,13,500
Salt	12,627 tons	Rs. 22,98,328

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(b) The date from which the information is needed has not been indicated. The information given below is therefore from 15th August, 1947 :—

		Value
Foodgrains	1,480,535 tons	Rs. 60,22,82,304
Sugar	613,580 tons	Rs. 59,73,37,000
Salt	55,575 tons	Not available. Being ascertained from East Bengal Government.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table.

STATEMENT

showing

Foodgrains, sugar and salt supplied to Provinces/States since 15th August 1947 to date

(All figures in tons)

Province/ State	Wheat	Rice	Gram	Barley	Maize	Sugar	Salt
			IMPORTED				
East Bengal ...	145,331	68,644	...	...	...	71,053	55,577
Karachi ...	267,338	...	...	...	...	100,713	...
Bahawalpur ...	28,800	...	...	...	...	13,924	...
N.-W. F. P. ...	137,118	...	...	500	15,683	17,109	...
Baluchistan ...	45,980	...	...	298	...	24,980	...
Baluchistan States.	3,398	...	...	...	...	2,062	...
Punjab ...	491,505	...	2,200	17,402	6,200	239,611	...
Sind	32,459	...	...	...	...	89,403	...
Azad Kashmir ...	52,880	...	...	...	...	555	...
Khairpur ...	1,500	...	...	...	...	2,797	...
Total ...	1,206,509	68,644	2,200	19,200	21,883	562,207	55,577
			INDIGENOUS				
East Bengal ...	163,041	713,006	4,455	...	18	142,566	456,313
Karachi ...	192,061	72,682	16,307	...	...	5,800	...
Bahawalpur ...	240	704	...	...	...	700	...
N.-W. F. P. ...	36,412	11,250	925	500	15,683	59,360	...
Baluchistan ...	34,985	1,123	2,490	...	...	660	...
Baluchistan States.	202	2,300	...	...	...	180	...
Punjab ...	6,958	4,909	...	...	...	57,567	...
Sind	500	40	...	...	...	3,738	...
Azad Kashmir ...	49,938	...	...	...	...	570	...
Total ...	484,337	806,014	24,177	500	15,701	271,141	456,313

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION ORGANISATION

†324. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any central agricultural extension organisation for the purpose of co-ordinating extension activities in the provinces and other units has been set up; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) No.

(b) Agricultural Extension work is the responsibility of the Provincial Governments and they are, at present, discharging this function through the field staff of their Agriculture Departments. In N.-W. F. P. a separate Department of Agricultural Extension has been set up. The Central Government have obtained the services of some Extension Specialists through the T. C. A. and they are assisting the Provinces and States to reorganise their extension set-up.

PRESS LAWS ENQUIRY COMMISSION

†325. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any press laws enquiry commission to examine various press laws in force and to suggest a uniform press code for Pakistan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani: (a) No, but the matter is under the active consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

REVISION OF LABOUR WELFARE LAWS

†326. ***Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to-date to revise all labour welfare laws now in force in Pakistan with a view to bringing them in accord with the International Labour Organisation convention and modern similar Acts of the other countries;

(b) the result of the same;

(c) whether Government propose to initiate legislation to amend immediately the Industrial Act with a view to provide more deterrent punishment and to make compulsory the acceptance of the award of the industrial tribunal on the parties; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) The question of examining all the I.L.O. Conventions with a view to their ratification by Pakistan is under consideration. Recommendations for amending certain Labour Laws have also been made in the I.L.O. Survey Mission Report, which is at present under examination. The Ministry is always on the look-out of framing fresh legislation beneficient to the workers on the lines of other countries, so far as they are consistent with conditions prevailing in Pakistan.

(b) Government has, in addition to the fifteen ratified Conventions at the time of partition, so far ratified six I.L.O. Conventions. As a

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

result thereof, as well as in view of changed labour conditions, the Industrial Disputes Act, the Mines Maternity Benefit Act, the Mines Act, and Employment of Children Act have so far been amended. Fresh legislation in respect of compulsory maintenance of record of services was enacted in the 1952 Session of the Assembly. The Bills concerning the amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act, Factories Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act are under active consideration. The question of amendment of the Mines Act, Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act, Trade Unions and Industrial Disputes Acts is also under consideration. The Provident Fund Bill, Social Insurance Bill, Maternity Benefit and Shops and Establishments Bills will also be brought before the House as early as possible.

(c) The amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act to provide for enhanced punishment is under active consideration. Section 18 of the Act renders the Award binding on the parties and no amendment thereof is indicated.

(d) Does not arise.

HOUSE-BUILDING PROGRAMME

†327. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state the amount Government propose to spend on house-building in the current financial year in Karachi ?

(b) What is the building programme on which this amount is to be spent ?

(c) Do Government contemplate subsidizing house-building ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) & (b) Funds are provided in various grants which are controlled by different Ministries. Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

MINIMUM WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

†328. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey to bring about a uniform system of minimum wages for agricultural labourers has been conducted by the Government of Pakistan ;

(b) whether Government propose to initiate legislation for fixing minimum wages for these labourers ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) & (b) No.

(c) The Government have invited an I.L.O. Expert, Sir Malcolm Darling for preliminary enquiry into the conditions of agricultural workers. His report will also contain recommendations regarding levels of income, and of wages to agricultural workers. Before any survey to bring about an uniform system of minimum wages can be undertaken the problems confronting the agricultural labourers must be known and such a survey would be premature till the report of the I.L.O. Expert has been received.

RELIEF OF FAMINE-STRICKEN AREAS

†329. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer** : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

East Bengal have asked for any financial assistance from the Government of Pakistan for relief of the famine-stricken areas of that province ?

(b) If so, what is the amount so far sanctioned ?

(c) Will this amount be treated as a loan or grant to that province ?

(d) What are the relief works that have already been started in the areas under famine in that province ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) A request for Rs. 1,15,00,000 for carrying out relief works in the scarcity areas was received from the Government of East Bengal.

(b) Relief works in East Bengal and other Provinces are proposed to be financed out of the sale proceeds of the American wheat. We hope to allocate a sum of Rs. 60,00,000 to East Bengal for this purpose.

(c) When sanctioned, this amount will be treated as a grant.

(d) Does not arise.

TOURISTS OFFICES

†330. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state the number of tourists offices so far opened in Pakistan and foreign countries, giving the names of those places ? If not, when and where will they be opened ?

(b) What is the total expenditure involved in opening these offices, giving figures separately for each office ?

(c) What are the estimates regarding the annual recurring expenditure on these offices ?

(d) What is the total number of staff in various categories employed in these offices ?

(e) How many of them are Pakistanis and how many are non-Pakistanis ?

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan: (a) No. An information Bureau has, however, been opened by the N. W. Railway in Hotel Metropole, Karachi. Government do not contemplate opening Tourist Bureaux in Pakistan or foreign countries in the near future.

(b), (c), (d) & (e) Do not arise.

RAILWAY CENTENARY EXHIBITION

†331. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer**: Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to hold a Pakistani railways centenary exhibition in the near future ;

(b) whether Government propose to run exhibition trains in the near future ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; if so, when ; and

(d) whether Pakistan has participated in a railways centenary exhibition in any foreign country ; if so, when and where ?

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan: (a) & (b) No.

(c) Because there is no justification.

(d) No.

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE CONCESSION

†332. ***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 19th July, 1953, under the caption "Employee's grievances";

(b) whether it is a fact that Government servants serving in Eastern or Western Zone of Pakistan are entitled to travelling allowance concessions during leave for visiting the zone of their domicile after completion of two years of service;

(c) whether it is a fact that East Pakistanis employed in the Supply and Development Department have not been granted these concessions since January, 1953; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to redress the grievances of the East Pakistani staff in this regard; if not, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) & (d) Yes. Leave for rest and recreation was temporarily stopped pending finalisation of the budget allocation for the Department of Director General, Supply and Development. As the budget has now been finalised, applications for leave for rest and recreation from East Pakistani employees in that Department are being entertained.

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN PRESS WORKERS' UNION

†333. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a deputation of the Government of Pakistan Press Workers' Union waited on the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Industries, on the 25th June, 1953, and protested against the alleged victimization of the members of the Union, particularly the General Secretary and the Joint Secretary?

(b) Is it a fact that four members of the staff have been suspended while three persons have been removed from service without issuing any charge-sheets to them and two have been reverted?

(c) If the replies to the above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for not issuing charge-sheets to the persons concerned?

(d) Have Government held any inquiry into the matter? If so, what are the findings? If not, why not?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The persons suspended were duly charge-sheeted. The persons removed were purely temporary. As regards the persons reverted, they were also officiating. No charge-sheet was necessary under the rules in the cases of the temporary and officiating persons. The Controller himself made an enquiry on the spot and he was fully satisfied that the persons concerned had *prima facie* committed a serious breach of discipline.

(d) The Controller and the Central Labour Commissioner are both making investigations and the matter is still under consideration. The last part of the question does not arise.

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

WORKING EXPENDITURE OF CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

†334. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state whether the committee appointed by the Government of Pakistan to enquire into the working expenditure of the Central Public Works Department has submitted its report to Government ?

(b) If so, what are the findings of the committee ?

(c) What steps do Government propose to take on the findings ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) Yes.

(b) On account of criticism made in certain quarters regarding the high costs and delay in execution of the works carried out by the Pakistan Public Works Department, a committee was constituted by Government to examine in detail the working of that Department and to make recommendations as to what changes should be effected to bring about the desired improvements. The Committee's findings are as follows :—

(i) The Pakistan Public Works Department costs compare favourably with those of the Sind Public Works Department, the M. E. S., and the Railways.

(ii) The bad workmanship and delay in execution can very little be attributed to defects in procedure. The main factors which account for delay in execution of works are the following :—

1. Faulty preparation of preliminary and revised estimates ;
2. Dearth of experienced and efficient contractors ;
3. Laxity in following the procedure for inviting and accepting of tenders ;
4. Delays in payments which discourage good contractors from tendering ; and
5. Organizational short-comings of Pakistan Public Works Department.

(c) The Committee has suggested suitable modifications in the existing procedure which appear necessary from practical experience and due to changed conditions. The Committee has recently submitted its report and the recommendations made by it are under examination.

CONTAMINATED DRINKING WATER IN KARACHI

†335. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up an enquiry committee to enquire into reports of contamination of drinking water in Karachi ;

(b) if so, the findings of the committee ;

(c) whether it is a fact that water supplied to Karachi was contaminated ; and

(d) whether the decisions of the enquiry committee have been implemented ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Committee in their interim report submitted to Government in July, 1953 stated that there was no pollution of any kind in the water supply up to the Karachi Joint Water Board Reservoirs and that the steps taken by the Board in sterilising the water supply are both

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

adequate and satisfactory. There however existed a degree of contamination in a few samples of water taken in the City. With a view to finding out the exact points of contamination a sub-committee of experts was appointed. The final report of the Committee has now been received and is under examination.

(d) Practically all the precautionary measures which entailed short-range action recommended by the Committee in their interim report have been accepted and the local authorities concerned have been instructed to initiate necessary action thereon.

EXPORT OF RICE

†336. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Ministry have invited offers for the export of 16,000 tons of rice produced in Pakistan;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of rice in certain parts of East Pakistan and that the rice-eating population of West Pakistan is not getting fine rice;

(c) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, the reasons for exporting 16,000 tons of rice; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of withholding the export of rice out of Pakistan; if not, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Yes. Offers were recently invited for 6,000 tons Punjab superior Basmati rice and 10,000 tons Sind rice. Of this 6,000 tons of superior Basmati rice have been sold but not the Sind rice.

(b) Government have received no reports of shortage but the ruling prices and low purchasing power in certain areas continue to be a matter of concern.

(c) The reason for exporting 6,000 tons superior Basmati rice is that this variety of rice is not consumed by East Bengal and this quantity was in excess of the requirements of West Pakistan. We would earn foreign exchange by its export.

(d) The reasons are already mentioned in reply to part (c) above.

PENSIONS FOR RULERS OF JUNAGADH, MANAVADAR AND MANGROL

†337. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for States and Frontier Regions be pleased to state if it is a fact that the rulers of Junagadh, Manavadar and Mangrol are receiving monthly pensions or allowances?

(b) Who are the other rulers receiving similar pensions or allowances?

(c) What are the reasons for giving them these allowances?

(d) What is the monthly amount being paid to each of them, and the amount so far paid to each of them?

(e) How long is it proposed to continue these allowances, and why?

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani: (a) to (e). The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to his starred question No. 32 on the 13th November, 1952.

MALARIA CONTROL

†338. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state the schemes, if any, launched or proposed to be launched under the Pakistan-United States project for control of malaria ?

(b) At what places are centres going to be opened or have been opened for anti-malaria operations ?

(c) Have the localities been selected after any survey of the incidence of malaria ?

(d) What is the estimated cost for such a project ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) With the assistance of T.C.A. of U. S. A. and the UNICEF, anti-malaria operations have been stepped up in Pakistan.

(b) A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The selection has been made by the Provinces themselves with due regard to incidence of Malaria.

(d) The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 34,00,000.

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

STATEMENT

List of the districts where spraying operations are being carried out.

East Bengal	Punjab	N.-W. F. P.	Tribal Areas	Sind	Baluchistan	Karachi
1. Mymensingh.	1. Lahore.	1. Peshawar.	1. Malakand.	1. Thatta.	1. Quetta/Pishin.	Entire Federal area.
2. Noakhali.	2. Sheikhupura.	2. Hazara.	2. Kurram.	2. Hyderabad.	2. Loralai.	
3. Bogra.	3. Sialkot.	3. Kohat.		3. Tharparkar.	3. Zhob.	
4. Dinajpur.	4. Gujranwala.	4. Mardan.		4. Larkana.	4. Sibbi.	
5. Bakerganj.	5. Gujrat.	5. Bannu.				
6. Khulna.	6. Sargodha.	6. D. I. Khan.				
7. Sylhet.	7. Montgomery.					
8. Jessore.	8. Muzaffargarh.					
9. Kushtia.	9. Lyallpur.					
10. Rajshahi.	10. Jhelum.					
11. Tippera.	11. Mianwali.					
12. Chittagong.	12. Jhang.					
13. Rangpur.	13. Multan.					
14. Faridpur.	14. Dera Ghazi Khan.					
15. Pabna.						

AID GIVEN BY U. N. I. C. E. F.

†339. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state the aid Government have been receiving from the United Nations International Childern's Emergency Fund up till now, and the programmes on which it has been spent ?

(b) Is it a fact that there will be an increase in the aid from this Fund ? If so, by how much, and on what programmes will it be spent ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) To date the UNICEF has allocated $27,22,000 for various relief and health programmes. A statement containing details of the various programmes is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Government hope to receive further assistance from the Fund but its extent cannot be anticipated.

STATEMENT

Following are the programmes for which assistance has been received from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund up-to-date :—

(1) FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME :—

Early in 1949 the U. N. I. C. E. F. offered five fellowships which have been availed of us under :—

Anti-T. B. measures and B. C. G. Production.. ..	2
Public Health Administration	1
Maternity and Child Welfare	2

(2) MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME, EAST BENGAL. $ 174,000.

The U. N. I. C. E. F. supplied equipment, D. D. T. and Vehicles for a demonstration of Malaria Control in Gauripur (District Mymensingh). The work was completed in January, 1951. The understudies provided by Government of East Bengal are carrying on the programme in other parts of the province.

(3) B. C. G. VACCINATION PROGRAMME. $ 404,000.

As an anti-T. B. measure a country-wide programme of B. C. G. vaccination has been started in the country. The U. N. I. C. E. F. has provided equipment and technical personnel to the value of $ 404,000. The foreign experts are assisting in the formulation of the programme and are providing training to the local understudies in the technique of B. C. G. vaccination.

(4) SCHOOL FEEDING. $ 17,000.

The U. N. I. C. E. F. provided skim powder milk worth $ 17,000 to serve as an additional diet to the school children. The programme remained in operation in some of the Karachi schools and orphanages for 260 days and was completed in 1950.

(5) MILK FOR REFUGEES AND GENERAL RELIEF. $ 195,000.

The U. N. I. C. E. F. supplied skim powder milk to the value of about 195,000 dollars 50% of which was distributed in East Bengal and the rest in West Pakistan.

(6) T. B. CONTROL AND TRAINING CENTRE, KARACHI. $150,000.

In August 1951 a T. B. Control and Training Centre was started with the assistance of U. N. I. C. E. F. to train Pakistan doctors, nurses and technicians in the modern methods of treatment of Tuberculosis. The Centre sorts out cases, carried out Epidemiological Surveys and through treatment renders cases non-infective.

The U. N. I. C. E. F. has provided equipment both for laboratory and X-Ray and allied chemicals. The W. H. O. has provided technical personnel. The Government are incurring an annual expenditure of approximately four lakhs.

(7) T. B. CENTRE, DACCA. $ 103,000.

A similar Centre as the one at Karachi (*vide* item 6) above has started functioning at Dacca since 14th May, 1953.

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†The answer to the queston was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(8) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, LAHORE. $ 119,000.

In order to improve Maternal and Child Health Services in the country the U. N. I. C. E. F. has provided necessary equipment and personnel for the start of a Training Centre at Lahore, which commenced functioning in January, 1951. The Trainees at this Centre will provide these services all over rural and urban areas.

(9) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, PESHAWAR. $ 36,000.

A centre similar to the one at Lahore (item 8 above) started working at Peshawar in April, 1951.

(10) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, DACCA. $ 32,004.

A centre similar to the one at Lahore (item 8 above) started working in Dacca since August, 1953.

(11) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, KARACHI. $ 36,000.

A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre similar to the one at Lahore (item 8 above) is expected to start working in Karachi by the middle of October, 1953. Building work is in progress.

(12) NURSES TRAINING PROGRAMME, DACCA. $ 10,000.

In order to overcome the desparate need of trained nursing personnel in Eastern Pakistan the U. N. I. C. E. F. has offered a three years programme to improve and strengthen the teaching and practise facilities of the Nursing School at the Medical College Hospital, Dacca. The U. N. I. C. E. F. provided teaching equipment and supplies to the value of ten thousand dollars.

(13) M. C. H. CENTRES IN THE RURAL AREAS. $ 1,17,000.

(14) EXPANDED M. C. H. RURAL PROGRAMME. $ 1,77,000.

In order to expand the general maternal and child welfare services and training in the country the U. N. I. C. E. F. has provided equipment for M. C. H. Centres all over the country. The equipment has been received and despatched to the various stations.

(15) DRUGS AND DIET SUPPLEMENTS. $ 55,000.

The U. N. I. C. E. F. has offered Drugs and Diet supplements for 150 Maternal and Child Health Centres at a cost of $ 300 per centre, 1,500 Midwifery kits, 10 million Fish Liver Oil Capsules, 100,000 pounds Skim 65,000 pounds whole milk powder, and 350,000 pounds Soap. The supplies have since been received and distributed.

(16) STIPEND FOR TRAINING OF *DAIS*. $ 10,000.

With a view to provide indigenous *Dais* training facilities in modern methods of natal service the U. N. I. C. E. F. has offered a sum of $ 10,000 to be paid to be *Dais* as Stipend during the period they remain under training at various M. C. H. Centres in provinces.

(17) EQUIPMENT FOR FOUR DUFFERIN HOSPITALS. $ 50,000.

In order to provide the Dufferin Hospitals in Karachi, Quetta, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan with essential equipment the U. N. I. C. E. F. has offered appliances and equipment to the value of $ 65,000.

(18) SOAP FOR REFUGEES. $ 80,000.

Washing soap worth $ 80,000 supplied by the N. U. I. C. E. F. has been distributed among refugees in both wings of the country.

(19) PUNJAB FLOOD RELIEF. $ 31,000.

For the relief of flood victims of 1950 in the Punjab the U. N. I. C. E. F. supplied Paludrine Tablets, D. D. T. Powder and Powder milk which programme has since been finally closed.

(20) D. D. T. PRODUCTION PLANT. $ 2,50,000.

In order to make the country self-sufficient in its requirements of D. D. T. to carry out Malaria-Control Programmes the U. N. I. C. E. F. has offered a 700-tons annual capacity Plant costing $2,50,000. The Plant will be installed at Nowshera (N. W. F. P.). The running cost of the Plant is estimated to be Rs. 1,60,000 per annum in addition to the initial non-recurring expenditure of about 12,00,000 on the building and installation. The Plant is expected to start production in 1954.

(21) D. D. T. FOR ANTI-MALARIA PROGRAMMES. $ 3,97,000.

The U. N. I. C. E. F. offered 400 tons of D. D. T. 75% costing $ 3,97,000 for anti-malaria work in the country on the condition that Government also purchases through them a similar quantity as 'matching'. Purchase for the year 1951-52 of 200 tons of D. D. T. has already been made and the D. D. T. issued to the various provinces against firm indents. In view of T. C. A. supplies of D. D. T. the Government are not now to purchase another 200 tons for matching the remaining U. N. I. C. E. F. supplies of 200 tons 75%.

(22) KALA-AZAR TREATMENT PROGRAMMES. $ 52,000.

With a view to increase the treatment services directed towards the cure of Kala-Azar infection among children and mothers in East Pakistan especially in those areas where anti-malaria work is in progress, the U. N. I. C. E. F. supplied Stibinol, Syringes and needles and other necessary equipment to the value of $ 52,000.

(23) CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, KARACHI. $ 50,000.

U. N. I. C. E. F. has apportioned a sum of $ 50,000 for the purchase of technical equipment, supplies and transport for a 100-bedded Children's Hospital. This hospital will be used as a training hospital in pediatrios.

(24) SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES. $ 23,000.

The U. N. I. C. E. F. will provide equipment worth $ 23,000 for conducting health services in schools all over the country. Implementation of the project will be the responsibility of various provincial governments who will provide necessary local staff and contingent expenditure.

(25) DIPTHERIA TOXOID PRODUCTION PLANT. $ 20,000.

U. N. I. C. E. F. will provide equipment and appliances worth $ 20,000 for expansion of existing facilities at the Bureau of Laboratories, Karachi, for the production of Diptheria Toxoid.

(26) MILK FOR INSTITUTIONS, REFUGEES AND SEMI-FAMINE AREA. $ 1,00,000.

60% of the milk under this programme has been assigned to East Bengal and 40% to West Pakistan. The supplies have since been received.

POINT FOUR AID FUNDS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MALARIA

†340. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been entered into between the Governments of Pakistan and the United States of America to use Point Four Aid Funds to help Pakistan to provide protection against malaria;

(b) the nature and extent of the aid; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay on the table of the House a copy of the agreement?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) Yes.

(b) D.D.T. sprayers and trucks valued at about 5,00,000 dollars.

(c) A copy of the agreement is laid on the Table of the House.

OPERATIONAL AGREEMENT NO. 5 UNDER TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HEALTH AND SANITATION PROJECT

This Operational Agreement is entered into between Said Hasan, as designated representative of the Government of Pakistan (hereinafter referred to as the "Representative"), and Randall T. Klemme, Acting Director of Technical Co-operation, as designated representative of the Government of the United States

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

of America (hereinafter referred to as the "Director") pursuant to the Technical Co-operation Program Agreement between the two Governments, dated February 2, 1952. The provisions of that program agreement shall be applicable to this agreement and to the conduct of the project described herein.

1. *Description of Project*

This project provides for (1) the acquisition of modern laboratory and medical equipment and supplies for equipping, expanding and improving medical and public health facilities in Pakistan, and (2) the carrying out of D. D. T. spraying operations for insect control in the cities and villages.

This project has been developed as the result of surveys conducted by Dr. Richard F. Boyd, Medical Director of the United States Public Health Service, and Dr. Paul D. White of Boston, Massachusetts, both of whom were sent to Pakistan by the United States Government under the technical co-operation program being carried out by the two elements of a health program were stressed: (1) the equipping of laboratories and other medical facilities to assist in diagnosis and treatment of disease at the public health level, and (2) the expansion of the training program for doctors to provide them an opportunity to study new and improved medical techniques in other parts of the world. The training aspect of these recommendations can be handled under the regular training project. The acquisition of equipment and supplies for medical facilities is included in this particular project.

The project is composed of the following sub-projects:

Sub-project A: Bureau of Laboratories. The main function of the Bureau of Laboratories is to manufacture vaccine and sera for use in preventive work in the country. It is proposed to expand this laboratory to meet the growing needs. The Laboratories are at present producing T. A. B., Cholera, Plague and Anti-Rabic vaccines. The manufacture of Anti-venom, Diptheria Toxoid and other similar products is just beginning. Equipment will be acquired for this laboratory.

Sub-project B: Nutrition Laboratory. There is no nutrition laboratory in Pakistan at present and the Government of Pakistan has decided to establish one this year. Its main function would be the examination of the different types of food from the nutrition point of view. It would, also, in due course, train nutrition workers. The absence of a laboratory of this nature is a serious handicap to the Public Health Organization of Pakistan. Equipment will be acquired for this laboratory.

Sub-project C: Combined Public Health Laboratory. The Government of East Bengal has decided to have a Combined Public Health Laboratory which will manufacture vaccines and also carry out analysis of food products. A Public Health Laboratory is an essential component of any Public Health organization and therefore its establishment would be of great help to the Public Health Department itself. Equipment will be acquired for this laboratory.

Sub-project D: Liaquat Medical College. To make up the deficiency in the number of doctors in the country, the Government of Sind has recently started a new medical college at Hyderabad, known as the Liaquat Medical College. There are at present 50 students on its rolls. As the institution is new, it is in urgent need of equipment to provide necessary facilities to students. Equipment will be acquired for this medical college.

Sub-project E: Nishtar Medical College. The Province of Punjab has two medical colleges, *viz.*, the King Edward Medical College (Lahore), and the Fatima Jinnah Medical College for Girls (Lahore). These institutions have been training doctors also from the N.-W. F. P., Baluchistan, the Tribal Areas and Sind. In order to increase the number of doctors the provincial government has started a new medical college at Multan Nishtar Medical College. As the institution is new, equipment is required for teaching purposes. Equipment will be acquired for this medical college.

Sub-project F: Medical College for Chittagong. There is a medical school at Chittagong which has been training "licentiates" (licentiates are those who complete their course in medical *schools* as distinguished from *colleges* where those who complete their course are known as "graduates"). The Government of East Bengal has recently decided to start a medical college for the training of "graduates". Equipment will be acquired for this medical college.

Sub-project G: Spraying Operation. A D. D. T. spraying operation for insect control will be carried out in the cities of Pakistan. Following partition more than 50,00,000 refugees converged on Pakistan and many of these remain in sub-standard housing with the most limited sanitation facilities. This creates an

unusually critical health problem which will be aggravated during the hot weather of the summer months. Besides the beneficial results that will accrue to the people of Pakistan from the spraying operation, it is anticipated that much additional information will be obtained which will supplement present information in developing a more extended spraying program.

Under this project, equipment or supplies may also be acquired for such other medical institutions as the Representative and the Director may agree.

Pakistani physicians, nurses, and other personnel will be trained in the operation and use of equipment and supplies acquired under this project. Individuals who may be sent to the United States of America or to other countries for such training will be sent under the general Training Project.

2. *How Project is to be conducted.*

(a) The Central Ministry of Health shall be responsible for the overall operation of the project. A project director, selected by the Government of Pakistan shall be placed in charge of the project and shall have immediate responsibility for carrying out the project.

An adviser, selected by the Director after consultation with the Representative, shall act as adviser to the project director. If additional advisers are determined to be necessary, such additional advisers shall be selected in the same manner.

(b) The Government of Pakistan and the Technical Co-operation Administration will exchange certified accounts relating to the operation of this project at intervals to be agreed upon.

(c) Upon substantial completion of the project a completion memorandum shall be drawn up and signed by the Representative and the Director which shall provide a record of the work done, the objectives sought to be achieved, the financial contributions made, the problems encountered and solved and related basic data.

(d) Any right, privilege, power or duty conferred by this agreement upon either the Representative or the Director may be delegated by either of them. Such delegation shall not limit the right of the Representative and the Director to refer any matter directly to each other for discussion and decision.

3. *Financing of Project.*

The total estimated joint cost of the project is $ 500,000 and Rs. 8,00,000 of which the Government of the United States of America will make available $ 500,000 and the Government of Pakistan will make available Rs. 8,00,000. The funds so made available shall be spent in accordance with allocations by broad categories (*i.e.*, and operational budget) to be agreed upon between the Representative and the Director. It is hereby agreed between the Representative and the Director that the amounts necessary for payments to be made outside of Pakistan total $ 500,000 and it is agreed that such sum shall be withheld in the United States of America from the deposits to be made by the Government of the United States of America to the credit of the special dollar fund established pursuant to the provisions of the program agreement dated February 2, 1952 and shall be used by the Technical Co-operation Administration for making such payments. Such sums so withheld shall be regarded as having been deposited in the dollar fund.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, have signed the present agreement.

DONE at Karachi in duplicate, this 17th day of May, 1952.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

Sd. SAID HASAN,
Designated Representative of the Government of Pakistan.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Sd. RANDALL T. KLEMME,
Acting Director of Technical Co-operation.

WAR-LIKE STORES

†341. **Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state the steps taken to develop the production of war-like stores in the country ?

(b) Has this question been discussed with the Master General of Ordnance, General Headquarters ? If so, with what result ? If not, why not ?

(c) Is it a fact that the Ministry is not conversant with the war-like stores and their specifications to be able to advise the industrialists of Pakistan in the manufacture of these stores ?

(d) What facilities are available for a stage inspection during production ?

(e) Has the Ministry got adequate arrangements to assess the defence requirements in detail, so as to enable it to determine the items that could be manufactured and fitted with certain components obtainable from abroad such as some electrical units in the country and to combine up the two to produce a complete store ?

(f) Has the Ministry arrangement to keep fully informed of the latest developments and improvements taking place in war-like stores in foreign countries by the liaison staff abroad ?

(g) What steps have been taken in respect of the above in consultation with the Master General of Ordnance at the General Headquarters ? If none, why ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Indigenous capacity has been developed to some extent for the production of war-like stores. It is not in the public interest to give detailed information.

(b) The progress is reviewed at quarterly meetings between the Master General of Ordnance and the Ministry of Industries.

(c) The Ministry of Industries is conversant with war-like stores and their specifications only to the extent that information regarding these is communicated to it by the Ministry of Defence for the purpose of indigenous production.

(d) Stage inspection is the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence's inspection staff, but the inspection staff of the Ministry of Industries renders such assistance as may be required of it.

(e) No. It is for the Ministry of Defence to assess defence requirements. The Ministry of Industry is concerned only with the procurement of non-war-like stores and the production of those war-like stores in the indigenous production of which the Ministry of Defence seeks its assistance. In regard to stores of the latter category, the Ministry of Industries is in a position to determine to what extent they can be manufactured within the country.

(f) No. This is the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence.

(g) Does not arise.

DEVELOPMENT WING OF DIRECTORATE OF SUPPLY AND DEVELOPMENT

†342. **Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state the steps taken during the last two years by the development wing of the Directorate of Supply and Development in promoting and setting up industries in Pakistan ?

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(b) Is it a fact that the Economy Committee in its report of 1951 made some comments on the organisation of this wing and expressed their great concern about its working ?

(c) Is it a fact that the development of most of the heavy industries has been made the responsibility of the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation ?

(d) Is it a fact that very little has been done in respect of what is left with the development wing ?

(e) Have Government considered the question of indigenous manufacture of defence stores ? If so, do Government consider the desirability of setting up a corporation for the purpose on the lines of the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) The main function of the Development Wing is to assist industrialists in tackling their day to day problems and to plea and regulate the establishment and expansion of the 27 industries brought under Central Control.

(b) Yes, but their comments are still under the consideration of the Government.

(c) This is only partly true. The Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation looks after individual units of certain industries and not after any industry as a whole.

(d) No. The Development Wing has plenty of work to do in the sphere of planning and regulating the centrally controlled industries and in rendering them different kinds of advice and assistance.

(e) Yes, but the question of setting up a corporation has not yet been considered.

DEVELOPMENT WING OF DIRECTORATE OF SUPPLY AND DEVELOPMENT

†343. **Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Economy Committee in its report of 1951 recommended the separation of the development wing from the supplies wing of the Directorate of Supply and Development, *vide* paragraphs 16 and 17 of Chapter V of the report ? If so, what steps have been taken to implement the said recommendations ? If none, why ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: Yes. The recommendation is under the consideration of Government. Action was postponed pending submission of the report of the Administrative Enquiry Committee, which had been asked to expedite action on the recommendations made by the Committee referred to by the Honourable member as the Economy Committee but properly known as the Reorganisation Committee. The report of the Administrative Enquiry Committee has since been submitted to Government and is under their active consideration.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

†344. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state if it is a fact that the industries in Pakistan are not able to meet the requirements of the armed forces due to their low manufacturing potential, non-availability of requisite raw materials, lack of technical knowledge and other handicaps like high tariff and freights resulting in comparatively higher cost of production in the country ?

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(b) Is it a fact that this matter received serious attention in July, 1951, when a grave emergency had arisen ?

(c) Is it a fact that the question of switching over industrial production to meet that emergency and also of removing the gaps in the industrial set-up was discussed at a meeting presided over by the Honourable Minister for Industries when the Secretary-General and the Secretary, Ministry of Defence, were also present ?

(d) Is it a fact that as a first step it was decided that a survey of the existing manufacturing capacity including an appreciation of the requirements of essential raw materials should be undertaken ?

(e) If so, what progress has been made in that direction since then ? If none, what steps does the Honourable Minister now propose to take ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) This is true to a large extent.

(b) & (c) It is not in the public interest to reply to these questions.

(d) & (e) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to my reply to his Starred Question No. 345 of today.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

†345. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a)** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state if it is a fact that a team of defence representatives from the Navy, Army and Air Force and of Industries Department represented by the Director General of Supply and Development was appointed whose terms of reference were as follows :—

(i) to assess the manufacturing capacity for individual categories of stores which actually existed and the prospects of its further development,

(ii) the assistance required by the Industry to enable them to develop their production,

(iii) what additional items of stores could be manufactured by the firms in question,

(iv) what raw materials were required by the Industry, the shortage of which was holding up full utilization of their capacity, and

(v) review of customs tariffs in order to give protection to the indigenous industries to enable them to compete with goods of foreign origin ?

(b) If, so what progress has been made so far since then ? If none, why ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) No. There was, however, a proposal for the undertaking of a joint survey by the Ministry of Defence and the Master General of Ordnance in order to ascertain and develop indigenous capacity for the manufacture of stores required by the Defence Services. It has not yet been possible to give effect to the proposal, but the matter is under active consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS

†346. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have received any report from any provincial government with regard to failure of crops there ?

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(b) What is the quantity of foodgrains provincial governments require for the year 1953-54, and how much has the Centre promised to allot them ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) No reports regarding failure of Kharif crop have been received, except one from N.-W.F.P. regarding failure of certain crops in warm tracts of Hazara district.

(b) The total quantity of wheat asked for by various Provinces| States for Rabi year 1953-54 (May 53, to April 54), is 10,97,000 tons which can be met in full. Firm rice requirements for Kharif 1953-54 (Nov. 53 to Oct. 54) have not as yet been intimated. For Kharif 1952-53 (Nov. 52 to Oct. 53) the quantity required was 1,61,150 tons which is being met in full.

SUGAR

†347. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar imported during 1953, giving figures separately for the quantity of sugar imported from each country;

(b) the price of sugar produced in the country, and the price of imported sugar; and

(c) the percentage of profit, if any, to Government on the sale of imported sugar and the manner in which it is carried ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) 30,000 tons from Spain.

(b) *Indigenous sugar.*

East Bengal	Rs. 37|3|-	per maund *ex*-factory.
Punjab	Rs. 40|-|-	
N.-W.F.P.	Rs. 42|-|-	

Imported Sugar.

Rs. 42|-|- per maund.
ex-Godown|F.O.R. Karachi.

(c) No provision is made for profit in the price structure of imported sugar.

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

†348. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any programme for procurement of foodgrains has been drawn up by different provinces for the year 1954 ?

(b) If so, what are the targets set up by them as regards rice and wheat ?

(c) What provinces will have exportable surplus and in what quantities ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Programmes for the procurement of rice during 1954 have been drawn up by Punjab,

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

Sind and East Bengal. Rice is not procured in other provinces of Pakistan. Wheat will be procured in the Rabi crop which comes in May, 1954, but no programme has as yet been drawn up for its procurement by different provinces, as the crop has not as yet been sown.

(b) *Rice.*—Targets of procurement of rice have not as yet been intimated but it is expected that Punjab will procure about 125,000 tons and Sind about 250,000 tons. East Bengal may procure about 20,000 tons.

Wheat.—The crop has not yet been sown and Provincial Governments cannot be expected to fix targets for procurement so early.

(c) It is hoped that the exportable surpluses of rice in Sind and Punjab will be 200,000 and 100,000 tons respectively. As regards wheat it is too early to say which provinces will have exportable surplus and in what quantities.

MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL RICE

†349. ***Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted or propose to conduct any experiment for producing artificial rice in Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether the requisite machinery has been designed;

(c) whether such machinery and the parts thereof will be manufactured in Pakistan; if not, the country from which it will be imported;

(d) the period required for making such rice available for public requirements; and

(e) whether there is any other country where such a process has been developed?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) The matter is under consideration of Government.

(b) No.

(c) It will be premature to hazard an opinion at this stage.

(d) As for (c) above.

(e) Work on the production of synthetic rice is reported to have been conducted in the U.S.A. and India.

SPEED-RELAY SYSTEM LINK

†350. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started or propose to start the high speed-relay system link for expeditious disposal of foreign telegraph traffic in Pakistan;

(b) the number of telegrams sent and received under this system since its inception; and

(c) if no such system exists in Pakistan, when Government propose to start it; if not, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan: (a) Presumably the Honourable Member refers to the tape relay system. If so, the answer is 'No'. All our international telegraph circuits are operating on high speed morse system.

(b) Does not arise.

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(c) Not at present. This system for foreign telegrams would be useful only when similar associated equipment begins to be extensively used between various parts of Pakistan itself.

LIGHTING IN TRAINS

351. *Seth Sukhdev: Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometimes local trains from the Karachi city station run in the evening without provision of lights therein; and

(b) if the reply to the above is in the affirmative, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

SANITARY STAFF IN K. M. C.

352. *Seth Sukhdev: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the retrenchment in the sweepers cadre of the Karachi Municipal services?

(b) Is it a fact that Government provided additional funds for recruitment of sanitary staff in the year 1952-53 and that the same could not be utilized by the Karachi Municipal Corporation?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) No retrenchment in the cadre of sweepers has been made by the Karachi Municipal Corporation since partition. On the contrary, the number of sweepers has increased.

(b) No.

PRICE OF TEXTILE GOODS

353. *Mr. Abdul Monem Khan: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the abnormal rise in the price of textile goods?

(b) What are the factors responsible for this rise in the price of all textile goods?

(c) Have any measures been adopted to bring down the price? If so, what?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) It is not correct to state that there has been abnormal rise of price of all textile goods. It is only prices of imported textiles that have increased rather sharply.

(b) Consequent on the cancellation of O.G.L. and suspension of imports of textiles for many months due to our tight foreign exchange position, the prices of imported textile goods have registered an increase as the stocks in the country decreased.

(c) Yes. The Government have adopted the following measures to bring down the prices of various textile goods:

(i) The prices of various varieties of cotton yarn and artificial silk yarn have been fixed under the Cotton Textiles (Yarn Control) Order, 1953 and the Essential Commodities (Control of Distribution) Order, 1953. Both of these commodities are now being supplied to handloom weavers and powerloom factories at controlled prices. This will obviously lead to reduction in the prices of cloth manufactured by them.

(ii) All forward and speculative transactions in cotton and yarn have been banned under the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order, 1953.

(iii) Indigenous production of yarn and cloth is being steadily increased.

(iv) On the advice of the Government, various millowners have opened fair price shops where cloth is being sold at reasonable prices though in limited quantities. This is also expected curb the rise in prices of textile goods.

(v) Licences for the import of cloth in considerable quantities will issue in the near future.

Shri Dhirendra Nath Datta: Is the Government aware that in spite of the control of prices, the prices have not decreased; rather they have been increasing?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: I do not know whether the prices have been continuously increasing but Government are making every effort to do the needful. In this connection I will mention the fact that the mills have been asked to work three shifts. This measure has resulted in a considerable increase in the production of yarn and cloth. At the same time we are trying our best to set up new textile mills so that we can produce enough cloth in the country to meet our requirements. I would, however, say that in the transitional period, unless our foreign exchange position improves, we will not be able to achieve all that is desired. But we hope to minimise the hardship to the people as far as we can.

Shri Dhirendra Nath Datta: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to tell us how many millowners have opened their shops and where?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: The Honourable member will realise that without notice it is very difficult to answer that question. If, however, he puts a question, I will try to find out the data with regard to a particular point and time because the shops are increasing.

Shri Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya: Does the Honourable Minister know that cloth worth Rs. 10 *ex*-mill is sold in the maket for Rs. 22?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: Sir, I want notice, but the Honourable member himself is a cloth manufacturer. I think he should know better!

Shri Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya: Does the Honourable Minister know that the quota system is responsible for that?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: What quota system?

Shri Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya: Quota system

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: What is quota?

Shri Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya: Only quota-holders are entitled to draw stocks from the mills.

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: Sir. I want notice for this question. But I assure the Honourable member that if this involves any hardship the Government will examine the issue.

Shri Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya: Will the Honourable Minister enquire about it?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: There are malpractices of which I am not aware. We try to find them and attempt to liquidate them but as the Honourable member knows as soon as we remedy one def ct ingenuous brains are trying tofind new devices?

Shri Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya: Many of the quota-holders have no shops to sell the cloth but they sell the quota to somebody at enhanced prices.

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: I assure the Honourable member that if he brings such things to the notice of the Government in writing, Government will examine the point and take suitable action promptly.

Mr. Abdul Monem Khan: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that no fair price shop has been started in any district of East Pakistan except at Dacca ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: I should like to have notice of this question but we have been impressing on all the Provincial Governments and local administrations the desirability of opening fair price shops. With regard to the point referred to by the Honourable member I shall try to find out the position if I get a proper notice.

Mr. Bhabesh Chandra Nandy: Will the Honourable Minister please state whether he is aware that prices of cloth are rising in East Bengal mainly due to the fact that a large percentage of the total supply comes from handloom and handlooms are not functioning on account of lack of supply of yarn ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: Of what ?

Mr. Bhabesh Chandra Nandy: Yarn ! What steps he intends to take for supply and distribution of yarn to the weavers of East Bengal ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: This is really the subject matter of another question but I will try to answer the question. We are now supplying much more than what was being supplied to East Bengal before the O.G.L. I will give facts and figures in the next question.

Mr. Abdul Monem Khan: Arising out of (v) will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state the proportion of licences issued between the two wings of Pakistan ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: I want notice but I think the distribution is very equitable. We are sending very large quantities *now* though I admit that in the beginning we were not able to cope with the situation. Now, within the quantity available, we are making very equitable distribution.

Mr. Abdul Monem Khan: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state what is the proportion of finer counts supplied till now *i.e.*, out of the quota that has been supplied so far ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: The Honourable Member will appreciate my difficulty in answering such a question without notice. But if I have notice I will try to answer that question. I do admit that the people in East Bengal are not receiving finer counts. I may inform the Honourable Member that when I visited Mymensingh I was told that out of about 869 bales distributed in that district, only 6 to 8 bales constituted finer counts. A deputation of weavers met me. I am conscious of the hardships of these people and I assure the Honourable Member that we are doing our best to supply finer counts to East Pakistan.

Mr. Abdul Monem Khan: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that while he was on tour in East Bengal, many people met him in deputation for supply of finer counts ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: Yes people saw me and I have been pressing upon the official machinery to supply finer counts to East Bengal and in view of the fact that imports are now coming in we are insisting that imports should consist of finer counts for East Bengal.

SUPPLY OF YARN

354. *Mr. Abdul Monem Khan: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state the total requirements of yarn in East Pakistan per annum ?

(b) What quantity of yarn has been supplied this year to-date ?

(c) Is he aware that there is a great demand of finer counts of yarn from the weavers ? If so, what action has been taken for its supply ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) No accurate estimates of the requirements of yarn by the handloom industry for East Pakistan are available. At the time of partition an assessment was made which put the figure at approximately 54,000 bales a year. We have, however, gone by the figures of imports of yarn into East Pakistan during the last three years and assessed the requirement at approximately 1,00,000 bales per annum.

(b) 32,989 bales of cotton yarn have been supplied to East Bengal during the period from the middle of May, 1953 upto 22nd September, 1953. Figures for the first 4½ months of the year are not readily available as control on yarn was enforced only from the 21st April, 1953.

(c) The demand for finer qualities of yarn above 40 in East Bengal is not more than 20% of their total requirements. The production of such yarn in Pakistan is negligible. Import of such yarn has been arranged under the barter deals in addition to what importers holding commercial licences will import to cater to the demands of their clientele. All the same the importers are being asked to import larger quantities of finer counts of yarn.

NETROKONA R. S.

355. *Mr. Abdul Monem Khan: Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the annual income from the Netrokona Court Station on the Mymensingh-Mohanganj line ;

(b) whether he is aware that the office of this station is a *kutcha* shed without any waiting room ;

(c) whether he is aware that an overwhelming majority of passengers to and from Netrokona avail themselves of this station ; and

(d) whether Government propose to improve the condition of this station ; if so, when ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan: (a) Last year's earnings of Netrokona Court station were Rs. 85,000 from passenger traffic and Rs. 3,400 from other coaching traffic ;

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) Slightly more than half of the passengers originating from Netrokona avail the Court station.

(d) Yes. It is proposed to provide a new pucca station building during 1955-56.

ART SILK YARN

†356. *Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to a news letter published in *Dawn* dated the 28th April, 1953, entitled "Art Silk Yarn Prices" ?

†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(b) Is it a fact that the price of art silk yarn No. 120, Chetillon Brand, was Rs. 3|12|- per lb. in the local market on the 11th August, 1952 ?

(c) Is it a fact that the price of this cloth is Rs. 8 per lb. at present ?

(d) Is it a fact that Itlay is offering the above variety at 47*d*. per lb. c.i.f. Karachi, the landed cost of which works out to Rs. 2|12|- per lb. including duty, sales tax and all other expenses ?

(e) If the replies to the above be in the affirmative, what efforts have been made by Government to bring down the price of art silk yarn No. 120 ? If no efforts have been made, why ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Yes.

(b) The price ranged from Rs. 3-11 to Rs. 4-12 per lb., according to quality.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) The answer to (c) is not in the affirmative. However, it may be stated for the information of the Honourable Member that Government promulgated the Essential Commodities (Control of Distribution) Order, 1953 on the 2nd May, 1953, in which one of the articles brought under control is artificial silk yarn and thread. With the enforcement of this Order, the prices of art silk yarn have been brought down. The price of Chatillon yarn denier 120 has been fixed (on 19th August, 1953) at Rs. 2-13-6 to Rs. 3-6-6 per lb. according to quality.

ELECTRIC POWER

†357. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state, in detail, the number of schemes for generation of electric power from water falls on rivers and canals, that have been implemented by Government throughout Pakistan since partition ?

(b) What is the number of schemes at present under consideration of Government ?

(c) What progress has been made for finalising the schemes in (b) above ?

(d) What is the total expenditure incurred on (a) above and the estimated expenditure on (b) above ?

(e) Is it a fact that a number of schemes have not been implemented ? If so, why ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) The following two hydro-electric schemes were completed after partition :

(i) Rasul Hydroelectric Project in the Punjab with an installed generating capacity of 22,000 K. W.

(ii) The Malakand Extensions Scheme in N.-W. F. P. which raised the installed generating capacity of the pre-partition Malakand Station from 9600 K. W. to 19,600 K. W.

A third scheme namely the Dargai Hydroelectric Scheme in N. W. F. P. will be brought into commission shortly with an installed capacity of 20,000 K. W.

(b) The following eight schemes are under consideration :

1. Warsak Hydro-electric Project in N. W. F. P. with an installed capacity of 150,000 K. W.

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

2. Kurram Garhi Hydel Scheme in N.-W F. P. with an installed capacity of 4,000 K. W.
3. Mianwali Hydro-electric Project in the Punjab with an installed capacity of 100,000 K. W.
4. Chichokimallian Hydro-electric Project in the Punjab with an installed capacity of 12,000 K. W.
5. Gujranwala Hydro-electric Project in the Punjab with an installed capacity of 16,000 K. W.
6. Shadiwal Hydro-electric Project in the Punjab with an installed capacity of 12,000 K. W.
7. Mangla Hydro-electric Project in the Punjab with an installed capacity of 12,000 K. W.
8. Karnafuli Hydro-electric Project in East Bengal with an initial installed capacity of 80,000 K. W.

(c) *WARSAK HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT* :

Government have sanctioned the execution of the Warsak Project and have allocated Rs. 4 lacs for expenditure during the current financial year. Canada has offered an aid of $ 3.45 millon to meet foreign exchange required for it.

KURRUM GARHI HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME :

It is under construction. Orders for four sets of 1,000 K. W. each have been placed.

MIANWALI HYRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT :

Government have approved the outline of this scheme in principle. Efforts to procure foreign exchange required for it are being made.

CHICHOKIMALLIAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME :

GUJRANWALA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME :

SHADIWAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME :

MANGLA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME :

These Hydro-electric Projects except the Chichokimallian Scheme are in various stages of technical examination. Government are taking action to procure the equipment required for the Chichokimallian Scheme.

KARNAFULI HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT :

T. C. A. have offered aid in the shape of a firm of consulting engineers for carrying out necessary investigations and preparing detailed designs for this project. Construction of preliminary works has already been started by the Provincial Government.

(d) The total expenditure incurred on :—

	Rs.
Malakand Extension Project	24,05,000
Rasul Hydro-electric Project	5,61,00,000
Dargai Hydro-electric Project	1,89,38,600

The estimated expenditure on the projects under consideration is :—

(1) Warsak	Rs. 22·1 Crores
(2) Kurrum Garhi Scheme (Hydel Component only)	Rs. 0·40 ,,
(3) Mianwali	Rs. 21·14 ,,
(4) Chichokimallian	Rs. 1·32 ,,
(5) Gujranwala	Rs. 1·8 ,,
(6) Shadiwal	Rs. 1·01 ,,
(7) Mangla	Rs. 4·0 ,,
(8) Karnafuli	Rs. 20·7 ,,

(e) Please see answer to part (c) above.

PRICE CONTROL

†358. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to an editorial published in *Dawn*, dated the 28th April, 1953, entitled "Price Control"?

(b) Is it a fact that the prices in the country, particularly in the Federal Capital, of essential as well as non-essential commodities are abnormally high?

(c) Is it a fact that the price control has been established without commodity control?

(d) Is it a fact that Government's hesitation in the field of price control is due to lack of adequate mechinery for control of commodity distribution?

(e) Is it a fact that the Controller General of Prices has announced that controls would be extended as the need arises and the distribution machinery is set up?

(f) If the replies to the above be in the affirmative, when will this machinery come into existence?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Yes.

(b) With the cancellation of the O. G. L. and imposition of drastic restrictions on imports of essential consumers' goods the prices of a large number of essential as well as non-essential commodities in the country went up. But since then the prices of most of the essential commodities have been fixed and stabilised.

(c) No.

(d) No. The Central Government have already set up the nucleus of a machinery to deal with various price and distribution control measures, but it must be appreciated that it takes time to set up a new organisation. Rome was not built in a day.

(e) Yes, but that was long ago.

(f) The said machinery has already come into existence, and the office of the Controller General of Prices and Supplies set up in Karachi and the Deputy Controllers General have taken over in Dacca and Lahore. Despite teething troubles which are a normal feature of any new organisation, the work is well in hand.

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

RESERVATION OF SEATS IN CORONATION

†359. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state the quota of seats reserved for Pakistani visitors in the Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen ?

(b) What are names of the persons to whom the seats were allotted ?

(c) What was the procedure adopted in allotting these seats, and under whose orders ?

The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani: (a) 80 seats.

(b) A list is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The seats were allotted by Government to important non-officials and officials who applied for them and were recommended by Provincial Governments and local Administrations. Some vacant seats were allotted by the Pakistan High Commissioner to important Pakistan Nationals who were in London at the time of the Coronation and the rest were surrendered.

LIST OF V. I. PS. FOR SEATS IN THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY

1. Honourable Prime Minister Mr. Mohammed Ali.
2. Begum Mohammed Ali.
3. Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, widow of the late Prime Minister of Pakistan and the President of the All-Pakistan Women's Association.
4. Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Minister for Food, Agriculture and Industries.
5. Major H. H. Mir Haji Sir Ahmad Yar Khan, G.C.I.E., Beglar Begi, Amir-ul-umara, Ghalib Jang Bahadur, Khan-i-Azam of Baluchistan States Union.
6. H. E. Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Pakistan's High Commissioner in the U. K.
7. Mrs. M. A. H. Ispahani.
8. H. E. Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Pakistan's Ambassador to France.
9. Mrs. H. I. Rahimtoola.
10. Lieut.-General His Highness Al-Haj Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan V Abbasi Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., the Ruler of Bahawalpur State.
11. Her Highness the Begum of Bahawalpur.
12. Honourable Tamizuddin Khan, President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.
13. His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, the Ruler of Khairpur State.
14. Haji Mir Ghulam Husain Khan, Regent of Khairpur State.
15. Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya, Leader of the Opposition.
16. Honourable Mirza Shamshul Huq Khan, N.-W. F. P. Minister of Health and Information.
17. Honourable Pir Ali Mohamed Rashidi, Minister for Revenue and Health, Sind.
18. Mr. Aziz Ahmad, C.S.P., Cabinet Secretary.
19. Mr. M. B. Ahmed, Secretary, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.
20. Col. Iskander Mirza, Defence Secretary.
21. Mr. M. O. A. Baig, C.S.P., Officer on Special Duty, Adviser to the H. P. M. for Prime Ministers' Conference.
22. Mrs. Baig.
23. Major-General Mohd. Yusuf Khan, Head of the Coronation Contingent.

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

24. Ali Mertabat Makhdoomzada Hasan Mahmud, Chief Minister, Bahawalpur State.
25. Begum Mahmud.
26. Ali Mertabat Mumtaz Hasan Kizilbash, Chief Minister of Khairpur State.
27. Major-General Latif Khan.
28. Nawab Sir Khizer Hayat Khan Tiwana, K.C.S.I., O.B.E.,
29. Lady Khizer Hayat Khan Tiwana.
30. Sir William Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., Managing Director, British Cotton Growers Association, Khanewal and Zamindar.
31. Lady Roberts.
32. Sir Alexander McFarquher, Resident Representative United Nations Technical Assistance.
33. Lady McFarquher.
34. Sardar Mohammed Akbar Khan Bugti, Chief of Bugti Tribe, Baluchistan.
35. Sardar Khair Bakhsh Khan Marri, Chief of Marri Tribe, Baluchistan.
36. Nawabzada Malik Amir Mohammad Khan of Kalabagh, M.L.A., Chief of Kalabagh, Punjab.
37. Mr. Ghulam Faruque, Chairman, Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation.
38. Mrs. Ghulam Faruque.
39. Mr. Abdul Waheed Adamjee of Adamjee Jute Mills.
40. Mrs. Adamjee.
41. Brigadier M. H. Hussain.
42. Begum M. H. Hussain.
43. Mr. Sajjad Hyder.
44. Mrs. Sajjad Hyder.
45. Mir Jafar Khan Jamali, M.L.A.
46. Mehr Bano Begum of Mamdot, widow of the late Nawab of Mamdot.
47. Mr. Kassim Dad, Industrialist.
48. Lt.-Col. L. H. G. Conville, Proprietor, Convillepur Farm, Montgomery.
49. Mrs. L. H. G. Conville
50. Mr. G. M. Kandawala, Leading businessman.
51. Mrs. G. M. Kanlawala.
52. Mr. Fane-Sunders, Chairman, Pakistan Tobacco Co., Ltd.
53. Mrs. Fane-Saunders.
54. Mr. M. A. Rangoonwala, Industrialist and Businessman.
55. Mrs. Rangoonwala.
56. Ali Mertabat Major S. A. Hashmi.
57. Khwaja Mohiuddin.
58. Mrs. Mohiuddin.
59. Brigadier Sahibzada Mohammad Abbas Abbasi.
60. Wali Ahad Begum Abbasi.
61. Mir Ghulam Ali Khan, Talpur.
62. Mr. Ali Asghar, Private Secretary to the H. P. M.
63. Mr. Mirza M. Shafi Ispahani.
64. Mr. Mirza Mahmood Ispahani.
65. Mr. Mirza Mohamed Ispahani.
66. Miss Iran Ispahani.
67. Mr. S. A. Afzal, Political Secretary to the Hon'ble Prime Minister.
68. Pir Mahfooz Ali.
69. Mr. S. N. Bakar.

CANAL WATER DISPUTE

†360. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether negotiations are still going on between Pakistan and India for the settlement of canal water dispute ?

(b) Has the Honourable the Prime Minister taken up this matter with the Prime Minister of India during his recent talks in Karachi and New Delhi ?

(c) If so, where does the matter stand ?

The Honourable Minister Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Yes. These negotiations are however being carried on at an engineering level with the participation of the engineers of the World Bank and under the latter's auspices.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONS FOR CRIMES

87. **Mr. Nur Ahmed**: Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state whether a Central Bureau to make investigations into crimes on most scientific modern technique has been set up at Karachi ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani: The establishment of a Central Bureau for this purpose is not considered necessary. Training in scientific methods of crime detection is being imparted in Provinces and the Police Training College at Sardah.

CENTRAL MANURE COMMITTEE

88. **Mr. Nur Ahmed**: Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any Central Manure Committee to take stock of results of manurial use and to make suggestions for development of better manure has been set up in Pakistan ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: Manurial trials on important crops and under different soil conditions are regularly carried out by Provincial Departments of Agriculture. The results of such trials are also interpreted by the local Departments and recommendations are made to cultivators accordingly.

In view of the great variety of crops, soils and climatic conditions in different parts of Pakistan, manurial practices must vary in different units. A Central Manurial Committee will, therefore, not be of much use. The Central Government have, however, created a post of a Fertilizer Expert to generally advise the Government on fertilizer policy and to look after the import and distribution of fertilizers.

MILK SCHEME

89. **Mr. Nur Ahmed**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government propose to introduce any Government milk scheme and set up any dairy milk colony in Karachi for supply of milk to the people of Karachi ? If not, why not ?

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†The answer to the question was laid on the Table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(b) What steps have been taken to secure the supply of pure milk to Karachi ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) & (b) A scheme for the establishment of a Model Dairy in Karachi has been under Government's consideration but it has been postponed for the present on account of financial stringency. Government is, however, encouraging private enterprisers to undertake dairy farming in Karachi.

PROBLEM OF AID AREAS

90. Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any research centre to study the problem of arid areas in Pakistan has been established ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: The question of establishing an Arid Zone Research Centre in Pakistan is under consideration of Government.

CALENDAR REFORM

91. Mr. Nur Ahmed: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state the steps taken to reform the existing calendar in Pakistan ?

(b) Has any committee been appointed to suggest calendar reform ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani: (a) Government do not consider it necessary to adopt a new Calendar.

(b) Does not arise.

ATOMIC ENERGY

92. Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan for the development of atomic energy in Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the brief details of that plan ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Yes.

(b) The Department of Geological Survey is carrying out surveys for deposits of radio-active minerals. Some Pakistani Scientists are also engaged in the investigation of some problems in this field.

(c) Does not arise.

LUBRICANTS

93. Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether lubricants are produced in Pakistan by any firm or industrial concern ;

(b) if not, the steps taken for production of lubricants in Pakistan ; and

(c) the result of the same ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Mineral lubricants are produced in Pakistan by Messrs. Attock Oil Company at their Refinery at Morgah, Rawalpindi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

TUBERCULOSIS COURSE

94. Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karachi University teaches diploma course in tuberculosis and post-graduate tuberculosis course to doctors; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government in this matter?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) No.

(b) Dow Medical College & Civil Hospital, Karachi were taken over by the Centre from the Sind Government in July, 1951. Steps are being taken to improve the standard of these institutions so as to meet the requirements of the Pakistan Medical Council. The question of imparting post-graduate training in Tuberculosis will be taken up after the existing deficiencies have been made good.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION MISSION

95. Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation Mission, which made survey of labour in Pakistan, has submitted its final report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) Yes.

(b) A note summarising the main recommandations is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The recommendations are under examination of the Government.

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE I. L. O. MISSION ON LABOUR SURVEY

Statistics.

There is a great need for adequate and accurate labour statistics which should be handled by the Ministry of Labour. Full use should be made in this connection of the provisions of the Industrial Statistics Act of 1941.

Technical Assistance.

Technical Assistance should be requested in the fields of *payment by results* and of improving *efficiency* and productivity in textile manufacturing and the railway workshops.

Contract Labour.

Pending the time when contract labour can be abolished, it should be strictly controlled as regards observance of the labour laws in those industries in which it must be temporarily continued.

Mines Act.

(a) The Act (and Rules) should be revised in due course (i) to take account of recent progress towards improved safety and ventilation and (ii) to provide for better training of supervisory staff.

(b) An additional Mines Inspector should be appointed immediately and, at an early date, a Medical Inspector of Mines.

Factories Act.

(a) The Act should be amended so as to enable authorities to deal with industrial wastes and effluents.

(b) The Act should be extended, within the next five years, to cover all work places using power and in which children are employed, and to all other work places employing ten or more workers with or without the use of power.

(c) The Act should be extended to cover works of civil engineering construction.

(d) Safety in building construction should be provided for through extension of the scope of the Factories Act, or through other legislation; the Government would thereby be in a position to ratify I. L. O. Convention No. 62 concerning safety provision in the building industry.

(e) To secure improvements urgently needed in the administration and enforcement of the Factories Act, the following steps should be taken.

(i) the pay and status of inspectors should be increased,

(ii) the Central Government should set up an Advisory Branch to assist the provinces and co-ordinate the work of provincial inspectors,

(iii) arrangements for the selection and training of inspectors should be improved,

(iv) carefully selected inspectors from provincial services should be sent abroad for training,

(v) it should be found possible at an early date to ratify I. L. O. Convention No. 81 concerning labour inspection.

Occupational Safety and Hygiene.

(a) A Department of Occupational Health should be set up at one of the universities to carry on both research and teaching.

(b) Full use should be made of the Tripartite Labour Conference and the press to disseminate information concerning occupational safety and health as an integral part of the labour programme.

Slum Industries.

Public authorities, both Central and Provincial, should initiate measures to provide alternative accommodation to replace slum workplaces.

Shops and Commercial Establishments.

(a) The different Provincial Acts should be consolidated into a Central Act so that the scope and minimum standard of working conditions are the same for all provinces, leaving it to the latter to provide better conditions as far as their own workers are concerned.

(b) The proposed Central legislation should include at least elementary requirements concerning ventilation, lighting, cleanliness, sanitation and supply of drinking water.

(c) Such legislation should apply to (i) news agencies and newspaper establishments, and the work of reporters, and (ii) banks.

(d) The definition of a commercial establishment requires clarification and the method of extending the legislation to the various parts of the provinces should be clearly defined.

(e) The standards of hours of work provided for in I. L. O. Convention No. 30 concerning hours of work in commerce and offices should be incorporated in the legislation.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act.

(a) The scope of the Act should be extended to cover all regulated establishments.

(b) The Act should be implemented by making its enforcement one of the duties of labour inspectors.

(c) The period required in practice for certification of standing orders should be shortened and the schedule of subjects covered by the Act should be revised.

Railways.

(a) The Railways Hours of Employment Regulations should be revised so as to apply to all categories of labour employed in railways.

(b) The definition of "essentially intermittent" work should be revised with a view to reducing its present wide scope, and hours of work for this category of labour should be reduced.

Employment of Women.

Opportunities for women to take part in the economic life of Pakistan should be enlarged through increased facilities for education, training and employment.

Employment of Children.

(a) The employment of children under age 12 should be prohibited not only in workplaces coming under the Factories Act, but also in shops and commercial establishments, smaller workshops, cottage industries and plantations.

(b) Improvement in the enforcement of legislation to restrict child labour is a prime necessity ; this should be supervised by a woman inspector.

(c) A system of compulsory education on a broad practical basis and properly enforced should be developed as an essential counterpart to efforts to restrict child labour.

Industrial Relations.

(a) Legislation should be adopted to prevent victimisation of member of trade unions in accordance with the provisions of I. L. O. Convention No. 98 concerning application of the principles of the right to organise and to bargain collectively.

(b) Actual workers should receive training in trade unionism so that they can take over the management of workers' organisations and the reliance on leadership by outsiders can be reduced and eventually eliminated.

(c) The recognition of trade unions should be dealt with by judicial determination of a permanent industrial court.

(d) Recognised trade unions should be under obligation to maintain certain registers and records ; the permanent industrial court should be authorised to order special audits of the financial accounts of recognised trade unions and those applying for recognition.

(e) As regards plantations, the rights of plantations workers to freedom of association, and the necessary facilities to enable them to exercise those rights (which have been recognised by the Pakistan Tea Association) should be written into law.

Permanent Industrial Courts.

At least one Permanent industrial court should be established as part of the national judicial system at the earliest possible moment.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

(a) The scope of the Act should be extended so as to cover all wage-earners employed in factories and industrial establishments and in plantations.

(b) The restriction of the applicability of the Act to wages under Rs. 200 per month should be lifted immediately.

Industrial Welfare.

The Government should explore every avenue without delay to reduce the present accepted building cost for industrial housing in Karachi and should give private industry every encouragement to build houses, especially for its lower-paid workers.

(b) The Government should create the post of Chief Welfare Commissioner, who would be equal in status to the Chief Labour Commissioner, but under the control of the Minister of Labour to whom he should always have direct access, at least until the department is firmly established.

(c) The Chief Welfare Commissioner, as soon as he had established his department, should organise instructional courses, including practical training and demonstration, to train young welfare officers in Government Services and private industry, and also refresher courses for established welfare officers to introduce them to the latest developments in welfare.

(d) Opportunity should be taken to obtain the services of an expert with both practical experience of welfare problem in the East and the latest methods in the West, to reorganise selected Government Welfare Departments in order to provide concrete examples of accepted modern welfare technique.

(e) The Chief Welfare Commissioner should organise in his department a film unit for making educational and technical 16 mm. and strip films to enable a library to be built up for showing in housing estates and hiring to the welfare departments of private industry.

(f) The Chief Welfare Commissioner should take steps to train a suitable man in the installation and management of canteens and the correct nutritional needs of the workers, who would be available to advise the Government and Private industry on all problems relating to canteens.

(g) The idea of a cess to provide funds for welfare amenities which at present is only levied in the coal industry, might be extended to other industries under the control of the Central and Provincial Governments. The administration of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, and any similar Acts passed in the future, should be under the control of the Chief Welfare Commissioner.

(h) The research necessary for the study of the problems that would arise in the country and which may differ from those in the West could well be linked up with the Department of Industrial Medicine and Industrial Social Services that has been recommended in another chapter of this report.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(a) More conciliation officers should be appointed to enable the Ministry of Labour to keep in touch with industry so that industrial troubles can be anticipated or quickly learned of and some action taken to initiate conciliation before the issue of strike notices, which usually intensify the antagonism between the parties.

(b) The status of conciliation officers should be improved.

(c) Provision should be made in the Industrial Disputes Act to require parties to industrial disputes to take part in conciliation proceedings before a conciliation officer.

(d) The period of 14 days mentioned in Section 12 (6) of the Act should be increased to give conciliation officer a better opportunity of bringing about settlements.

(e) Provision should be made in Section 12 of the Act for the recognition and submission of partial settlements.

(f) A conciliation officer who has taken part in abortive conciliation proceedings should not be required to give evidence in later proceedings in the same dispute before a court or tribunal.

(g) There should be provision in the Act for cognisance and enforceability, in an industrial court, of settlements reached between employers and recognised trade unions otherwise than in the course of a conciliation proceeding within the meaning of the Act.

MENTAL HOSPITALS

96. Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to increase the number of mental hospitals in Pakistan;

(b) the result of the same; and

(c) whether any Mental Health Association has been established in Pakistan?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) & (b) A scheme for the establishment of a 200 bedded mental hospital at Pabna in East Bengal has been approved under the Social Uplift Schemes. Another scheme for setting up a 300 bedded mental hospital at Peshawar has also been included in the Social Uplift Schemes.

(c) Government are not aware of the establishment of a Mental Health Association in Pakistan.

JAIL TRAINING INSTITUTION

97. Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state whether any jail training institution to give scientific training to jail officers in handling prisoners, in their welfare and their problems has been set up at Karachi? If not, why not?

The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani: No. No such institution is considered necessary.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION CONGRESS, BRUSSELS

98. Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Universal Postal Union Congress held in Brussels for two months and ended in July, 1952, which have been implemented in Pakistan up-to-date; and

(b) the recommendations which still remain to be implemented ?

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan: (a) All the recommendations of the Universal Postal Union Congress held in Brussels during May-July, 1952, have been implemented in Pakistan. For details of the recommendations made the attention of the Honourable Member is invited to part (a) of my reply to Constituent Assembly (Legislature) Starred Question No. 211 on the 19th March, 1953 ;

(b) In view of (a) above, this does not arise.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

99. Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) whether any institution for protection and maintenance of illegitimate children has been set up in Karachi ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the approximate number of illegitimate children killed in Karachi in a year ?

The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani: (a) No.

(b) It has not been considered desirable to do so. The remedy lies in strictly enforcing the law and punishing the culprits.

(c) 20 cases of death of illegitimate children have been reported during the current year up-to-date.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

100. Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities provided by Government for medical researches in general and on Unani and Ayurvedic medicines in particular ; and

(b) the result of the same ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) & (b) Medical Colleges and Schools, in addition to providing instruction to medical students, are meant to provide facilities of medical research. As a matter of fact the professional staff are expected to conduct research in their specialities. The Governemnt of Pakistan has also established the Pakistan Medical Research Association under whose auspices medical research could be encouraged. Government has also decided to establish a Cancer Research Institute at the Jinnah Central Hospital, Karachi to conduct researches in Cancer and to provide treatment to the public. Government is also considering the question of setting up a Postgraduate Medical Institute which will prepare medical graduates in basic medical subjects as well as undertake research in medicine. As regards the Unani system of medicine, a Research Centre has been set up in Karachi to establish the efficacy of Unani Medicines.

URANIUM-THORIUM AND BREN-GUN FACTORIES

101. Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether any uranium-thorium factory has been set up in Pakistan ;

(b) whether any factory for manufacturing bren-guns has been set up in Pakistan ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) No.

(b) The information is of a secret nature and cannot be disclosed on the floor of the House in the public interest.

(c) A Uranium-Thorium factory has not been set up in Pakistan because workable deposits of these have not been discovered so far.

AFFORESTATION

102. Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experimental afforestation has been carried out to stop the advance of deserts in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the result of the same?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Afforestation of arid zones without irrigation has been started on an experimental scale in the Punjab since 1951.

(b) It is too early to assess the results, but indications are that it will succeed.

EAST BENGAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

103. Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter under the caption "East Bengal Employment Exchanges" published in English *Dawn* of the 5th August, 1953;

(b) whether the number of employment exchange offices has been reduced in East Bengal; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Employment Exchanges and Training Centres were established under the undivided Government of India for the resettlement of ex-servicemen. Expenditure on these establishments was shared between the Central and the Provincial Governments. In the year 1950, the Department of Resettlement and Employment was reconstituted into Manpower and Employment to serve all categories of personnel. Under the reconstituted Department five Employment Exchanges, one Regional Office and one Training Centre were provided in East Pakistan and the Provincial Government agreed to pay its contribution on the above establishments. Subsequently it was decided to re-organise the Department of Manpower and Employment on a permanent footing. Five Employment Exchanges with a Regional Directorate at Dacca were to be retained in the permanent set up with possible expansion in future. Expenditure on the above offices, as originally shared between the Central and Provincial Governments was to be met both by the Central Government and Provincial Governments. The East Bengal Government informed the Central Government that the budget provision made by them during 1953-54 for Employment Exchanges would not be available. That Government was requested not to withdraw its contribution otherwise there was no alternative except to curtail the Organisation in East Bengal. That Government did not agree to pay its share, which was estimated to be to the extent of Rs. 1,47,600. On the refusal of the East Bengal Government economy measures had to be taken to find an amount of Rs. 1,47,600 being the share of East

Bengal Government. To find this amount not only Employment Exchanges, Barisal and Commilla in East Bengal were closed, but Sukkur in Sind was also closed. The admission of trainees in all Training Centres all over Pakistan was also affected. The two Technical & Vocational Tranining Centres at Lahore and Moghulpura and the two Vocational Technical Training Centres at Karachi were amalgamated. Regional Directorate of Manpower and Employment, Dacca, was amalgamated with the Regional Employment Exchange, Narayanganj, by placing the latter under an Assistant Director instead that of a Manager. The number of Employment Exchanges existing at the time of Independence and as at present is as follows :—

	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
On 15th August 1947 ...	4 Employment Exchanges & one Regional Office at Dacca. Subsequently the number of Employment Exchanges was enhanced to five, with effect from 1st November, 1950, when the Department was reconstituted.	13 Employment Exchanges & 2 Regional Offices, one at Lahore and the other at Karachi. Subsequently the number of employment ecxhanges was enhanced to 20 with effect from 1st November, 1950, when the Department was reconstituted.
As at present (On 31st August, 1953).	3 Employment Exchanges.	14 Employment Exchanges and one Regional Office at Lahore.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

104. Mr. Nur Ahmed : Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a board of management for controlling the industrial establishments taken over by Government from private managements or those set up by Government themselves ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan : (a) Government have not taken over any industrial establishment from private management. They have, however, sponsored a number of industrial establishments under the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

ELIMINATION OF CORRUPTION

105. Mr. Nur Ahmed : Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry committee has been formed to enquire into the extent of corruption in Pakistan railways administration and to make recommendations for the elimination of corruption therefrom ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan : (a) No.

(b) The extent of corruption on Pakistan Railways is not such as to warrant a special enquiry by a Committee.

JAPANESE TECHNIQUE OF RICE-AGRONOMY, ETC.

106. Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether rice experts from Pakistan have been sent to Japan to study the technique in rice-breeding, rice-agronomy and rice extension practices; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) No.

(b) A recommendation to send some Pakistani technicians to study rice production techniques in Japan was made by the Japanese Agricultural Mission which visited Pakistan in May this year. The proposal has been referred to the Provincial and State Governments and their views are awaited.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOCIAL WORK IN ASIA

107. Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the sixth International Conference of Social Work in Asia held at Madras from the 14th December, 1952, have been received now;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by this conference; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) No.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

PAYMENTS BY RESULTS AND PRODUCTIVITY STUDIES

108. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state the progress so far made by the International Labour Organisation team of experts on systems of payment by results and productivity studies?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: No team of experts from the International Labour Organisation in the field of productivity and payment by results has so far arrived. The question of inviting such a team is under consideration.

INCOME FROM RAILWAYS

109. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state the total amount of increase or decrease in the income from railways since 1950 to-date, giving figures separately for each year, and the reasons therefor?

(b) What is the total number of workers on the railways who are now on the surplus list, and how are they going to be rehabilitated?

(c) What efforts have been made by Government to increase the income from railways?

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan: (a) There has been an increase of about Rs. 2.77 crores in the income from the Railways since 1950. The figures for each year are as follows:—

	Rs.
1949-50	1·97 crores
1950-51	1·26 ,,
1951-52	1·43 ,,
1952-53	4·74 ,,

The figures for 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 are preliminary as the accounts for these years have not been finally closed. The reasons for the variation of income from that of 1950 are as follows :—

1950-51.

The fall in income was mainly due to a very steep rise in the cost of imported coal, fuel oil and stores, and the implementation of Pakistan Pay Commission's scales on the Railways as well as non-recovery from India of the accumulated balances on account of cross and through traffic.

1951-52.

The fall in income was mainly due to an excess appropriation to depreciation reserve fund by about Rs. one crore and due to heavy expenditure on flood damage repairs on the N. W. Railway and the new item of expenditure on amenities to lower class passengers and staff welfare works.

1952-53.

The heavy increase in the income is mainly on account of the adjustment of credit of about Rs. 1½ crores pertaining to previous years, rise in the traffic earnings and economy in the working expenses.

(b) There are 2,454 surplus staff on the E. B. Railway and none on the N. W. Railway.

The measures adopted for their absorption are :—

(i) stoppage of recruitment on both the Railways in the categories in which the surpluses exist ;

(ii) arrangements for alternative employment in Chittagong Port and on N. W. Railway by training them, if necessary ;

(iii) giving option to staff to retire voluntarily.

(c) Apart from the recent increase of rates and fares, vigorous measures have been adopted on the Railways to stop leakage of revenue and cut down expenditure to the barest minimum. Standing Economy Committees for this purpose are working on the Railways.

ALARM SIGNALS IN TRAINS

110. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state the total number of cases of stopping trains by pulling the alarm signals during 1952-53 ?

(b) On which railway lines were most of these cases reported during 1952-53 ?

(c) What were the main reasons for which the trains were stopped ?

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan : (a) & (b) Roughly four and a half thousand. Sections most affected were Montgomery—Lahore—Peshawar on the N. W. R. and Tangi—Chittagong, Khulna—Benapole, Darsana-Santahar and Lalmanirhat—Parbatipur on the E. B. Railway.

(c) The common reasons for pulling the alarm signals were :—

(i) Mischief,

(ii) Ticketless passengers or smugglers trying to detrain between stations,

(iii) Passengers or their luggage having been left behind,

(iv) Male passengers getting into ladies compartments,

and (v) Passengers taking longer than the scheduled halt for entraining or detraining.

HANDLOOM WEAVERS

111. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan are aware that raw materials are not available to handloom weavers at controlled rates; and

(b) if so, whether any help has been given by Government to these handloom weavers; if so, what; if not, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) No. Generally speaking the raw material, *i.e.*, yarn is available to handlom weavers at controlled rates.

(b) Does not arise. It may, however, be mentioned that Government promulgated the Cotton Textiles (Yarn Control) on the 21st April, 1953, with a view to ensure supplies of cotton yarn to handloom weavers at controlled rates and the Order is being administered effectively.

PRICE CONTROL POLICY

112. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether Government had consulted trade organisations while framing the price control policy?

(b) If so, which organisations were consulted? What were their suggestions to Government, and were those accepted?

(c) If not, why not?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Yes.

(b) The following are some of the trade organisations that have been consulted by Government in connection with various price control measures:—

1. Karachi Millowners' Association, *Karachi.*
2. Karachi Yarn Merchants' Association, *Karachi.*
3. Pakistan Paper Merchants' Association, *Karachi.*
4. Pakistan Automobile Importers' Association, *Karachi.*
5. Glass Merchants' Association, *Karachi.*
6. East Bengal Match Manufacturers' Association, *Dacca.*
7. Pharmaceutical Importers' Association, *Karachi.*
8. Karana Merchants' Association, *Karachi.*
9. Pakistan Radio Merchants' Association, *Karachi.*
10. Timber Merchants' Association, *Karachi.*
11. Dyes Importers' Association, *Karachi.*
12. Pakistan Sanitary Merchants' Association, *Karachi.*
13. East Bengal Paper Traders' Association, *Dacca.*
14. Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, *Chittagong.*

The suggestions given by these associations were duly considered.

(c) Does not arise.

SUGARCANE CULTIVATION

113. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the area under sugarcane cultivation in Pakistan;

(b) whether the area has diminished in recent years ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to increase sugarcane production ? If so, what ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan : (a) The area under sugar-cane in Pakistan during the last six years 1947-48 to 1952-53 was as follows :—

Years	Area in acres
1947-48	690,000
1948-49	708,000
1949-50	770,000
1950-51	696,000
1951-52	705,000
1952-53	869,000

(b) No.

(c) Yes. The Central Government have sanctioned grants for research schemes for increasing production of sugarcane in various Provinces of Pakistan. In addition, measures have been taken to control sugarcane pests and diseases so as to reduce production losses. About 100,000 acres under sugarcane in N.-W. F. Province were threatened by Pyrilla Pest. Under a joint scheme over ten lakhs of rupees were sanctioned by the Central and Provincial Governments to control this pest, and the crop was effectively saved from a heavy loss.

RAILWAY LINES

114. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals for the restoration and construction of railway lines within the next four years ;

(b) If so, the mileage of such restoration as well as construction on the different railways separately ; and

(c) the names of such lines as are to be constructed or restored in the country ?

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan : (a) There is no proposal for the restoration of any railway line but there are proposals for constructing some new railway lines.

(b) Mileage of railway line to be restored Nil. Mileage of new railway lines proposed to be constructed is over 300 on the N. W. Railway, and Nil on the E. B. Railway.

(c) The new railway lines proposed to be constructed are :

(i) Kashmore-Dera Ghazi Khan-Kot Adu Railway.

(ii) Tando Mohd Khan-Moghalbin Railway.

(iii) Guniyal-Bhakkar Railway. These will be in addition to the following constructions already in progress :—

(1) Sylhet-Chhatak.

(2) Mardan-Charsadda.

(3) Conversion of Jacobabad-Kashmore from Narrow Gauge to Broad Gauge.

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION

115. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the latest estimated acreage of land under different crops during 1951-52 and 1952-53, giving the estimated quantity of production of each crop ?

(b) What steps are proposed to be taken to increase the acreage in the current year ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Statements showing area and yield of principal crops of Pakistan for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 are placed on the Table.

(b) In view of the urgent need to increase our food production, it is not intended to increase the acreage under the main cash crops like cotton and jute. Efforts are being made to restrict the area under these crops where they compete with food crops, so that more area becomes available for food crops. Grow More Food Emergency Committees have been set up both at the Centre and in the Provinces and States to intensify the campaign for increasing the acreage and production of food crops by implementing short term Grow More Food schemes. The Central Committee has paid particular attention to the supply of seed, distribution of chemical fertilizers and plant protection measures. It has sanctioned several short term schemes involving a central contribution of about Rs. 1,18,00,000. These schemes mostly relate to the provision of water facilities for irrigation purposes and are helping to bring more area under food crops.

AREA OF PRINCIPAL CROPS OF PAKISTAN FOR THE YEAR 1951-52.

(In thousand acres)

Crops	Baluchistan	N.-W.F.P.	Punjab	Sind	Bahawalpur	Khairpur	TOTAL West Pakistan	TOTAL East Pakistan	Total "All Pakistan"
	(A)	(F)	(A)	(F)	(A)	(F)	(F)		
Rice	67	37	768	1,249	44	16	2,181	20,301	22,482
Wheat	256*	1,091	7,059	959	672	102	10,139	96	10,235
Bajra	5	90	1,046	741	131	3	2,016	1	2,017
Jowar	80	68	426	311	141	66	1,092	11	1,093
Maize	8	508	426	6	20	(a)	968	10	978
Barley	9	153	237	15	16	2	432	82	514
Gram	19	137	1,520*	362	151	16	2,205	201	2,406
Sugarcane	...	103	313	15	43	2	476	229	705
Rape and Mustard	62*	89	522	371	217	92	1,353	502	1,855
Seasamum	...	2	34	15	10	(a)	61	144	205
Linseed	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	61	69
Cotton	...	16	1,865	834	531	72	3,318	57	3,375
Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,779	1,779
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	82
Tobacco	1	14	30	2	2	(a)	49	130	179

(a) Below 500 acres.

(A) Actual Area.

(F) Final Forecast Area.

*Figures of final forecasts Figures of actual production are not available.

The actual figures are :—

Crops	*Province*	*Area "000" acres.*
Wheat ...	Baluchistan	258
Gram ...	Punjab ...	1,408
Rape Mustard.	Baluchistan	63

Corrected upto 30th May 1953.

YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS OF PAKISTAN FOR THE YEAR 1951-52.

Crops	Unit	Baluchistan	N.-W. F. P.	Punjab	Sind	Bahawalpur	Khairpur	TOTAL West Pakistan	TOTAL East Pakistan	Total "All Pakistan"
		(A)	(F)	(A)	(F)	(A)	(A)	(F)		
Rice (Cleaned) ...	In "000" tons.	19	12	266	401	13	4	715	7,034	7,749
Wheat	,,	41*	232	2,328	225	134	31	2,991	23	3,014
Bajra	,,	1	6	158	67	29	1	262	(a)	262
Jowar	,,	12	9	74	57	31	19	202	(a)	202
Maize	,,	2	232	152	1	4	(a)	391	2	393
Barley	,,	1*	44	63	3	2	1	114	16	130
Gram	,,	3*	12	322*	76	24	3	440	52	492
Sugarcane (Raw Gur)	,,	...	115	341	24	47	3	530	343	873
Rape and Mustard	,,	5*	7	83	58	26	17	196	100	296
Sesamum	,,	...	(a)	4	1	1	...	6	29	35
Linseed	,,	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	11	13
Cotton (Lint) ...	Bales of 392 lbs.	...	4	709	443	214	25	1,395	18	1,413
Jute	Bales of 400 lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,331	6,331
Tea	In "000" lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,000	53,000
Tobaceo	,,	1,387	28,773	32,480	2,526	1,178	280	66,624	100,576	167,200

(a) Below 500 tons.

(A) Actual Yield.

(F) Final Forecast yield.

*Figures of final forecast as actuals are not available.

Corrected upto 30th May, 1953.

Estimates of Area of Principal Crops of Pakistan for the year 1952-53 —contd.

Crops	Baluchistan	N.-W.F.P.	Punjab	Sind	Bahawalpur	Khairpur	Total West Pakistan	Total East Pakistan	Total All Pakistan
				in "000" acres.					
Rice	70	35	816	1,274	35	8	2,238	20,778	23,016
Wheat	289	925	6,212	1,195	651	137	9,409	98	9,507
Bajra	6	132	1,198	684	202	4	2,226	1	2,227
Jowar	102	85	465	346	177	74	1,249	1	1,250
Maize	9	489	432	7	23	(*b*)	960	10	970
Barley	(*c*) 5	140	256	17	13	3	(*p*)434	86	(*p*)520
Gram	19	212	1,215	423	139	22	2,030	202	2,232
Sugarcane	...	132	407	17	65	2	623	246	869
Rape and Mustard	49	119	436	288	107	38	1,037	507	1,544
Sesamum	...	5	31	16	7	(*b*)	59	147	206
Linseed	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	63	71
Cotton (*a*)	...	15	1,928	859	490	80	3,372	58	3,430
Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,907	1,907
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	83
Tobacco (1951-52)	1	14	30	2	2	(*b*)	49	130	179

(*a*) Fourth Forecast. (*b*) Below 500 acres. (*c*) Ist Forecast. (*p*) Provisional.

Estimates of production of Principal Crops of Pakistan for the year 1952-53—contd.

Crops	Unit	Baluchistan	N.-W.F.P.	Punjab	Sind	Bahawal-pur	Khairpur	Total West Pakistan	Total East Pakistan	Total All Pakistan
Rice (Cleaned) ...	"000" tons.	18	11	313	458	10	2	812	7,335	8,147
Wheat (*a*)	,,	40	207	1,704	304	120	39	2,414	24	2,438
Bajra	,,	(*b*)	14	171	58	26	1	270	(*b*)	270
Jowars	,,	9	10	86	52	30	21	208	(*b*)	208
Maize	,,	2	219	147	1	4	(*b*)	373	2	375
Barley	,,	(*p*)1	36	52	3	2	1	(*p*)95	17	(*p*)112
Gram	,,	2	23	181	84	22	5	317	53	370
Sugarcane (Raw Gur)	,,	...	151	455	27	71	3	707	368	1,075
Rape and Mustard	,,	4	8	55	37	13	8	125	103	228
Sesamums	,,	...	(*b*)	3	2	1	(*b*)	6	30	36
Linseed	,,	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	11	12
Cotton (Lint.)	Bales of 392 lbs. each.	...	3	725	461	233	29	1,451	17	1,468
Jute	Bales of 400 lbs. each.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,823	6,823
Tea	"000" lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,000	54,000
Tobacco (1951-52)	,,	1,387	28,773	32,480	2,526	1,178	280	66,624	100,576	167,200

(*a*) Fourth Forecast. (*b*) Below 500 tons. (*p*) Provisional.

B. C. G. VACCINATION

116. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state the plans of Government for implementing the programme of B. C. G. vaccination in the year 1953 ?

(b) How many persons have already been vaccinated till now, and how many more are estimated to be vaccinated by the end of 1953 ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) At the end of 1952, 21 B. C. G. teams were working in the country. It was proposed to raise this number to 56. So far 52 teams have been raised. The remaining 4 teams are to be a Water Borne Unit in East Bengal. The question of procuring boats and other necessary equipment is receiving attention and it is hoped that this Unit will have been raised by the end of the year.

(b) Till end of July 1953 a total number of 1,358,909 persons have been B. C. G. vaccinated out of a target of 32 lakhs for 1953.

WHEAT RUSTS

117. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the kinds of wheat rusts that occur in Pakistan ?

(b) What was the damage done to crops during the last four years ?

(c) How far have our research institutes been successful in devising methods for controlling this pest ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) Wheat rusts that occur in Pakistan are of the following kinds :—

(i) Black or stem rust ;

(ii) Yellow or stripe rust, and

(iii) Brown or leaf rust.

(b) During the epidemic years losses due to rusts run to very high proportion. But as there has been no such epidemic during the last four years, the loss during this period was not more than 2-3%.

(c) The most effective method of rust control is to grow rust resistant varieties. Varieties of rust resisting wheat seeds, obtained from the F. A. O's Near-East Wheat and Barley Breeding Committee and Australia are under trial in various Provinces.

A research scheme is under the consideration of the Food and Agriculture Council.

T. B. PATIENTS

118. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of T. B. patients have increased during the last one year compared with the preceding year ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the increase ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) No definite statistics are available regarding the number of patients suffering from T. B. nor has any country-wise survey been undertaken to assess the incidence of the disease. But from the number of patients treated in different Hospitals it is presumed to be on the decreasing side.

(b) Two T. B. Control & Training Centres have been established, one at Karachi and one at Dacca to train local doctors and technicians in the treatment and control of the disease. The Provincial Governments have

also taken measures to increase facilities of treatment. A country-wise B. C. G. vaccination programme has also been operative since August, 1949.

TELEPHONE INSTRUMENTS

119. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complete telephone instruments that were imported during 1951, 1952 and 1953;

(b) the number of instruments that were manufactured in Pakistan in the same years, and by what factories or agencies;

(c) the total value of accessories that were imported; and

(d) the parts that are not yet manufactured in Pakistan?

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan: (a) 4,230, 12,924 and 12,552 complete telephone instruments were imported during the years 1951, 1952 and 1953 respectively.

(b) No instruments were manufactured in Pakistan during the years 1951, 1952 and 1953.

(c) Accessories to the value of Rs. 6,14,323, Rs. 9,89,318 and Rs. 6,96,634 were imported during the years 1951, 1952 and 1953 respectively.

(d) No parts have yet been manufactured in Pakistan.

RAILWAY COACHES

120. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coaches of each class in the different railways;

(b) the number of Third Class coaches so far fitted with fans in each railway; and

(c) whether the fans so fitted are indigenous?

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan: (a) The number of coaches of each class on the Pakistan Railways is as follows:—

	N. W.	E. B.
Upper class	276	216
Lower class	1468	816

(b) So far 154 third class coaches have been fitted with fans on the N. W. Railway and 98 on the E. B. Railway.

(c) As many indigenous fans as Pakistani manufacturers could supply have been fitted.

RATION SCALES

121. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any variation in the scales of ration in any province from January, 1953;

(b) if so, the details of such variations;

(c) the total population in rationed areas on the 30th June, 1953; and

(d) the quantity of commitment for them?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: Information is being collected from Provincial|State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

CHOLERA

122. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state whether the statistical studies section of the World Health Organisation undertook a study of prevalence of Cholera in Pakistan ?

(b) What are the results of their study ?

(c) Which are the areas, according to their study, most affected with Cholera ?

(d) Have they made any calculations regarding the percentage of populations affected by Cholera in those areas ? If so, what ?

(e) Have they made any recommendations to combat Cholera in the country ? If so, what ?

(f) What steps are contemplated by Government in this matter ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) Yes. In response to our request the World Health Organisation undertook a study of the prevalence of Cholera in East Bengal.

(b) & (c) The study indicated that Bakarganj, Tippera, Khulna, Dacca, Faridpur and Mymensingh districts in East Bengal were most highly infected districts.

(d) Calculations were made in terms of months in a year in which a district was free from cholera. The result is given below :—

	Months
Bakarganj district—	
Gurandi ...	1.5
Jhalakati ...	2.0
Tippera district—	
Chandapur	2.0
Faridabad...	2.7
Khulna district—	
Bagerhat ...	2.8
Assasuni ...	3.4
Faridpur district—	
Rajore ...	3.7
Kutalipara	4.0
Dacca district—	
Tungibari	2.0
Lahaganj ...	2.5
Mymensingh district—	
Ishwarganj	5·1

(e) A World Health Organisation assisted project is already at work in East Bengal to test the effect of environmental sanitation and health education in endemic areas of Jhalakati Thana. The prevention of cholera includes ;

(i) Environmental sanitation, supply of clear water and food, proper disposal of excreta and prevention of breeding of flies ; and

(ii) Health education and development of sanitation consciousness in the population.

(f) A World Health Organisation assisted project is already working in East Bengal and the question of extending it to other areas will be taken up after the successful completion of the project.

PRODUCTION AND IMPORT OF CEREALS

123. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of each kind of cereals produced, province-wise during 1952;

(b) the quantity of each kind of cereal imported into each province from other provinces and exported from each province to other provinces during 1950, 1951 and 1952; and

(c) the quantity of each kind of pulse produced, province-wise, during 1950, 1951 and 1952?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) A Province|State-wise statement showing the production of cereals in Pakistan for the year 1952-53 is placed on the Table.

(b) A Province|State-wise statement showing the inter-provincial movement of wheat and rice covered by the Basic Food Plan, during 1950, 1951 and 1952 is placed on the Table. In so far as other cereals are concerned the information is not readily available and will be placed at the Table of the House later.

(c) A Province|State-wise statement showing the production of pulses in Pakistan for the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 is placed on the Table.

STATEMENT

showing

The production of Cereals in Pakistan for the year 1952-53.

(Figures in ' 000 ' long tons.)

Provinces/States	Rice (Cleaned)	Wheat	Bajra	Jowars	Maize	Barley	Gram
Baluchistan	18	40	(*a*)	9	2	1	2
N.-W. F. Province	11	207	14	10	219	36	23
Punjab	313	1,704	171	86	147	52	181
Sind	458	304	58	52	1	3	84
Bahawalpur	10	120	26	30	4	2	22
Khairpur	2	39	1	21	(*a*)	1	5
Total 'West Pakistan'	812	2,414	270	208	373	95	317
East Bengal	7,335	24	(*a*)	(*a*)	2	17	53
Total ' All Pakistan '	8,147	2,438	270	208	375	112	370

(*a*) Below 500 long tons.

STATEMENT

showing

Inter-Provincial Movement of Food Grains including all kind of Cereal under Basic Plan during the years 1950, 1951 and 1952. (In tons)

Year	Supplying Area	RECEIVING AREAS								
		East Bengal		Karachi		Pak Army		Baluchistan		Azad
		Wheat and Wheat Products	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1950	Punjab	2,433	37,129	...	2,689	40,219	3,293	...	991	4,570
	Sind	...	70,115	24,498	13,790	...	...	...	...	...
	Khairpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...
	Bahawalpur	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baluchistan	...	12,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karachi Mills	9,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11,834	1,19,387	24,498	16,479	40,219	3,293	240	991	4,570
1951	Punjab	14,526	...	20,000	...	3,526	2,361	2,691	...	19,483
	Bahawalpur	6,273	...	25,169	...	...	...	3,160	...	...
	Khairpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...
	Sind	3,460	80,882	28,179	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karachi Mills	1,583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	25,842	80,882	73,348	...	3,526	2,361	7,351	...	19,483
1952	Punjab	3,065	...	44,507	918	15,737	...	1,629	...	12,190
	Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bahawalpur	7,540	...	838	...	...	...	1,477	...	...
	Sind	...	2,11,306	...	4,302	2,040	...	...	...	...
	Karachi Mills	2,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12,712	2,11,306	45,345	5,220	17,777	...	3,106	...	12,190
	GRAND TOTAL ...	50,388	4,11,575	1,43,191	21,699	61,522	5,654	10,697	991	36,243

STATEMENT

Showing

Inter-Provincial Movement of Food Grains including all kind of Cereal under Basic Plan during the years 1950, 1951 and 1952 (In tons)

RECEIVING AREAS

Year	Supplying Area	Kashmir		N.-W.F.P.		Punjab		Sind		Baluchistan States		Total	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1950	Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	47,222	44,142	
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,498	83,905	
	Khairpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	
	Bahawalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	
	Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,143	
	Karachi Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,223	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	81,361	1,40,190	
1951	Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,226	2,361	
	Bahawalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,602	...	
	Khairpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,639	80,882	
	Karachi Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,583	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,29,550	83,243	
1952	Punjab ...	...	...	11,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,986	918	
	Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bahawalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,855	...	
	Sind ...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	62	...	6,102	2,15,608	
	Karachi Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,107	...	
	Total	...	...	15,858	...	...	...	...	62	...	1,07,050	2,16,526	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	15,858	...	...	...	40	62	...	3,17,961	4,39,959	

PRODUCTION OF PULSES IN PAKISTAN

IN '000' TONS

Province/State	Pulses						
	Gram	Mung	Mash	Masur	Other Rabi Pulses	Other Kharif Pulses	Total
1950-51							
East Bengal ...	47	29	36	63	81	2	258
Baluchistan ...	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3
N.-W.F.P. ...	22	5 (c)	1 (c)	...	...	5 (c)	33
Punjab	555	23	10	22	...	24	634
Sind	83	...	...	...	54	4	141
Bahawalpur ...	75	8 (d)	3 (d)	...	1 (d)	...	87
Khairpur ...	6	(b)	(b)	(b)	3	(b)	9
Total "Pakistan"...	791	65	50	85	139	35	1,165
1951-52							
East Bengal ...	52	31	38	71	90	2	284
Baluchistan ...	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3
N.-W.F.P. ...	12	5 (c)	1 (c)	...	...	5 (c)	23
Punjab	322	19	10	23	...	19	393
Sind	76	...	...	...	48	2	126
Bahawalpur ...	24	8 (d)	3 (d)	...	1 (d)	...	36
Khairpur ...	3	(b)	(b)	(b)	4	(b)	7
Total "Pakistan"...	492	63	52	94	143	28	872
1952-53							
East Bengal ...	53	31	39	73	96	2	294
Baluchistan ...	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2
N.-W.F.P. ...	23	5 (c)	1 (c)	...	...	5 (c)	34
Punjab	181	17	12	15	...	20	245
Sind	84	...	...	...	51 (e)	3	138
Bahawalpur ...	22	8 (d)	3 (d)	...	1 (d)	...	34
Khairpur ...	5	(b)	(b)	(b)	2	(b)	7
Total "Pakistan"...	370	61	51	88	150	30	754

(a) Less than 500 tons.
(b) Less than 100 tons.
(c) Average for the years 1946-47 to 1948-49 as the information for the respective years is not available.
(d) For the year 1949-50, as the production for the respective years is not available.
(e) Average of 1950-51 and 1951-52.

FITRA COLLECTIONS AND COLLECTIONS FROM SALE OF SKINS DURING *ID-UZ-ZOHA*

124. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state the amount collected as 'Fitra' by the Karachi Administration on the occasion of *Id-ul-Fitr* this year in Karachi ?

(b) How has this amount been disbursed ? How has the balance, if any, been disposed of ?

(c) How much was collected from the sale of skins during *Id-uz-zoha* ? How much balance remains and how is it proposed to be spent ?

The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani: (a), (b) & (c) The information asked for is being collected and will be supplied to the Honourable Member as soon as it is available.

BICYCLES, MOTORCYCLES, ETC.

125. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated annual requirements of bicycles, motorcycles, motor cars, wagons, etc., purchased by the Government of Pakistan for official use ;

(b) the countries from which the above-mentioned articles were purchased during 1952 and 1953 ; and

(c) whether any effort has been made by Government to reduce the quantity of these articles during the current financial year due to economic depression in the country ; if so, the extent thereof ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (a) The question is not clear, but on the presumption that what is wanted is figures of the annual purchases of these articles for official use, the information is given below for the year 1952 and 1953 :—

Year	Store	Quantity	Approximate value	Country of origin
		Nos.	Rs.	
1952	1. Bicycles	2,000	2,24,000	U. K.
	2. Motor Cycles	228	4,56,000	U. K.
	3. Motor Cars	9	80,000	U. K.
	Motor Cars	19	2,40,000	U. S. A.
	4. Station Wagons	7	90,000	U. S. A.
	Station Wagons	3	30,000	U. K.
	5. Jeeps	188	12,22,000	U. S. A.
	6. Misc. Vehicles	247	30,00,000	U. K.
	(Trucks, Pickups and Vans)	71	7,50,000	U. S. A.
		12	1,25,000	Canada
1953	1. Bicycles	400	44,000	U. K.
	2. Motor Cycles (upto 31-8-53)	18	35,000	U. K.
	3. Motor Cars	12	1,00,000	U. K.
	Motor Cars	2	25,000	U. S. A.
	4. Station Wagons	5	65,000	U. S. A.
	5. Jeeps	161	10,40,000	U. S. A.
	6. Misc. Vehicles	129	20,00,000	U. K.
	(Trucks, Pick-ups and Vans)	15	1,50,000	U. S. A.
		11	1,00,000	Canada
		21	4,70,000	Germany

(b) All the purchases during years 1952 and 1953 were made in Pakistan but the countries of origin of the vehicles purchased are shown in the reply to (a).

(c) There will be an automatic reduction in the purchases of these articles as a result of the budget cuts imposed upon the various departments. The extent of the reduction cannot be stated without a quantity of labour which will be incommensurate with the results.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE KARACHI ESSENTIAL ARTICLES (PRICE CONTROL AND ANTI-HOARDING) ORDINANCE, 1953

The Honourable Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan: (Minister for industries, Food and Agriculture) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Karachi Essential Articles (Price Control and Anti-hoarding) Ordinance*, 1953 (III of 1953), as required by Section 42 of the Government of India Act, 1953.

THE KARACHI SECONDARY EDUCATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi (Minister for Education) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Karachi Secondary Education Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

Mr. President: The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Karachi Secondary Education Act, 1950 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President: The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

Clause 2 was omitted from the Bill.

Mr. President: The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi: May I move a verbal amendment.—

"That Clause 3 be now numbered as Clause 2."

in view of the fact that clause 2 has been dropped.

Mr. President: Yes. The question is :

"That Clause 3 be now numbered as Clause 2."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi: Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

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*Being bulky not included in the Debates but a copy of the same, as printed in the Gazette of Pakistan, Extraordinary, dated Thursday, the 16th July, 1953, is available in the Library of the Assembly.—*Ed. of Deb.*

I just want to say a word in explanation. The dropping of clause 2 does not mean that the Board will not be able to hold supplementary examinations. Actually the present clause 2 was more restrictive than the original clause so that the nature of the Bill that is to say the power that the Bill gives to the Board of Secondary Education for holding supplementary examinations remains intact. With these words, I commend this Bill to the House.

Shri Dhirendra Nath Datta (East Bengal : General) : Then what is the object of this Bill.

Mr. President : What is the object of this Bill ?

The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi : The object is quite clear. The object is that because of the word 'annual' in section 14 of the Act the Board was not able to hold supplementary examinations. By removing this difficulty the Board will be enabled now to hold supplementary examinations.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer (Sind : Muslim) : Sir, we should.....

Mr. President : First of all let me place the motion before the House. Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : Sir, I rise to support this Bill moved by the Honourable Minister for Education but I feel that merely passing this Bill and giving powers to the Karachi Board of Secondary Education is not enough. We want to have an assurance that these supplementary examinations will be held frequently and as soon as possible. There have been lot of complaints in Karachi from the students and many of them who have failed—failed for very genuine reasons, i.e., illness or because books were not made available before the examination and various such reasons—made protests, but the result so far has been that no examinations were held inspite of representations from various student organisations all over the country. I am glad that the Ministry of Education has after all brought forward this Bill. But I want to make it clear that the Karachi Board of Education should take immediate action as and when need arises.

I would, while speaking on this Bill, like to bring to the notice of the Minister of Education that the fees for schools should be reduced. At the moment the fees that the students pay whether for primary schools or high schools or colleges are very high. Secondly there are no proper arrangements for hostels for students. So the Honourable Minister should also see that the students get all these facilities. Then the fees charged by the schools are high. I have got certain cases where various schools which used to receive grants from Government refused to reduce the fees and Government failed to compel them to make reduction in fees. I think they should comply with the orders of Government and Government should take action against them. I would suggest that Government may even requisition such school buildings and run the schools themselves. After all there is a great shortage of schools and it is not fair for school authorities not to reduce fees particularly where schools are run by private institutions if they charge such high fees. After all the large number of students are refugees and it is not possible for these students to pay high fees.

I would also like to impress upon the Minister of Education that these schools should be asked to fix a quota for giving free scholarships and to see that deserving students are given free scholarships. At present there are two or three free scholarships in each school and the number of students is quite large and students cannot afford to pay for their expenses

[Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer]

so the number of such scholarships should be increased. I hope the Honourable Minister will kindly look into the grievances of students of Karachi and also instruct the Governments of Provinces and States to see that they also follow the Centre in reducing fees for students so that education is made as cheap as possible all over the country.

The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi: Sir, I am very grateful to my friend Mr Jaffer for the interest that he has taken in this Bill. I may point out that the Board of Education is a statutory body. It was really the intention of the Board of Secondary Education to hold supplementary examinations that is responsible for this Bill, so my friend may rest assured that the Board of Secondary Education is really keen upon holding supplementary examinations. My friend has raised the question of fees. I would like to inform my friend that fees in all recognised schools, unless they are given a special exemption for certain reasons, are controlled. The Government have no power upon institutions that do not come up to the Government for recognition. It is not only that the aided schools and the Government schools follow the schedule laid down by the Government but every school that asks for recognition under the Education Code has to follow that schedule of fees. If there is a school that does not come up to us for recognition we have at present no authority to control it in any way whatsoever.

My friend has also raised the question of laying down a quota for freeships. Actually there is already such a quota. Every recognized school must award 10 per cent. freeships. If a school has 100 students on rolls, 10 of these are awarded freeships. In addition to this, so far as displaced persons are concerned, my friend would remember that from the Refugee Taxes, a sum of a lakh of rupees is set apart every year for Karachi for this very purpose.

My friend has also raised the question of hostels. Sir, I am fully aware of the fact that there is great dearth of good hostels and also of playground in Karachi. I assure my friend that we are looking into the question and I very much hope that before the year is out, practically every school will have a playground. I attach the highest importance to the inclusion of sports in the activities of a school and I am also fully aware of the fact that at least a certain percentage of schools should have the necessary hostels. But the House would realise that our resources being very limited, sometimes we are unable to put certain schemes into effect and I am afraid that so far as hostels for all the schools are concerned, that will take some time but I very much hope that very shortly indeed some residential schools will be established.

Mr. President: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE CANTONMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali (Prime Minister and Minister for Defence and Commerce): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a very simple amending Bill which purports to amend section 280, sub-section (2) (c) of the Cantonments Act of 1924, in order to make the conditions of services under the Boards more uniform and to permit Government to standardise the scales of pays of officers serving under the Boards. The officers who are contemplated to be brought

under the control of the Government so that their scales of pays may be standardised are the Medical Officers of the Cantonment Hospitals, Office Superintendents or Head Clerks, Cantonment Engineers, Chief Sanitary Inspectors, Accounts Officers or Accountants, and Sanitary Inspectors. At present these officers serve Cantonment Boards and cannot be transferred from one Board to another with the result that they develop vested interests and there is corruption prevalent. In order to eradicate corruption and in order to prevent the officers from taking roots in the areas which they serve it is proposed, firstly, to make them liable to transfer; and, secondly, to standardise their scales of pays, because at present there is some kind of discontentment, because the pay scales of officers, serving and doing the same kind of work, varies from one Cantonment Board to another. So, this is a simple amending Bill and I hope the House will accept it.

Mr. President: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. President: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE EAST BENGAL (SMUGGLING OF FOODGRAINS) (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan (Minister for Food and Agriculture and Industries): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the East Bengal (Smuggling of Foodgrains) Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill seeks to remedy certain defects which have been noticed as a result of the operation of the law as it stands at present. In Pakistan our food problem has caused us a lot of anxiety and one of the methods whereby unscrupulous people have tried to upset the equilibrium, as regards food, is by resort to very objectionable and unpatriotic practice of smuggling. Now, we have to see that the food which we grow in the country or which is brought from outside remains in the country and is put to right and proper use for which it is intended. By this amending Bill, we propose to achieve certain objects. The first is that if within certain specified areas somebody is in possession of foodgrains either directly or through a servant and the case goes up to a Court, it will be for him to rebut the presumption that the foodgrains were not intended for smuggling. It is not the intention of the Government that on the possession of foodgrains which are meant for the legitimate use of the residents of that locality there should be any restrictions. It is not our intention to harass the agriculturists who require foodgrains, for their normal activities as agriculturists, but our intention is to see that those people who have every intention of exporting foodgrains, are not

[The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan]

allowed to get away with it and that the onus of proof will lie on them if certain quantities of foodgrains are found to be near the border to prove that it was not really meant for smuggling.

Secondly, we want to protect the people who may be involved in such cases by ensuring that such officers, may be of the Police or the Enforcement Staff, as are authorised by the Central Government to effect searches should be allowed to search only those places where foodgrains intended for smuggling are found to be stored, and it is also our intention that only such officers as have been duly authorised by the Government, should have the power to investigate and not every officer of the police and not every police constable or any such person. The intention is that only certain officers whose names have been mentioned specifically should have the power to effect searches and to investigate such cases. This is with a view to give protection to the people—legitimate protection to those who may be involved in such cases. These officers have also been given powers to release a man on bail if they think that such a course is necessary.

Now, another salutary provision which has been made in this—and I do not hesitate to call it a salutary provision—is that when a smuggler is caught and has been brought before a court of law and has been duly convicted in accordance with the law, then the court shall in addition to other punishments, order forfeiture of his movable and immovable property. The discretion vests in the court. If the court thinks that such a forfeiture should not take place, then, it shall state reasons for doing so. Now, that may be objected to by some people as a very harsh and very deterrent measure, but then we must realise that people who carry on this trade of smuggling—and it is very difficult to get them—once they are caught, if we show any accommodation to them, if we show any mercy to them and merely restrict the forfeiture to the quantity found, it will defeat the very object for which this law is meant. Supposing A is carrying on smuggling very successfully for a long period and ultimately as ill-luck would have it, he is caught with some quantity of foodgrains that means that all the previous smuggling which he has done and the fortune which he has accumulated by these anti-social and anti-national activities he is allowed to get away with it. We want to stop it. After all we cannot take any risks with the food position in the country. We have passed through very difficult periods and in East Bengal where we have a very large population, it is desirable that rice meant for East Bengal or rice sent to East Bengal by the Government of Pakistan should be used by the people of East Bengal and that all possible loopholes, all possible devices through which it can be smuggled to the other side of the border, should be ruthlessly put down.

Now it will be said that in this way there may be cases of hardships to individual people living on the border. Mr. President, we have to take two things into consideration ; firstly, a possible hardship to some individuals and, secondly, a catastrophe which may overtake the whole nation if our foodgrains are allowed to be smuggled. We have to accept the lesser evil and it is, therefore, the intention of the Government, Central and Provincial, to improve administrative measures and take all possible steps to see that those who are entrusted with the enforcement of this law—I should say not very normal law because the condition and situation is abnormal—do not take advantage of their positions. With these few words, I commend this Bill for the acceptance of this august House.

Mr. President: Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the East Bengal (Smuggling of Foodgrains) Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

Shri Dhirendra Nath Datta (East Bengal : General) : *Mr. President, I have listened with rapt attention the opening speech of the Honourable Minister of Industries, Food and Agriculture, while moving this motion. I am fully aware of the scarcity of the foodgrains and I am one of those who want to punish those smugglers who intend to smuggle foodgrains out of our country to some other country. But, Sir, if you read the Bill carefully it comes to this that anybody who lives in the border areas will not be allowed to live at all. If this is allowed to be passed, I am quite sure, the people living in the border areas will not be allowed to live. They will be turned out and this might increase the difficulties of the State all the more. You know, Sir, that we passed this Bill to make provision for preventing smuggling of foodgrains in East Bengal in the year 1950 but there was a section to the effect that no person shall smuggle foodgrains or store the same with intent to smuggle. This is section 3 of that Act. Now they want to add a sub-section to this section which reads like this—

"Any person found in any area declared by the Central Government to be a border area for the purposes of this Act to be in possession of control of foodgrains wherever situated shall be deemed to have stored the foodgrains with intent to smuggle.".

Sir, it comes to this that any person in possession of any stock of rice in that border area shall be deemed to have stored it with intent to smuggle. There is no other provision and therefore it is a mandatory section. It means that a person living in the area shall have to starve himself, because he requires rice, he requires paddy and wheat for his own consumption and if he is in possession of any quantity howsoever insignificant it may be, it shall be deemed that he has stored with intent to smuggle and therefore under the provision of this new section he has committed an offence. The Honourable Minister said in the beginning that those people who have every intention of exporting foodgrains, they are not allowed to get away with it and that the onus will lie on them if certain quantities of foodgrains are found to be near the border to prove that it was not really meant for smuggling. But it is not the question of onus here. It is laid down that any person who is found and is in possession of any quantity of foodgrains shall be deemed to have done with intent to smuggle. There is no question of onus. It is meant that anybody who is found in possession of any quantity of rice, whatever small it may be, shall be deemed to have done it with intent to smuggle and has committed an offence. If this section is allowed to be passed, it comes to this that nobody can live in the border area. They shall have to leave that area sooner or later and they will seek shelter somewhere which would certainly increase the difficulties of the Government. So far as East Bengal is concerned, you know, Sir, what is the border area,—about five hundred miles between East Bengal and West Bengal and between East Bengal and other States of India. In the Tripura State there are border areas of two hundred miles. Therefore if the persons living in the border areas are not allowed to keep any quantity of foodgrains it amounts to this that you are telling the people of those border areas to quit their places and seek refuge in some other areas. By this action of yours, you are going to turn them into refugees and add more difficulties for the State.

Sir, I do not know who is responsible for the drafting of this Bill. In the Act of 1950, you will find, Sir, that under clause (e), smuggling means carrying, taking or sending by any means whatsoever foodgrains out of the Province of East Bengal except under a permit issued by the Central Government or the Provincial Government or any person or authority. It comes to this that this permit is to be given for sending articles to any

*Speech not corrected by the Honourable Member.

[Shri Dhirendra Nath Datta]

country. This permit is not meant for keeping any articles. It is meaningless. If you look into the proposed section 2, the words "except under a permit or exemption granted under clause (e) of section 2 does not contemplate of a permit for keeping the foodgrains. So, Sir, I beg to submit, that it comes to this—I am afraid I may be guilty of repetition but I must warn the Government—that the Government has not clearly understood the implications of the Bill or the interpretation of the section that is sought to be introduced into the Smuggling Act. Sir, we all want that smuggling should be prevented and shall be prevented and for that purpose the original Act was passed but for preventing smuggling it is not necessary telling the people that they should not live in certain areas in East Bengal. It is not preventing smuggling. I am quite sure the Honourable Minister has not clearly understood the implications of this section.

Sir, I shall now refer to section 5 of the Bill, under which any person who is in possession of any quantity of foodgrains in his house in the border area shall be found guilty under this Act and if he is found guilty, what is the penalty? Not only will he be convicted but all his movable property, all his immovable property, shall be forfeited to the State. The Court is bound to forfeit all his movable and immovable property, for no discretion is given to the Court, "except when for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Court is of the opinion that such order should not be passed". You know, Sir, that under the provisions of this Act if anybody is found guilty of an offence under this Act, the Court is bound to forfeit his movable and immovable property—discretion or no discretion—because it is laid down that—

> "A court convicting any person or persons of an offence of smuggling either by himself or through an agent or servant, shall order forfeiture to the Central Government of any or all movable or immovable property of such person or persons."

So obviously there is no discretion left to the convicting Judge. He shall have to order the forfeiture not only of all movable property but of all the immovable property to the State. I do not know, Sir, whether this Bill is intended to prevent the smuggling of foodgrains or for turning the people into beggars, and I am quite sure that if the Honourable Minister understands the full implications of the proposed legislation he will not rush through this legislation. I appeal also to the Honourable Members present here—the few Honourable Members present—to carefully read this legislation and to see whether legislation should be passed.

Another observation that I wish to make about the proposed legislation is that it will not prevent smuggling. Unless we produce a sufficient quantity, the smuggling will not be prevented, shall not be prevented and cannot be prevented in any country. Where there is a border covering an area of 500, or even, 2,000 miles, however much we may wish that it should be prevented, smuggling will not be prevented unless there is sufficient production in the country. As you are aware, Sir, so far as our neighbouring State is concerned, a larger number of commodities is smuggled in and smuggled out, and it has been impossible for our neighbouring State to prevent that smuggling. It is impossible. Unless there is sufficient production in the country and the prices of commodities in either country are about the same, smuggling cannot be prevented. You know, Sir, what our border is like. In my district there are houses, where the cook-shed is in Pakistan while the outer shed is in India. There is a border an inch wide in certain places and one portion of a homestead is in Pakistan while the other portion of the homestead is in India. That is

what we see. Sir, I come from a border district, the district of Tippera, and so far as the Tripura State is concerned, the border area of it will not be less than 200 miles. It is impossible to prevent smuggling through that area, however much we may wish it.

With these observations, Sir, I sit down but before I take my seat I appeal to the Honourable Minister, who is responsible for sponsoring the Bill, and to the Honourable Members present, to carefully read the provisions of the Bill. When I read the provisions of the Bill I wondered how such Bills could be introduced in the legislation of any country in the world.

With these words, I oppose the consideration of this Bill.

Shri Kamini Kumar Datta (East Bengal : General) : At the beginning I must make my position clear as to the principle underlying this Act itself. I can say very emphatically that I am fully in support of a provision which would really stop smuggling. The State requires it, but certainly under the guise of an Act to prevent smuggling an engine for oppression of the poor people must not be invented, and any provision at least must have the elementary qualification of being rational. Here we find that this provision applies to a boundary of over 500 miles—over 500 miles—(*interruption*)—and at least so far as East Bengal is concerned I hear that one of my friends is correcting me that the extent of the length is much more.

Another thing which must not be lost sight of is that this particular strip of area along the border, which is called the border area and which the Central Government has every right to declare as such, was after the promulgation of the Smuggling Ordinance defined by the Central Government by a notification. I come from a border district—from the district of Tippera—and I have an idea of the connected districts of Noakhali and of Mymensingh also as to the area. Now that border area is not vacant land. It consists of residential quarters. Thousands of people are living in that area and moreover, Sir, they are not rich people ; they are poor cultivators—poor cultivators who are anyhow making two meals out of the foodgrains grown by them. Now, Sir, the provision made is that anybody, if he would be found in possession of any foodgrains within that strip of area should be deemed to have stored the foodgrains for the purpose of smuggling. Of course, as to the expressions "deemed" and "presumed" I do not enter into a learned discussion of law about them. I think that the Honourable the Law Minister will advise the Government about this matter. There have been, Sir, various decisions of the High Courts in which some of the Judges have made a distinction between 'deemed' and 'presumed'; 'deemed' is a stronger expression than 'presumed'. Of course, I do say that I do not agree with my friend exactly—that "deemed" will make it positively binding. That may also be rebutted, but it is more difficult to rebut an inference which is said to be 'deemed' than an inference which is only said to be 'presumed'. The expression used here is 'shall be deemed'. So the burden is thrust upon him. Sir, the expression is not "shall be presumed", but "shall be deemed" to have stored the foodgrains, which is a much stronger expression than 'shall be presumed'. Sir, I am a lawyer by profession and I know the implications involved. I can say, Sir, that once the initial burden is placed upon the person found in possession of the foodgrains—I cannot recollect an instance in my experience as a lawyer for about forty years—I doubt if he has ever been able to relieve himself of that burden. Theoretically, we say that you can have this proof rebutted, but in practice it is almost impossible to rebut it, and that burden remains till the end of the trial and here the initial inference continues from the commencement till the end of the trial, that burden remains upon the accused, the person

[Shri Kamini Kumar Datta]

found in possession of foodgrains. It may be asked that the persons actually residing there are cultivators, but some of these cultivators may be induced or used by fraudulent smugglers who deal in smuggling. These persons may use the cultivators for the purpose of storing their illegal stores there and thus utilize them. I do not say that it is an impossible contingency, but for that, I think, safeguards must be provided and for that I have suggested an amendment that in respect of the residents of that place—(not in respect of persons who might come and say that they have stored these foodgrains there for any purpose to them no protection need be given,)—that strip of area which is proclaimed to be the border area, a proclamation should be made by either the Central Government or the Provincial Government specifying that so much foodgrains a person is entitled to hold *per capita* for ordinary use and consumption. If any quantity is found beyond that the penalty will be upon him, but for the protection of the residents an initial safeguard ought to be provided for the residents, those who are the actual producers of foodgrains. For them, for the consumption of their family members I suggest the Central Government or the Provincial Government should promulgate an order specifying the quantity of foodgrains which a resident of the place is entitled to hold for *per capita* consumption.

Sir, when I read this clause first, I found that it was an exact copy of an ordinance. As we all know, ordinances are drafted very hastily. I think it must be a copy of the ordinance to the draft of which sufficient attention was not paid. So it is only a copy of the ordinance and in future difficulties might arise if the question of the protection of the residents is not properly considered. Therefore, I think, such a provision should be made and a safeguard should be provided.

Sir, I will not use strong language. If it is the intention of anyone to evacuate the area so as to make it no man's land between the two States, it should be done directly and not by indirect mode of legislation. Either no one should live within that area or it should be a vacant area between Pakistan and the neighbouring State of India. That may be done. Every State is entitled to do it for the protection of the State, but not to allow these poor people to live there and by indirect legislation to compel them to have their property confiscated and to send them to jail will be very cruel.

So, as to sub-clause (2) of clause 2 I think the wording is that he should be deemed if he is found in possession of any foodgrains, there ought to be that exception and the safeguard that if foodgrains are found beyond the promulgated quantity, the penalty automatically will be attached to him and he cannot escape it. In that case the inference would be that he is an agent of the smuggler, but he should not be made to suffer if he retains the quantity which is requisite for his own consumption. Now, it may be said that, of course, the court will consider it at the time of trial. I submit, the less said about it the better! Many of my friends may not know what these Magistrates do, but as an experienced lawyer for over forty years, I can say for Heaven's sake do not leave these poor people to the mercy of these Magistrates. For God's sake do not do that!

Then, Sir, as to the other clause—regarding confiscation—this clause did not find place in the original Act. The ordinary principle is that confiscation is made of the property in respect of which an offence is committed. Here a Magistrate can order the confiscation of all his property, movable or immovable. Is it a penalty which may be called to be rational, I ask? In that case also if confiscation is to be made, only so much exemption can be made to the ordinary principle of confiscation. I can

say, without any fear of contradiction, that confiscation has been provided in respect of some of the penal laws of this character, but confiscation is made of the particular property in respect of which an offence is committed. I would, therefore, submit that at least in this respect provision be made that if the property of a criminal is to be confiscated, confiscation be made not exceeding the value of the property in respect of which an offence was committed or attempted to be committed. It must not extend to all his property.

Then at first there is an explanation and then there is a clause at the tail-end of the sub-clause which says: "except when for reasons to be recorded in writing, the court is of the opinion that such order should not be passed". First of all there is that mandatory provision: "shall order for eiture.....". Then at the tail there is a saving clause: "for reasons to be recorded". It is placing another burden on those poor officers—those magistrates. They are not judges of High Courts, not even a judge of the court of sessions. These magistrates will find that that obligation has been placed on them and will think: "We shall order and if I am to exercise any question of exemption, the onus is upon myself". It will be very hard. I will only say: please do not put that burden upon the magistrates at least till such time that there is separation of the judiciary and the executive. You know the independence of the magistrates now. We know some of them tremble before they pass orders. It is a pretence! I think that a provision of that drastic nature ought not to be put. In no case there should be confiscation. It will be for the benefit of the State and the magistrates would be too inclined to exercise that right. That provision for confiscation should not be made to extend to all properties of the defaulters, of the criminals or the persons found guilty. Too much faith must not be placed upon the findings of a court. It may be that a court may find a person guilty. But courts, after all, are composed of human beings. Therefore, we should not think that it is something sacrosanct and its finding cannot be incorrect. A court can be wrong. So, Sir, I submit that a limitation ought to be placed. Confiscation may be made but it should not exceed the value of the property in respect of which the offence was committed or was attempted to be committed or contemplated to be committed. The extent must be limited. With these few words, I say that law ought to be made rational. It must not be apparently irrational.

Mr. Nur Ahmed (East Bengal: Muslim): Sir, I very strongly support the provisions of this Bill. Some objection has been taken to some of the provisions of this Bill. I think we should consider the provisions from a higher plane.

East Bengal has been deficit in food production not only during the six years of Pakistan but from time immemorial. One of the great sons of East Bengal, I mean Sir Azizul Haq, in his book "The Man Behind the Plough" took pains to show from Government records that East Bengal was deficit in food production. His book was published before the great famine of Bengal in 1942-43. He gave a warning that unless Government took steps to make East Pakistan self-sufficient in the production of food, there would be famine. His prophesy was contained in the book. The then Government in power did not listen to his warning. Subsequently followed that terrible famine of 1942-43 and 25 lakhs of people of East Bengal died of starvation. Sir, with this warning before the Government I think Government will take the most drastic action to prevent smuggling. We the members of this House have a solemn duty to support the Government in this behalf. This Bill has been criticised by members sitting opposite. They forget that the Government which has brought this Bill is their own Government—a responsible and a representative Government. If they abuse the power which is sought to

[Mr. Nur Ahmed]

be given to them then they will be held responsible. If the Government ignores, if the Government fails to take timely action, then we the members of this House are here to demand an explanation. No doubt there is scope for misuse of power by unscrupulous officers, and poor people living on the border area may be harassed but I think the supreme necessity of preventing smuggling outweighs the apprehended misuse of power. Sir, the situation is very grave. There are about two thousand miles of border area. It is very difficult to prevent smuggling. The smugglers and unscrupulous people have got their own ingenious way of doing their evil things and in spite of over-all attempts that have been made smuggling is going on. It is said that between the borders of West Pakistan and East Punjab at least goods worth seven crores of ruppes have been smuggled.

It is high time something was done. There is a great deal of loss to the country. In East Bengal it is said that smugglers even procure wagons to smuggle foodgrains beyond the border. Sir, it is a matter of utmost importance that Government should take drastic measures to deal with smugglers—they are unsocial. If they have no compassion for their brethren, if they can see their brethren die of starvation, they do not deserve any mercy from any quarter. These human parasites should be punished drastically. I think Government will not be wrong in providing capital punishment for these smugglers, even if she comes forward with this proposal.

Sir, at the same time I appeal to the Government to see that the powers given are not abused to harass poor people living on the border areas. It should be seen that the powers are properly exercised so that it may prevent smuggling but I may say that if this measure is not having the desired effect, it is for want of one important thing. I think it is the co-operation of the people. I may be excused to tell the House that there is a gulf between the people and the Government and the Government officers. These officers form a class by themselves which is an exclusive class. They have not been able to create any confidence in the people. They do not mix with the people and they work as aliens and remain aloof from the people. So there is this difficulty. Unless Government officers create confidence in the people and they mix in the society this cannot be remedied. There is a big hatred and dislike against these smugglers but the difficulty is that people do not have the confidence to help Government officers and give their full co-operation. So I would urge upon the Government to launch a vigorous campaign of propaganda, to create a sense of responsibility and a civic sense in the people and a strong moral indignation against smugglers so that they can rise with full force against smuggling and at the same time to instruct the Government officers to attract the co-operation and goodwill of the people by example of their selfless service and by their exemplary conduct. I think smuggling will be completely stopped on the day the people will rise up and defend their interests and come forward to help Government. There is a great necessity of rousing the people's consciousness to this. Now at present people do not care. They see the smugglers carrying on their nefarious activities but they do not come forward to help Government because they have no reliance on the officers of Government and on the police force. They look upon them as something apart from them. So, I appeal to the Government to see that this measure produces the desired effect. With these words, I support this Bill.

Mr. P. D. Bhandara (Punjab : General) : Sir, smuggling of foodgrains is a menace which should no be underrated. It is to a great extent responsible for the recent food crises. Drastic maladies call for drastic

remedies. The stringent measures contemplated under the Act will mean hardships for some and may involve a few innocent persons, but in the larger interest of the country this must be overlooked.

I do not agree with my friends that smuggling can thrive if the Government is vigilant and means business. The suggestion of Mr. Datta to fix a minimum *per capita* quota for residents of the border area is laudable and if incorporated in the Bill, will further minimise the chances of involving innocent persons.

Mr. Abdullah al-Mahmood (East Bengal: Muslim): Mr. President, Sir, while I rise to lend my whole-hearted support to the motion for consideration of this amending Bill, I would like to make certain observations in this connection in order to draw the attention of the Honourable Minister so that these observations or suggestions might be taken into consideration and given due thought. Sir, as the Honourable Members of this House very well know that East Bengal has got a population of 4½ crores of people with a density of population 775 per square mile—possibly the second in the whole world. Now, Sir, my friend Mr. Datta has opposed the consideration of the measure on the ground mainly that the border is such a huge and vast one that it is simply impossible on the part of Government to control or prevent smuggling. Secondly, that if a deterrent measure is taken then the people might be harassed and the border ultimately de-populated.

Shri Dhirendra Nath Datta: It is not deterrent but simply you murder lakhs of people.

Mr. Abdullah al-Mahmood: As for myself I am convinced that having consideration of the density of population and having in view the shortage of food in the area, *viz.*, East Bengal we must see that not a grain of the food-stuff goes out. Therefore, it should be the duty of the Government to see that stringent measures are adopted so that, the people by taking protection under the loopholes or lacunae in the provisions of the Bill, do not take to smuggling. My friend, while he was a member of the Legislature of the United Bengal had got the experience that when sugar was controlled in Calcutta, labourers were employed by the profiteers, by the merchants to purchase sugar from control shops. Now, Sir, this is not a new thing to some people of East Bengal. Various methods are adopted to smuggle and take food to the other side of the border. Sir, we know that the price of food on the other side of the border, almost all the year round, is higher than the price of food that is prevailing in the eastern wing. Therefore, Sir, it would be the duty of the Government to see that not a grain of the food crop goes out of our border.

I, Sir, quite agree with my friend Mr. Kamini Kumar Datta that it should also be the duty of the Government to see that innocent people are not harassed. Therefore, Sir, while giving my support to the consideration of the Bill, I will ask the Honourable Minister to seriously consider whether or not it should be the look-out of the Government to see that the innocent people are not harassed and if necessary by means of amendment or by some other provision the Government should assure that the innocent people are not harassed in any way by the officers who will be authorised to inspect and investigate the border area to see whether people have got surplus food in their possession or not.

At this stage Mr. President vacated the Chair which was occupied by Mr. Deputy President.

Mr. Abdullah al-Mahmood: Sir, so far as the clause wherein the provision for punishment has been provided is concerned I think my friend

[Mr. Abdullah al-Mahmood]

Mr. Dhirendra Nath Datta is absolutely mistaken and if my friend Mr. Kamini Kumar Datta has supported him, I should also say that he is also mistaken. He has forgotten that the discretion has been given to the court to inflict punishment by way of forfeiture of any movable property which might be worth Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 or all movable property. So the discretion has already been given to the Court to deal with each case on its own merit. Therefore, Sir, the Court has been given the discretion in awarding punishment. Why should we presume that our Courts are injudicious and that they will not exercise this discretion in a way that is not suited to the particular case or occasion. Therefore, Sir, I think, there is no likelihood of this provision being misconstrued. I would only request the Honourable Minister, so far as clause 2 of the Bill is concerned to consider whether or not he should just provide some measure to give immunity to the people who have to consign some portion of the commodity, namely rice, for the purpose of meeting their every day requirement.

Sir, with these words, I support the motion.

Mr. Babesh Chandra Nandy (East Bengal : General) : Sir, the actual purpose of this Bill is to put a stop to smuggling and to punish the real smugglers in a most drastic way. Sir, I do not think there can be any to protest against it from any quarter ; rather everybody will welcome such measures. But, Sir, this is only one side of the picture ; the picture has also the other side. Just as we would like to stop smuggling, and punish the smuggler, at the same time we must feel it our duty to see that by making a legislation we do not harass and penalise the innocent people. Sir, the very attitude of the Government in trying to check all anti-social crime by mere legislation object on principle. This vice of smuggling, blackmarketing and this greed of the people is very much limited to only a small section in the society. If Government resorts only to certain sweeping legislation without looking to the whole social back-ground, they simply estrange the sympathy and co-operation of the common man. It reminds me of a quack doctor who used to prescribe only some patent medicines to all types of diseases without knowing how much reaction in any particular case that medicine might create. Had it been possible to treat all remedies by patent medicines, there would have been no necessity for good doctors. In this case, Sir, this greed, this black-marketing spirit and this smuggling attitude of a certain small section of the people, whose number, I must say, is very limited, come under the purview of social pathology and to treat it effectively you must analyse the whole position and then suggest remedy.

Sir, if you go to the border area you find smuggling is a day-to-day affair ; it is going on every day there and sometimes with definite connivance of the officers who are there to check it. Sir, as we want to check smuggling, at the same time we must see that we do not approve of any measure that mean harassment and suffering to innocent people. In the border areas most of the people are very poor and if the onus of proving their innocence, as the present bill contemplates, is thrown on them, you can imagine what a horrible suffering it will mean for them. Once they are taken into suspicion, it is almost impossible for them to extricate themselves from it because the whole procedure is very expensive for the poor man. The real smugglers who have the means to grease the palm of the officers in charge will get on merrily with their anti-social work. Just to give an example of how the officers handle affairs in checking smuggling, I will point out for the information of the Honourable Minister for Industry and Agriculture—what is happening in the district of Jessore. Jessore is a border district. At Jessore Government

had some yarn to dispose of and this yarn was sold to certain persons locally. Certain local persons purchased this yarn and some permits were issued to them to take those yarn to the interior districts, but there was no time-limit to those permits. These people took these yarn to Dacca and sold them there and again came back to the border district, smuggled some yarn to take them to the interior districts and when the police challenged them, they produced those permits. Those permits had no time-limit and when once used were not surrendered to the authorities. So, Sir, those very permits were used repeatedly by these people to carry on black-marketing and selling at a very high price and in this process and minting money for themselves. Can anybody believe that these permits could be used repeatedly encouraging black-marketing, without the definite connivance of the officers in charge ? It is only the other day when I had to pass through Jessore that I got this definite information of this and I was looking for an opportunity to bring this fact to the notice of the Government.

So, Sir, similar will be the case here ; the officers who will be put in charge will deal with the smuggling cases in like manner. The black-marketeers who have the resources for 'greasing the palm' of the officers, and who know how to please them, they will escape and the poor man will be harassed. They will be put to trouble and also the onus will be thrown on them to prove their innocence. Once got into suspicion, it would be almost impossible to get out of that and the result will be, as my honourable friend Mr. Datta has pointed out, that they will leave the border area and find refuge in some other place ; the whole area will be de-populated in this process. So, Sir, the very idea is wrong. Whenever Government find social maladies like corruption and black-marketing, instead of rushing through with certain hasty and ill-framed laws giving hand to dishonest officers to take advantage of it at the cost of the innocent people, Government should take the matter very cautiously and seriously and try to mobilise public opinion and sympathy against such vice. I believe in a country like East Bengal having a border of 1700 miles, Government will never be able to check smuggling by merely enforcing legislation. It is by creating healthy public opinion and by mobilising public sympathy that these things can be stopped. Government can do their best by holding meetings in the borders and the Ministers touring these areas ; the common man is perfectly innocent and they do not like these things ; if their sympathies are mobilised, I think, that can check smuggling much better than by passing legislation. As soon as you pass legislation, the officers in charge will take undue advantage of it. They make money out of it and the smugglers are there to feed them fat.

So, Sir, as my honourable friend Mr. Datta has pointed out—and I am not going to raise those points again—there are so many defects in the Bill itself that if it is passed as it is the sufferings of the common man will be immense and hence the very purpose of the Bill will fail because it will not be able to stop smuggling. It will alienate the common man who is the best supporter of the Government to check smuggling. So, Sir, I feel that the Honourable Minister should go through the clauses very cautiously and improve upon them so that these defects may be removed

With these words, I resume my seat.

Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem (East Bengal : Muslim) : Sir, I feel great pleasure in supporting the Government's desire to put a stop to smuggling, but I cannot help making some observations on the provisions of the Bill that is proposed to be passed. While stopping smuggling and while punishing the real culprits, we must protect the innocent persons

[Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem]

who live in the border area. I know of examples where many families have already left the border area and gone to the interior. They could not sell their property nor they could get any shelter there. If this kind of legislation in the name of law, is continued, I am sure that within few years there would be none in the border area. Under the name of law we are practically removing the people from the border area. I have still fresh memories in my mind when the Government declared the five miles belt as border areas and asked the cultivators not to keep a single ounce of jute by 31st December. The Government passed an ordinance, but they did not make any arrangement for the disposal of their jute in time. There was no purchaser. Therefore there was no way out but to throw their jute outside the border areas and I may tell you that most of these people did not get a farthing in exchange of their jute which they brought from borders. In the name of law if such things go on, then it is very difficult for these people to pass their lives peacefully. It is not their fault that they are living in the border area. It is the Government for whom they are to live in the border areas because they could not secure more areas to have a natural boundary. The people living in these border areas are innocent. They earn their livelihood with great difficulties If the Government does not allow them to produce their agricultural food crops, how can they stay there? In the Bill no provision has been made to exempt the agriculturists for keeping certain amount of foodgrains out of his own produce—an agriculturist is expected to produce even thousand maunds of paddy in one season—before he disposes of his crops. Sir, he must keep something for unforeseen periods and for giving certain amount to his neighbours at the time of their needs and for his seeds for next year's sowing. In the Bill no provision has been made for such things. Sir, I cannot describe in words the growing difficulties and miseries of the people living in the border areas. They are frustrated and are feeling that the soul of Mohammad Tughlaq is ruling the country. Therefore I strongly oppose the proposed section and ask for a provision to be made in the Bill just to remedy the difficulties of the people on the border areas who are really honest. A provision should be made in the Bill so that each agriculturist may keep his entire produce without having been punished. If an agriculturist removes any quantity of his foodgrains to the border areas with a view to exporting it, then and there he should be punished. But so long as it is within his premises, no punishment should be inflicted upon him.

Again Sir, I find that a provision in the Bill has been made to the effect that any officer authorised by the Central Government may make investigation into the act of smuggling. I would request the Government that they should see that no officer below the rank of Police Inspector is authorised to investigate the matter. It should not be left into the hands of petty police officers or constables. The people living in the border areas must feel secure because if the ordinary police constable or A. S. I. of police is authorised to make investigation into the cases, then, I am sure, there would be no end to the miseries. Further there is a provision for confiscation of properties both immovable and movable. In my view it is too stringent and deterrent because it may so happen that a certain man—say Rahim may be a smuggler and when caught he may, name Karim as his master to feed fat to the grudge of smuggler Rahim or of the conducting police. Karim may be necessarily prosecuted and his property confiscated. There must be some provision so that no innocent man is punished. But at the same time I have no apology for those persons who are guilty of smuggling foodgrains outside the country. What I want to impress upon the Government is that not a single man

who is innocent is punished. Therefore I request that this Bill which has been brought before this House should be revised and sufficient amendments should be made so that the protection should be given to the innocent peop e living on the border areas. With these few words, I support the motion for the consideration and at the same time I ask for amendments to these clauses.

Shri Dhirendra Nath Datta: Lots and lots of people would be affected by this. Thousands would be murdered.

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: The Honourable Member has already spoken and by speaking more.....

Shri Dhirendra Nath Datta: You do not understand!

Mr. Deputy President: Order, order, please. I would like to know from the Honourable Minister whether he would like to intervene in the debate by making his speech.

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: This is my final reply. But nobody got up after my speech.

Mr. Deputy President: Mr. Abul Kasem Khan.

Shri Dhirendra Nath Datta: Crores would be rendered homeless.

Mr. Abul Kasem Khan (East Bengal: Muslim): Mr. Deputy President.....

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: There is excitement on the part of the Honourable Member in the opposition.

Mr. Deputy President: If you want to speak in the middle, you have that right.

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: I will reply afterwards.

Mr. Deputy President: You can do so.

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: So, I like to speak now and then reply in the end.

Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan (Punjab: Muslim): No, no.

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: How can you ignore the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. Deputy President: You have got a right of reply.

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan: Sir, one of the amendments just now sent by Mr. Datta is (1) that.....

Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan: On a point of order, Sir, the Honourable Minister.....

Mr. Deputy President: Will you kindly sit down?

Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan: Sir, the Honourable Minister is propobably living in the Frontier. He has not read the rules of this House.

Mr. Abul Kasem Khan: Sir, I had no intention of making any speech in this House on this Bill but I feel very perturbed about one or two provisions which I think is dangerous. In future years it may lead to dangerous extensions of principle. The principle is laid down in Section 5 where the courts have been given power to confiscate all immovable and movable properties of the smugglers. Sir, this is a very drastic punishment which is reserved exclusively for one offence in the whole of Penal Code and that is the offence of treason. Treason is treated to be such a heinous offence, much more heinous than murder bacause it is an offence against the State involving the lives of millions of people....

An Honourable Member: So is the smuggling.

Mr. Abul Kasem Khan: Yes, I am coming to that. So treason is the only offence in this world for which the maximum penalty, not only of taking the life of the individual but also of forefeiting his property both immovable and movable, is and should be inflicted. There is no other offence which calls for such a drastic punishment. Now my friend says that smuggling is a treason. I also agree with him but, Sir it is a treason specially when a country like Pakistan is faced with the shortage of food. But it should be realised that this drastic power is given so extensively to the courts today in the case of smuggling of foodgrains. But soon a day may come when it would be argued that in the case of the smuggling of jute also we must give this power to the courts because our economic life depends on jute and cotton and day-after-tomorrow we may again come forward with a proposal that this very drastic punishment should be extended to another acts of offence which in the context and circumstances of the matter may appear to be very dangerous for the State. So I protest very strongly against the extension of this very drastic punishment because the law provides that imprisonment can be given and fines can be imposed which are quite heavy. But I feel very nervous that in future years if the Government may come forward with a proposal that as you had done in the case of smuggling of foodgrains, why not do it in this particular instance because it is as dangerous to the economy of Pakistan or to the existence of Pakistan as smuggling of foodgrains or jute.

Last year, you know, we called out the Army to stop smuggling of jute, because this House and the country considered it necessary that the Army should be called out, though that was a very drastic step. The Army can be called out in very very exceptional circumstances to aid the Civil Administration in stopping very dangerous crimes which are dangerous to the existence of the State. We agreed to that. Now we are being asked to agree to this. All right, we agree. But what we are afraid of is this dangerous principle of inflicting the penalty of depriving a citizen of all that belongs to him in this world under the name of emergency in the future years. I am not at all happy about it because I know that in the ultimate analysis the success of such drastic steps depends on the Administration—on the efficiency and incorruptibility of the Administration. It is no use enacting most severe laws. You know, in England, as late as the 18th century, a man was sentenced to death for the petty offence of larceny: for stealing a thing worth a shilling or two, but the fact remains that that deterrent punishment did not make all the Britons angels; I mean you cannot say that there was any very great check on larceny; it was there, in spite of the very deterrent punishment that a man could be deprived of his life for stealing property worth about a shilling or two. So, Sir, I am opposed in principle, not that I do not realise the urgency of this problem, or the heinousness of the crime, or the great danger that the country is faced with when passing through the food crisis this year and last year. That is one of the points I want to make.

Another thing is, Sir, that we should not give too excessive powers, especially to the lower ranks of the Police Service so that they may not harass people under the guise of taking legal steps. We know how powers are abused in this country. I am not one to go in for a wholesale condemnation of our officers. I know some of them have rendered very good services since the inception of Pakistan and I am not one prepared to agree.....

Mr. Deputy President: I want to know whether the House will continue for some time.

Mr. Abul Kasem Khan: Yes, Sir. I will take five or seven minutes more.

Mr. Deputy President: I want to know whether any other Honourable Members want to speak ?

Shri Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya (East Bengal : General) : I have to speak and there are others also who would like to speak.

Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty (East Bengal : General) : It is already 1 o'clock and I think we should adjourn now.

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik (Minister for Health, Works and Labour) : Let him finish in five minutes if he agrees.

Mr. Abul Kasem Khan: I will take a few minutes.

Mr. Deputy President: You can continue tomorrow.

Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan: Let us postpone it till tomorrow.

Mr. Abul Kasem Khan: Then I will continue tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy President: All right. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The Constituent Assembly (Legislature) then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock, in the Morning, on Tuesday, the 29th September, 1953.

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