

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

Monday, the 15th April, 1957

The National Assembly of Pakistan met in the Assembly Chamber, Karachi, at Ten of the Clock, in the Morning, Mr. Speaker (Mr. Abdul Wahab Khan) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TRANSFER OF RECORDS (A. G. P. R.)

48-A. *Mr. Abdul Karim : (a) Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the records of the office of the Accountant General, Pakistan Revenues, Karachi, were transferred to the Insurance House in Habib Bank Square ?

(b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative—

- (i) when was the transfer made, and why,
- (ii) was it made with the previous sanction of Government, and
- (iii) what expenditure have Government incurred by this transfer ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Essential records were transferred on the 25th March, 1957, in order to carry on essential work and as a precautionary measure in view of the attitude of the staff of this office.

(ii) Yes.

(iii) Rs. 40 only.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (CIVIL)

49. *Mr. Abdul Karim : (a) Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a separate section was opened in the office of the Accountant-General, Pakistan Revenues, in 1954 for finalising the Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1953-54 ?

(b) Is it a fact that the said Appropriation Accounts have not so far been finalised ?

(c) If the reply to (b) above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to investigate into the matter and take action against the person or persons responsible for such delay in finalising the accounts ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) No. The section was opened to finalize the Appropriation Accounts for 1951-52 and 1952-53.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

CIVIL ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT OFFICES (GRIEVANCES OF STAFF)

50. *Mr. Abdul Karim : (a) Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the staff of the Civil Accounts and Audit offices located at Karachi have some demands and grievances ?

(b) If the reply to (a) above be in the affirmative, what are they and what steps have been taken or are being taken by Government to redress them ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the demands has been laid on the Table of the House. The demands are under the consideration of Government.

STATEMENT

Demands of the Civil Accounts Association

(i) At least 35 per cent. posts of Upper Division Clerks in the Pakistan Audit Department should be upgraded as Assistants' posts with the regular Assistants scale of pay Rs. 160—400.

(ii) The scale of pay of Lower Division Clerks should be raised to Rs. 75—180, from the present scale of Rs. 60—120.

(iii) A special pay of Rs. 20 for typists and Rs. 30 per month for Machinists and Comptometer operators should be allowed.

(iv) The benefit of four advance increments should be extended with retrospective effect to all Upper Division Clerks irrespective of the fact whether they are graduates or not.

(v) A uniform special pay of Rs. 50 per month for cashiers should be allowed.

(vi) Subordinate Accounts Service Accountants should be given the scale of Rs. 350—600 admissible to Superintendents in the Secretariats.

(vii) Clerks-in-Charge should be not permanently on the Subordinate Accounts Service cadre after having officiated for two years.

(viii) The scale of pay admissible to Subordinate Accounts Service Accountants should be applied to Divisional Accountants as well.

(ix) As a measure of relief six-fold increase in the rates of pay and allowances should be allowed to the employees.

Mr. Abdul Karim : Do the Government propose to dispose of the demands of the staff within a reasonable time ?

Syed Amjad Ali : I cannot specify the exact time. The Government is looking into these demands and if my honourable friend will look at these demands, he will appreciate the fact that these demands, if granted, would run into several lakhs of rupees. A Committee of the Government is, at the present moment, sitting to look into the question of the demands of the Posts and Telegraphs, the Railways and some other offices of Government and as soon as this report is received by Government, then they will also look into these demands of the Accounts Section as I have already stated.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (CIVIL)

51. *Mr. Adeluddin Ahmad (*on behalf of Mr. Mahfuzul Haq*) : (a) Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1953-54 have not so far been finalised ?

(b) If the reply to (a) above be in the affirmative, have Government investigated into the matter and taken action against the person or persons responsible for the delay in the submission of the Accounts ?

(c) Is it a fact that the Accountant General, Pakistan Revenues, who was in charge of the finalisation of the accounts has been granted third extension of service for one year beyond the 15th February, 1957 ? If so, why ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes ; because of the shortage of senior officers in the department.

Sir, I may explain in regard to the special staff which was employed to finalise the accounts in 1951-52 and 1952-53, it was—one Assistant Accounts Officer, Senior Accounts Superintendent, Accountant, one Upper Division Clerk, six Clerks and six Peons. The Accounts for 1951-52 and 1952-53 were printed in May 1955 and March 1956, respectively. The Accounts for 1953-54 have also since been finalised and are in the Press for final printing.

REFUGEE REHABILITATION FINANCE CORPORATION (ENQUIRY IN
IRREGULARITIES)

52. *Mr. Adeluddin Ahmad (*on behalf of Mr. Mahfuzul Haq*) : (a) Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an enquiry was instituted against the Administrator, Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, East Pakistan, for irregularities committed by him ?

(b) Is it a fact that the enquiry was conducted by the Divisional Commissioner, Dacca Division, Dacca ?

(c) If the reply to (a) above be in the affirmative, has any report of the enquiry been submitted to Government ?

(d) Is the report in favour of the officer concerned ?

(e) If the reply to (c) above be in the negative, have Government taken any action against him ? If so, what ? If not, why not ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) & (e) The Commissioner has observed that though no specific guilt of any importance was proved, the officer did not appear to him, to be suitable for the post of Administrator. It has been decided to relieve the officer of his present duties and to abolish the post.

REVISION OF PAY SCALES

53. *Mr. Adeluddin Ahmad (*on behalf of Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad*) : (a) Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up a Pay Commission for revising the pay scales of Government officials of different cadres in the light of the present economic conditions of the country and for bringing up an equilibrium among them ?

(b) If so, by what time is it likely to be set up and the revision of pay-scales effected ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

PASSPORTS APPICALTION

54. *Mr. Bhupendra Kumar Dutta : (a) Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state whether there is a time-limit fixed either under the Indo-Pakistan agreement or under the rules for the disposal of applications for passports ?

(b) If the reply to (a) above be in the affirmative, what ?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

INDO-PAKISTAN PASSPORTS

55. *Mr. Bhupendra Kumar Dutta : Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for Indo-Pakistan passports received by the relevant authorities in the month of January, 1957, in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Jessore, Sylhet, Faridpur and Kushtia in East Pakistan separately ;

(b) the number of them disposed of in January, February and March, 1957, monthwise ;

(c) the number of applications pending in each of the above districts from 1956 separately ; and

(d) whether Government consider the desirability of issuing instructions to the authorities concerned for the speedy disposal of applications for passports ?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon : (a), (b) & (c) The information is being collected from the Government of East Pakistan and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(d) All passport issuing authorities already have Government's instructions to dispose of applications for passports as quickly as possible.

EMERGENCY FEE ON PASSPORTS

56. *Mr. Bhupendra Kumar Dutta : (a) Will the Msnister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state whether he is aware that in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Jessore, Sylhet, Faridpur and Kushtia in East Pakistan, an emergency fee of Rs. 10 and Rs. 25 per passport is collected for the speedy disposal of applications for Indo-Pakistan passports and international respectively ?

(b) Are Government aware that Re. 1 is charged as observation fee in the district of Mymensingh ?

(c) Do rules provide for the collection of such fees ?

(d) If the reply to (c) above be in the negative, do Government consider the desirability of issuing instructions for stopping the collection of such fees and to refund in all cases where such collections have been made ?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The question does not arise.

Mr. Bhupender Kumar Dutta : Do the Government consider it desirable to condone the system of collecting these applications for passports for months and then realize the emergency fees ?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon : I could not quite follow the question.

Mr. Speaker : The Honourable Minister says, he could not follow your question. Would you kindly make it more clear.

Mr. Bhupender Kumar Dutta : The answer to the last part of question No. 55 says that all passport issuing authorities already have Government's instructions to dispose of applications for passports as quickly as possible. Then, in reply to question No. 56, he says—the question referred to non-disposal of applications for passports for many months and then realising these emergency fees of Rs. 10 per application for Indo-Pakistan Passport and Rs. 25 for international passport—Yes. Now, my question is : "Do Government condone the system of collecting these applications for months and then realising these fees, as emergency fees ? "

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon : That is the practice. But I am quite willing to discuss the matter with the Honourable Members and if he has any suggestion to make I shall give it a very careful consideration.

Mr. Bhupendra Kumar Dutta : Does it not amount to this that the Government is paying premium on the indolence of the officers and profiteering on the part of the Government ?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon : It is not a question of profiteering. The fee has been charged for some time past. However, an announcement is going to be made in this respect.

INDIAN CURRENCY (OFFICER OF PARLIAMENT)

57. *Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : (a) Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount of Indian currency granted to a high officer of the Parliament and his party in October, 1956, to meet the passage, etc., for their return to Karachi from Dacca through India on the termination of the Dacca Session?

(b) Is he aware that the passage of the party from Calcutta to Amritsar was met by the Pakistan Chancery at Calcutta?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) A sum of Rs. 1,000 was released to the party of five persons, by the Dacca office of the State Bank of Pakistan.

(b) The passage was not met by the Pakistan Chancery at Calcutta.

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : Will the Minister be pleased to state whether any of these officers have taken any money from the Chancery at Calcutta?

Syed Amjad Ali : Sir, as I have stated that the passage was not met by the Pakistan Chancery at Calcutta. With the approval of the Financial Adviser, Parliament Secretariat, the Pakistan Chancery was requested to pay to the party in the Indian currency, the expenditure of passage from Calcutta to Lahore. But it was not drawn by the party and so no expenditure was incurred by the Chancery in this behalf.

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : Was any other amount besides this granted?

Syed Amjad Ali : With the information which I have at my disposal I have already stated that these officials were authorised to draw their expenditure on passage, etc., from Calcutta to Lahore. But it was not drawn by the party and so no expenditure was incurred by the Chancery in this behalf. The reply is quite clear. This is the information at my disposal.

Sardar Fazlul Karim : Was any Indian currency granted to any other party of any other Ministry on that occasion?

Syed Amjad Ali : I would like notice for that question because I do not have the answer readily available.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on behalf of the lower-paid employees of the Parliament, I sought permission to allow them to travel *via* India but it was refused in their case?

Syed Amjad Ali : May I know how does this arise in this connection?

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Out of the issue of Indian currency to the staff of the Parliament.

Mr. Speaker : How does it arise ?

Mr. Farid Ahmad : All right, Sir. Whether this 1,000 rupees was issued for official purpose ?

Syed Amjad Ali : What does he mean by "official purpose" ?

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Was it incurred in connection with the performance of official duties ?

Syed Amjad Ali : If this is the definition, the answer is "Yes".

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Has any account been furnished ?

Syed Amjad Ali : Must have been furnished.

MOTOR-CAR AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

58. *Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : (a) Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether is a fact that sometime in May 1956, Government refused to release the car belonging to a high officer of the status of a Secretary for want of import licence ?

(b) How was it subsequently released ?

(c) What was the cost of the car and how the foreign exchange was procured ?

(d) Is it a fact that the officer referred to in part (a) above was on official duty abroad ?

(e) If so, what was the period involved ?

(f) Is it a fact that besides the allowances he drew his pay in foreign exchange during the period of his official duty abroad ?

(g) If so, for what period, at what rates and in what currency did he draw pay and allowances while on official duty abroad ?

(h) Is it a fact that he was, in addition to pay and allowances, allowed foreign exchange on passport by the State Bank of Pakistan ?

(i) If so, what was that amount and in what currency did he draw the same ?

(j) Has he furnished any statement of account to the Importe Export Office ?

(k) If so, will Government give details of the Account ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The cost was \$ 2051.00 foreign exchange was procured partly by receipt of pay and allowances abroad, partly by sale of certain private paintings abroad and partly through the foreign exchange allowed by the State Bank.

(d) Yes.

(e) From 31st December, 1955 (afternoon) to the 15th February, 1956.

(f) Yes.

(g) The pay and allowances as admissible under the rules were as follows :

(a) *In U. S. dollars :*

(i) Salary for the month of January 1956 up to the usual maximum limit of Rs. 1,400 or \$ 294.

(ii) Daily allowance for the period 14th January to the 1st February, 1956 (19 days) at \$ 25 per diem—

\$ 475
\$ 769

(b) *In pound sterling :—*

(i) Salary for the month of February, 1956 up to the usual maximum of Rs. 1,400 £ 105

(ii) Daily allowance for :

1-1-56 to 7-1-56 @ £ 2½ per day 8-1-56 to 13-1-56 @ £ 2 per diem 2-2-56 to 14-2-56 @ £ 2½ per diem	} £ 62
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£ 167

Information in regard to the amount actually drawn is not readily available and will be placed on the Table of the House later.

(h) Yes.

(i) £ 50 in sterling.

(j) Yes.

(k) The account rendered by the officer is as follows :

	\$
(1) Salary and allowances for January, 1956 ..	770
(2) Sale price of private paintings	1,130
(3) Sterling exchange on passport allowed by the State Bank and salary allowances for February, £ 200.	560
(4) B. B. C. Talk	56
Total ..	2,516

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : Is anybody allowed to import car without any permit ?

Syed Amjad Ali : Sir, this refers to my colleague, Minister of Commerce, because I do not deal with import permits.

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : Who is the authority who does not allow any car to be brought into Pakistan without any permit ?

Syed Amjad Ali : Sir, I have already stated that this concerns the Ministry of Commerce and the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports is concerned with this permit.

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : How is it that without permit this car was brought to Pakistan and at the same time how is it that the officer was allowed to draw his salary for the month of February in foreign country when his salary had not been accrued because up to 15th of February, he was outside. How was he allowed to draw his salary in foreign country before the month was over ?

Syed Amjad Ali : Sir, I do not have the copies of the rules here. But I can assure my honourable friend that the rules are very clearly specified, that is, under what rules he is entitled to draw his salary when he is travelling abroad. My honourable friend had travelled abroad when he was the Minister of the Government of Pakistan and if he was entitled to draw his

salary, he must have drawn it under the rules. As I have stated that the maximum amount allowed to an officer to draw is Rs. 1,400 only irrespective of whether his salary is Rs. 4,000 or 3,000 or 3,400.

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : In this case you say that his salary for the month of February had already been drawn but what about his salary for the month of March ?

Mr. Speaker : That you have already asked.

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : He has not given answer. He has only said that when I was the Minister, I was allowed to draw not more than Rs. 1,400.

Mr. Speaker : He says "perhaps rule provides this".

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : He has himself quoted this rule.

Mr. Speaker : He also referred to your experience in the past.

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : In his reply to (g) (a) (i) he says "Salary for the month of January 1956 up to the usual maximum limit of Rs. 1,400".

Syed Amjad Ali : I have said that the salary for the month of January, 1956, up to the usual maximum limit of Rs. 1,400 was allowed. Then I have also stated that daily allowance for the period 14th January to the 1st of February, 1956, was also drawn at this rate. Then I have further stated that the salary for the month of February, 1956, was drawn in pound sterling.

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : How could he draw it in full when it was to be drawn in the month of March ?

Syed Amjad Ali : Under the rules. I do not have the rules here. But I think under the rules an officer is entitled as far as I remember and I am speaking subject to my memory being correct on this point to draw salary during that month when he is abroad and the salary would not have been paid to the officer if it was against rules. That is very clear.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Sir, will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the statement submitted here at (g) is a summary or it represents the actual return submitted by the officer ?

Syed Amjad Ali : Sir, I am afraid I could not state whether this was the return filed by the officer himself.

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : You can look into it.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Sir, is he prepared to examine this and let us know the result on the floor of this House ? I mean to examine the accounts or the return submitted by the officer. Then, Sir, in (g) the account submitted

Mr. Speaker : Now what remains ? He will examine and then let you know.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : There are many things beside the account, Sir. There is reference of some private paintings—may I know what type of paintings that were and they covered what particular period ?

Syed Amjad Ali : Sir, I am afraid, I cannot enlighten my honourable friend. I thought that I gave a very exhaustive reply to the question and I am afraid I cannot add further. I did not see those paintings and I cannot tell my friend what was the type of paintings, to what period they belonged and who was the artist ?

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Sir, what I mean to say is that under the Antiquities Act of 1947 export of paintings is prohibited and it is a criminal offence.

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : Yes, Sir, their export is prohibited.

Mr. Speaker : That is not the question now.

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : Sir, we want to know whether it was an antiquity or not ? Sir, I have got a copy of the explanation which he gave.

Mr. Speaker : What is your question ?

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : Does the Honourable Minister know that there is an Antiquities Export Control Act of 1947 regarding export of antiquities from Pakistan ?

Syed Amjad Ali : If my friend is giving me that information, I am prepared to accept it.

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : Yes, take this.

(The Member then walked to the Finance Minister and gave him a sheet of paper.)

Mr. Speaker : What is that going on ? You should not move from your seat.

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : Is the Minister aware that he has drawn £50 sterling for giving a talk on the B.B.C.? Now, did he

take the permission for giving that talk and who were the authorities that permitted him to give the talk and accept money ?

Mr. Adeluddin Ahmad : One supplementary, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : His supplementary has not been replied.

Syed Amjad Ali : Sir, I did not quite understand that question. Is the Honourable Member referring to the £ 50 sterling.

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : What about the Antiquities Export Control Act ?

Syed Amjad Ali : I am not aware of that.

Mr. Speaker : What is the question ?

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : There are two questions involved. One question is about the Antiquities Export Control Act

Mr. Speaker : That is ruled out. What is your next question ?

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : Why not rule everything out and then we will sit down ?

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Because, Sir, antiquities tell the old story and for the sake of the present and the future they must be preserved.

Mr. Speaker : You are making an expression of opinion.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Sir, under the Antiquities Act of 1947 export of any old painting which is over 100 years old is an offence punishable. That is why we want to know as to what particular period these paintings relate ?

Mr. Speaker : To that he answered that he never saw those paintings. He says that they were private paintings and you assume them to be antiquities ?

Mr. Farid Ahmad : We do not assume, Sir. We say whether he is prepared to examine the return submitted and see whether these paintings are hit by the provisions of the Antiquities Act of 1947 and if so, whether he is prepared to proceed against that officer ?

Syed Amjad Ali : Sir, I have already stated that these accounts will be examined. As far as the paintings are concerned, whether they were antiquities or not, the only judgment which can be made now is the statement of the officer. If he states that these paintings were antiquities, then they were antiquities and the Customs allowed them to go and now obviously the paintings have been sold.

Mr. Adeluddin Ahmad : Sir, there is one question which I want to ask out of curiosity. Questions Nos. 57 and 58 — do they relate to the same officer ?

Syed Amjad Ali : No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : Next.

Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon : Sir, on a point of order. The matter is *sub judice*. Can you then allow that question ?

Mr. Adeluddin Ahmad : Sir, I am not satisfied still and I challenge that they belong to the same officer. As a matter of fact, I do not know and I am sure that the Honourable Finance Minister perhaps

Mr. Speaker : He has replied.

Mr. Adeluddin Ahmad : I believe the Honourable Minister has not followed my question.

Mr. Speaker : I have already passed over to question No. 59.

Mr. Adeluddin Ahmad : Sir, I want to know whether he is sure that he was not the same officer ?

Mr. Speaker : We have crossed over to question No. 59. It has been stated that the matter is *sub judice*.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Sir, it is a statement of facts. Whether he was guilty or not is a matter *sub judice*. The newspapers can publish any account. There is a *Crime Gazette* in Karachi and everyday it gives very scandalous stories and yet the story is so true that it is never

Mr. Adeluddin Ahmad : Sir, it is very unfortunate and we will ask the Minister himself whether he takes the responsibility of

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Haroon ! I should say

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker : What is this going on? Will you please stop this ?

Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon : Sir, the Honourable Member is abusing me. If you do not protect me, I have to protect myself.

Mr. Speaker : This is absolutely derogatory.

INDIAN NOTES IN GOVERNMENT CAR

59. *Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : (a) Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in the *Times of Karachi*, dated the 23rd October, 1956, under the caption "Indian Notes in Government car"?

(b) Has any investigation been made by the Customs Authority to detect the real culprit?

(c) If so, what was the result of investigation?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 14,900 in Indian currency and Rs. 70 in Pakistan currency was recovered from the tool box of the car. The driver of the vehicle, deposed that one of his colleagues, had given him a letter for a Sarraf of Amritsar and the latter had given him the Indian currency that he was bringing concealed in the tool box. The currency has been confiscated and the driver sent for trial in a Judicial Court.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Sir, will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state at what particular point these things were detected. I mean at what checking station these were detected.

Syed Amjad Ali : Sir, I am afraid I do not have that information because the reply I have given is fairly comprehensive. The question was that "will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in *The Times of Karachi*, dated the 23rd October, 1956, under the caption "Indian Notes in Government Car"? Has any investigation been made by the Customs Authority to detect the real culprit? If so, what was the result of the investigation?"

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Sir, I wanted to know from the Minister for Finance who was the officer concerned in this Government car?

Syed Amjad Ali : Well, Sir, if the House wants me to give the name of the officer concerned I shall be glad to do so. The name of the officer who was travelling in the car was Mr. M. B. Ahmad.

Mr. Abdus Sattar : Sir, may I know from the Finance Minister—he says in his reply to the question that the driver had deposed and later on says the driver was prosecuted, then who is the accused? Unfortunately, I could not understand, that is why I am putting this question.

Syed Amjad Ali : The driver made the statement and not the witness.

Mr. Abdus Sattar : Sir, the answer says "the driver deposed."

Syed Amjad Ali : Probably, my honourable friend, I suppose, Sir, is right as he is a lawyer and I am not and this information which we have is from the statement taken from the driver of the car. The currency in question has been confiscated and the driver Miskin Ali Shah has been sent for trial.

IMPORT LICENCES FOR INDUSTRIES (PROVINCEWISE)

60. *Syed Mohyuddin Lal Badshah : Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

- (a) the names and number of industries sanctioned which are awaiting import licences, provincewise, along with the dates of such sanctions ;
- (b) by when it is proposed to issue import licences for these industries to enable them to be set up ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that some of the industries sanctioned earlier have been superseded by subsequent applicants for the same product ; if so, the reasons therefor ;
- (d) the foreign exchange ceilings fixed for industries to be given import licences provincewise ; and
- (e) by when it is proposed to issue licences to these industries and to which industries licences have so far been sanctioned ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : (a) A statement giving the names of industrial units with dates on which they have sanctioned is placed on the Table of the House. The number of units in each region awaiting import licences is as under :

(i) Karachi	25
(ii) West Pakistan	9
(iii) East Pakistan	4

(b) No firm dates can be given. Import licences to sanctioned units will issue when foreign exchange position permits.

(c) Yes, Sir. This has been done in some cases in the interest of development of under-developed areas, economics of a scheme, suitability of the project in relation to recurring expenditure on raw materials, technical fees, royalties and technical know-how.

(d) Distribution of ceiling between Provinces depends on the total amount of foreign exchange available each year for the setting up of new industries.

During the current year ceiling for new industries has been fixed for East Pakistan at 1 crore rupees, for West Pakistan 35 lakhs and for Karachi 15 lakhs.

(c) In the provinces this is a matter for the Provincial Licencing Boards to decide. No information is immediately available as to which new industries have been issued licences. In Karachi new industries will be licensed in the near future.

APPENDIX I

List of sanctioned Industrial Units which are awaiting Import Licence

Type of industry	Name of unit	Location	Date of sanction
CEMENT AND CEMENT PRODUCTS.	M/s. Pakistan Builders Ltd., Karachi M/s. Asbestos Cement Ltd., Karachi	... Karachi ...	14-3-53 19-8-53
EDIBLE OIL—HYDRO-GENERATED OR OTHERWISE.	M/s. Karachi Oil and Seed Industries, Karachi.	... Do. ...	3-8-54
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, APPLIANCES AND GOODS.	M/s. R. M. Manufacturing Co., Karachi M/s. National Refrigeration Co., Ltd., Karachi. M/s. Meher Industries (Pak.), Ltd.	... Do. ...	3-1-54 2-10-54 16-2-55
IRON & STEEL :	M/s. Hysons Steel Mills (Bailing Hoops) M/s. Hyesons Steel Mills (Structurals) M/s. Centrifugal Casting Corporation M/s. Pakistan Industries, Ltd. (C. I. Soil Pipes). M/s. Alba Industries	... Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. ...	20-1-54 14-7-53 4-9-54 4-9-54 27-12-54
	M/s. Hyesons Steel Mills (Screws, Chains, etc.) M/s. Rakistan Industries, Ltd. (Wire Nails, barbed wire, etc.) M/s. Pakistan Industries, Ltd. (Bailing Hoops, etc.)	Do. Do. Do. ...	20-1-55 2/5-3-54 16-8-56
	M/s. Tarvala, Karachi	... Do. ...	5-5-55
HEAVY ENGINEERING.	M/s. Trust Cycle and Engg. Factory M/s. Atlas Electrodes Industries	... Do. Do. ...	7-9-53 6-10-53

Type of industry	Name of unit	Location	Date of sanction
NON-FERROUS METAL AND ALLOY MANUFACTURES.	M/s. Irshad Wire Drawing Factory	Karachi.	10-7-54
PRESERVED AND PREPARED FOODS.	M/s. Associated Mfg. and Packing Co., Ltd., Karachi.	Do.	11/12-5-53
BAKING	M/s. Firdaus Bakery ...	Do. ...	11-8-54
RUBBER MANUFACTURES.	M/s. Premier Rubber Belting & Mfg. Co., Karachi.	Do. ...	30-6-54
JUTE TEXTILES	M/s. Omer Nicholas (Pak.), Karachi	Do. ...	7-6-54
CIGARETTES	M/s. Golden Tabacco Co.	Do. ...	29-4-54
CROWN CORKS	M/s. Keamari Docks, Ltd.	Do. ...	16/18-4-55

West Pakistan

CEMENT AND CEMENT PRODUCTS.	M/s. Pakistan Asbestos Cement Products, Hyderabad Ltd.	... 26-11-54
EDIBLE OIL— HYDRO-GENERATED OR OTHERWISE.	M/s. Khairpur Vanaspati & Soap Mfg. Co., Khairpur Ltd.	... 17-6-54
HEAVY CHEMICALS.	M/s. Diamond Match Works	... Peshawar Division. 25/27-1-54
	M/s. Allied Matches, Ltd.	... Bahawalpur ... 11-2-54
	M/s. Pakistan Industrial Match Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Peshawar Division. 24-2-54
IRON AND STEEL	M/s. Pak. Aluminium Factory & Metal Industries.	Multan ... 16-4-55
	M/s. Pakistan Steel Corporation, Ltd.	Kalabagh ... 31-8-55
SUGAR	M/s. Hyesons Sugar Mills	Tharparkar ... 18-6-54
CROWN CORKS	M/s. G. K. Traders	Hyderabad ... 16/18-4-55

Type of industry	Name of unit	Location	Date of sanction
East Pakistan			
EDIBLE OIL—HY- DROGENATED OR OTHERWISE.	M/s. Crescent Pak. Soap & Oil Mills	Chittagong	28-7-54
GLASS AND CERA- MICS.	M/s. Prince Glass Works, Ltd.	Do.	21-4-54
IRON and STEEL	M/s. Pak Iron Foundry & Steel Works	Dacca	12-7-54
TEXTILE MACHINERY SPARE PARTS.	M/s. Shuttle & Bobbins Allied Industries	East Pakistan	21-4-55

ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION (REDUCTION OF RATES)

61. *Syed Mohyuddin Lal Badshah : (a) Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the steps taken to arrange with the Karachi Electric Corporation to reduce their rates on electric power for industries and domestic consumption ? If no steps have been taken, why not ?

(b) Has the supply of natural gas reduced the cost of production of electric power ? If so, to what percentage as compared to the previous cost ?

(c) What financial control have Government on the Corporation and to what extent do Government control the policy of the Corporation ?

(d) Do Government propose to appoint a committee of inquiry for investigating the possibilities of reducing the cost of establishment, administration and general overhaul of the Corporation for discharging its functions more economically and efficiently ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : (a) Certain steps were taken in the past but the desired result could not be achieved on account of the revaluation of the Pakistan rupee in 1955 and certain other factors.

(b) The reply is in the negative.

(c) Government nominated Directors from the majority on the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

(d) The reply is in the negative.

ASSEMBLY PLANTS (MOTOR-CARS)

62. *Syed Mohyuddin Lal Badshah : (a) Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the number of assembly plants for motor-cars in Pakistan sanctioned with their names and makes of cars to be so assembled ?

(b) Will these assembly plants progressively manufacture these cars ? If so, are the necessary raw materials and machineries, etc., available in Pakistan for such manufacture ? If not, what are the reasons for sanctioning such assembly plants ?

(c) Is it in the interest of the consumers in both the wings and the Public Exchequer to enforce the setting up of such assembly plants ? If so, will he be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a detailed scheme with facts and figures showing (i) the saving of foreign exchange, and (ii) the saving of cost to the consumers in both the wings ?

(d) Is it a fact that other importers have also applied to set up assembly plants and that they are not being allowed to do so ? If so, what are the reasons therefor ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : (a) The Government of Pakistan have approved the following two assembly plants for motor-cars :

(1) General Motors Overseas Corporation for the assembly of Chevrolet and Opel cars from CKD condition.

(2) M/s. Ali Automobiles for the assembly of Zephyr and Consul cars.

(b) The assembly plants have not been set up with the intention of progressive manufacture of cars. The question of progressive manufacturing spare parts in the plants is being pursued. The assembly plants will become invaluable as large-scale manufacturing factories in times of emergency when they could easily be converted to manufacture needed stores. Assembly facilities can also be profitably utilised to meet the requirements of adjoining countries like Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, etc., and thus be a source of earning foreign exchange.

(c) Yes, Sir. The saving in foreign exchange is of the order of 10 to 15 per cent and the cost to the consumer is slightly less than the full assembled imported vehicles. A detailed scheme is not readily available but the facts and figures are the following :

(i) 10 to 15 per cent }
 (ii) About 2 per cent } to consumers in both the wings.

(d) Yes, Sir, but the establishment of more assembly plants with a small number of each make of cars would be uneconomical within the foreign exchange ceilings allotted for this item.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether these two assembly plants manufacture only big cars ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : Yes.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Do the Government consider the desirability of setting up plants for manufacturing small cars which are in greater demand ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : It is under consideration of the Government.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Is it a fact that there is restriction put on the import of small cars ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : None as such but restrictions are put on the basis of right-hand or left-hand driving.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Will the Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that so far as the consumer is concerned this has resulted in no relief to him ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : That is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : It is a matter of fact. It is a fact that the consumers are not getting cars at a price lower than what they used to get when imported ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : That is obvious . . .

Mr. Hamidul Huq Choudhury : Will the Minister be pleased to state whether he is aware of the fact that in India car prices have been reduced by 10 to 20 per cent by reducing the commission of the importing agents ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : Not that I know.

Syed Mohyuddin Lal Badshah : How are the cars that are assembled here being disposed of ? Are dealers selling them on their own or with the permission of Government ?

Mr. Abdus Sattar : There is a clash between the two State languages.

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : The price is fixed by the Government and dealers are allotted certain cars and they are quite free to sell to anybody at the fixed price. Issuance of no permit is necessary.

Mr. M. A. Khuhro : May I know from the Minister for Industries as to what percentage of cars is to be allowed to officers or Ministers of the Central Government and what percentage is allowed to officers and Ministers of the West Pakistan Government ?

¹English translation of the interruption in Urdu.

²English translation of the interruption in Bengali.

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : That being a new question I want notice.

Mr. M. A. Khuhro : Is any percentage reserved for V.I.P.s or members of the National Parliament ?

Mr. Speaker : This does not arise out of this question.

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : No, Sir.

Mr. M. A. Khuhro : May I ask for a reply to my question ?

(*No reply*)

Syed Mohyuddin Lal Badshah : ¹Has the quota of cars for Government officials like Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Ministers, etc. been fixed too ?

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Haq Chaudhary : ²Please speak in Bengali.

Mr. Speaker : He wants to know whether any quota was reserved for Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and other Government officers.

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : There is a list of V.I.P.s who are entitled to permits from the quota of assembly cars and so far as my knowledge goes I have painfully found that M.P.s are not included in the V. I. P.s.

Mr. M. A. Khuhro : Will the Hon'ble Minister consider that M. P.s may be put on that list ?

Mr. Abul Manur Ahmad : Sir, I am personally convinced of the utility of inclusion of M. P.s but the only apprehension of some of my colleagues is that there will be such a competition that all the M. P.s will not be in a position to get and therefore there may be allegations of discrimination.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Will the Minister please state whether at present there is any restriction on anybody having any number of cars for his private purpose and getting any number of cars within the same year ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : No, Sir, there is restriction.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : What is the restriction like ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : Even the V. I. P.s cannot buy more than one car.

¹English translation of the question in Urdu.

²English translation of the interruption in Bengali.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Are they not entitled to dispose of their car after one or two years?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : They are not entitled to dispose of after two years.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : There is a regular trade of selling cars going on in the higher circles.

Syed Mohyuddin Lal Badshah : ¹Who are included in the V. I. P.s? What is their status? Details about them may kindly be given.

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : If a properly framed question is put, I will give the list of the V. I. P.s to the House.

MANAGER, STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN, CHITTAGONG

63. *Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad : (a) Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the present Manager of the State Bank of Pakistan, Chittagong, has been at the same station for more than seven years ?

(b) If the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, why ?

(c) Is it a fact that there are allegations of smuggling of foreign exchange against the said Manager and that a police enquiry has been pending against him for some years ?

(d) If the answer to (c) above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to take steps for completing the enquiry into the allegations by a highly placed Police officer ?

(e) Is it a fact that the Employees Association of the State Bank of Pakistan, Chittagong, submitted a representation containing allegations against the said Manager in May, 1956, to the Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan?

(f) Is it a fact that the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chittagong, personally enquired into the matter and submitted his report to Government and that no action has yet been taken on it ?

(g) If the answers to (e) and (f) above be in the affirmative, why has no action been taken against the Manager on the said representation and on the report of the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chittagong ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) to (g) All questions relating to internal administration in the State Bank of Pakistan are the concern of the Bank itself, which is an autonomous institution, administered by a Board of Directors. Government do not consider it desirable to interfere in the Bank's internal administration.

¹ English translation of the question in Urdu.

Sir, let me add further to this answer, that the State Bank is created under an Act of Parliament and the shareholding in the State Bank is as follows :

		Crore	Lakhs
Investment of the Central Government	..	1	.. 53
Investment by public subscription	..	1	.. 47

In other words, the investment of the Government is 51 per cent and that of the public is 49 per cent and this Bank has its Board of Directors and it is autonomous because after all there is a large percentage of the shareholders' money in this Bank.

Now, I have been able to obtain the information which the Hon'ble Member wanted and that is as follows, namely that the present Manager was posted to the Chittagong Office in November 1955. Prior to this he was working as the Manager of Peshawar Office. No investigation is pending against him for alleged smuggling of foreign exchange. Transfers of officers to the different branches of the Bank are made at the convenience of the Administration and not as a matter of routine.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Is the Minister aware that this particular officer, before he came to Peshawar, had been transferred there from Chittagong and that he served in Peshawar only for a few months ?

Syed Amjad Ali : May be so; I do not know.

T. A. AND D. A. (FIRST C. A. P. MEMBERS)

64. *Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of travelling allowances and daily allowances drawn by the Members of the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan during its tenure, showing the figures for each year separately ; and

(b) the amount of travelling allowances and daily allowances drawn by the Members of the Second Constituent Assembly of Pakistan since its formation till the 22nd March, 1956 ?

		Rs.
Syed Amjad Ali : (a)	1947-48 ..	1,17,581
	1948-49 ..	2,50,281
	1949-50 ..	1,85,126
	1950-51 ..	2,90,767
	1951-52 ..	2,26,480
	1952-53 ..	3,22,292
	1953-54 ..	2,48,798
	1954-55 ..	3,80,116

(b) Rs. 6,63,172.

**DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY AND DEVELOPMENT (CLASS I AND II
OFFICERS)**

65. *Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad : Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Class I and II officers, both gazetted and non-gazetted, working under the Department of Supply and Development giving their names and dates of appointments, confirmation and promotion and stating whether they have been appointed direct or through the Federal Public Service Commission or promoted from the lower posts ;
- (b) the basis of promotion, confirmation and maintenance of the seniority list of the above officers ;
- (c) whether there has been any case of supersession in promotion and confirmation of the above officers ;
- (d) if the answer to (e) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor together with the names and designations of the officers promoted or confirmed and the officers superseded ; and
- (e) the names and designations of the officers working in officiating capacities with their lengths of service as such and the reasons for not confirming them in the posts within the prescribed time ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : (a) to (e) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

SCUA

66. *Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon : Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have, by now, taken any decision with regard to Pakistan's joining the Suez Canal Users' Association ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government have, in reply to a questionnaire from them, informed the Association of the priority in the movement of our goods through the Suez Canal when it re-opens ; and
- (c) if the reply to (b) above be in the affirmative, the order of priority indicated by Government ?

Malik Mohammad Feroz Khan Noon : (a) No decision has been taken.

(b) No questionnaire was received from SCUA but we were asked to indicate (priorities) in general terms.

(c) (Priorities) indicated were as follows :

Imports :

1. Stores required for the Defence Services.
2. Two sugar-making machines complete with parts and accessories.
3. Steel pipes.
4. Ship plates.
5. Paper-making machines complete with parts and accessories.
6. Dyes and chemicals.
7. Spares and raw materials.
8. Mining equipment.
9. Grinding media.
10. M. S. angles.
11. Billets.
12. Miscellaneous equipments.
13. Rock phosphates.
14. Nitration benzene.
15. Earth moving machinery.
16. Iron and steel.
17. Fertilizer.
18. Steel sleepers and tyres.

Export

1. Jute.
2. Cotton.

Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon : May I know from the Foreign Minister whether this matter is still under the consideration of the Government ?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon : Which matter ?

Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon : With regard to part (a) of my question ?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon : We have not taken any decision.

CREDIT AND INVESTMENT FINANCE CORPORATION

67. *Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

- (a) the functions and the amount of share capital of the proposed Credit and Investment Finance Corporation ;
- (b) the sources from which the share capital of the Corporation will be subscribed ;

- (c) by when the proposed Corporation will commence functioning ; and
 (d) whether Government propose to accept contribution towards the share capital of the Corporation from the banking organization abroad other than the World Bank ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

Syed Amjad Ali : The Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation is being established as a public limited company with an authorized capital of Rs. 15 crores and an initial paid-up capital of Rs. 2 crores, 60 per cent of which will be subscribed by the public in Pakistan and 40 per cent by foreign investors. The Corporation will assist in the creation, expansion and modernization of private industrial enterprises, by financial and technical assistance. It will also attract the savings of small and medium size investors to the private sector of industry by providing investment facilities to those who on account of lack of specialized knowledge find it difficult to invest in industrial undertakings. Besides, providing medium and long term credit facilities to existing and new industrial concerns it will participate in the setting up of new private industrial undertakings, underwrite issue of shares and securities, guarantee loans from private sources and assist in securing managerial and technical advice to private industries.

(c) The Corporation is expected to start functioning shortly though it is not possible to give a definite date.

(d) Yes.

Mr. Hamidul Huq Choudhury : Will the Minister for Finance please inform the House if he is aware that the acuteness of a capital aid is much more in East Pakistan in the matter of formation of industrial concerns than in West ; and that the qualifications that they have provided for the Board of Directors for governing this corporation are such that very few, if not absolutely none, will be available from East Bengal to influence the decision of the Board ; and whether he does not consider it necessary that separate autonomous boards should be set up for East and West in order to actually give real financial aid and assistance and encouragement to industry ?

Syed Amjad Ali : This is an investment institution. I hope my friend, Mr. Hamidul Huq Chaudhury, has carefully listened to my reply. This institution will have shareholding of Pakistanis of 60 per cent and of foreign of 40 per cent. This is an investment institution ; the money will be lent to people who can afford to pay back. This is a banking institution ; on the Board of Directors there will be Pakistanis and foreigners. Furthermore this company will borrow from the International Bank also and we are seeking a loan of two crores of rupees. So, Sir, this institution will work as an investment company to give loans to parties who are good banking risks and in its own interest this company will naturally go and give as much money as it

can so that the larger the loans it can make consistent with financial propriety, the more it will be able to make the profit and the more this concern will flourish. Therefore, this investment company will take this into consideration.

As far as the other aspect of the question is concerned, that there is more need of investment in East Pakistan, I do agree and we will try and see that this need is fulfilled by this investment company, subject to what I have stated.

As far as autonomous boards are concerned, it is not possible because this is a company where 40 per cent shares are to be owned by foreigners and they are on the Board of Directors.

Mr. Hamidul Huq Choudhury : Will the Honourable Minister apply his mind and answer the question ? The requirement of establishing this financial corporation has arisen because the Government has taken the initiative to secure the aid in the form of loans and investments as also utilized their own resources for the purpose of development. This is to encourage industrial development, and, therefore, from the same point of view, if this encouragement is not further pushed up in East Pakistan, there will be no incentive actually created there for developing that area and the Board of Directors are the primary factors which decide which party has a capacity to pay back. It has been the experience of industrial organizations which have been set up in the past that people in this part of the country know them and the people who are far away remain unattended. Sir, from that point of view, it is essential that there is to be made a special provision to give encouragement to East Bengal. The qualifications laid down for becoming a member of the Board of directors are such that there will be no real East Pakistani who could be available.

Syed Amjad Ali : Sir, I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply I have given that out of two crores of share capital, which will be floated in the first instance, 60 per cent is to be subscribed by Pakistanis

Mr. Hamidul Huq Choudhury : And the Government ?

Syed Amjad Ali : Not a pic.

Sixty per cent will be subscribed by Pakistanis and 40 per cent by foreign shareholders. If 60 per cent is to be subscribed by Pakistanis; how is it to be subscribed : unless we make sure that this share money is coming forward from Pakistanis, the company cannot be brought into being and the company will not be able to function. Therefore, we would very much welcome to get this capital without resorting to big investment or blocks of investment. But I was told that it will not be possible to collect money from the small shareholders because this is a new venture and people at the present moment are not conversant with the type of investment this company visualises. Therefore, the alternatives were either to start this company or not.

Mr. Hamidul Huq Choudhury : Why alternatives ? Are the National Bank not going to participate

Syed Amjad Ali : No.

Mr. Hamidul Huq Choudhury : You are sure the Government will not subscribe ?

Syed Amjad Ali : The Government is not going to subscribe to the share capital of this company. The Government of Pakistan is going to get loans from the International Bank as I have said.

Mr. Hamidul Huq Choudhury : On whose security ?

Syed Amjad Ali : On the Government of Pakistan security.

Further, the State Bank of Pakistan will advance loan to the tune of two crores of rupees.

Mr. Hamidul Huq Choudhury : Therefore, the Government is coming into the picture. It is not a question of shareholders advancing all the money.

Mr. Speaker : Next.

SEATO (KASHMIR DISPUTE)

68. *Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon : Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Kashmir dispute was discussed at the South-East Asia Treaty Organization Council Meeting held at Canberra in March, 1957 ? If so, with what results ?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon : The Leader of the Pakistan Delegation apprised the SEATO Council Meeting at Canberra of the latest developments in the Kashmir dispute resulting from the last resolution of the Security Council. There was no discussion as the question is under the consideration of the Security Council.

Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon : May I know whether this question was brought on the agenda of the SETO ?

Mr. Speaker : That is obvious.

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon : No, no.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : You say "it is obvious" and the Minister says "no".

Mr. Speaker : Obviously no. That was the intention.

NATO AND B-PACT

69. *Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon : Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in *Dawn* of the 27th March, 1957, under the caption "U.K.'s move to link NATO with B-PACT", according to which the British Foreign Secretary is reported to be consulting with the other Pact Governments on a plan to link the Baghdad Pact with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization ; and

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, whether Government consider the desirability of entertaining the said plan as a member-country of the Baghdad Pact ?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon : (a) Yes.

(b) Government of Pakistan are not aware of any such plan.

Mr. Speaker : The answer may be taken as read.

Mr. Hamidul Huq Chaudhury : Without the replies having been distributed.

Mr. Speaker : The Honourable Member should know that we have eight copies on the Table.

Mr. Hamidul Huq Chaudhury : They are in the hands of eight persons.

Mr. Speaker : None has taken care to take them.

Mr. Abdus Sattar : Sir, you remember that in Dacca you agreed that the answers will be sent to all the members.

Mr. Speaker : The Honourable Member will remember that during the last session I broached this subject again and it was, with the consent of the House, decided that eight or nine copies will be placed on the Table of the House and members can make use of them.

Mr. Hamidul Huq Chaudhury : Could you kindly examine this point, because this question has a long reply and more time is necessary. So, these questions should be circulated. We ask supplementary questions — it is a very special provision—in order to keep the public informed of the activities of the Government. Therefore, if this privilege is curtailed because of want of facilities, it is a very serious matter.

Mr. Speaker : The question hour is now over.

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY

170. *Mir Balakh Sher Mazari : Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to an article in the *Times of Karachi*, dated the 28th March, 1957, with the heading "Waste of Public Money" on pages 3 and 4 thereof, and give detailed replies to the points raised therein ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : Yes, Sir. The allegation that lakhs of rupees of public money have been callously wasted on various Government engineering projects is not based on a correct appreciation of facts. It must be realised that planning of large engineering works is a time-consuming operation, and sometimes it is necessary to change plans and drawings as result of new factors which come to light as work progresses. As Pakistani engineers are comparatively new in the line of construction of dams and multi-purpose projects, it has been found necessary to employ reputed foreign firms of Consulting Engineers so that public funds are spent only on those projects as are technically and financially sound. Foundation investigations is a necessary preliminary before execution of the work and so time spent on it should not be considered as wasted. Government like to make sure that no wasteful expenditure is being allowed. As regards a few specific projects mentioned in the news item the position is as follows :

Warsak Dam Project :

This was approved by the Economic Council on the 6th September, 1952, subject to the availability of foreign aid. It was decided to change the type of dam from rock-fill to masonry as the studies of the Consulting Engineers revealed that it would be much cheaper to build a masonry dam. It is not correct to say that the work of MRVP — the first Consulting Engineers went waste. It was made full use of by A. G. Acres & Co., Canadian Consulting Engineers and the work has since then been making satisfactory progress.

Karnafuli Project :

The statement that the field work on this project was stopped at any time is not correct. The field work has continued, and nearly 50 per cent of the work has been completed with departmental resources. What mainly remains to be done is the complicated concrete work in power house, spill-way, etc., for which the services of an American firm of contractors have been obtained under the I.C.A. Aid Programme. No basic changes in the original designs have been proposed by the Consulting Engineers. The changes suggested by them pertain only to details. However, discussions between the Chief Engineer and the Consultants on these changes have resulted in economy in the overall cost.

There are no such problems connected with this project which the Contractors are not expected to successfully cope with.

¹ The question hour being over, the question and its answer were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

Ganges Kobadak Project :

This scheme was approved by the Economic Council on 23rd February, 1954, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 196 lakhs. It comprises of :

- (i) Power House ;
- (ii) Pump House ; and
- (iii) Canals.

The Power House is expected to be completed in June this year. After the Provincial Government had expressed their inability to proceed with the Pump House, I.C.A. were approached for the construction of the pump house. No delay is anticipated on the canals.

Mangla Dam Project :

Government considered it necessary to employ a firm of Consulting Engineers to supervise the construction of Mangla Dam.

Messrs. Tipton & Hill were employed to examine the feasibility of the project. They have done useful work but as the project would take several years to complete and fees for this work would run into millions of rupees, it was considered desirable that another firm should be appointed to draw up detailed designs as also to check up the studies made by Tipton & Hill. Steps are being taken in this direction.

Zargi Tangi

This is a pre-Partition scheme, having been sanctioned by the late Government of India in June, 1946. It came up to the Central Government for approval when substantial quantity of work had already been completed on it. Work on this project was all along regarded as unsatisfactory, and the project had ultimately to be given up as there was leakage of water from the reservoir.

Sub-surface Weir at Brewery, Quetta

This scheme was expected to be completed in 1948 at a total cost of Rs. 57,000. This had to be abandoned due to technical reasons.

Karachi Joint Water Board

Greater Karachi Water Supply Scheme was approved by the Economic Council on 24th August, 1953, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,570 lakhs and was scheduled to be completed in 1958. There have been some changes in the scheme so far as cost and technical details are concerned. Full information about this scheme is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

HUNT OIL COMPANY

171. *Mir Balakh Sher Mazari : Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to give a statement of the progress of the Hunt Oil Company in prospecting oil in Pakistan ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : Hunts have not yet found oil. They have already drilled two wells without success. A new structure has been selected for drilling and it is hoped to start drilling operations in that area in the near future.

P. I. D. C. (SHIPYARD)

172. *Mir Balakh Sher Mazari : (a) Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation have invited worldwide tenders for the purchase of materials for a ship-building yard ? If so, what are the details of such purchases during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57, yearwise ?

(b) What are the orders in their hands at present for building ships ?

(c) What is the number of foreigners and Pakistanis, separately, employed in the yard ?

(d) How do the prices compare with other countries in respect of the orders of the ships to be built ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : (a) M/s H. C. Stulcken Sohn, Hamburg are consultants for P.I.D.C.'s Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works. Tender inquiries are issued by the Consultants all over Europe and U.K. After examining the offers and the recommendations of the Consultants, the P.I.D.C. place the orders. Purchases of plant and machinery made in the past are very extensive and it is not possible to collect the details required.

(b) At present the K.S.E.W. have six orders in hand ; for survey launches, hopper barges, etc.

(c) Pakistanis 321 and foreigners 11.

(d) The prices quoted by the K.S.E.W. compare favourably with the quotations of other countries.

P. I. D. C. (FOREIGN EXCHANGE)

173. *Mir Balakh Sher Mazari : (a) Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange for which import licences have been issued to the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation for the years 1953-54 to 1956-57, yearwise, under the aid allocations and from our own funds ?

¹ The question hour being over, the question and its answer were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(b) What percentage of the total available foreign exchange ceiling from commercial imports is consumed by the above Corporation ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : (a) & (b) A statement giving the information asked for is placed on the Table of the House :

STATEMENT

Total value of Import Licences issued to the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation during the years 1953 to 1956

Year	Cash (Rs. in lakhs)	Aid (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of total commercial ceiling
1953	... 630.087	Nil	10.67
1954	... 742.253	Nil	14.56
1955	... 602.666	Nil	7.75
1956	... 972.184	Nil	10.61

IMPORTANT COMMODITIES (IMPORTS)

174. *Mir Balakh Sher Mazari : Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government in respect of importers in Karachi holding franchise of important commodities for the whole of West Pakistan, and have been importing goods for the whole of West Pakistan ;

(b) whether they are being deprived of importing these goods due to the fact that they have no offices of their own in West Pakistan ; if so, why ; if not, why have they not received import licences ; and

(c) whether he will lay on the Table of the House, rules drafted affecting imports in West Pakistan and East Pakistan as a consequence of the Industries conference ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : (a) There has been so far no change in Government's policy with regard to the grant of licences to importers in Karachi holding franchise for the whole of Pakistan. Licences continue to be issued to importers on the basis of their categories from import control offices for the areas in which they are located.

(b) No, Sir. As no specific item has been mentioned for which licences have not been issued, it is not possible to give any definite reply to the last part of the question.

(c) No such rules have yet been drafted.

¹ The question hour being over, the question and its answer were laid on the Table.—Ed. of Deb.

1*75.

CONFIRMATION OF OPTEES (SUBORDINATE OFFICES OF FORMER
P. AND E. A. DEPARTMENT)

276. *Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Cabinet's orders regarding confirmation have not been applied to the optees of the subordinate offices of the former Political and External Affairs Departments while they have been applied to optees and other Secretariat staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations ; and these subordinate offices optees are still treated as surplus staff in contravention of Government orders of July 1948 regarding final disposal of such staff ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Foreign Missions abroad, namely Embassies, High Commissions, Legations, etc., etc., are subordinate offices, and if so, why optees of subordinate offices of the late Political and External Affairs Departments have not been confirmed against permanent posts created on regular basis for these Missions ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that under the rules for recruitment, etc., to the Central Secretariat, Secretariat staff are not eligible to serve in the subordinate offices which carry lower rates of pay and status of service, and if so, why pending formation of the proposed non-diplomatic Executive Service staff on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations are being posted to the Missions abroad often in preference to the optees from the subordinate offices with long and permanent service ; and
- (d) the action Government propose to take to redress the grievances of the optees from the subordinate offices of the former Political and External Affairs Departments of the late Government of India ?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon : (a) Confirmation of optees for Pakistan depended upon the availability of permanent posts in the Pakistan counterparts of the departments from which they had opted from undivided India. In the case of most of the optees under reference, counterparts of their pre-Independence departments were not created in Pakistan and they had to be absorbed in other departments. Under the rules, an optee from a subordinate office could only be absorbed in a subordinate office and not in a Secretariat Ministry or attached department. These optees numbered over 1,200 and except for 40 clerical hands it was possible to absorb all the others in various subordinate offices of the Central and Provincial Governments.

¹ Withdrawn.

² The question hour being over, the question and its answer were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

The 40 persons aforementioned remained under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations and were absorbed against 40 permanent supernumerary posts especially created for them.

(b) Yes, but as an interim measure only till the formation of the Non-Diplomatic Executive Service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, whereafter their status will be that of a Secretariat Ministry. The various posts in the Missions have not as yet been placed on a permanent basis.

(c) There is no bar to the Secretariat staff being appointed in subordinate offices. Even otherwise, the number of posts in the Missions is much larger than these 40 old optees could occupy. However, 23 out of them are at present employed in the Missions.

(d) Government have at all times considered the grievances, if any, of its staff, and action is taken from time to time to remedy grievances where they are genuine. The Hon'ble Member may rest assured that no difference will be made between optees and other staff in the matter of selection for posts here and abroad. Hon'ble Member will be interested to know that all 40 optees have been selected for the NDES and as soon as that service is formed they will be given permanent posts in it. Government will see that delay in the formation of service does not adversely affect their interest.

A. G. P. R. STRIKE

177. 'Moulana Abdur Rashid Tarkabagish : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report appearing in the *Morning News* of the 28th October, 1956, under the caption "Accounts Body One-Hour Strike" ;

(b) if the reply to (a) above be in the affirmative, whether Government have investigated into the alleged charges against the Accountant-General, Pakistan Revenues, Karachi, and whether these allegations have been found correct ; and

(c) if the answer to (b) above be in the affirmative, whether any action has already been taken or is being taken by Government against the persons concerned to put a stop to such acts in that Department ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The alleged charges are vague and no specific cases have been mentioned to substantiate any charge. No investigation has therefore been made.

¹ The question hour being over, the question and its answer were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

CLASS IV EMPLOYEES (AMENITIES)

178. *Moulana Abdur Rashid Tarkabagish : (a) Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to refer to his answer to my starred question No. 350, dated the 25th February, 1957, regarding budget provision for certain amenities to class IV employees and state whether the required information has since been collected and placed on the Table of the House ? If not, when do Government propose to place the same ?

(b) Will he be pleased to refer to his answer to my unstarred question No. 2, dated the 5th April, 1956, regarding enforcement of pay-scales of the Central Government servants and state whether it is a fact that in some cases arrears of the prescribed revised pay-scale enforced from the 1st January, 1949, have not been paid due to the fact that these cases were decided by Government in 1956 ?

(c) If the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons therefor and do Government propose to pay such arrears from the 1st January, 1949, to those employees ? If not, why not ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) A statement containing the required information has been placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes; in the case of certain incumbents of the post of Gestetner Operator.

(c) A scale of Rs. 40—2—60 was originally prescribed for the post but a higher scale of Rs. 60—2—80 was sanctioned in 1956 for certain incumbents as a personal concession. The latter scale was given effect from the 1st January, 1949, in order to allow the benefit of service for the purpose of fixation of pay. As the higher scale was sanctioned as a personal concession for certain individuals Government do not consider it justified to allow arrears.

Answer promised in reply to starred question No. 350 of 25th February, 1957.)

Syed Amjad Ali : (a), (b) & (c) A statement is laid on the Table.

[For statement, please see pages 376-378.]

¹ The question hour being over, the question and its answer were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

STATEMENT

Amount set apart in 1956-57 budget Amount utilized

Amenity/Facility for Class

Sl. No. IV Central Govt. servants

Amount set apart in 1956-57 budget Amount utilized

Amenity/Facility for Class

Sl. No. IV Central Govt. servants

Remarks

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Amount	Reasons for delay	Amount not utilized
									Rs.	Rs.	Amount
1. Accommodation:											
(i)											
	85,700	Construction of accommodation for Class IV staff of the Civil Aviation Department.		84,100	2 'H' type quarters at Karachi Airport.	1,600	Saving	...			
					4 'H' type quarters at Dacca.						
					8 'H' type quarters at Chittagong.						
					1 Chummary Block at Nawabshah.						
(ii)	1,50,000	Mainly for settlement of accounts relating to accommodation already constructed for Class IV and other low-paid employees of Pakistan Ordnance Factory, Wah.		51,104	...	98,896	Liabilities not yet decided.				
(iii)	1,00,000	To meet 50 per cent of the estimated cost of constructing 39 units of quarters for Class IV staff of N.W.R.		1,00,000	Represents sanctioned expenditure details of amount actually utilized not yet available as accounts for 1956-57 remain to be finalized.						
(iv)	4,58,500	To meet part of the estimated cost of a previously sanc-		4,58,500	Ditto	...					

See remarks in col. 6.

Ditto

...

tioned scheme of constructing quarters for Class IV servants of East Bengal Railway. (This scheme is part of a bigger scheme of constructing quarters for Class III and Class VI employees of the East Bengal Railway at total estimated cost of Rs. 83,00,000). Construction of 120 new quarters for Class IV employees of the Post and Telegraph Department.

		*2,40,000	Already completed:
			At Chittagong	54	
			At Peshawar	2	
				—	56
					—

(v)

Under Construction:

At Narayanganj	6
At Hyderabad	15
At Dacca	30
At Karachi	5
At Lahore	6
At Abbottabad	2
	—
	64

vi)

- 1,04,600 Water-proofing the kachcha roof of 700 peons' quarters at Karachi.

†50,000 Only a part of the work has been done.

*Final figures not yet available.

54,600

†Final figures not yet available.

Estimated cost of the work is only Rs. 97,000 out of which Rs. 47,000 could not be utilized as the occupants of the quarters did not allow the work to proceed according to programme.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
(vii)	1,20,000	To meet part of estimated expenditure of Rs. 3,72,230 for electrification of old and new 'H' type quarters at Karachi.	—	—	—	—	—	1,20,000	Estimate was sanctioned on 5th March, 1957.
(viii)	2,29,100	Construction of 250 'H' type quarters in Karachi.	—	—	—	—	2,29,100	Work could not be sanctioned on account of ban on construction of accommodation in Karachi in view of the proposal to shift the Federal Capital to Gadap which has since been dropped.	*Final figures not yet available.
(ix)	30,000	Improvement, addition and electrification to quarters of Class IV employees of Civil Hospital, Karachi.	*49,795	(i) Electrification of the quarters: Rs. 34,095 (ii) Improvement of drainage system of the quarters : Rs. 15,700.	—	—	63,118	Approximately. Scheme introduced recently. Fund intended for candidates from East Pakistan and the rest for candidates from West Pakistan.	
2. Education	1,00,000	For expenditure from non-lapsable fund controlled by the Ministry of Education created with an initial contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs for award of scholarships to children of Class IV Central Govt. servants paid from Civil Estimates.	36,882	This represents the amount sanctioned. Amount actually utilized not known as receipts of disbursements of scholarships from various institutions, etc., have not been received and reconciliation of account not carried out.	—	—	—	—	

3. Other facilities.—No amounts were set aside exclusively for Class IV Central Government servants for provision of amenities other than merited above. Facilities like dispensaries, educational institutions, benevolent funds, etc., are shared by Class IV staff with other categories of Government servants.

DISMISSAL OF PEONS (RADIO PAKISTAN)

179. *Moulana Abdur Rashid Tarkabagish : (a) Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether it is a fact that certain peons working in the office of the Director of Radio Pakistan, Karachi, have been dismissed by the Director-General, *vide* order No. 10 (28)-A/55, dated the 25th January, 1956 ?

(b) If the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, will he be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a list of those peons, together with the charges and a copy of the findings of the enquiry officer in each case, separately ?

(c) Is it a fact that those peons have not been given adequate opportunities under rule 55 of the Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules read with the Cabinet Secretariat (Establishment Division) Office Memorandum No. 13/6/51-SE-I, dated the 15th September, 1951, to defend the charge ? If so, why ? If not, what opportunities have been given to them, separately ?

Sardar Amir Azam Khan : (a) Yes.

(b) The papers² asked for are placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The matter is under examination in this Ministry and the result would be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

LOW-PAID EMPLOYEES (GRIEVANCES)

180. *Moulana Abdur Rashid Tarkabagish : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the grievances of low-paid employees put forward by Khan Mohammad Jalaluddin Khan, M.P., on the 13th and 15th February, 1957, during the course of general discussion on the Budget and on a cut-motion on Demand of the Cabinet Secretariat ;

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the action taken by Government to redress the grievances ;

(c) whether his attention has also been drawn to Article 29(e) of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan ; if so, the measures adopted by Government to reduce disparity between low and high to a reasonable limit in the emoluments of persons in various classes of service of Pakistan ;

(d) whether his attention has further been drawn to the notification No. 1910-E. P. A., dated the 24th December, 1956, published in *Dacca Gazette, Extraordinary*, Part I, page 1738, dated the 26th December, 1956, regarding

¹The question hour being over, the question and its answer were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

²Being bulky not included in the Debates but a copy of the same is available in the Library of the Assembly.—*Ed. of Deb.*

the revision of pay-scales of certain categories of Government employees from the 1st December, 1956 ; and

(e) if the answer to (d) above be in the affirmative, the scales, category-wise and the action taken by Government to revise the pay-scales of similar categories of Government employees ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) Yes.

(b) The information is being collected and will be supplied in due course.

(c) Yes; the disparity has already been reduced very considerably.

(d) Yes.

(e) The scales are shown in the notification referred to by the Member, a copy of which is available in the Library of the House. Government have made certain enquiries from the Provincial Government and the matter will be considered further on receipt of their reply.

A. G. P. R. (GRIEVANCES)

181. *Moulana Abdur Rashid Tarkabagish : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a booklet named "We For Victory" containing the demands of the employees working in the office of the Accountant-General, Pakistan Revenues, Karachi ; if so, the number of demands accepted so far and of those rejected, together with the reasons for rejection ;

(b) the grievances submitted to Government by assistants, stenographers, clerks and class IV employees working in other offices of the Central Government, together with Government decision on each demand, separately ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the employees of the office of the Accountant-General, Pakistan Revenue, Karachi, are on strike due to the non-acceptance of their demands ; if so, the action taken by Government to redress their grievances ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a "High Powered Committee" in regard to the increase of dearness allowance ; if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report to Government ; and

(e) if the answer to (d) above be in the affirmative, the nature of those recommendations and by when Government propose to implement the same ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) Yes; the demands are under consideration.

¹The question hour being over, the question and its answer were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(b) The information is being collected and will be supplied in due course.

(c) No.

(d) The Committee has been appointed to consider the demands of N.W. Railway and Post and Telegraph employees; it has not yet submitted its report to Government.

(e) Does not arise.

PEOPLES REPRESENTATION BILL

182. *Chaudhri Aziz Din : (a) Will the Minister for Law be pleased to refer to his reply to starred question No. 360, dated the 25th February, 1957, regarding demand for holding early general elections and state the date on which the People's Representation Bill is likely to be presented to the National Assembly ?

(b) Will Government specify the dates of general elections to the Provincial Assemblies and the National Assembly ?

Sardar Amir Azam Khan : (a) During the present sittings.

(b) It is the intention of Government to hold the general elections by March, 1958.

IMPORT LICENCES (PROVINCEWISE)

183. *Chaudhri Aziz Din : (a) Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the names of the firms to which import licences have been issued, together with the values of the licences for the shipping period January—June, 1957, in (1) East Pakistan, (2) West Pakistan, and (3) Karachi for perfumes and radios ?

(b) What steps have been taken by Government to import small and cheap radios from abroad ?

(c) What is the number of radios to be imported for village-aid, schools and such other social organizations during the above shipping period and what is the amount of foreign exchange involved therein ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : (a) (1)—No licences for perfumes are being issued during the shipping period January—June, 1957. A statement giving the names of firms and value of licences issued for wireless reception instruments and parts and accessories thereof in West Pakistan and Karachi is placed on the Table of the House. Licences for this item have not yet been issued in East Pakistan.

(b) Cheap small-sized radio sets are being assembled in Pakistan.

(c) Nil.

¹The question hour being over, the question and its answer were laid on the Table.—Ed. of Deb.

**List of Firms (Commercial and Industrial) to whom licences for Wireless Reception Instruments
and parts and accessories thereof have been issued during the current shipping period
(January-June 1957)**

Sl. No.	Name of firm	Value licensed
1.	British Insulated Calander & Cables, Ltd., Karachi	500
2.	The Brisk Traders, Karachi	900
3.	Butler & Khan, Karachi	900
4.	The Continental Syndicate of Trade, Karachi	2,430
5.	Central Radio Stores, Karachi	1,080
6.	Deens, Karachi	4,500
7.	Associated Electrical Industries (Pak), Ltd., Karachi	1,440
8.	Al-Mukhtar, Ltd., Karachi	900
9.	Allied Trading Corporation, Karachi	500
10.	Aleem Radio & Electric Co., Karachi	900
11.	Afzal Asiam & Co., Karachi	1,800
12.	A. Hussain P. Mirza & Co., Karachi	2,700
13.	Electronic & Film Equipment, Karachi	2,700
14.	Empire Trade Agents, Karachi	900
15.	Ever Green Commercial Corporation, Karachi	10,800
16.	Exim Trade, Ltd., Karachi	900
17.	Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., Karachi	1,980
18.	Genral Electric Company of Pakistan, Ltd., Karachi	23,940
19.	Gehi Radio Corporation, Karachi	900
20.	The Gramophone Company of Pakistan, Ltd., Karachi	16,290
21.	Hazir, Ltd., Karachi	630
22.	International Industries, Ltd., Karachi	2,700
23.	Ismailjee Alibhoy & Sons, Ferozporewala, Karachi	900
24.	International Traders, Ltd., Karachi	5,580
25.	Jaleel Bros., Karachi	2,160
26.	Kilburn & Co. (Pakistan), Ltd., Karachi	2,700
27.	Kyaf Trading Co., Karachi	540
28.	Karachi Electric Stores, Karachi	2,520
29.	Karimi Radio Stores, Karachi	2,340
30.	Karachi Radio Company, Karachi	13,500
31.	Loyal Radio Corporation, Karachi	500
32.	Neda Radio Corporation, Karachi	2,700
33.	Pakistan Radio & Refrigeration Corporation, Karachi	900
34.	Pakistan Radio & Gramophone Agency, Karachi	900
35.	Photophone Equipment, Ltd., Karachi	18,000
36.	Pload & Co., Karachi	1,800
37.	Marfi Electric Trading Co., Karachi	540
38.	Model Radio House, Karachi	500
39.	Modern Radio Service, Karachi	1,080
40.	Motiwalla Radio Co., Karachi	720
41.	M. S. Allarakha & Sons, Karachi	4,500
42.	Muslim Trading Co., Karachi	900
43.	Mushko & Co., Karachi	6,480
44.	The Oriental Export Agency, Ltd., Karachi	500

Sl. No.	Name of firm	Value licensed
		Rs.
45.	Wireless Traders, Karachi	2,700
46.	Yusufzai, Bros., Karachi	1,800
47.	Zalin, Ltd., Karachi	9,540
48.	Zakaria Tradres, Karachi	1,800
49.	United Agencies, Karachi	540
50.	Zamir & Co., Karachi	500
51.	Zum Zum International Traders, Karachi	900
52.	Radio Electric House	10,800
53.	Radio Agencies	1,800
54.	Razzak & Co.	900
55.	Refrigeration Appliances Co.	1,800
56.	Royal Gramophone Electric Stores	180
57.	Royal Music Corporation	6,480
58.	Supreme Commercial Corporation	500

Industrial Consumers

59.	Electric Industries, Ltd., Karachi	1,69,775
60.	Lahore Radio & Electric Co., Karachi	1,69,775
61.	Mohd. Ebrahim & Co., Karachi	1,69,775
62.	Philips Electrical Industries, Karachi	1,69,775
63.	R. P. Industries, Ltd., Karcahi	1,69,775

West Pakistan Importers

64.	Amer Pak., Lahore	6,250
65.	Capital Trading Co., Lahore	1,250
66.	Gill and Company., Lahore	2,500
67.	I. D. Loan & Sons, Rawalpindi	250
68.	Jenn Elerton, Lahore	3,000
69.	Kazmi Brothers, Peshawar	1,000
70.	Lahore General Co-operative Stores, Ltd., Lahore	12,500
71.	La-Silkie Company, Lahore	2,500
72.	M. N. Rahim International Traders, Quetta	750
73.	Modern Radio and Trading Co., Rawalpindi	1,540
74.	Modern Sound Equipment Co., Ltd., Lahore	620
75.	M. Yaqub & Company, Lahore	1,250
76.	Pak. Ceylon Agency, Lahore	2,500
77.	Radio and Television Corp., Lahore	3,750
78.	Syed Bhais, Ltd., Lahore	3,750
79.	Trade Bureau, Lahore	2,500
80.	Universal Trades, Lahore	1,250
81.	Western Radio House, Lahore	1,250
82.	Wireless Service, Lahore	1,250
83.	Zim Radio Company, Lahore	2,500

Industrial Consumers

[Not licensed.]

PURCHASE MISSIONS

184. *Chaudhri Aziz Din : (a) Will the Minister for Finance may please to state with reference to the answer to his reply to starred question No. 310 answered on the 25th February, 1957, the number of official delegations for which he has so far refused to give permission to go abroad in the interest of economy ?

(b) Is it a fact that some of the Ministries are proposing to send official purchase missions to buy rice, fertilisers and sugar ?

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

(d) Do Government propose to invite quotations by tenders instead of sending official purchase missions ? If not, why not ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) Administrative instructions have been issued to all Secretaries of Ministries and Heads of Divisions to restrict the number of official delegations sent abroad. Copies of these orders are placed on the Table of the House. These instructions are now kept in view in all cases when it is proposed to send delegations abroad.

(b) & (c) No decision has been taken in this regard.

(d) Tenders are as a rule invited while making purchases. Purchase missions are sent only in exceptional cases where purchases are not expected to materialize against normal purchase procedure.

COPY OF THE SECRET CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 3(42)-R&S/56, DATED THE 27TH DECEMBER, 1956, FROM THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, TO ALL SECRETARIES OF THE MINISTRIES AND THE HEADS OF DIVISIONS

While reviewing the foreign exchange budget for July—December, 1956, and preparing forecasts for January-June, 1957 the Exchange Control Committee, consisting of the Secretaries of the Ministries of Finance, Commerce, Economic Affairs, Industries and Food and Agriculture, had emphasized the need of reduction in expenditure on invisibles which is progressively increasing. The Committee had in particular recommended that the number of delegations sent abroad should be as few as possible and that Pakistan's representative in foreign countries should serve on the various conferences as far as possible. Whereas it was unavoidable that a delegation should be sent, the Committee had recommended that the number of persons forming the delegation should be kept to the absolute minimum. These recommendations have been approved by Government, whose decision is reproduced below :

"Special action should be taken to reduce expenditure on invisibles, which is progressively increasing. In particular, the number of delegations sent abroad should be as few as possible. Greater use should be made of Pakistan Missions abroad to handle international conferences. Where it is unavoidable that a delegation should be sent, the number of persons forming the delegation should be kept to the absolute minimum."

2. I shall be grateful if you could kindly take necessary action to ensure that the Government's decision is duly implemented.

¹ The question hour being over, the question and its answer were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

PAKISTAN FILM FINANCE CORPORATION

185. *Chaudhri Aziz Din : (a) Will the Minister for Industries be refer to his reply to starred question No. 346, dated the 25th February, 1957, regarding setting up of a Pakistan Film Finance Corporation and state the steps taken by the Provincial Governments in collaboration with the Central Government for setting up of Film Finance Corporations in East Pakistan and West Pakistan ?

(b) What steps are proposed to be taken by Government to set up a Film Finance Corporation in Karachi ? If no, why ?

(c) Will he also be pleased to refer to his reply to starred question No. 343, dated the 25th February, 1957, and state the steps proposed to be taken by Government to set up a Film Advisory Council at the Centre ?

(d) Will he be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the report of the Italian Film experts ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : (a) No reference has so far been received from the Provincial Governments on the subject. They have also recently been addressed and their comments are awaited.

(b) The question of setting up a Film Finance Corporation for Karachi is under consideration.

(c) Provincial Governments have been asked to nominate their representatives as well as representatives of the Film Industry on the Council. They are also being consulted about the scope and fucntions of the Film Advisory Council.

(d) Yes. A copy of the report has been placed on the Table of the House.

REPORT OF THE ITALIAN DELEGATION OF MOTION PICTURE EXPERTS ON THE GENERAL SITUATION OF THE FILM INDUSTRY IN PAKISTAN

General Situation of the Film Industry in Pakistan

A—THE MARKET

1. *Motion Picture Theatres.*—There are about three hundred motion picture theatres in Pakistan. Less than half of these (about 120) are located in East Pakistan, and the others are in the West.

The number of seats per theatre averages from 500 to 1,000, so that the total seating capacity for the entire country is approximately two hundred thousand.

All the theatres have several classes of seats, which differ in price from 6 annas (70 lire) to 3 rupees and 2 annas (about 600 lire) and range from luxuriously cushioned divans to plain benches. On the other hand there is no classification of theatres as first, second or third run houses, in the manner to which we are accustomed.

Seventy per cent. of the theatres visited had RCA type projection equipment, while most of the others had Westrex and a few had some other makes. Many of the projectors showed

¹ The question hour being over, the question and its answer were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

signs of inadequate maintenance due to the difficulty of obtaining the spare parts needed for replacements. All the exhibitors complained that carbons were scarce.

Further details regarding the installations and equipment of the various theatres are contained in the appendix (*see Appendix A*).

2. *Distribution*.—As there are very few Pakistani films available, distribution is based mainly on imported films. Those most in demand are Indian pictures, which not only do not need dubbing but are popular with the public and ensure the distributors big results with practically no risk.

In order to keep in check the expenditure abroad of currency, the Central Government controls and grants only very few import permits for Indian films. So great is the demand for these permits that few distributors have even resorted to producing Pakistani films at the lowest possible cost, in order to obtain import licenses on a compensation, off-quota basis.

The theatre owners and the film producers are taking part as well as the film distributors to this race for obtaining more import permits for the reason that in Pakistan there is no classification of the distributors, in the way intended in other countries.

In view of the limited number of theatres, and the fact that films are never shown day and date at different cinemas, the number of prints required is very small : usually from four to six for Indian and Pakistani films, while for other foreign films one print is sufficient.

The exploitation of non-Indian foreign films is limited to a very few theatres, located in the principal towns such as Karachi, Lahore, Dacca and Peshawar.

The films are shown in the original language if they have English dialogue, and are dubbed into English if they are of any other nationality other than Indian.

3. *Importation and distribution of Italian films*.—It is only recently that Italian films have been imported into Pakistan. The modest initial quota granted was increased in 1954 to eighteen import permits for each period of six months.

The firm that imports and distributes Italian pictures is the "Shemiran Pictures" of Karachi. This firm has so far imported only Lux films.

Some of the Italian films imported have done very well, in spite of their only being shown in certain theatres and in certain situations, as mentioned above. "Sensualita", Riso Amaro and "Anna", can be quoted as having been particularly successful. As a rule, however, the European films that meet with most success are the spectacular historical and adventure films especially those in colour.

B—PRODUCTION

1. *Pakistani Films*.—At present not more than ten films per year are produced in Pakistan. Most of them run for about three hours ; the quality of these films can be very little appreciated internationally.

The lengthiness of the films is due partly to the insertion of a certain number of songs (usually eight) in each film, and partly to their not using modern film narration, with consequent difficulty to solve adequately the problems of time and place.

To improve picture production of international value the actors should be guided in a different way.

The photography is often careless. These films are not even improved during the editing and cutting. It seems in fact that the modern technique of editing and its expressive possibilities, are quite overlooked.

Although the sound track is of great importance in Pakistani films, the standard of recording is technically not always done with care despite the fact that the sound equipment is often modern and of a well-known make.

The dramatic and musical film is the most popular. Comedies and farces are generally of regional production and are spoken in the various dialects.

Pakistani producers and production supervisors making a picture do not worry excessively about a production schedule. The period of shooting often goes on for a very long time in Pakistan, perhaps even as long as a year, and during this time the work is often suspended while the negative is developed and screened.

In view of such presuppositions, and considering that there are many other, safer ways of investing private capital, it is no wonder that the financing of Pakistani film is today in a difficult and precarious situation.

2. Cost and financing of Pakistani Films.—The average cost of Pakistani films ranges from 200,000 to 250,000 rupees. The only expectation on record is the film "SASSI" which is said to have cost 700,000 rupees. This film was more over a great commercial success.

The most important item in the cost of a Pakistani film is represented by the music, which is equalled only by the cost of the cast. For a list of production costs for a Pakistani film, see Appendix 'B.'

C—TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT

1. Studios.—There are six motion picture studios in Pakistan, each fully equipped for production and for the processing of prints. The consequent waste of economic resources has forced some of the studios to suspend their activity.

While a detailed description of the equipment is contained in Appendix 'C', we can say here that, to judge from our visits to the studios and our talks with the people we met, the technical situation of Pakistan's film industry is not one of the best.

The studio theatres are often bare constructions. In almost all cases the electric current is entirely supplied from the normal network and is sufficient. The lighting equipment consists of Arri and Mole Richardson reflectors, some of which are very old, and there are no arcs or 10,000 watt lamp reflectors. These provide barely sufficient illumination for the set. The cameras are of well known makes, but we saw only one new one, with an excellent lens.

As regards sound, which constitutes a very important part of the film, the recording equipment is good. They make enormous use of the play-back, while they are only just beginning to use magnetic tape.

With regard to developing and printing it was noted that only part of the equipment is new.

Tests and controls of film during the processing are scarce.

Animation, tricking, and the preparation of titles, are not perfect.

None of the studios is equipped for colour processing, and for the time being none of them is planning to instal such equipment.

To justify this report, we must add, moreover, that there are very considerable difficulties involved in importing equipment. In fact a licence is required for every purchase, and it seems that such licences cannot be obtained.

2. Technical personnel.—Apart from the deficiencies of the equipment, it should be also noted that the technical personnel (such as cameramen, sound technicians, developers), are scarcely qualified to be employed. This is prejudicial not only to the quality of the films but also to the equipment. We do not know, therefore, how the new equipment will be used, or how long it will last. It is important to start technical training courses in order to ensure the proper organization of the new schemes.

D—MISCELLANEOUS

1. Taxes.—Entertainment taxes are paid, not to the Central Government, but to the various Provincial Governments.

The tax on entertainment is about 33 per cent. of the cost of the ticket. We collected statistics on the spot relative to the tax yield in the various provinces. We are still waiting for the Central Pakistan Government to send a copy of these statistics to Rome, after having recorded them for their own use.

2. Documentaries.—At present the production of documentaries is fairly limited, and is almost monopolized by Government institutions of propaganda, headed by the Ministry of Information.

The concessions granted to Government produced documentaries do not apparently extend to those produced privately in a negligible number at present.

These concessions consist in the exhibitors' obligation to show the documentaries, and to pay the Ministry of Information 1 per cent. of the gross cost of the tickets.

Accordingly to the Ministry of Information, the average cost of a documentary is approximately ten thousand rupees, which includes the cost of 35 mm. and 16 mm. prints. The distribution proceeds amply cover this cost.

3. Trade Associations.—In effect, there are no trade associations in Pakistan covering any of the branches of motion picture activity.

An association which does exist in Lahore, has not so far been officially recognized by the Government.

4. 16 mm.—There is no domestic 16 mm. production, nor do they make 16 mm. versions locally. The 16 mm. prints required by the Ministry of Information are usually manufactured in England. Some documentaries are filmed in "reversible color", but naturally these too are processed in England.

5. Mobile Theatres.—Only very few mobile theatres exist, and only for 35 mm. projection.

There are only limited possibilities of using these mobile theatres, due both to the climatic conditions and to the state of the roads.

6. Dubbing.—No dubbing is done locally. All foreign films, other than Indian ones, are sent to Pakistan in the English dialogue version and are released directly on the circuits.

The difficulties involved in dubbing pictures into the national language are due to the fact that in Pakistan various languages are spoken (Urdu, Bengali, Punjabi, Hindi, etc.) and that consequently the eventual dubbing should be done in too many versions.

From a purely technical point of view, it would be possible to handle the dubbing of films locally, as the necessary laboratories and equipment are available in Pakistan, even if not all is in perfect shape as said before.

7. *Sub-titles.*—Sub-titles are not used in Pakistan, on account of the language problem.

SUGGESTIONS FOR STRENGTHENING THE FILM INDUSTRY OF PAKISTAN

Suggestions for enhancing the Film Industry of Pakistan

1. *Extend to the film industry those concessions intended to stimulate the development of "vital industries", and set up an institution for the provision of credit facilities for film production.*—There is a special law in Pakistan for the purpose of favouring and assisting the development of those industries which are considered to be of vital importance to the life of the nation. By virtue of this law, certain industries (twenty-seven of them so far) are granted special concessions. If these concessions were also extended to the film industry, which would thus become the twenty-eighth vital industry, it would be a good foundation on which to base the desired advances to be made.

It would also be necessary to set up a special institution for the provision of credit facilities to finance the various sectors of the film industry, from production to printing laboratories, technical equipment and new cinemas.

In view of the present condition of the Pakistani film industry, such an institution is vitally needed and will have to be set up even if, for internal reasons which it is not for us to judge, the industry should not be recognized as one of the vital industries and therefore is unable to benefit from the concessions mentioned above.

2. *Suggestions in the field of legislation and finance.*—Pakistanis should follow the example of what has been done in Italy, and issue special laws and regulations to protect and favour the development of the local film industry.

The first thing that the Pakistan Government should do is to integrate the present regulations covering the compulsory exhibition of national films, by increasing the number of days on which such films should be shown and setting new and heavier penalties for infringement. In addition, again on similar lines to what has been done in Italy, special premiums should be granted by way of encouragement and support for film production.

The system of tax rebates applied in Italy could not easily be applied in Pakistan where, as mentioned above, the entertainment taxes are not payable to the Central Government but to the separate Regional Governments. Nevertheless, some formula should be devised for granting premiums in a manner suitable to the conditions of the country.

It could be suggested that the Pakistani film industry would be further protected if a tax were imposed on Indian films, which represent the most formidable competitor for the budding home industry.

Finally, in order to favour Pakistani production of documentaries, the advantage of compulsory exhibition and the 1 per cent. tax rebate, which so far have been granted only to Government produced documentaries, should be extended also to those privately produced.

Moreover, it would be extremely beneficial to the development of the industry if the present censorship regulations were revised and relaxed. During the talks held with the members of our Delegation, all the representatives of the Pakistani film world were in agreement on this point.

3. *Technical facilities required.*—After a careful examination of the facilities now existing in Pakistan, it was agreed that the first thing to be done is to set up a model studio or "pilot

studio". This would have a double purpose. Firstly, it would form a new and technically sounder basis for the launching of a new phase of production, and at the same time it would create an atmosphere that is psychologically more reliable and apt to inspire the confidence needed to attract to the film industry the private capital now almost totally lacking.

By a "pilot studio" we mean a studio fully equipped for every phase of film production, from the sets to the printing laboratory, including facilities for color printing.

At first this pilot studio could be comprised simply of two sound theatres, with sufficient land available for future expansion of the business organization and for building the sets normally needed for shooting exteriors.

4. Development of existing studios.—In order that all the activity should not be concentrated in the "pilot studio", and also to avoid arousing any resentment or antagonism on the part of the owners of already existing studios, it is suggested that these be subsidised through the film credit scheme, and that each of them should specialize in one particular thing. This would not only produce better results, but would eliminate the drawbacks of the present situation whereby all the studios are competing with each other to do the same things with non-standard equipment.

5. Extension of the film credit scheme to cover the financing of new theatres.—Parallel with the development of production, it is clearly necessary to increase the number of theatres now existing in Pakistan, and especially to try to open theatres in the extensive, highly populated areas which at present have none.

We strongly advise, therefore, and consider it essential that film credit be made available to the builders of new theatres and that licences be readily granted for this purpose.

Furthermore, steps should be taken to facilitate the importation of the material and technical apparatus required both for the equipment of the new theatres to be built and to modernize the equipment in the existing ones so that it can be relied upon to function smoothly.

6. Appointment of Italian experts.—It will certainly be necessary for Italian technicians, such as directors of photography, sound technicians, laboratory, directors and production managers, to go out to Pakistan and spend some time there if the new pilot studio is to function properly and if commencement of production is to be based on better, and more modern technical standards.

On the artistic side, it is imperative to break away from the principle of making cheap imitation of Indian films, and to introduce a fresh approach. This should take into account the advantages of shooting on location, in order to exploit the photographic possibilities of the Pakistan territory.

Directors, script-writers and art directors will also be needed in Pakistan, as well as the actual technicians, in order to bring up to date the primitive ideas that Pakistan film makers now have in regard to scripts, direction and the design of the sets.

7. Motion picture training school.—Once these Italian experts have settled in Pakistan they will also constitute the core of the teaching staff at the training school attached to the pilot studio.

The school should be organized along the lines of the "Centre Sperimentale Cinematografico" in Rome, although it will necessarily be on a smaller scale and particular emphasis will be placed on the teaching of technical subjects.

8. Italy's part in financing the development of the Pakistani film industry.—On the basis of our interpretation of the requirements of the Italian industrialists who would be supplying

the material needed to carry out the development scheme, we asked whether a deferment of payment for the material over a five-year period would be acceptable. The Secretary for Industry, while personally in favour of such a form of payment, pointed out certain difficulties in connection with the availability of funds from the World Bank.

In this respect, the Secretary suggested that the Italians examine the law on foreign investments in Pakistan, which outlines various solutions that he believed the Italians might find advantageous.

9. *Production of films of documentary nature and of feature films.*--Pakistan does not offer an extraordinary wealth of photographic material suitable for documentary film.

Moreover, it seems that producers are not too enthusiastic about the prospects of co-production of this kind.

The situation is brighter with regard to feature films. Local producers would be very willing to enter a deal for Italo-Pakistan co-production. The only difficulty is that of finding a screen-play satisfactory to both parties.

Braccio Agnoletti.

Giulio Macchi.

Libero Innamerati.

Italo Tinari.

APPENDIX 'A'

Characteristics of the Motion Picture Theatres in Pakistan

KARACHI:

Rex Cinema.--It is the best of the city and screens only American and European pictures. It is equipped with Cinema Scope (Baush and Lomb lenses), Miracle Mirror Screen and Western sound equipment for magnetic reproduction using 14 loudspeakers, 6 of which located behind the screen. The theatre has about 1,000 seats comfortably cushioned for all classes of seats; has a large balcony. This theatre has an installation for ventilating by extraction of air, not any air-conditioning.

The building is of Pakistani construction and was built two years ago. The projections of Cinemascope films are done with 70 amperes at the arc and with 60 ampers for wide screen pictures.

Paradise Cinema.--Is a good normal motion picture house and projects also Pakistani and Indian pictures. Has a standard size screen. The projectors are Westrex installed in 1942 at the time of the opening of the theatre. The loudspeakers are of the usual type. Soon this theatre will instal Cinemascope equipment.

X Y Cinema.--Screens only Pakistani or Indian pictures. Modest theatre equipped with rather old Westrex projectors. Faulty screen.

EAST PAKISTAN:

Dacca:

(1) 950 seats, well built and of pleasing decoration, Westrex projectors. The theatre was built two years ago; screens generally American pictures. When visited the theatre was screening a 3-D picture using the two projectors interlocked. The theatre is about to be enlarged.

(2) 750 seats, fairly good theatre that projects pictures obtained from anywhere ; the equipment is Westrex.

(3) 750 seats, quite old and very modest theatre equipped with new Westrex projectors; the theatre was built 25 years ago; screens only pictures in Bengali which is the language of East Pakistan.

APPENDIX 'B'

Average cost of production of a Pakistani Film

The average price of a picture is between 200,000 and 250,000 rupees.

The cost of production can be divided as hereunder:

- (1) Rental of studios, carpentry work and technical equipment; 30,000 rupees.
- (2) Salaries to actors and props, 50,000 rupees.
- (3) Film stock: negative for shooting of picture and positive to print 5 copies: 30,000 rupees.
- (4) Music and songs, including the orchestra, 50,000 rupees.
- (5) Shooting of open air scenes: 30,000 rupees.
- (6) Advertising during the time of the production of the picture, 20,000 rupees.
- (7) Miscellaneous expenses, 15,000 rupees.

APPENDIX 'C'

Technical equipment for film production existing in Pakistan

KARACHI:

Eastern Film Studios Ltd., Mangopir Road—Built in 1954, is not yet finished. It comprises:

1 studio ($60 \times 15 \times 14$ metres) that has no ventilation plant, has a cement flooring, has insufficient acoustical treatment, has no balcony.

1 set lighting equipment is composed of following lamp projectors: n. 4 \times 5000 W., N. 12 \times 2000 W., various 1,000 W., and 500 W. that are of Arri and Mole Richardson make. No arc lamps are available.

1 new G.B. Kalee magnetic recording equipment.

1 G.B. Kalee optical recording equipment.

1 preview projection room (not yet built) with 3 projectors two of which interlocked for eventual dubbing; the projectors are new G.B. Kalee.

1 motion picture camera: Newall with Crooke lenses.

1 Arriflex camera with Schneider lenses.

1 Bell & Howell semi-automatic film printer.

1 Arri developing machine, used to process negatives and positives at 500 metres per hour speed.

They are awaiting another Arri developing machine. The machine is of the new type. The developers used are Kodak D. 76 and D. 16. Insufficient sensitometric and chemical practice.

Hand synchronisers for film and American splicers. The plant has a possibility for increasing the work space.

At the present there are no provisions for colour. Summer time temperature inside of the Studio is between 35 and 40 centigrades.

Electric current from mains transformed to 440 Volts and 220 Volts.

A generator exists that can be taken outside the premises for external shooting.

Total electric power available is 200 KW.

All the scenery settings are constructed with wood frame covered with canvas.

KARACHI:

Kaiser Film Studios and Works :

Due to the absence of the owner only one building was visited where a very modest scene setting was being prepared.

Pakistan Studios :

This is an installation with very few lamp projector; the studio is an exposition pavillon adapted in the most simple way: the developing machine is very old.

EAST PAKISTAN:

There exists no plant for film production ; some open motion picture shooting is done there and the negatives are sent to Lahore for developing. For the Government production of film shorts a small plot is being built; only the old type, Arri, developing machine was seen. Other equipment was still in the shipping cases that we did not see and should have contained a Debric printing machine Matipo type, Westrex projectors, G.B. Kalee magnetic recording equipment, editing machines, synchronizers, etc.

This Government institution, for the time being, has only one Ariflex motion picture camera. The processing laboratory will also work for private customers. The studio lighting equipment consists of only 1,000 watt lamp projectors.

LAHORE:

Shahnoor Studios :

This is the most efficient studio of the country ; is organized but may many important items are lacking of the necessary technical perfection.

Casting studios with balconies, one studio $40 \times 22 \times 18$ metres and the other $30 \times 15 \times 15$ metres, all are without any ventilation plant not acoustic correction for sound recording.

Lighting equipment consisting of lamp projectors and no arcs: N. 2×5000 W., N. 20×2000 W., N. 6,500 W.

The power available is 135 KW at 220 volts 3 phase; there is also a motor generator for 75 KW.

The construction of setting is done with wood and canvas.

2 R. C. A. Simplex projectors with interlock.

1 R. C. A. optical recorder with a 4-channel mixer and 3 microphones;

1 big crane dolly.

1 printing machine Debric Matipo.

1 very old Bell and Howell printer, used only for printing play-back copies.

Truka or special effects machine built locally using a Debric Super Parvo Camera.

EDI (American) developing machine of stainless steel; no guarantee is given for the constant temperature and stability of developing solutions.

Agitating of baths is done with arc.

Sensitester Reeves for light dosing on positives.

The laboratory does film developing and printing work at about 20 Italian lire per meter, with the cost of raw film, excluded; there is no fixed price; prices often vary.

At present they do not have any project for color film processing; anyhow there is plenty of water available of unknown chemical and physical characteristics but the temperature is constant (18° to 20° C).

Experimental taking of external daylight pictures using Ferrania color stock were made in this plant.

It is to be noted that the sets are built completely, which means that a scene of a room for example constructed entirely with the four walls.

The information obtained in this plant confirms what learned elsewhere with regard to the costs of picture production and the working time schedule.

A Mitchell camera with Baush and Lomb lenses and a Super Parvo with Kinoptics are used for taking pictures. In this plant various film shorts and one complete feature picture were screened and in all of them the aforesaid deficiencies were noted.

Evernew Studios :

This plant is on the same level of the others for technical equipment.

There is a scarcity of lighting apparatus, the developing machines are of the old type with wooden tanks and without any possibility of control.

No cameras nor projectors were seen in the plant.

Sound and Screen Studios:

The studio was not working for picture production for over a year.

This plant does intermittently some developing and printing work.

All the machines had been loaned to other because there was no work there.

Two developing machines were seen, one is an Arri of old type and another one was built by them on the model of the developing machine indicated before.

The studio is a big hall located on the first floor of a warehouse.

GENERAL SCHEME FOR ITALO-PAKISTANI MOTION PICTURE COLLABORATION

Italo-Pakistan motion pictures collaboration A. N. I. C. A.

GENERAL SCHEME AND RELATED PROBLEMS

Consequent to the examination of the report of the Italian motion picture export with regard to the possibility of a substantial collaboration between Italy and Pakistan in the motion picture field, the following general scheme can be laid down so to become effective through the participation to a 5 per cent. society for a period from 3 to 5 years for the installation of the equipment for the complete cycle of work of motion pictures (except the manufacturing of film stock and preparation of raw sensitized material), 2 for the development of motion picture theatre and also 3 for the co-operative production of few pictures during the said period of 3 to 5 years.

The installations and equipment should include:

Two or three casting studios.

One processing laboratory for developing and printing.

One sound studio for dubbing and a laboratory for accessory work.

The Italian participation would assure the furniture on a credit basis of the technical means and of the equipment for the above-mentioned installations.

To give a clear idea of the amount of money involved in the Italian contribution, a detailed list of the cost of the technical equipments in necessary number for the production of about ten pictures per year is affixed, and presisely:—

- (a) N. 2 studios for picture casting.
- (b) N. 1 sound recording room for dubbing and mixing.
- (c) N. 1 model preview projection room.
- (d) N. 1 processing laboratory for developing and printing of black and white films and colour.
- (e) equipment and apparatus necessary for shooting motion pictures in studio and in externes.

The necessary condition to make possible the carrying out of the above-mentioned scheme is that the Pakistani officials assure formally and preventively the following items:

- (1) If motion pictures will be declared on "industry of national interest" and therefore take advantage of the benefits provided by the "Statement of Industrial Policy" of April 2nd, 1948.
- (2) If to the new industry will be granted special benefits (similar to those existing in Italy) and which will they be.
- (3) Which benefits will be granted as with regard to taxation and currency regulation for the return to Italy of the capitals invested and the consequent earnings.
- (4) Which substantial guarantees are offered to the Italian capitals that will be invested through the various furnitures made on credit.

- (5) What would be the legal position of an Italo-Pakistani Society (a company controlled by the State, or of National interest, or owned by the State, etc.) in relation to the authority of the State, and, anyhow, what would be its position with respect to the Government (for supervision, control, etc.) and, at last what would be its grade of autonomy.

It will therefore be necessary to have from the Pakistan Government a precise answer covering, in detail as much as possible, all the above-mentioned items, and also to know the intentions of the Government and of all the Pakistani Industrial bodies interested in the above scheme so that eventually it may be perfected.

LIST WITH PRICES OF TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT FOR MOTION PICTURE STUDIOS IN PAKISTAN

Motion Picture Studio electric lighting equipment

Equipment suitable for shooting black and white and color pictures

N. 15 MOLE-RICHARDSON 10.000 WATT FLOODLIGHT LAMP- PROJECTORS.	IT.L.	3.750.000.=
N. 25 MOLE-RICHARDSON 5.000 WATT FLOODLIGHT LAMP PROJECTORS.	IT.L.	2.327.500.=
N. 20 MOLE-RICHARDSON 1.000/2.000 WATT LAMP PROJECTORS.	PRO- IT.L.	1.300.000.=
N. 20 MOLE-RICHARDSON 500/750 WATT LAMP PROJECTORS.	PRO- IT.L.	869.000.=
N. 5 MOLE-RICHARDSON 100/200 WATT LAMP PROJECTORS.	PRO- IT.L.	101.500.=
N. 5 MOLE-RICHARDSON TYPE 316 SPOT LAMP ...	IT.L.	72.500.=
N. 2 MOLE-RICHARDSON TYPE 1450 CARBON ARC LAMPS (225 AMP) WITH CABLE BALLAST RESISTANCE AND STAND.	IT.L.	3.600.000.=
N. 5 MOLE-RICHARDSON TYPE 170 CARBON ARC LAMP (150 AMP) WITH CABLE, BALLAST RESISTANCE AND STAND.	IT.L.	4.250.000.=
N. 2 MOLE-RICHARDSON DU-ARC PROJECTORS	IT.L.	800.000.=
N. 10 STANDS FOR 10.000 AND 5.000 W. PROJECTORS	IT.L.	420.000.=
N. 10 STANDS FOR 1.000 AND 2.000 W. PROJECTORS	IT.L.	160.000.=
N. 10 STANDS FOR 500 AND 750 W. PROJECTORS	IT.L.	160.000.=
N. 50 BRIDGE BASES FOR PROJECTORS	IT.L.	175.000.=
N. 10 BRIDGE BASES FOR ARCS	IT.L.	60.000.=
N. 10 FLOODLIGHTS TYPE JANIRO 540 FOR 5 LAMPS COMPLETE WITH STAND,	IT.L.	336.000.=

N. 20 CLAMPS FOR PHOTOFLOOD LAMPS	IT.L.	103.200.=
N. 2 BALLAST RESISTANCES FOR 5.000 W. PROJECTORS	IT.L.	112.000.=
N. 2 BALLAST RESISTANCES FOR 2.000 W. PROJECTORS	IT.L.	66.000.=
N. 2 BALLAST RESISTANCES FOR 1.000 W. PROJECTORS	IT.L.	50.000.=
N. 5 BALLAST RESISTANCES FOR 500 W. PROJECTORS	IT.L.	60.000.=
LIGHT DIFFUSERS, SHUTTERS, FLAGS, TUBES, BLINDS, ETC.	IT.L.	250.000.=
Total Italian Lires...	...	18.932.700.=

The apparatus listed above is sufficient to produce 5 or 6 average length color pictures per year. Eventually the equipment can be divided in the lots so to shoot in the same time two black and white pictures.

MOTION PICTURE CAMERA EQUIPMENT

N. 2 STUDIO CAMERAS DEBRIE TYPE SUPER PARVO FREFLEX COMPLETE WITH THREEPHASE MOTORS AND 4 FILM MAGAZINES, WITHOUT LENSES	IT.L.	11.160.000.=
N. 2 SETS OF LENSES FOR ABOVE CAMERAS	IT.L.	3.000.000.=
N. 2 GATE AND SHUTTER BLOCKS FOR SHOOTING WITH ANAMORPHIC LENSES.	IT.L.	2.160.000.=
N. 2 MOTORS FOR DIRECT CURRENT	IT.L.	239.400.=
N. 2 SUNSHADES FOR STANDARD FRAME	IT.L.	258.200.=
N. 2 SUNSHADES FOR CINEMASCOPE FRAME	IT.L.	165.000.=
N. 2 FRICTION HEAD TRIPODS	IT.L.	828.000.=
N. 2 BABY TRIPODS	IT.L.	160.200.=
N. 1 EXTRA HEAD	IT.L.	310.500.=
N. 2 SPIDER ATTACHMENTS FOR DOLLY	IT.L.	216.000.=
N. 10 FILM MAGAZINES	IT.L.	239.400.=
N. 1 ARRI FLEX CAMERA FOR 60 OR 120 METRES OF FILM WITH TRIPOD STAND, BATTERY AND SET OF LENSES.	IT.L.	1.800.000.=
Total Italian Lires	...	20.537.300.=

Note—

For 300 meters cameras : the offer of the firm ECLAIR may be eventually examined.

The equipment listed above is sufficient to produce from 6 to 12 pictures per year.

Prices are for delivery at the manufacturers plants.

POWER UNITS FOR D. O. SUPPLY OF LAMP AND ARC TYPE PROJECTORS

AN. 1 DIESEL GENERATOR -120 KW- 120 W. MOUNTED ON	L.	8.000.000.=
625 FLAT CHASSIS.		
N. 1 STATIONARY GENERATOR WITH DIESEL ENGINE	L.	6.500.000.=
120 KW 120 V.		
N. 2 C. G. E. GASOLINE DRIVEN GENERATOR 19 KW. ON	L.	1.200.000.=
TIRE WHEEL DOLLIES.		

Total	...	L.	15.700.000.=
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SOUND RECORDING EQUIPMENT FOR DUBBING AND MIXING AND PREVIEW PROJECTION ROOM

- (1) CHANNEL AUDIO CONSOLE FOR MIXING.
- (2) ADAPTER FOR STEREO PHONIC SOUND OF THE ABOVE.
- (3) TWO CHANNEL MIXERS FOR DUBBING.
- (4) OPTICAL RECORDING EQUIPMENT.
- (5) STEROPHONIC RECORDER.
- (6) MAGNETIC RECORDER.
- (7) CONTROL EQUIPMENT (AMPLIFIERS, LOUDSPEAKERS, ETC).
- (8) INTERLOCK SYSTEM.
- (9) TWO PROJECTORS (STANDARD AND CINEMASCOPE).
- (10) COMPLETE EQUIPMENT FOR PREVIEW PROJECTION ROOM (STANDARD AND CINEMASCOPE).
- (11) SIX OPTICAL-MAGNETIC SOUND HEADS.
- (12) POWER SUPPLY FOR ALL THE EQUIPMENT.
- (13) MOBILE GENERATOR POWER SUPPLY FOR SOUND RECORDING ON LOCATION WORK (50-60 CYCLES).

GENERAL TOTAL	...	L.	86.000.000.=
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ACOUSTIC TREATMENT FOR THE SOUND CORRECTION	L.	12.000.000.=
OF TWO STUDIOS AND A DUBBING ROOM.		

LABORATORY EQUIPMENT FOR DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

N. 1 ARRI IV F. DEVELOPING MACHINE FOR 35 MM. COLORFILM COMPLETE WITH FEEDERS FOR AUTOMATIC REGENERATION OF BATHS AND COOLING AND HEATING DEVICE PRODUCTION PER HOUR 400 MT.	L. 18.216.000.=
N. 1 DEVELOPING MACHINE ARRI TYPE IV FOR 35 MM. BLACK AND WHITE WITH SET OF SPARE SPOOLS PRODUCTION PER HOUR 1,140 METERS.	L. 8.215.000.=
N. 1 PRINTING MACHINE ARRY B. III/BTA FOR PRINTING OF 3-MM. COLOR AND BLACK AND WHITE COMPLETE WITH POWER STABILSER AND PERFORATING MACHINE.	L. 5.450.000.=
N. 1 COMPLETE EQUIPMENT FOR CONTROL AND POWER SUPPLY OF DEVELOPING AND PRINTING MACHINE.	L. 8.000.000.=
	L. 39.881.000.=

The above equipment is required mainly for color film, because at present more than 50 per cent of world production is in color and cinemascope.

EXEMPTION FROM ESTATE DUTY

¹86. *Malik Jehangir Khan : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the names of industries exempted from estate duty under the Estate Duty Act, 1950 ;

(b) the procedure adopted for enumerating industries for such exemption ; and

(c) whether Government propose to exempt more industries falling in the same category as have already been exempted from the estate duty; if not, the reasons therefor ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) A statement giving the necessary information has been placed on the Table of the House.

(b) & (c) Industries which were considered important from the point of view of national development were included in the list. Proposals for including certain other industries in the list of exemptions have been received and are under consideration. If a request for exempting any particular industry is received, it will receive due consideration.

¹The question hour being over, the question and its answer were laid on the Table.—Ed. of Deb.

STATEMENT

Industries investments which are exempt from Estate duty

- (1) Cement (excluding cement products).
- (2) Edible oils, hydrogenated or otherwise.
- (3) Generation of electric power.
- (4) Electrical equipment ; that is to say, fans, lamps, motors generators, transmitters, and switchgears.
- (5) Glass.
- (6) Heavy chemicals, that is to say, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash and fertilizers.
- (7) Iron and steel mills and rolling mills.
- (8) Machine tools and precision tools.
- (9) Coal mines.
- (10) Paper mills.
- (11) Pharmaceutical drugs and light chemicals.
- (12) Sugar mills and power and industrial alcohol manufacture.
- (13) Leather tanning.
- (14) Cotton spinning mills and weaving mills.
- (15) Woollen spinning mills and weaving mills.
- (16) Jute spinning mills and weaving mills.
- (17) Silk and rayon spinning mills and weaving mills.
- (18) Manufacture of cigarettes.
- (19) Flour mills.
- (20) Plastics.

UNAUTHORIZED LETTERS OF CREDIT

187. *Mr. Mahfuzul Haq : Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

- (a) if it is a fact that in August 1956, a letter was issued under the signature of the Director of Administration and Co-ordination, Department of Supply and Development, regarding opening of letters of credit in favour of firms making supplies against contracts placed by that department ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the letter referred to in (a) was countermanded by means of a letter issued in March, 1957, under the signature of an Assistant Director of that department serving under the aforesaid Director ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the letter referred to in (b) was issued by the Assistant Director concerned without the knowledge and approval of any higher officer ;
- (d) whether Government made any enquiry in this case, if not the reasons therefor ;

¹The question hour being over, the question and its answer were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(e) whether any disciplinary action was taken against the Assistant Director concerned for having issued the letter referred to in (b) above; if not, the reasons therefor ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : (a) to (e) It is not in the public interest to give the required information.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY AND DEVELOPMENT (ASSISTANT DIRECTORS)

188. *Mr. Mohammad Nurul Huq Chaudhury : Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Class II Assistant Directors in the Department of Supply and Development promoted as Class I Assistant Directors without the prior approval of the Federal Public Service Commission since the 1st January, 1953, to-date, together with the dates of such promotions ;

(b) the names of Class II Assistant Directors in the same department promoted as Deputy Directors without the prior approval of the Federal Public Service Commission since 1st January, 1953, to-date, together with the dates of their promotion ;

(c) the names of persons whose promotion from the post of Class II Assistant Director to the post of Class I Assistant Director or to the post of Deputy Director in the same department has been withheld pending approval by the Federal Public Service Commission ;

(d) the date by which Government proposes to issue necessary orders of promotion in the cases falling under (c) above ; and

(e) whether Government propose to compensate the persons falling under (c) above by making retrospective promotion and to pay them necessary arrears ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : The following officers were promoted for temporary periods noted against each :

(1) Mr. Habibur Rahman from the 1st March, 1955 to the 15th August, 1956.

(2) Mr. S. Imdad Ali from the 23rd April, 1954 to the 30th December, 1956.

(3) Mr. S. Irshad Ali from the 23rd April, 1954 to the 30th November, 1956.

¹The question hour being over, the question and its answer were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

- (b) (1) Mr. Afzal Ahmad (promoted *in absentia*) from the 13th January, 1956.
- (2) Mr. Muhammad Rafi, from the 13th January, 1956 to the 15th May, 1956.
- (3) Mr. M. Ajmal Khan, from the 13th January, 1956 to-date.
- (4) Mr. K. M. Riazuddin, from the 13th January, 1956 to-date.
- (5) K. M. Ikram, from the 13th January, 1956 to the 13th August, 1956.

(c) (i) Promotion to the post of Class I Assistant Director has been withheld with respect to the following Assistant Directors Class II:

- (1) Mr. Afzal Ahmad.
- (2) Mr. Mohammad Rafi.
- (3) Mr. M. Ajmal Khan.
- (4) Mr. K. M. Riazuddin.
- (5) Mr. M. Osman.
- (6) Mr. Hasan Din.
- (7) Mr. Mir Baqir Ali.
- (8) Mr. Shaida Ali Khan.
- (9) Mr. S. H. H. Kazmi.
- (10) Mr. Syed Hussain.
- (11) Mr. A. Kadar.
- (12) Mr. M. Akhtaruddin.
- (13) Mr. M. Salim Loane.
- (14) Mr. M. J. U. Abbasi.
- (15) Mr. A. R. Khan.

(ii) Promotion of the following officers as Deputy Directors has been withheld pending approval by the Federal Public Service Commission :

- (1) Mir Baqir Ali.
- (2) Mr. M. Osman.
- (3) Mr. S. H. H. Kazmi.
- (4) Mr. Shaida Ali Khan.
- (5) Mr. Syed Hussain.

(d) As soon as they are approved by the Federal Public Service Commission and the Prime Minister.

(e) No, Sir. Promotion takes effect from the date of assumption of charge of the post. There is no case for retrospective promotion or payment of arrears.

CANAL WATER DISPUTES (WORLD BANK)

~~more financial opinion worldwide than of Bharat, even though it may be difficult to compare~~
35. Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

- whether it is a fact that the World Bank has recently submitted fresh proposals to the Government of Pakistan in an attempt to settle our canal water dispute with Bharat ; and
- if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, what those proposals are, and whether Government consider it desirable to entertain the said proposals ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) Yes.

- It is not in the public interest to disclose either the nature of the proposals or the reactions of the Government of Pakistan at this stage.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

36. Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon : (a) Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the amount of foreign capital invested in commercial undertakings and industrial projects in Pakistan up to the 28th February, 1957, company-wise, with the names of such companies and organizations and the nature of the undertakings, commercial or industrial, on which the capital has been invested ; and

- whether Government propose to divert foreign investments in Pakistan from commercial channels to industrial projects ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) Statements showing the amount of foreign capital sanctioned for investment in industrial units and commercial concerns in Pakistan since the time of Partition to the 28th February, 1957, are placed on the Table of the House. The figures regarding amount of foreign capital actually invested are not readily available. A survey of all foreign investments in Pakistan is being undertaken and the necessary information will be available only when the survey is completed.

- The present policy of the Government of Pakistan is to encourage investment of foreign capital in industrial projects rather than in the commercial field.

STATEMENT

**Names of Industrial Companies which were allowed to issue Associate Foreign Investment, from
the 1st January 1947 to 14th August, 1947 to 28th February, 1957.**

Sl. No.	Name of company	Total capital sanctioned (in lakhs of rupees)	Extent of foreign investment involved (in lakhs of rupees)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	R. Sim & Company, Ltd. ...	90.00	90.00	RA. Before 1947
2.	Treet Safety Razor Corp., Ltd. ...	15.00	7.50	
3.	Spencer & Company (Pakistan), Ltd. ...	50.00	42.50	
4.	Sadiq Soap Company, Ltd. ...	90.00	63.00	
5.	Sadiq Vegetable Oils & Industries, Limited ...	173.77	112.76	
6.	Indo-Pakistan Corporation, Limited ...	25.00	25.00	
7.	Osmania Mills, Ltd. ...	250.00	160.00	
8.	Brooke Bond (Pakistan), Ltd. ...	76.00	36.50	
9.	Shalimar Works of Pakistan, Limited ...	20.00	14.00	
10.	India Tyre & Rubber Co., Pakistan, Ltd. ...	5.00	5.00	
11.	Glaxo Laboratories (Pakistan), Limited ...	104.00	72.00	
12.	Lipton (Pakistan), Ltd. ...	60.00	45.00	
13.	Indus Thread Co., Ltd. ...	37.96	16.67	RA. Before 1947
14.	Pakistan Tobacco Company, Ltd. ...	505.00	355.00	
15.	Pakistan Security Printing Corporation, Limited. ...	50.00	20.00	
16.	Phillops Electrical Company of Pakistan, Limited. ...	7.50	1.75	
17.	Roberts Cotton Association, Ltd. ...	50.00	50.00	
18.	Pakistan Concrete Construction, Ltd. ...	15.00	3.50	
19.	Assam Bengal Cement Co., Ltd. ...	25.00	25.00	
20.	Pakistan Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd. ...	75.00	45.00	

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Pakistan Textiles Corporation, Ltd. ...	20.00	14.00	
22.	Peoples Automobiles, Limited ...	10.00	7.00	
23.	Tupsheid (Pakistan), Limited ...	5.00	5.00	
24.	Pakistan Chrome Mines, Ltd. ...	13.00	6.37	
25.	MacDonald Layton & Co. (Pakistan), Ltd. ...	7.45	5.77	
26.	Gammon (Pakistan), Limited ...	50.00	35.00	
27.	Quaidabad Carpets, Limited ...	20.00	9.80	
28.	Bata Shoe Company, Limited ...	30.00	30.00	
29.	Pakistan Oilfields, Ltd. ...	10.00	7.00	
30.	Gladstone Wyllie & Co., Ltd. ...	13.00	9.10	
31.	Pakistan Petroleum, Limited ...	800.00	550.00	
32.	Pakitan Cables, Limited ...	82.50	52.50	
33.	The Metal Box Company of Pakistan, Limited. ...	24.00	16.80	
34.	Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd. ...	10.00	7.00	
35.	Reckitt & Colman of Pakistan, Ltd. ...	12.00	9.90	
36.	Khewra Soda Company, Limited ...	75.68	52.97	
37.	Beco-Ksb Pump Manufacturing Company, Limited. ...	20.00	14.00	
38.	The Gramophone Company of Pakistan, Limited. ...	10.00	10.00	
39.	Star Textile Mills, Limited ...	40.00	19.60	
40.	The Jallo Subsidiary Industries Company Limited. ...	1.10	.70	
41.	Hashmi Can Company, Limited ...	30.00	20.40	
42.	B. F. H. Pulishing House, Ltd. ...	2.00	1.40	
43.	Tatri Glass Works, Ltd. ...	4.00	2.07	
44.	Dumex, Limited ...	10.00	6.50	
45.	Dry Ice & Carban Gas Company, Limited ...	7.50	5.10	

1	2	3	4	5
	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
46.	The Dacca Cotton Mills, Limited	... 8.42	3.87	
47.	Tyresoles (Pakistan), Limited	... 3.00	2.10	
48.	Pakistan Printing Equipment Company, Limited.	... 4.00	2.80	
49.	Crescent Paint Colour & Varnis Works, Limited.	10.00	7.00	
50.	The Chriswick Polish Company Pakistan, Limited.	8.50	5.10	
51.	International Fisheries (Pakistan), Limited.	5.00	3.00	
52.	Burroughs Wellcome and Company (Pakistan), Limited.	13.00	13.00	
53.	Pharmaceutical Services, Ltd. ...	9.75	5.85	
54.	Exide Batteries of Pakistan, Limited	23.00	13.80	
55.	Siemens (Pakistan) Engineering Comapny, Limited.	7.80	4.68	
56.	Dodge & Seymour (Pakistan), Limited	1.03	0.72	
57.	Pakistan Boring Company Ltd. ...	5.00	3.33	
58.	The Packages, Limited	50.00	30.00	
59.	Pak. Electrons, Limited	30.00	18.00	
60.	Habib General, Limited	25.00	15.00	
61.	Beechum Pakistan, Limited	7.50	4.50	
62.	Orient Match Company, Ltd. ...	10.50	10.50	
63.	Pakistan Shell Oil Company, Limited	800.00	600.00	
64.	Imperial Chemical Industries (Pakistan), Ltd.	19.99	19.99	
65.	C. E. Fulford (Palkistan), Ltd. ...	1.05	1.03	
66.	Ciba Laboratories (Pakistan), Ltd. ...	1.75	1.05	
67.	Pakdyes & Chemicals Ltd.	40.00	12.00	

1	2	3	5	5
68.	Ciba (Pakistan), Ltd. 1.00	1.00	
69.	Khyber Tobacco Company, Ltd. ...	50.00	1.70*	*Figures in U.S. dollars.
70.	Sui Gas Transmission Company, Limited	840.00	647.22	
	GRAND TOTAL	5006.75	3513.30	\$ 1.70

STATEMENT

Commercial Companies which were allowed to issue Capital Associating Foreign Investment from 14th August, 1947 to 28th February, 1957

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Total capital sanctioned (in lakhs of rupees)	Extent of foreign investment involved (in lakhs of rupees)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Eastern Baling Co., Ltd. ...	15.0	15.0	
2.	Mandco Jute Baling Co., Ltd. ...	5.0	5.0	
3.	Sonakunda Baling Co., Ltd. ...	11.75	11.75	
4.	Greaves Cotton & Company (Pakistan), Limited.	12.50	12.50	
5.	Hardcastle Waud (Pakistan), Limited	1.75	1.75	
6.	The Eastern Express Co., Ltd. ...	1.5	1.5	
7.	Tractors (Pakistan), Ltd. ...	2.0	2.0	
8.	Favre-Leuba Agencies, Ltd. ...	2.0	2.0	
9.	Jupiter Commercial Corporation, Limited	3.0	3.0	
10.	Athanas Lakesar, Limited	3.0	3.0	
11.	The Patel Cotton Company (Pakistan), Limited.	5.0	5.0	
12.	Aluminium Pakistan, Ltd. ...	2.0	2.0	

1	2	3	4	5
13.	The General Electrical Company of Pakistan, Ltd.	5.0	5.0	
14.	Binjraj Gangabishan (Pakistan), Limited	5.0	5.0	
15.	Boots Pure Drug Company (Pakistan) Limited.	4.0	4.0	
16.	Vickers (Pakistan), Limited ...	1.2	1.2	
17.	Machine Tools (Pakistan), Limited ...	3.0	3.0	
18.	The Pakistan Tyre and Rubber Company	6.0	6.0	
19.	Greaves Crompton (Pakistan), Limited ...	7.5	7.5	
20.	Gill & Company (Karachi), Ltd. ...	5.07	5.07	
21.	Duffus & Landalo, Limited ...	9.0	9.0	
22.	Koshawji Yusuf & Walker, Ltd. ...	3.0	3.0	
23.	Lever Brothers, Limited ...	6.5	6.5	
24.	The H. V. M. Company, Limited ...	1.0	1.0	
25.	Duncon Brothers (Pakistan), Limited ...	5.0	5.0	
26.	Balmer Laurie & Company (Pakistan), Limited.	2.0	2.0	
27.	Shaw Wallace (Pakistan), Ltd. ...	6.25	6.25	
28.	Marshall (Pakistan), Ltd. ...	5.0	5.0	
29.	Gestetner (Pakistan), Limited ...	3.0	3.0	
30.	Buckwell & Company, Limited ...	25.00	17.50	
31.	Firestone (Pakistan), Limited ...	1.7	1.7	
32.	Wallem & Company (Pakistan), Ltd. ...	2.0	2.0	
33.	Sombodja Malaya (Pakistan), Ltd. ...	10.05	10.05	
34.	Guestkeen & Nettlefolds in Pakistan, Ltd.	3.0	3.0	
35.	British Metal Corporation (Pakistan), Limited.	4.50	4.50	
36.	Pakistan Brokers, Limited ...	1.0	1.0	
37.	Associated Italian Commercial Agencies (A.I.C.A. Pakistan), Limited.	1.0	1.0	

1	2	3	4	5
38.	International Suppliers, Limited ...	2.86	2.86	
39.	A. C. E. C. (Pakistan), Limited ...	3.5	3.5	
40.	The Karachi Company, Limited ...	11.0	11.0	
41.	Mousell & Company (Chittagong), Limited.	6.22	6.22	
42.	Killburn & Company (Pakistan), Limited	1.99	1.99	
43.	Allied Photographies (Pakistan), Limited...	1.0	1.0	
44.	Capco Aziz, Limited	4.5	4.5	
45.	The Pakbay Company, Limited...	5.0	5.0	
46.	Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company of Pakistan, Limited.	7.0	7.0	
47.	Palace Hotel (Pakistan), Ltd.73	.73	
48.	Martin & Harris (Pakistan), Ltd. ...	1.0	1.0	
49.	Lindetevets (Pakistan), Limited ...	1.5	1.5	
50.	Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Company, Limited.	10.25	10.25	
51.	Mulcan Trading Company (Pakistan), Limited.	1.0	1.0	
52.	Muller Phipps (Pakistan), Ltd.	2.30	1.38	
53.	Walter Locke & Company (1933), Limited	1.0	1.0	
54.	Gillanders Abruthnot & Company (Pakistan), Limited.	7.0	7.0	
55.	Saidpur Baling, Ltd.	4.0	4.0	
56.	Sepulchre Brothers (Pakistan), Limited ...	2.00	2.00	
57.	Blackwood Hodge (Pakistan), Ltd.	4.5	4.5	
58.	Shahidi Trading Corporation, Ltd.	4.0	4.0	
59.	Ghoshe Company (Pakistan), Ltd.	3.0	3.0	
60.	Remington Rand of Pakistan, Ltd. ...	6.91	6.91	
61.	Pakistan International, Limited ...	1.5	1.5	
62.	Herbertson (Pakistan), Limited	2.00	2.00	

1	2	3	4	5
63. D. F. Jeffry, Limited75	.45
64. J. L. Morrison Son & Jones (Pakistan), Limited.		3.90	2.66	
65. Phipson & Company (Pakistan), Ltd.	...	6.25	3.75	
66. Patraco, Limited	4.0	4.0
GRAND TOTAL	...	299.93	287.47	

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (LYARI QUARTERS AREA)

37. Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon : Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Small Scale Industries Corporation, Karachi, has finalized schemes for the establishment of several small scale industries in the Lyari Quarters Area of the Federal Capital for the benefit of the residents of that locality ;

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the names of the small scale industries proposed to be set up in the said area ;

(c) the basis on which the said industries are proposed to be set up there ; and ;

(d) by when the said industries will be established in that area ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : (a) No.

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

INDUSTRIALIZATION

38. Mir Balakh Sher Mazari : (a) Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to lay on the Table of the House the decisions arrived at the conference of the Ministers of Industries of the two wings regarding industrialization in both wings of Pakistan in concurrence with the Central Government ?

(b) Will he be pleased to state whether industries so far sanctioned by the Central Government for both Wings would be the concern now of the Provincial Governments ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : (a) A copy of the decisions of the Conference is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) According to the arrangements now contemplated, industries other than those included in the Federal List or agreed to as industries connected with Defence, and certain minerals specified in the Press Communique will be the responsibility of the Provinces irrespective of whether they are sanctioned by the Central Government. The question of shelving centrally sanctioned and existing industries by the Provincial Governments does not arise.

HIGH-POWERED INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE

Representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments met in the High-Powered Industries Conference at Karachi under the chairmanship of Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad, Central Minister for Commerce and Industries, from 14th to 18th November, 1956. The subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at are given below :

I. (a) Adjustment of functions and powers between the Central and Provincial Governments in regard to Industries, their Planning and Development

The Conference agreed that economic planning by the Central Government should be confined to fixation of targets and priorities for industries for the Provinces and planning of production and prescription of standards for export. Under the arrangements now contemplated, the Provincial Governments will in respect of industries which are within their control, be responsible for determining the economic size of industrial units, their allotment and location. The Conference agreed that the Central and the Provincial Governments should undertake legislation to discharge their responsibilities in regard to industries within their respective fields and that such legislation should be on the same pattern, subject to inevitable changes reflecting local conditions.

Under the Constitution, the following subjects are mentioned in the Federal List :

- (i) Industries connected with Defence,
- (ii) Nuclear energy and mineral resources necessary for its production,
- (iii) Manufacture of arms, firearms, ammunition and explosives,
- (iv) Fishing and fisheries outside territorial waters,
- (v) Industries owned wholly or partially by the Federation, or by a Corporation set up by the Federation, and
- (vi) Mineral oil and natural gas.

The Conference agreed that the following industries are connected with Defence and should, therefore, be the responsibility of the Central Government :

- (1) Making of iron and steel
- (2) Ships, and
- (3) Anti-biotics, sulpha drugs and anti-T. B. vaccines.

All other industries, not included in the two preceding sub-paragraphs, will be the concern of the Provinces.

I. (b) Regulation of Mines and Development of Minerals

The Conference agreed that the following minerals shall be the responsibility of the Federal Government :

(A) Minerals required for the production of nuclear energy (*vide* entry 1 (14) of the Federal List), such as—

- (1) Beryllium ores
- (2) Cadmium ores
- (3) Boron ores
- (5) Graphite
- (6) Lithium ores
- (7) Tantalum ores
- (8) Titanium ores
- (9) Thorium minerals
- (10) Uranium minerals
- (11) Zirconium

(B) Other minerals, viz.—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Mineral oil. | <i>(vide</i> entry 15 of the Federal List) |
| (2) Natural gas. | |
| (3) Iron ores., such as | <i>(vide</i> entry 12 of the Concurrent List Part II) |
|
Hematite and
Magnetite but
excluding yellow and
red oxides. | |
| (4) Manganese | |
| (5) Tungsten and | |
| (6) Vanadium. | |

It was agreed that all minerals other than those mentioned above will be the responsibility of the Provincial Governments.

As regard the "mineral products" mentioned in entry 12 of the Concurrent List it was decided that the question which of these " mineral products" should be the responsibility of the Federal Government would be discussed later between the Federal and Provincial Governments and that till this has been done the Central Government will not legislate in this regard.

The Conference decided that the Regulation of Mines, Oilfields and Mineral Development (Federal Control) Act, 1948, and the Pakistan Mining Concessions Rules should be modified in the list of the recommendations made above, Legislation and rules should, however, be uniform as far as possible, in the Provinces and the Centre. The Conference requested the Director, Mineral Concessions to prepare a draft of the Acts and Rules for discussion with Provincial Governments to enable them to set up necessary organizations for that purpose and to enforce these by 1st of January, 1957. The Conference recommended that the question of modifying the Mines Act should be examined in the appropriate Ministries.

II. Employment of Pakistani Nationals in Industrial and Commercial Concerns

The Conference was unanimously of the view that all Pakistani and foreign concerns—whether industrial or commercial, operating within the country, should be required to employ Pakistani nationals. The Conference recommended that appropriate legislation be enacted by the Central and Provincial Governments.

III. Allocation to Provinces of Foreign Exchange including aid, licensing procedures and review of categories of existing Importers and introduction of new comers into Import Trade

Foreign Exchange —The Conference recognized that since this subject related also to Ministries not represented at the Conference, the matter should be taken up at another conference with which the Ministries concerned should be associated.

In their to increase the foreign exchange resources of the country, the Conference supported the proposal of the representative of the West Pakistan Government that the Central Government examine what incentive should be afforded to local manufacturers for exports abroad.

Licensing Procedures.—The Conference came to the following conclusions :—

1. There should be a separate Controller of Imports and Exports in East Pakistan directly under the Central Ministry of Commerce.
2. There should be three Licensing Boards—one for East Pakistan, one for West Pakistan and one for Karachi. The recommendations of the Provincial Governments shall be accepted by the Licensing Boards within the bulk ceilings allocated to the Provinces.
3. The Provincial Governments should be represented on the Ceilings Committee.
4. The existing categories of importers should be reviewed and provision should be made for the introduction of new-comers in the import trade particularly from East Pakistan and under-represented areas of West Pakistan. The principles of licensing should be worked out by the Ministry of Commerce in consultation with the two Provincial Governments.
5. The Conference recommended that the two Provincial Governments should be represented on the Foreign Exchange Control Committee.

IV. Functions and working of the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation, the Directorate General of Supply and Development and the Small Industries Corporation

Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation—Whilst the Conference recognized the part played by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation in the development of industries in the country as a whole, it noted the desire of Provincial representatives specially from East Pakistan for a greater effort to be made in the public sector. The Chairman assured the Conference that the expansion desired would not be allowed to suffer on account of any organizational inadequacy.

The Directorate-General of Supply and Development.—The Director-General, Supply and Development, explained the present functions and responsibilities of his organization in respect of purchase of stores on behalf of Provincial and Central Governments. The Conference agreed that with effect from the 1st of January, 1957, the following procedure should be followed in so far as purchase of stores on account of Provincial Governments are concerned :—

1. All purchases involving an element of foreign exchange either for finished goods or raw materials, will continue to be made by the D. G., S. and D., Provincial Governments reserving their right to review the position after some time.

To facilitate procurement in East Pakistan, a full-fledged Directorate-General should be established in that Province.

2. All ex-stock purchases within the country will be made by the Provincial Governments who will, for this purpose, set up adequate Stores Purchase Organizations, and on the establishment of such Provincial Organizations direct purchases by various Departments of Provincial Governments will cease.
3. To ensure co-ordination and determination of priorities at provincial level all indents originating from Provincial Departments will be noted through the Provincial Stores Purchase Organizations.
4. To meet emergent demands of Provincial Stores Purchase Organizations, the Central Government will place a certain amount of foreign exchange at their disposal.
5. The D. G., S. and D., will continue to arrange rate and running contracts for major items produced within the country. Provincial Governments may operate against such contracts, if they so desire.
6. The Licensing authorities will, when issuing licences to manufacturers and traders of certain selected items, to be determined by the Central Government and Provincial Governments, as the case may be, require that a specified percentage of such licences shall be at the disposal of Purchase Organizations.
7. Until such time as Provincial Governments establish their own Inspection Organizations, they may make use of the Central Inspection Organization on payment of the usual fees.
8. Intimation will be given to representatives of Provincial Governments concerned as regards the time and place of opening of tenders originating from Provincial Departments and such representatives will be entitled to be present at the time of opening of tenders.

The Conference recognized the need and desirability of associating more people from East Pakistan with Government contracts.

Small Industries Corporation.—The Conference fully recognized the importance of small and cottage industries to the economy of the country and felt that the Central and Provincial Governments should, within their spheres, do their utmost to develop these industries. It agreed that the Small Industries Corporation should continue to devote its energies mainly to development of the export potential of the products of small industries, the grant of loans and the promotion of pilot projects in this field.

The Conference decided that Organizations running on commercial lines, similar to the Small Industries Corporations, should be established by Provincial Governments to help develop small industries. The Chairman offered to place a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs at the disposal of each Provincial Government for this purpose.

V. Production, manufacture, supply and distribution of goods within the Provinces with special reference to Coal and Coke, Cement and Iron and Steel

Coal and Coke.—The Conference agreed that coal will be imported on Government account by the Centre which will arrange for its clearance and stocking in centrally controlled and conveniently situated dumps except in the case of coal intended for railways, steamship companies and other direct importers. Despatch instructions as regards supplies to direct importers will issue from the Central Government on the recommendations of the Provincial Governments. Distribution from the dumps within the Province will be the sole responsibility of the Provincial Governments.

The Conference noted that responsibility for the distribution of indigenous coal vests in the Provinces.

Cement.—The Conference discussed the hardship caused to consumers on account of the excessively high price of cement in East Pakistan and decided that the matter should receive immediate and earnest attention of the Central Government in consultation with all the interest involved.

To meet the immediate shortage arising out of transport bottleneck arrangements had been made with the Government of India for supply of 30,000 tons of cement to East Pakistan from their factories in exchange for supply of a similar quantity by rail routes from West Pakistan to parties in India.

Iron and Steel.—The Conference recommended the following procedure for the distribution of iron and steel with effect from the 1st January, 1957 :—

1. Sizeable industries will receive direct licences to meet their industrial requirements such as billets, pig iron, M. S. shets, etc., etc.
2. The requirements of smaller units and other consumers will be met through commercial channels.

For this purpose the Central Government will make allocations to the Provinces and issue licences to importers on the basis of their commercial categories. Some of the importers will be required to act as stockists on whom Provincial Governments will operate for internal distribution, while others will, as now, surrender their imported materials to the stockists.

3. The Central Government will fix and, where necessary, equalise prices of imported goods in consultation with the Provincial Governments. East Pakistan's representatives stressed the need for associating more people from East Pakistan with the import trade of iron and steel.

VI. Movement of goods between East and West Pakistan with special reference to allocation of space in coastal shipping for essential commodities and Government-sponsored Cargoes, and of *pan* from East to West and of Gold from West to East Pakistan

Shipping Space.—Allocation of space in coastal shipping from West of East Pakistan and selection of shippers shall be made by a Committee consisting of representatives of the Central Ministries concerned and one representative each of the two Provincial Governments.

Pan.—The Government of East Pakistan will introduce a scheme for the registration of *pan* dealers in the Province and facilities for export from East Pakistan to West Pakistan will be provided to registered dealers only.

Gold.—The Conference agreed that this matter should be referred to the appropriate Ministry.

The deliberations of the Conference were conducted in a cordial atmosphere. A free and frank exchange of views took place in a spirit of mutual understanding. The unanimity with which decisions were reached is indicative of the determination of the participants to place the interest of the country above all other considerations.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE (PILGRIMS)

39. Mir Balakh Sher Mazari : (a) Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether foreign exchange to the intending pilgrims for *Haj* has been increased this year ? If so, how much ? If not, why not ?

(b) What rate has been fixed this year between a *riyal* and a Pakistan *Haj* note for exchange in the Saudi Arabia ?

(c) Will the National Bank of Pakistan operate in Jeddah this year or have some other arrangements been made instead ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) The maximum amount of foreign exchange allowed has been increased by Rs. 100 for all classes of pilgrims.

(b) The rate fixed for the exchange of Pakistan pilgrim notes into Saudi Arabian *rials* in 76 *rials* for Pakistan Rs. 100.

(c) The National Bank of Pakistan will continue to operate in Jeddah.

IMPORT OF FERTILIZERS (LATE ARRIVALS)

40. Mir Balakh Sher Mazari : (a) Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether it was stipulated in the contracts for the import of fertilizers to give definite dates of arrival of such cargoes and a clause stipulating liquidated damages recoverable for failure to honour the arrival dates ?

(b) If the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, how many late arrivals have been reported and what action has been taken thereon ? If no, why ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : (a) Definite dates of arrival were stipulated only in two contracts relating to imported fertilizers. These contracts were subject to the usual clause of liquidated damages for failure to honour the undertakings.

(b) In both the above-mentioned contracts, which were for a single cargo of 10,000 tons each, the cargoes arrived subsequent to the dates stipulated in the contracts. In one case there was a delay of 11 days and in the other, a delay of two days only. Action in the first case is in progress. In the other case, Government do not propose to take action in terms of the contract.

TEST LABORATORY (CHITTAGONG CUSTOMS HOUSE)

41. Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad : (a) Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there is any test laboratory attached to the Customs House at Chittagong ?

(b) If the reply to (a) above be in the negative, how are the necessary tests carried out for the assessment of duties on goods coming to the Chittagong Customs House for exports and from Imports Exports ?

(c) How many cases of newsprint and printing papers were referred for chemical test by the Chittagong Customs House since independence and where were they sent for tests, giving the dates of sending and receiving back the results and the difference of assessments accrued ?

(d) Is it a fact that some of the newsprint importers of Chittagong have been imposed extra duty and sales tax on the newsprint imported and disposed of at controlled rates as far back as 1951?

(e) If so, what is the number of such cases and the amount of extra duty and tax involved and what are the reasons therefor and what steps do Government propose to take to remove the difficulties of the importers?

(f) Do Government consider the item of newsprint as perishable goods as per opinion of paper experts?

(g) When do Government propose to establish a test laboratory at the Chittagong Customs House for the speedy disposal of test cases?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) Not at present.

(b) The samples are referred to the Chemical Examiner, Government of East Pakistan, Dacca, for chemical tests, when considered necessary.

(c) It is not possible to furnish particulars of all the cases and the dates of despatch of samples and receipt of results and differences in assessment within the time available for reply as the number of cases is very large. The information will be supplied as soon as it is ready.

(d) Yes.

(e) Extra duty and sales tax in 20 cases amounting to Rs. 1,59,903 has been realized where the paper imported did not conform to the specifications qualifying for assessment as newsprint or printing paper. Detailed instructions have been issued by the Central Board of Revenue prescribing the method of assessment of newsprint in accordance with export advice available on the subject. References have also been made to technical organizations in Pakistan and Abroad and the instructions already issued will be supplemented, if necessary, on receipt of their replies.

(f) Paper is not considered a perishable commodity in the sense that certain foodstuffs are but it is liable to deteriorate in quality because of climatic conditions and passage of time.

(g) Steps have already been taken to set up a laboratory at Chittagong and it is expected that the laboratory will start functioning in the current year.

NEWSPRINT (DEFINITION)

42. Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether any exact definition of news print has been determined for purposes of the Custom tariff? If not, why not?

Syed Amjad Ali : Yes.

FINE PAPER (IMPORT LICENCES)

43. Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad : (a) Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of fine substance papers like white and coloured tissues, glassine, manifold and parchment in East Pakistan ?

(b) If the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, what steps do Government propose to take to issue adequate number of licences for the import of the said papers ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : (a) & (b) As most types of paper are now being produced in the country, imports have been drastically reduced. It is likely that there is a shortage of certain varieties but our foreign exchange resources do not permit us to make adequate provision for the import of all types of paper.

HIGH PRICES (KARNAFULLY PAPER)

44. Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad : Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) the causes of high prices of all varieties of papers manufactured by the Karnaphuli Paper Mills, Chittagong, as compared with the world market prices ;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to reduce the prices thereof to a reasonable level ;

(c) if the answer to (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

(d) whether Government propose to fix the maximum wholesale and retail prices of all the varieties of papers manufactured by the above Mills ; and

(e) if the answer to (d) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad : (a) Information about exact difference in prices of various varieties of paper manufactured at the Karnafuli Mills and the export prices of paper in the world market is being collected.

(b) As soon as the position has been fully examined, all such steps as are considered necessary would be taken.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Not considered necessary at this stage.

(e) The question of fixing the maximum wholesale and retail prices would be considered if we come to the conclusion that the prevailing prices are excessive.

ANJUMAN TARAQQI-E-URDU (FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE)

45. Moulana Abdur Rashid Tarkabagish : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount of financial assistance given by Government for the development of Urdu language since the existence of Pakistan, yearwise, to the Anjuman Tarraqqi-e-Urdu and Babai Urdu, Moulvi Abdul Huq ;
- (b) whether it is fact that Government have also given financial assistance to other institutions for the development of Urdu ; if so, the amount sanctioned, together with the names of the institutions, yearwise ;
- (c) whether any amount of money has been sanctioned by Government to any institution for the development of the Bengali language ; if so, the amount sanctioned, together with the names of the institutions yearwise ; and
- (d) if the answer to (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) The desired information is contained in the enclosed Statement No. 1.

- (b) Yes ; the desired information is contained in the enclosed Statement No. 2.
- (c) Yes, the desired information is contained in the enclosed Statement No. 3.
- (d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT No. 1

Amount of financial assistance given by the Government for the development of Urdu Language since the existence of Pakistan, yearwise to the Anjuman-e-Tarraqqi-e-Urdu and Baba-i-Urdu, Maulvi Abdul Haq

Year	Amount given to Anjuman-e-Tarraqqi-e- Urdu	Amount given to Baba-e-Urdu (Dr. Abdul Haq)
1	2	3
	Rs.	
1947-48
1948-49	...	20,000
1949-50	...	20,000

	1	2	3
		Rs.	Rs.
1950-51	...	50,000	...
1951-52	...	65,000	...
1952-53	...	61,350	...
1953-54	...	75,000	...
1954-55	...	25,000	...
1955-56	...	50,000	...
1956-57	...	25,000	...

STATEMENT No. 2

Amount of financial assistance to Institutions other than the Anjuman-e-Tarraqqi-e-Urdu for the development of Urdu sanctioned by the Government yearwise

Year	Name of institution	Amount
		Rs.
1952-53	(i) Academy, Punjab ...	10,000
	(ii) Pakistan Arab Cultural Association ...	5,000
		15,000
1953-54	(i) Peshawar University ...	7,000
	(ii) Dacca University ...	3,500
		10,500
1954-55	(i) Sind University ...	13,000
	(ii) Pakistan Arab Cultural Association ...	5,000
		18,000
1955-56	(i) Dacca University ...	3,000
	(ii) Mr. I. M. Khan, Retired Director of Education, Karachi (for publication of Karavan-i-Tamaddun in Urdu).	4,000
	(iii) Pakistan Arab Cultural Association ...	4,000

Year	Name of institution	Amount
	(iv) Co-operative Book Society, Chittagong	Rs. 15,000
	(v) Dr. Ram Babu Saksena (for reprint of an old album of Urdu poets and Masnavies of Meer).	5,000
		31,000
1956-57 ...	(i) General Publishing House, Karachi (for publication of Nurul-Lughat).	20,000
	(ii) Dr. Ram Babu Saksena (for reprinting of an old album of Urdu poets and Masnavies of Meer).	12,500
	(iii) Sind University	13,000
		45,500

STATEMENT No. 3

Amount of money sanctioned to the various institutions for the development of Bengali Language yearwise

Year	Name of institution	Amount
1956-57 ...	(i) Bengali Literary Society, Karachi University, Karachi ...	Rs. 16,000
	(ii) Department of Bengali, Dacca (University of Dacca) ...	18,000
	(iii) Bengali Academy, Dacca	50,000
	(iv) Nazurul Academy, Karachi	17,700
	Total ...	1,01,700

BENGALI POETS AND ARTISTS (RADIO PAKISTAN)

46. Moulana Abdur Rashid Tarkabagish : Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state ;

- (a) the names of the Bengali poets who contribute composition to Radio Pakistan, Karachi ;
- (b) the names of the Bengali artists who broadcast songs from Radio Pakistan, Karachi ; and
- (c) the amount of money paid as honorarium to the poets per contribution and to the artists per programme for Urdu, Bengali and English, in the different Radio Stations in Pakistan, separately ?

Sardar Amir Azam Khan : (a) Poets are not attached to any particular station. Where a copyright exists, a *pro rata* or lump contract is executed with them by Radio Pakistan which covers the broadcasts of their work from any station. A list of Bengali poets (Statement I) whose compositions are broadcast from Radio Pakistan, Karachi, is, however, placed on the Table of the House.

(b) A list (Statement II) giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Payments are made on the basis of a private contract between the artist and the Government. This information is treated as confidential.

STATEMENT I

List of Bengali Poets whose works have been broadcast from the Karachi Station

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Matiur-Rahman. | 5. Nazeer Ahmad. |
| 2. Sikandar Abu Jafar. | 6. Anil Bhattacharya. |
| 3. Farrukh Ahmad. | 7. Saeed Siddiqui. |
| 4. Kazi Nazrul Islam. | 8. Jasimuddin. |

STATEMENT II

List of Bengali Artists

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Khalil Ahmad. | 5. Altaf Mahmood. |
| 2. Laila Arjumand Bano. | 6. Ali Husain. |
| 3. Shaikh Lutfur Rahman. | 7. Mustafa Anwarul Mohsin. |
| 4. Rosie Khundkar. | 8. Iqbal Ara. |
| | 9. Manoranjan Chakrawarti. |

LANGUAGES (BROADCASTS)

47. Moulana Abdur Rashid Tarkabagish : Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the names of the languages through which (i) external broadcast, (ii) centralized news service, and (iii) programmes of all-Pakistan importance are performed from Radio Pakistan, Karachi, together with the time allotted for each of the language every day, separately?

Sardar Amir Azam Khan : The information asked for is given in the Radio Journals of Radio Pakistan, copies of which have been made available in the Library of the National Assembly.

STENOGRAPHERS, TRANSLATORS, URDU TYPISTS (PROMOTION)

48. Moulana Abdur Rashid Tarkabagish : Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any chances of promotion for (i) stenographers, (ii) translators, and (iii) Urdu typists ;
- (b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the promotional posts for these employees, together with their pay-scales, separately ; and
- (c) if the answer to (a) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to consider the desirability of prescribing a selection grade for the above posts as suggested by the Pakistan Pay Commission in their Report ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) Limited scope for promotion is available to these categories in some offices.

(b) Stenographers can be promoted as Superintendents in the Secretariat and attached departments. The prescribed scales of pay for the latter post are Rs. 350—20—450—EB—25—600 and Rs. 200—15—380—EB—15—500 respectively. Persons who are protected in the pre-1931 or post-1931 scales can draw pay in these scales according to their title.

Urdu typists employed in the Press Information Department can be promoted as Translators in the scale of Rs. 125—10—225 and the latter can be promoted as Information Assistants in the scale of Rs. 160—10—250—EB—15—400.

(c) A selection grade has already been prescribed for stenographers. The Pay Commission have not recommended any selection grade for Translators and Urdu typists.

A. G. P. R. (ENQUIRY FOR IRREGULARITIES)

49. Chaudhri Aziz Din : (a) Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Civil Accounts Association, Karachi, claiming a membership of over 2,000 Government employees, has demanded an enquiry against certain irregularities alleged to have been committed by the Accountant General, Pakistan Revenues ?

(b) If the reply to (a) above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to appoint a Commission to enquire into the irregularities ? If not, why not ?

Syed Amjad Ali : (a) Yes.

(b) The alleged charges against the Accountant General, Pakistan Revenues, are vague and mention no specific cases. The question of investigation into the irregularities or appointment of an Enquiry Commission does not, therefore, arise.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

(Information promised in reply to part (b) of starred question No. 197 asked by Mr. Ataur Rahman Khan on the 9th April, 1956.)

EAST PAKISTANIS IN FOREIGN MISSIONS

Statement showing the total number of persons other than Ambassadors, Consuls and Charge de 'Affairs, in Foreign Services and Pakistan Missions abroad including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations and its attached and subordinate offices in Pakistan, and the number of East Pakistanis therein as on the 9th April, 1956

(1) Total number excluding local recruits in the Missions	... 1,678
(2) Number of East Pakistanis 538
(3) Total number including local recruits in the Mission	... 2,251

(Information promised in reply to starred question No. 40 asked by Pir Ali Mohammad Rashdi on the 12th February, 1957.)

EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (DACCRA)

The total expenditure incurred in connection with the National Assembly Session at Dacca, in October, 1956, amounted to Rs. 5,11,177-8 (approximately).

(Information promised in reply to part (d) of starred question No. 182 asked by Haji Moula Bakhsh Soomro on the 19th February, 1957.)

CENTRAL SUPERIOR SERVICE (RECRUITMENT)

(d) No.

(Information promised in reply to starred question No. 243 asked by Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon on the 22nd February, 1957.)

IRREGULAR APPOINTMENTS

(a) The following appointments in the Ministries and attached departments of the Government of Pakistan require the approval of the Prime Minister :

(i) All statutory posts requiring approval of the President.

- (ii) Secretaries to the Government of Pakistan and officers in the Central Secretariat down to the rank of Assistant Secretary.
- (iii) All heads of department.
- (iv) Director, Deputy Directors, Senior Assistant Director, Assistant Directors and Central Intelligence Officers of the Intelligence Bureau.
- (v) Posts carrying a maximum salary of Rs. 1,750 per month or over (for old entrants).
- (vi) First appointments to All-Pakistan Services and Central Class I Services.

(b) & (c) Four. The approval of the Prime Minister was not obtained by the Ministry concerned through an oversight. Three of these appointments have since ended and, in respect of the fourth, the approval of the Prime Minister is being obtained.

Omissions such as the above are of rare occurrence and, in view of the existing orders on the subject, no further instructions appear to be necessary. However, the attention of the Ministry concerned in this case has been drawn to the irregularities in question, which it is hoped will not occur again.

*(Information promised in reply to starred question No. 342 asked
Soofi Abdul Hamid Khan on the 25th February, 1957.)*

JADDAH EMBASSY (PURCHASE OF FURNITURE AND CROCKERY)

List of Furniture. Electric Fittings and Curtains, etc., purchased from Paris for the residence of the Ambassador

Bed Room No. 1

1. Beds	2
2. Beside Table	1
3. Bedside Rack	1
4. Chairs	2
5. Dressing Table	1
6. Dressing Stool	1
7. Cabinet	1
8. Centre Table	1
9. Table Lamp	1
10. Chandlier	2
11. Curtain Voil	3

12. Curtain Heavy	2 pairs.
13. Tea Trolley	1

Attached Bathroom

Light Covers	2
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Bed Room No. 2

1. Almirahs	2
2. Dressing Table	1
3. Centre Table	1
4. Chair	1
5. Chandlier	1
6. Curtain Voil	1 pair.
7. Curtain (Heavy)	1 "

Attached Bath Room

Green Light Covers	2
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Bed Room No. 3

1. Bed	1 Complete with mattresses, bed covers and pillows.
2. Table Small Mirror	1
3. Chair	3
4. Curtain Voil	2
5. Curtain Heavy	2
6. Chandlier	1

Attached Bath Room

Glass light cover	2
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Bed Room No. 4

1. Beds	2
2. Bedside Table	1

3. Dressing Table...	1
4. Dressing Stool	1
5. Sofa Chair	1
6. Ordinary Chair...	1
7. Bridge Table	1
8. Centre Table	1
9. Almirah	1
10. Curtains (Voil)	3
11. Curtains (Heavy)	3 pairs.
12. Chandliers	2

Attached Bath Room

Glass light cover	1
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Drawing Room

1. Sofa Set Light Green	1 (3 pieces)
2. Sofa chair Dark Green	2
3. Sofa Chair Maroon	2
4. Easy Chairs Maroon	3
5. Low Chairs Maroon	3
6. Low Chairs Grey	2
7. Centre Tables	(1 with glass top)		3
8. Tea Ploys	3
9. Chandlier	1
10. Pedestal Lamps	3
11. Light covers	3
12. Cabinet wooden	1
13. Curtains Voil	3
14. Curtains heavy (sides only)	54

Dining Room

1. Dining Table	1
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2.	Dining Chairs	20
3.	Cabinet (Large)	1
4.	Cabinet Small	2
5.	Table with Marble top	1
6.	Mirror	1
7.	Chandlier	1
8.	Frames with light covers on the wall	3 with 6 covers.
9.	Curtains Voil	3
10.	Curtain Heavy sides only	4

Study

1.	Settee	1
2.	Chairs	4
3.	Centre Table	1
4.	Teapoy	1
5.	Writing Table	1
6.	Writing Chair	1
7.	Small Rack	1
8.	Table Lamp with Ash tray	1
9.	Small Cabinet	1
10.	Chandlier	1
11.	Curtain Voil	1
12.	Curtain Heavy sides only	2

Hall

1.	Chandlier	12
2.	Frames with light covers	8 with 12 covers.

Garden

1.	Chairs	8
2.	Table Round	1
3.	Table Rectangular	1

Details of expenditure incurred on the purchase of furniture, etc., for the residence of the Ambassador

Serial No.	Name of item	Quantity	Cost paid in		Equivalent in rupees	Date of receipt purchase	Remarks
			£	Rials			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.							
1	Furniture, Curtains, etc. List attached.	7,175	4 5	95,669 10 0	August, 1956	This includes freight and other incidental charges.
2	Refrigerator	...	1	...	1,510 0 0		November, 1955
3	Electric Stove	...	1	...	525 0 0		November, 1955
4	Airconditioners	...	2	...	4,640 0 0		November, 1955
5	Airconditioners	...	2	...	2,994 5 0	3,747 0 0	November, 1955
6	Airconditioners	...	1	...	1,386 0 0	1,790 0 0	July, 1956
7	Airconditioners	...	3	...	3,880 0 0	4,097 0 0	October, 1956
8	Fans (Padesta)	...	2	...	700 0 0	868 0 0	May, 1956
9	Fans (Ceiling)	...	5	...	1,400 0 0	1,736 0 0	May, 1956
10	Water Heaters	...	3	...	1,368 0 0	1,658 0 0	November, 1956
11	Water Heaters	...	1	...	400 0 0	516 0 0	October, 1956
12	Gas Cooker	...	1	...	841 0 0	1,080 0 0	December, 1955

Details of expenditure incurred on the purchase of furniture, etc., for the residence of the Ambassador—(concluded)

Serial No.	Name of item	Quantity	Cost paid in			Equivalent in rupees	Date of receipt purchase	Remarks
			Rials	Pounds	Anna	Rials	Pounds	Anna
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8
13	Carpets	5	...	680 0 0	863 8 0	December, 1955
14	Hall furniture (imported from Pakistan).	List attached.	700 0 0	July, 1956	This includes Rs.100 incurred on freight charges.
15	Carpets	2	...	170 0 0	197 0 0	January, 1957
Total			...			1,21,618 2 0	Total expenditure on furniture for residence of Ambassador	

(Information promised in reply to starred question No. 350 asked by Moulana Abdur Rashid Tarkabagish on the 25th February, 1957.)

CLASS IV EMPLOYEES (RELIEF)

(a), (b) & (c) A statement is laid on the Table.

[For statement, please see following pages.]

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Central Govt. servants	Amenity/Faci- lity for Class	Amount set apart in 1956-57 budget			Amount utilized			Amount not utilized	Remarks
			Amount	Purpose of the budget provision	Amount	Detailed report of the work	Amount	Reasons for delay		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1.	Accommodation:	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.				
(i)	85,700	Construction of accom- modation for Class IV staff of the Civil Aviation Department.	84,100	2 'H' type quarters at Karachi Airport. 4 'H' type quarters at Dacca. 8 'H' type quarters at Chittagong.		1,600	Saving			Separate figures for Class IV and the low- paid servants not available.
(ii)	1,50,000	Mainly for settlement of accounts relating to accommodation already constructed for Class IV and other low-paid employees of Pakistan Ordn- ance Factory, Wah.	51,104	...		98,896	Liabilities not decided.			See remarks in col. 6.
(iii)	1,00,000	To meet 50 per cent of the estimated cost of constructing 39 units of quarters for Class IV staff of N.W.R.	1,00,000	Represents expenditure details of amount actually utilized not yet available as accounts for 1956-57 remain to be finalized.		Ditto				Ditto
(iv)	4,58,500	To meet part of the estimated cost of a previously sanc-	4,58,500							...

tioned scheme of constructing quarters for Class IV servants of East Bengal Railway. (This scheme is part of a bigger scheme of constructing quarters for Class III and Class VI employees of the East Bengal Railway at total estimated cost of Rs. 83,00,000).

(v) 2,40,000 Construction of 120 new quarters for Class IV employees of the Post and Telegraph Department.

*Final figures not yet available.

		*2,40,000	Already completed:	
			At Chittagong ...	54
			At Peshawar ...	2
				—
				56

Under Construction:

At Narayanganj ...	6
At Hyderabad ...	15
At Dacca ...	30
At Karachi ...	5
At Lahore ...	6
At Abbottabad ...	2
	—
	64

vi)	1,04,600	Water-proofing the kachcha roof of 700 persons' quarters at Karachi.	†50,000 Only a part of the work has been done.	54,600 Estimated cost of the work is only Rs. 97,000 out of which Rs. 47,000 could not be utilized as the occupants of the quarters did not allow the work to proceed according to programme.
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*Final figures not yet available.

†Final figures not yet available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(vii)	1,20,000	To meet part of estimated expenditure of Rs. 3,72,230 for electrification of old and new 'H' type quarters at Karachi.	1,20,000	Estimate was sanctioned on 5th March, 1957.	
(viii)	2,29,100	Construction of 250 'H' type quarters in Karachi.	2,29,100	Work could not be sanctioned on account of ban on construction of accommodation in Karachi in view of the proposal to shift the Federal Capital to Gadap which has since been dropped.		
(ix)	30,000	Improvement, addition and electrification to quarters of Class IV employees of Civil Hospital, Karachi.	*49,795	(i) Electrification of the quarters: Rs. 34,095. (ii) Improvement of drainage system of the quarters : Rs. 15,700.	...	63,118	Approximately. Scheme introduced recently. Fund intended for candidates from East Pakistan and the rest for candidates from West Pakistan.	*Final figures not yet available.
2. Education	1,00,000	For expenditure from non-lapsable fund controlled by the Ministry of Education created with an initial contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs for award of scholarships to children of Class IV Central Govt. servants paid from Civil Estimates.	36,882	This represents the amount sanctioned. Amount actually utilized not known as receipts of disbursements of scholarships from various institutions, etc., have not been received and reconciliation of account not carried out.				
3. Other facilities.—		No amounts were set aside exclusively for Class IV Central Government servants for provision of amenities other than mentioned above. Facilities like dispensaries, educational institutions, benevolent funds, etc., are shared by Class IV staff with other categories of Government servants.						

(Information promised in reply to part (e) of unstarred question No. 59 asked by Moulana Abdur Rashid Tarkabaghish on the
19th February, 1957.)

EXCLUDED CADRES (URDU TYPISTS AND TRANSLATORS)

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

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Serial No.	Name of post	Scale of pay	Promotion stage
1	2	3	4
1	Superintendents (Secretariat) ...	{ Rs. 600—20—800 (Pre-1931) Rs. 500—20—600 (Existing) Rs. 350—20—450—EB—25—600 (Prescribed)	Assistant Secretary.
2	Superintendents (Attached Departments).	{ Rs. 400—20—500 (Existing) Rs. 200—15—380/15—500 (Prescribed) Upper Time Scale :—Rs. 375—25—500	{ Lower Time Scale :—Rs. 200—15—365—EB—380—15—500 (Pre-1931) Rs. 100—140—10—280—EB—10—310—15—400 (Existing)
3		Rs. 100—160—10—250—EB—15—400 (Prescribed)	Superintendent.
4	Upper Division Clerk	Rs. 85—6—115—15/2—175—EB—10—225	... Assistant.
5	Lower Division Clerk	Rs. 60—4—100—EB—5—120.	... Upper Division Clerk

STATEMENT OF EX-CADRE POSTS

Serial No.	Ministry/Division	Name of post	Pay scale	Promotion stage
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.				
1	President Secretariat (Personal) ... Catering Supervisor	... 260—20—450
2	Federal Public Service Com- mission.	1. Psychological Assistant 2. Confidential Assistant Do.	... 100—160—10—250—15—400 ... 85—6—115—15/2—175—10—225 ... 160—10—250—15—325 ... 185—15—350 Head Mechanical Draughtsman,
3	President Secretariat (Public)	Urdu Stenographer Senior Draughtsman.
4	Railway Division	1. Head Mechanical Draughts- man. 2. Senior Draughtsman 3. Junior Draughtsman 4. Tracer	230—15—500 ... 125—10—225 ... 60—4—100—5—120 ... 230—15—380—15—500	... Junior Draughtsman. ... Head Mechanical Draughtsman, ... Senior Draughtsman.
5	Inspectors, Wagon	Inter- change. Accounts Officer.
Telegraphs.				
5	Directorate General, Posts and Telegraphs.	1. Accountant Supdt. 2. Senior Accountant 3. Junior Accountant	... 200—15—500 (S.P. Rs. 50) ... 200—15—500 ... 125—10—225—EB—10—275—EB—25/2— 350.	... Accountant Superintendent.