



CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY (LEGISLATURE) OF PAKISTAN DEBATES

Wednesday, the 25th March, 1953

OFFICIAL REPORT

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY (LEGISLATURE)

Wednesday, the 25th March, 1953.

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN TWO WINGS OF PAKISTAN

395. *Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to refer to the answer to my starred question No. 476 of the 3rd April, 1952, and state :

(a) whether the requisite schemes mentioned in that answer have been formulated and implemented for the mutual cultural and educational associations of teachers, students, trained men and traders of both the wings of Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the main outlines of these schemes ?

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain: (a) & (b) A detailed statement showing the steps taken so far by Government for the promotion of mutual association between the peoples of the two wings of Pakistan is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Schemes for promotion of mutual association between the peoples of the two Wings of Pakistan.

1. An Association called East and West Pakistan Association has been formed with the aims and objects of :

- (i) promoting mutual understanding, sympathy and good-will, between the people of the two wings of Pakistan ;
- (ii) promoting cultural homogeneity and social relationships between the two wings ;
- (iii) development of a sense of inter-dependence and unity of interests, uniformity of outlook and national solidarity ;
- (iv) diffusion of knowledge, in either wing of languages, customs, conventions, habits and other values of life of their brethren in the other wing with a view to promoting proper and adequate appreciation of each other's life and their problems ;
- (v) creating and utilizing of as many opportunities as possible of contacts between the population of East and West Pakistan.

The following schemes prepared by the Association have been approved by Government and a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs already placed at the disposal of the Association :

1. Setting up of two offices of the Association at Karachi and Dacca.
2. Tours of students between two wings of Pakistan.
3. Cultural visits by non-students between two wings of Pakistan.

A number of groups of students and non-students have already visited the other wing of Pakistan in pursuance of that scheme.

2. Pakistan National Council is being created (a) to encourage the study of the living aspects of various parts of Pakistan, (b) to take steps to diffuse information about them through lectures, magazines, books, etc., and (c) to promote closer cultural unity between various parts by sponsoring lecture tours and visits of leading thinkers, poets, writers, musicians, etc.

3. In order to achieve the objects enumerated above, the following schemes are being considered by the Government :—

- (1) Cheap travel, reduction in air freight.
- (2) Visits of Armed Services Officers, Kakul Cadets, Assistant Secretaries and equivalent grade upward and A.D.Ms. in the Provinces, etc.
- (3) Exchange of P.C.S. or Secretariat Service Officers.
- (4) Opening of schools in Karachi to students from all Provinces.
- (5) Scholarships, Quranic studies, making of Bengali as optional subject in West Pakistan.
- (6) Publicity in each wing of Pakistan regarding the other.

A Committee of Cabinet presided over by the Honourable the Prime Minister has been set up for examining the different proposals received by the Government. This Committee has so far sanctioned an amount of Rs. 5½ lakhs for various schemes and organisations, *vide* details below :—

	Rs.
1. East Bengal Boy Scouts Association for the participation of its scouts in the All-Pakistan Jamboree held at Karachi.	1,25,000
2. East and West Pakistan Association for (i) Setting up of its two offices at Karachi and Dacca, (ii) Tours of students between two wings of Pakistan, and (iii) Cultural visits by non-students between two wings of Pakistan ..	2,00,000
3. Ministry of Defence for visits of the sports teams of the Services and of Ministry of Defence	1,00,000
4. Ministry of Defence for subsidising the formation flights of flying clubs in East and West Pakistan	40,000
5. Pakistan Railway Sports Association for facilitating the participation of sportsmen from one wing to the other in Tournaments organised by the Association	50,000
6. All-Pakistan Editors Conference held at Karachi	22,600
7. Pakistan National Committee of World University Service for delegations of students and Professors for participation in a Conference at Karachi	10,000
8. Girl Guides Association for sending a contingent of 20 girls from East Bengal to their annual gathering at Quetta ..	15,000
9. Governor, East Bengal, for printing certain pamphlets on the language question	6,337
10. World University Service National Committee for Pakistan.	10,000

(A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned to defray the travel expenses of delegates from East Pakistan selected to attend the All-Pakistan Conference of World University Service to be held at Karachi under the auspices of that body.)

Steps for closer contacts between traders of the two wings of Pakistan

Government have decided to establish, during the financial year 1953-54 an Inter-Regional Trade Organization with its main office in Chittagong and a nucleus office in West Pakistan. The Organisation will work under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Commerce in close collaboration with various trade promotion agencies in the country. It will help traders of both zones to establish direct contacts with each other and will try to remove bottlenecks in the development of inter-zonal trade.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : May I ask the Honourable Minister for Education what is the grant given in the coming year to the East and West Pakistan Association ?

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain : A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was set aside last year, which is a non-lapsable grant, and out of that, money will be spent.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO SPORTS AND GAMES

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

(a) the total amount of grants by the Government of Pakistan to sports and games organisations particularly in international sports and athletic competitions in 1950-51, 1951-52, and up to the first half of 1952-53; and

(b) the names of these organisations with the respective amounts of Government contribution to each ?

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain: (a) & (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement of Grants given to Sports' Bodies in the year 1950-51 to 1952-53

S. Nos.	Name of Association	Amount of grant.	Purpose of grant.
1950-51			
1	Pakistan Hockey Federation ...	Rs. 15,000	Participation in International Hockey Championship in Barcelona (Spain). Tour of India. Holding of International Championship in Pakistan.
2	Punjab Hockey Association ...	1,000	
3	Pakistan Lawn Tennis Association ...	15,000	
Total ...		31,000	
1951-52			
1	Pakistan Olympic Association ...	25,000	Annual Grant.
2	Pakistan Lawn Tennis Association ...	20,000	
3	Pakistan Hockey Federation ...	15,000	Do.
4	Pakistan Football Federation ...	15,000	Do.
5	Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan.	15,000	Do.
6	Pakistan Physical Culture & Wrestling Association.	5,000	Do.
7	Pakistan Table Tennis Association ...	1,000	Participation in International Championship at Bombay.
Total ...		96,000	
1952-53 (First half)			
1	Pakistan Olympic Association ...	1,00,000	Participation in World Olympic Games held at Helsinki in 1952.
(Second half)			
2	Pakistan Olympic Association ...	25,000	Annual Grant.
3	Pakistan Physical Culture & Wrestling Association.	10,000	
4	Pakistan Lawn Tennis Association ...	20,000	Do.
5	Pakistan Football Federation ...	15,000	Do.
6	Pakistan Hockey Federation ...	15,000	Do.
7	Board of Control for Cricket ...	15,000	Do.
8	Squash Champion (Mr. Hashim Khan).	5,000	Participation in World Squash Championship in the United Kingdom.
Total ...		2,00,000	

Note.—Grants to sports' bodies are generally given in November-December every year.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : May I ask the Honourable Minister for Education whether any grant has been given in the coming year to the Pakistan Olympic Association ?

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain : As to the coming year, of course, the matter will be decided in due course but I have given information with regard to the present year and the last year.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : Has any amount been included in the coming year's Budget for grant to the Olympic Association of Pakistan ?

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain : I could not say that, Sir.

ANNUAL SCIENCE AND TALENT SEARCH COMPETITION

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

(a) whether any system of Annual Science and Talent Search Competition on the lines of that in Washington has been inaugurated in Pakistan to search out talents from all over Pakistan for specialised training in science ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain : (a) & (b) Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply already given by me to his previous unstarred Question No. 114 for 21st March 1953, on the same subject.

WAR REPARATIONS

398. *Mr. Nur Ahmed : Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether the full amount of war reparations due to Pakistan from Germany and other countries has been fully realised ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar : So far as reparation from Germany is concerned, out of the total entitlement amounting to \$2,217,822 (two million, two hundred seventeen thousand, eight hundred and twenty-two dollars) Pakistan has so far been allocated assets of the value of \$1,253,124 (one million, two hundred fifty-three thousand, one hundred and twenty-four dollars) by the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency, out of which four plants of the value of \$225,000 (two hundred, twenty-five thousand dollars) have been held up by India. Thus Pakistan has received only \$1,028,124 (one million twenty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars).

The main reasons for the non-realisation of our full dues were as follows :

(a) Under one of the Articles of the Paris Agreement each signatory Government was entitled to proprietary rights in respect of German External Assets lying within its jurisdiction. When this provision was made in the Agreement it was hoped that other reparation assets which would become available for distribution amongst the member Governments would be large enough for adjustment so that all countries would get their due shares. Later on, however, on account of the introduction of the Marshall Plan and the general policy regarding European Recovery Programmes, the assets available for distribution turned out to be lower than expected and 12 countries including undivided India were hit by these unforeseen circumstances. As a result of this India and Pakistan taken together received only 1.26 per cent as against their joint entitlement of 2 per cent of the total available reparation in category 'A'.

(b) Under the Protocol admitting Pakistan as a member of the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency, we are entitled to receive 17½% of the total German External Assets lying in undivided India. Most of these assets were in India and in spite of our best efforts we have not been able to persuade India to transfer our share. The amount of these assets still held up in India is estimated at Rs. 40 lakhs.

(c) Out of the seven plants allocated to Pakistan by the Partition Council, four plants worth \$225,000 (two hundred and twenty-five thousand Dollars) are still held up in Bombay. The matter was taken up in the Assembly of the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency and also with India in the various Inter-Dominion Conferences but without any success. India has now auctioned these plants in spite of strong protests from Pakistan through diplomatic channels and our delegation to the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency.

Reparation from Japan.—According to the peace treaty signed with Japan, all claims of allied powers for reparation have been waived.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be good enough to tell us what steps are being taken by Government to recover the amount of Rs. 40 lakhs from India ?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar : The same kind of steps that the Government has been taking with regard to the other claims that Pakistan has against India.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : Is there any hope of our getting the amount or should we take it as a bad debt ?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar : We always entertain the hope that justice will ultimately triumph.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : May I ask the Honourable Minister for Industries to be good enough to please tell us what is the book value of those seven plants which have been auctioned by India ?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar : I have already given the value.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : I want to know what was the amount of auction in India ?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar : I want notice for that.

Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer : May I enquire from the Honourable Minister whether there is any hope of our getting this amount ?

Mr. President : That is not a proper question.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : I want to know from the Honourable the Minister for Industries whether the amount realised by India from the auction of these plants will be paid to Pakistan ?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar : Nobody can say.

Mr. Abul Kasem Khan : Will the Honourable Minister for Industries please state in what shape Pakistan has received \$1,028,124 ?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar : I want notice for that, Sir.

GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIES

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

(a) the total amount of Government money invested in industrial enterprise or in helping industrial concerns up to the first half of 1952 ; and

(b) the total amount of profit earned, if any through such investments ?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar: (a) The total amount invested by the Central Government in industrial enterprises or in assisting them was Rs. 8,86,81,754 by the middle of 1952. The amount of loans granted by the Industrial Finance Corporation during this period which amounted to Rs. 2,02,65,000 are in addition.

(b) As the projects in which Government have made investments are still under implementation the question of earning profit therein does not arise.

LIGNITE DEPOSITS

†400. *Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to refer to the answer to my starred question No. 471 of the 3rd April, 1952, and state :

(a) whether the reports of Messrs. Powell Duffryn Technical Services Ltd, and Messrs. Lurgi Frankfurt on the working of lignite deposits in East Bengal have been received ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(c) the result of the same ?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar: (a) Yes.

(b) & (c) Both the firms state that although peat exists over a wide area in East Bengal the deposits seen by their investigators are not sufficiently big to justify large scale development for generating electric power or for producing briquettes to provide a convenient solid fuel. Both the specialist firms have suggested that a comprehensive exploration by drilling should be undertaken to prove accurately the extent of the reserves. They state that such an examination might well prove one or two deposits of economic importance. Government are now considering ways and means of carrying out the investigation recommended by them.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

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

(a) the percentage of defence expenditure in Pakistan taking the Central and Provincial budgets into consideration, i.e., as compared with the total expenditure of the Central and Provincial Governments and their total revenues in 1950-51 and 1951-52 ;

(b) the percentage of direct and indirect taxes in Pakistan during these years ; and

(c) the number of income-tax payees in Pakistan in these two years as compared with India, the United States of America and the United Kingdom ?

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

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : (a) Percentage of Defence expenditure met from Revenue to total Revenue Expenditure of Centre and Provinces :

1950-51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.89%
1951-52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.79%

Percentage of Defence expenditure met from Revenue to total Revenue Receipts of Centre and Provinces :

1950-51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.00%
1951-52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.63%

Percentage of Defence Revenue and Capital expenditure to Total Revenue Receipts of Centre and Provinces :

1950-51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.12%
1951-52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.87%

Percentage of Defence Revenue and Capital Expenditure to Total Revenue and Capital Expenditure of Centre and Provinces :

1950-51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.94%
1951-52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.70%

(b) The figures for the Central Government are :

(i) Percentage of direct taxes to total taxes :

1950-51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.3%
1951-52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.5%

(ii) Percentage of indirect taxes to total taxes :

1950-51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86.7%
1951-52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.5%

(c) Number of persons liable to be assessed to income-tax in Pakistan were : 1,16,111 in 1950-51 and 1,37,333 in 1951-52. Similar information in respect of India, United States of America and United Kingdom is not available with the Government.

CONFISCATIONS AND FINES BY PAKISTAN CUSTOMS

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

(a) the value of properties confiscated by the Pakistan customs authorities for unauthorised imports during 1951-52 ;

(b) the total amount of fines recovered in lieu of confiscation during 1951-52 ;

(c) the total value of the sale of confiscated properties during the same period ; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent unauthorised imports ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : (a) Rs. 1,21,55,360.

(b) Rs. 41,45,843.

(c) Rs. 7,08,160.

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

(d) All Open General Licences have been cancelled. Importers have to be registered with the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, before they get a licence. Goods can now be imported only against specific licences. Unauthorised imports are confiscated and heavy fines imposed.

SLUMP IN PRICES

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

(a) the causes of slump in prices of some commodities in the world market ;

(b) the names of Pakistan commodities affected by this slump in prices ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to revive demand for jute, cotton and other exportable commodities ; and

(d) the result of the same ?

The Honourable Mr. Fazlur Rahman : (a) Several factors have contributed to the present slump in prices, significant of which are the slowing down of the stockpiling programme of the United States and lengthening out of the re-armament programme. Inflationary conditions are generally followed by deflation and the present slump which is more a recession than depression has been hastened in addition to the two factors mentioned above by the Balance of Payments difficulties of many countries.

(b) Jute, Cotton, Hides and Skins, Tea and Wool are the main items of exportable commodities of Pakistan which have been affected by slump in the prices.

(c) Government have been taking all possible measure to step up exports of our exportable commodities. The measures adopted for this purpose include—

(i) Reduction of export duties.

(ii) Trade Agreements.

(iii) Barter deals.

(iv) Special efforts by our Trade Commissioners abroad to stimulate interest in our commodities.

(d) As I have already explained to the House, movements of our exportable commodities particularly Jute and Cotton has been satisfactory. The following figures will substantiate this :

The exports of Jute during July 1952—February 1953, amounted to 3,787,240 bales as against 3,805,043 bales of the corresponding period during the 1951-52 season. Sales up to the end of February 1953 amounted to 4,741,162 bales.

The exports of cotton during September 1952, February 1953 amounted to 751,836 bales as against 675,751 bales of the corresponding period during the 1951-52 season. Sales up to the end of February 1953 amounted to 979,106, bales.

The exports of wool during July—December, 1952 amounted to 17.4 million lbs. as against 8.3 million lbs. for the corresponding period during 1951. The current season's performance is more than double of the performance of the last season.

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

The exports of hides and skins during July-December 1952 amounted to 4.5 million pieces as against the same amount exported during the corresponding period during 1951. The level of exports has, therefore, maintained itself.

TWO-YEAR PLAN

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

(a) the number of the projects included in the two-year plan executed or in execution to-date, province by province;

(b) the number of the projects included in the two-year plan not executed as yet, province by province;

(c) the causes of non-execution of these projects; and

(d) the steps taken to get all the projects of the two-year plan executed in time?

The Honourable Mr. Fazlur Rahman: (a) Total number of projects included in the Two Year Priority Programme is 29. A list of these projects is placed on the Table of the House. Some of these projects have more than one unit and these units are located in more than one province. A list of the projects which are in execution is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) A list of projects not executed yet is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) & (d) The delay in the execution of some of projects is due to difficulties in securing technical personnel, capital goods, equipment and other developmental commodities.

Government have however been progressively availing of the facilities under the technical assistance programmes of the U.N., Colombo Plan and Point IV Programme to secure the technical personnel required for implementing these projects. Government have also taken advantage of foreign aid programmes for securing the early implementation of these projects.

The process of economic development is necessarily slow particularly in a country like Pakistan which has to depend on foreign markets for capital equipment and development commodities as also for technical experts. Despite the present difficult economic situation, Government is taking all necessary steps to speed up action.

List of Projects included in the Two-Year Priority Programme

Transport and Communications.—

- (1) Construction of Commercial Dry Dock, Karachi.
- (2) Expansion of ship-repairing facilities in East Pakistan.
- (3) Formation of a National Steamship Corporation.
- (4) Purchase of 15 ocean-going steamers.
- (5) Establishment of a Mercantile Marine Academy.
- (6) Purchase of three 'convair' aircraft.
- (7) Line stores factory.
- (8) Telephone factory.
- (9) Installation of wireless transmitters, wireless receivers and aerial equipment.
- (10) Installation of high frequency radio equipment for telegraphs and telephones.

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

Fuel and Power—

(11) Thermal station at—

(1) Karachi	...	...	...	...	30,000 K.W.	Steam Station.
(2) Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	15,000 K.W.	„ „
(3) Lyallpur	...	...	...	...	30,000 K.W.	„ „
					10,000 K.W.	Diesel station.
(4) Khulna	...	...	...	...	7,000 K.W.	„ „
(5) Sidhirganj	...	...	...	...	20,000 K.W.	Steam station.
					9,000 K.W.	Diesel station.
(6) Chittagong	...	...	...	...	4,000 K.W.	„ „
					15,00 K.W.	Steam station.

Industry and Mining—

- (12) Wires and Cables Plant.
- (13) Cotton textiles.
- (14) Steel melting, re-rolling and fabricating mills.
- (15) Leather and footwear.
- (16) Cement—two factories.
- (17) Jute mills.
- (18) Straw-boards, box-boards, etc.
- (19) Caustic soda.
- (20) Power alcohol.
- (21) Pharmaceuticals and chemicals.
- (22) Rubber tyres and tubes.
- (23) Cotton seed oil mills.
- (24) Coal Tar distillation pilot plant.
- (25) Antimony refining plant.
- (26) Establishment of a pool of drilling machine.

Agriculture—

- (27) Provision of cold storage plants for potato seeds.
- (28) Purchase of equipment for animal husbandry.
- (29) Purchase of trawlers and launches for fisheries.

List of projects included in the Two-Year Priority Programme which are in execution

I. EAST BENGAL

1. Thermal Station at :

Khulna	..	7,000 K.W. (Steam)
Sidhirganj	..	20,000 K.W. (Steam)
		9,000 K.W. (Diesel)
Chittagong	..	4,000 K.W. (Diesel)
		15,000 K.W. (Steam)

2. Jute Mills (6) (3,000 looms).
3. Cold Storage plants for potato seeds (3 units).
4. A sheet mill at Chittagong.
5. Cotton Textile (2 units).
6. Expansion of ship building and ship repairing facilities in East Pakistan.

II. PUNJAB

1. Thermal Station at Lyallpur 30,000 K.W. (Steam)
10,000 K.W. (Diesel)
2. Straw Board, box board factory at Rahwali.
3. Cotton Textile (6 units).

III. SIND

1. Line Stores Factory (Kotri).
2. Thermal Station 15,000 K.W. (Steam).

IV. N.-W. F. P.

1. Telephone Factory, Haripur.
2. Straw Board Factory, Nowshera.
3. Caustic Soda Plant, Nowshera.

V. BALUCHISTAN

1. Cold Storage plant for seed potato, Quetta.

VI. KARACHI

1. Thermal station at Karachi 30,000 K.W. (Steam).
2. Wires and Cables Plant.
3. Steel melting, re-rolling and fabricating plants at Karachi.
4. Cotton seed oil mills.
5. Rubber tyres and tubes.

VII. SCHEMES WHICH DO NOT PERTAIN TO ANY PARTICULAR PROVINCE

1. Installation of wireless transmitters, wireless receivers and aerial equipment.
2. Installation of a high frequency radio equipment for Telegraphs and Telephones.
3. Cold Storage plants for seed potatoes (One unit for Sind or Punjab).
4. Purchase equipment for animal husbandry.
5. Purchase of Trawlers and Launches for fisheries.
6. Purchase of three "convair" aircrafts.

List of projects included in the Two-Year Priority Programme which are not in execution

I. EAST BENGAL

1. Establishment of a Mercantile Marine Academy at Juldia Point on Karnafulli river.

II. PUNJAB

1. Steel melting, re-rolling and fabricating mill, Lahore.

III. SIND

1. Cement factory (Hyderabad).
2. Cotton Textile (2 units).

IV. N.-W. F. P.

1. Cotton Textile (one unit).
2. Power alcohol.

V. KARACHI.

1. Construction of a commercial dry dock, Karachi.
2. Cement factory at Manghopir.

VI. SCHEMES WHICH DO NOT PERTAIN TO ANY PARTICULAR PROVINCE

1. Formation of a National Steamship Corporation.
2. Purchase of 15 ocean-going ships.
3. Leather Footwear.
4. Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals.
5. Coal Tar distillation pilot plant.
6. Antimony refining plant.
7. Establishment of a pool of drilling machine.

GANGES-KOBADAH DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation expert and the Chairman of the Central Engineering Authority have submitted their reports regarding the Ganges-Kobadah Development Plan;

(b) if so, whether this plan has been finally approved by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar: (a) Dr. V. J. Van Blommestein, Food and Agriculture Organisation expert, has submitted his report in connection with the preliminary surveys and preparation of the Ganges-Kobadah Scheme. The proposal of the Food and Agriculture Organisation expert was examined by the Central Engineering Authority.

(b) No.

(c) The final plan has not yet emerged, and the project is still in an investigations stage. An agreement has been concluded with the Food and Agriculture Organisation for the services of 16 experts who would carry out the investigations, preliminary to the preparation of the plan.

PRICE CONTROL

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

(a) whether any price control scheme to check the rise in prices of consumer goods in Pakistan generally and in East Pakistan especially, has been introduced by Government;

(b) if so, its main features and effect on prices of consumer goods in Pakistan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar: (a), (b) & (c) Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given by me to parts (b) and (c) of question No. 290 on 21st March, 1953 to which I have nothing to add at present.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON FOREIGN VISITS

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

(a) the total number of Government Officers, Ministers and Members of the Federal Legislature who visited foreign countries in 1950-51 and 1951-52, separately; and

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

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred by Government by way of cost of their journey in these two years ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : According to the information available at present, the figures in respect of parts (a) and (b) of the question are as follows :—

(a)	1950-51	1951-52
	180	191
and		
(b)	1950-51	1951-52
	Approximately	
	Rs. 4,10,777 2 0	Rs. 4,47,016 5 6

Detailed information has, however, been called for from all the Departments concerned and further information will, if necessary, be furnished later.

FOREIGNERS' EMPLOYMENT IN COMMERCIAL CONCERNS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of foreigners are being employed in commercial concerns in Pakistan ; and

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

The Honourable Mr. Fazlur Rahman : (a) No. The limited number of commercial concerns owned by the foreigners employ foreign nationals.

(b) The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to clause 20 of the Registration (Importers and Exporters) Order, 1952, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House. Under this clause no firm can be registered as an importer or exporter unless 50% of the total strength of its officers in the superior, executive and managerial classes and at least 75% of its staff in other classes are nationals of Pakistan. In the case of firms already established all fresh vacancies are to be filled by nationals of Pakistan until the prescribed percentages are reached. Exemptions, however, are given in exceptional cases when it is proved to the satisfaction of the Government that suitably qualified Pakistanis are not available to fill the post.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND EDUCATION

(Commerce Division)

NOTIFICATIONS‡

Karachi, the 11th December 1952

THE REGISTRATION (IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS) ORDER, 1952

No. 335|202|(8-52).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1950 (XXXIX of 1950), the Central Government is pleased to make the following Order :—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Registration (Importers and Exporters) Order, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

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

‡ Published in the Gazette of Pakistan, Extraordinary, dated the 12th December, 1952, pages 1267—1271.—*Ed. of Deb.*

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or the context—

- (a) "branch" means a subsidiary of a firm engaged in import or export business in Pakistan;
- (b) "Chief Controller" means the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports;
- (c) "family" means a husband and a wife dependant on him or a wife and a husband dependent on her, and includes minor children and other dependants;
- (d) "foreign firm" means a firm the controlling interest in which is held by persons who are not nationals of Pakistan;
- (e) "importer" and "exporter" means a firm or a branch of a firm, institution, body organization or person or group of persons desiring to import or export or engaged in importing or exporting goods into, or from, Pakistan;
- (f) "partnership" and "private company" have the meaning ascribed to them in the Partnership Act, 1932, and the Companies Act, 1913, respectively;
- (g) "proprietary firm" means an organization for purposes of trade owned by one individual;
- (h) "registration" means registration under this Order, and "registered" shall be construed accordingly.

3. (1) No importer or exporter who has not been granted registration by the Chief Controller shall import or export any goods into or out of Pakistan.

(2) In the case of a firm established in Pakistan and having branches in Pakistan,—

- (a) in East Bengal, registration shall be granted—
 - (i) in East Bengal only to the parent firm, and
 - (ii) outside East Bengal, only to one of such branches.
- (b) if the firm is established outside East Bengal, registration shall be granted—
 - (i) outside East Bengal, only to the parent firm, and
 - (ii) in East Bengal, only to one of such branches.

(3) No registered firm or branch shall be eligible to apply for import or export licences to an office of a licensing authority other than that indicated in the public notices issued by the Chief Controller inviting applications for such licences from time to time.

4. (1) No importer or exporter shall be entitled to registration as of right, and registration may be refused, or, if granted, may be cancelled for any of the following reasons :—

- (a) for contravening or failing to comply with any provision of this Order;
- (b) for contravening or failing to comply with any regulation relating to import, export or foreign exchange control;
- (c) for under-invoicing or over-invoicing the value of imports or exports;
- (d) for selling, transferring or violating the conditions of an import or export licence issued to him by the Chief Controller or any officer authorised in this behalf;
- (e) for obtaining or attempting to obtain any such licence by fraud;
- (f) for evading payment of dues to the Government in connection with import and export;
- (g) for committing any trade practice which in the opinion of the Chief Controller is detrimental to the public interest.

(2) If registration is refused or cancelled the reasons for refusal or cancellation shall be communicated by the Chief Controller to the importer or exporter concerned, who may appeal to the Central Government from the refusal or cancellation and the order of the Central Government shall be final.

5. (1) The Chief Controller may at any time require a registered importer

or exporter or an importer or exporter applying for registration to furnish, in the manner prescribed by the Chief Controller, such evidence or information as the Chief Controller may deem necessary for the purposes of this Order, including evidence and information relating to the organization and conduct of the business, the financial transactions made and the trade practices adopted by the importer or exporter for importing or exporting goods and the class and nature of the goods imported or exported or intended to be imported or exported.

(2) Information already furnished in response to the Chief Controller's Public Notice No. 29(51)1, dated the 20th April 1951 shall be deemed to have been furnished in the manner prescribed under this Order provided that such firm may, by a date to be fixed by the Chief Controller in this behalf, submit any additional information with a view to completing or correcting such information, and the Chief Controller in fixing a date as aforesaid may fix different dates for different areas.

6. The Chief Controller may direct a gazetted officer authorised by him in this behalf to inspect all documents, books and accounts relating to the import or export of goods and the premises of any importer or exporter applying for registration.

7. After the Chief Controller has examined such evidence or information as may be available to him or as may have been called for by him under clause 5, he may grant registration and issue a certificate in the prescribed form, or for reasons to be recorded in writing, may refuse registration or cancel registration if the importer or exporter is already registered.

8. Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred upon him by clause 7,—

- (a) if the evidence or information supplied by any importer or exporter under clause 5 is found to be incorrect in any material respect, the Chief Controller may refuse registration or, where registration has already been granted, may cancel the same but shall record his reasons for such refusal or cancellation which reasons shall be communicated to the importer or exporter concerned;
- (b) if an importer or exporter registered or applying for registration does not permit any officer duly authorised in this behalf to inspect documents, books and accounts relating to the import or export of goods and his premises, the Chief Controller may cancel or, as the case may be, refuse the registration.

9. The Central Government may exempt any importer or exporter or any class or category of importers or exporters from all or any of the provisions of this Order and such exemption may, if the Central Government so thinks fit, be granted on conditions or for a limited period to be specified in the grant.

10. Lists of the names, classes or categories of importers or exporters exempted under clause 9, and of persons granted registration and of persons whose registration has been cancelled shall be published from time to time in the official Gazette.

11. In the case of proprietary firms,—

- (a) where a proprietor has more than one firm, or
 - (b) where the proprietors of two or more proprietary firms are members of a family, or
 - (c) where the proprietor of a proprietary firm is a shareholder in a partnership firm whose partners are members of his family,
- only one of the firms shall be registered.

12. In the case of partnership firms,—

- (a) where the partners of two or more firms are members of the same family,
 - (b) where two or more firms have the same set of partners,
- only one of the firms shall be registered.

13. Where—

- (a) the shareholders of two or more private companies are members of the same family, or
 - (b) two or more private companies have the same shareholders,
- only one of the companies shall be registered.

14. No firm which holds the managing agency of another firm shall, in respect of the goods managed, be granted registration, but nothing in this clause shall prevent a firm holding a managing agency from being registered if such firm is otherwise eligible for registration.

15. (1) Where under the provisions of clauses 11, 12, or 13 one firm is granted registration to the exclusion of other firms belonging to the same proprietor or proprietors, partners or shareholders, the past performance, if any, of the firms so excluded shall be set down, item by item, to the firm registered.

(2) The past performance, if any, in East Bengal or another province of a branch of a firm excluded from registration under the provisions of sub-clause (2) of clause 3 shall be set down, item by item, to the branch of the same firm or to the parent firm registered in East Bengal or the other province as the case may be.

16. The provisions of clauses 11, 12 and 13 shall not apply to cases in which it is shown that separate firms exist for importing or exporting different kinds, categories or makes of goods which, in the opinion of the Chief Controller cannot for any special commercial reasons be grouped together for import or export by a single firm.

17. The disabilities imposed by paragraph (b) of clause 11, paragraph (a) of clause 12 and paragraph (a) of clause 13 shall not apply to a husband or wife living independently of each other or to a husband or wife who has established an independent business before marriage, or to a member of a family who was established in independent business before joining the family.

18. The Central Government may order cancellation of the registration of an importer of any goods if the prices at which such goods are sold are higher than the prices published by the Central Government from time to time.

19. No foreign firm shall be registered which has not been registered as a company in Pakistan under the Companies Act, 1913, or which has not a place of business in Pakistan and has not complied with the requirements of section 277 of that Act.

20. (1) Except in special cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Central Government that it is necessary, to depart from the percentages herein-after prescribed, no firm shall be registered or continue to be registered unless at least 50 per cent. of its total strength of officers in the superior, executive and managerial classes and at least 75 per cent. of its staff in other classes are nationals of Pakistan, and unless the terms of service in any class in the matter of pay, allowances, privileges and the like matters are the same for all employees irrespective of their nationality.

(2) No firm already established at the commencement of this Order shall be debarred from registration under sub-clause (1) by reason only that the number of Pakistan nationals employed by it does not fulfil the percentages therein prescribed; but its registration shall be liable to be cancelled unless, until the prescribed percentage is reached in any class, all vacancies occurring in that class are filled by nationals of Pakistan, and unless the prescribed percentage is maintained in every class once it has been reached.

(3) In no case shall the term of employment of a foreign national employed in any class by such a firm at the commencement of this Order be deemed to extend beyond the date he completes the age of 55 or, in the case of a foreign national employed by such firm on contract for a limited term, beyond the date of termination of the term current at the commencement of this Order:

Provided that a renewal of such limited term may be granted by the firm if it is first shown to the satisfaction of the Central Government that the term would ordinarily be renewed.

No. 335/202(9-52).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Registration (Importers and Exporters) Order, 1952, the Central Government is pleased to exempt the following from the provisions of the said Order, namely:—

- (1) the Departments of the Central and Provincial Governments;
- (2) local authorities and statutory bodies;
- (3) recognised educational institutions, and
- (4) hospitals.

No. 335|202|(10-52).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Registration (Importers and Exporters) Order, 1952, the Central Government is pleased to exempt importers of goods excepted by clauses (iii) to (xii) of Commerce Division Notification No. 335|260|24 dated the 12th June, 1951, as amended from time to time and importers of goods for which no remittance of foreign exchange from Pakistan is necessary and which are allowed to be imported by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports under clause (xv) of the said Notification, from the provisions of the said Order for the purpose of the import of such goods.

No. 335|202|(11-52).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Registration (Importers and Exporters) Order, 1952, the Central Government is pleased to exempt all exporters from the provisions of clause 3 of the said Order until further orders.

No. 335|202|(12-52).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Registration (Importers and Exporters) Order, 1952 the Central Government is pleased to exempt, until the 31st January 1953, importers of goods which will be shipped on or before the 31st December, 1952 from the provisions of clause 3 of the said Order.

I. H. USMANI,
Deputy Secretary.

LOANS GRANTED BY PAKISTAN INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

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

(a) the total number of loans granted by the Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation to industrial concerns in Pakistan to-date, together with the total amount of such loans;

(b) whether these loans are being paid according to the terms of the loans; and

(c) if not, the number of industrial concerns which failed to repay their instalments of loans in the time, together with the names of such concerns?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan: (a) The Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation has so far sanctioned loans aggregating to Rs. 3,20,40,000 to 51 industrial concerns.

(b) & (c) There have been delays in payment in certain cases which are receiving attention.

Like a banking company, the Corporation does not disclose the names of its borrowers.

SHARES AND DEBENTURES IN INDIAN COMPANIES

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

(a) the total value of shares and debentures held by Pakistan nationals in Indian companies in 1952;

(b) whether the Government of India have banned the transfer of those shares and debentures from India to Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this matter?

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

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : (a) The information is not available with Government.

(b) In terms of the Movable Property Agreement of 1950, there should be no restriction on transfer of shares and debentures. However, the shares and debentures which are not in the possession of refugees and are held in India are treated as evacuee property by that Government and their transfer to Pakistan is not permitted.

(c) The matter has been under correspondence with the Government of India.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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

(a) whether any of the Pakistan Universities provide facilities for study and research on Agricultural Economics ;

(b) whether any grant has been made to any Pakistan Universities for undertaking study and research on Agricultural Economics ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The grants to Universities are made against their approved schemes. The study of and research in Agricultural Economics is a normal function of Universities.

ECONOMIC APPRAISAL AND DEVELOPMENT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

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

(a) the main recommendations made in their report by the Economic Appraisal and Development Enquiry Committee appointed by Government ; and

(b) the steps taken to implement those recommendations ?

The Honourable Mr. Fazlur Rahman : (a) & (b) The Economic Appraisal and Development Enquiry Committee has submitted its Report to Government. The question of its publication is under consideration of the Government.

DOLLAR EARNINGS

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

(a) the total amount of dollars earned in 1952-53 ;

(b) any increase or decrease in the amount of dollars as compared with that of 1950-51 and 1951-52 ;

(c) the balance of dollars on the 1st April, 1952 ; and

(d) the causes of decrease or increase in 1952-53 ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : (a) & (b) I would draw the attention of the Honourable Member to the statement on page 77 of the Statistical Appendix circulated with the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget for 1953-54, which gives details of Pakistan's transactions with the Dollar Area during the years from 1948 to 1952.

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

(c) Under the sterling area arrangements, dollar earnings of member countries are pooled in the Central Reserves.

(d) The decrease in earnings resulted from decrease in the volume and value of our main exports.

COST OF LIVING

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

(a) the cost of living in 1952 in Karachi, Dacca and Chittagong, separately; and

(b) any increase or decrease in the cost of living in 1952, as compared with that in 1948 and 1950?

The Honourable Mr. Fazlur Rahman: (a) No general cost of living indices are being prepared for Karachi, Dacca and Chittagong. Cost of living indices of only Industrial workers are being compiled for the following five stations:

1. Karachi.
2. Lahore.
3. Sialkot.
4. Khewra.
5. Narayanganj.

(b) The cost of living index for industrial workers at Karachi and Chittagong in 1952 as compared with 1948 and 1950 increased by 9.8% and 6.3% respectively, and at Narayanganj by 20.9% and 12.2% respectively.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

†415. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state if it is a fact that a meeting of the Central Advisory Committee on cottage industries was held during the month of February, 1953?

(b) If so, what recommendations have been made for the development of small scale and cottage industries, and for providing training facilities for the representatives of these industries?

(c) What measures have been adopted for publicity and marketing of cottage industries products on a more effective basis particularly in foreign markets?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar: (a) No. A meeting was, however, held on the 17th January, 1953.

(b) The Committee is not competent to make any provisions. The following recommendations were, however, made by it:—

- (i) Training facilities for Cottage Workers should be provided in Vocational Training Centres or in the form of apprenticeships, etc.
- (ii) An All-Pakistan Survey of Cottage Industries should be conducted. The field work should be entrusted to the Provinces while the Central Government should maintain supervisory staff. The cost of conducting the survey should be met equally by the Centre and the Provinces.

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

‡ Prior permission for asking other questions having been obtained, the question was not put and the answer was laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

- (iii) After the survey is completed, targets should be fixed for a few selected industries.
- (iv) A Cottage and Small-scale Industries Development Corporation, as recommended by the All-Pakistan Cottage and Small-Scale Industries Conference held at Lahore in July, 1952, should be set up and entrusted with the responsibility of marketing cottage industries products, both within the country and abroad.

These recommendations are under the consideration of Government. The Provincial Governments, being responsible for the development of Cottage Industries, have already established several training institutions, where training is given in various crafts. The Central Government have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of six Training-cum-Production Centre in the Tribal Belt of the N.-W.F.P. There is also a Technical High School in Karachi.

(c) The Government have opened, for this purpose, Sale and Display Centres in Karachi, Dacca, Chittagong, London and New York in addition to Show Rooms in ten foreign countries. These Centres and Show Rooms have proved to be good publicity media. Documentary films have also been prepared and are being screened in several foreign countries.

The setting up of a Cottage and Small-Scale Industries Development Corporation is also under consideration.

PAK-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS

‡416. *Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the reasons for postponement of trade talks between Pakistan and Japan, which took place in the month of January, 1953 ?

(b) When do the Government of Pakistan propose to send a trade delegation to Japan ?

The Honourable Mr. Fazlur Rahman : (a) No trade talks took place with Japan in January, 1953.

(b) A Trade Delegation has already left for Tokyo on 4th March, 1953.

ADMISSION OF PUNJAB GRADUATES IN KARACHI UNIVERSITY

‡417. *Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in the *Sind Observer*, dated the 28th January, 1953, wherein it has been stated that the graduates of the Punjab University who have graduated after obtaining honours in an oriental language are not given admission to M.A., and Law classes in the Karachi University ?

(b) Is it a fact that recently the Karachi University had cancelled the admission of about a score of such graduates after they had studied for about four months in the Sind Muslim Law College, Karachi ?

(c) Is it a fact that all such graduates who have qualified for an additional subject of B.A. will be equally eligible for admission to Law and M.A. classes like other graduates ?

(d) If the replies to (a) to (c) above be in the affirmative, what steps do Government propose to take in the matter ? If not, why not ?

‡Prior permission for asking other questions having been obtained, the question was not put and the answer was laid on the Table.—Ed. of Deb.

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain: (a) Yes, Sir. It is learnt, however, that the University of Karachi has since resolved that if candidates have passed the Munshi or Moulvi Fazil or Adib Fazil Examination of the Punjab University and also the B.A. Examination in English only they may be admitted to the M.A. Previous Examination in the Oriental Language concerned or in English, but not to the Law Course, and that if after passing the Examinations of the Punjab University mentioned above they subsequently pass the B.A. Examination of the same University in one more subject, they will be eligible for admission to the M.A. Previous Class in that subject, and also to the Law Course.

(b) No, Sir. Admission of only four students was cancelled. These students had not stated at the time of admission that they had graduated from the Punjab University under Regulation (4) of that University, the fact was noticed only when they produced their original degrees. Since such graduates were not eligible for admission to the Law Course, their admission was cancelled.

(c) The Honourable Member may please refer to the reply given to part (a) of the question.

(d) The University of Karachi is within its statutory rights to determine its own courses of studies and standards and the admission qualifications to its courses, and also to evaluate Degree of other Universities in terms of its own. Government do not propose to interfere with these powers of the University.

LOANS FROM PAKISTAN REFUGEE REHABILITATION FINANCE CORPORATION

418. *Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether Government are aware that refugees are not able to furnish two sureties for taking a loan from the Pakistan Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation?

(b) If so, do Government consider the advisability of requiring only one surety to be given and of opening offices at Rangpur, Dinajpur, Bogra, Pabna, Mymensingh, Tangail and Kurigram for the convenience of refugees re-settled there?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan: (a) Yes, there have been some complaints.

(b) No. The acceptance of one surety involves the risk of non-recovery of loans in the case of the surety's death. Moreover, a large majority of the refugees have been able to produce the required number of sureties, and Government do not consider it necessary to relax this condition. As to the opening of offices in the places mentioned, it may be stated that the volume of work and financial considerations do not justify the opening of separate offices at these places.

Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem: May I know from the Honourable Minister whether the surety goes to his grave with his properties?

Mr. President: What is it?

Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem: Sir, the Honourable Minister has mentioned that in the case of the death of a surety the surety money cannot be realised. May I know from the Honourable Minister whether the surety goes to his grave with his properties or are they left behind?

Mr. President: That is not a proper question.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: What happens if one surety is dead and leaves property or if both sureties are dead? The Honourable Minister

does not accept one surety, what happens if both sureties are dead. May I ask the Honourable Finance Minister, is he convinced that if two sureties are taken they do not die but if one is taken he dies ?

Mr. President : That is an argument. That is not allowed.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : Has the Honourable Minister of Finance received any complaints from refugees that the rate of interest charged by the Finance Corporation is too high ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : I have.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : May I ask the Honourable Minister to please tell us what action he has taken upon those complaints ? Is he going to reduce the rate of interest ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : The matter was referred to the Finance Corporation and the Directors, who are the practical masters of the organization, and they do not think it advisable to reduce the rates.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : Why are the Directors masters of the whole thing ? Has not the Government got any hand in the matter ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : These institutions are expected to be run on commercial basis.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : Has the Finance Minister received any complaints from refugees that the amount of repayment instalments is too little and it should be increased ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : No.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : No complaints received :

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : No.

REDUCTION OF FEES IN UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

419. *Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem : Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether he is considering the desirability of redressing the grievances of the Karachi students by way of reduction in fees in University and colleges ?

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain : The Honourable Member may please refer to the Press Note issued by the Government of Pakistan on the 2nd March, 1953, on this subject. Fees have been already reduced.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS

420. *Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem : Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state the amount of grants sanctioned in 1951-52 to different Universities ?

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain : Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply already given by me to part (a) of Mr. Nur Ahmed's Starred Question No. 180 for 18th March, 1953 on the same subject.

DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY ALLOTTED FOR EDUCATION IN SIX-YEAR PLAN

421. *Mr. Abdul Monem Khan : Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Sub-Commission of the Planning Commission for the distribution of 19 crores of rupees allotted for education in the Six Years Plan has been set up ;

(b) whether the sum of rupees 19 crores earmarked for education has been distributed in the different provinces;

(c) if the answer to (b) above be in the affirmative, the amount allotted to different provinces, separately?

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain: (a) Not yet. Composition of the Sub-Commission for Education including Technical Education is at present under submission to the Economic Council, whose approval is awaited.

(b) Out of the sum of Rs. 29 crores provided in the National Plan for Social Uplift, Rs. 18 crores were allocated for expenditure on Health and Education Schemes of the Provinces and other administrative units for the years 1951-53. The share of Education is Rs. 8,79,29,940.

(c) Amount allocated to the various Provinces, etc., for Social Uplift Schemes (Educational and Health)						Amount allocated for Educational Schemes
						Rs.
East Bengal	...	...	...	...	5.5 crores	2,79,57,000
Punjab	...	...	...	...	5 crores	2,50,00,000
Sind	...	...	...	...	2 crores	85,00,000
N.-W. F. P.	...	...	...	...	1.5 crores	77,54,250
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	80 lakhs	37,80,000
Karachi	...	...	...	...	1.9 crores	92,46,531
Frontier Regions	...	...	...	...	80 lakhs	43,49,460
Bahawalpur State	...	...	...	...	35 lakhs	13,42,699
Other Areas	...	...	...	...	15 lakhs	
Total						8,79,29,940

§ This amount has been allocated out of a total allotment of Rs. 80,00,000 earmarked for the Social Uplift of Baluchistan in the sphere of Health and Education subject to the condition that the Schemes of Baluchistan Proper are restricted to Rs. 70,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,000 are made available for the Baluch States.

Mr. Abdul Monem Khan: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state, arising out of (a) how long will the Government take to receive approval of the Economic Council?

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain: I think at an early date.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

422. *Mr. Abdul Monem Khan: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state the total sum spent for the development of industries to-date for the various provinces of Pakistan (to be shown province by province)?

(b) What amount has been earmarked for the purpose out of the development grant for each of the provinces?

(c) How much money out of the allotment for each of the provinces for development works has been spent till now (to be shown separately)?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar: (a) The Central Government has so far spent the following amounts on industrial development in various provinces, namely :—

							Rs.
East Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,17,39,940
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,77,834
N.-W. F. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,08,000
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,87,000

(b) & (c) No separate grant for development of industries is earmarked by the Central Government on a provincial basis.

ADMISSION IN KARACHI COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

‡423. ***Mr. Nur Ahmad:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of students refused admission in Government Medical, Engineering, Art and Science Colleges and Government Schools for technical education in Karachi in 1951 and 1952 separately ; and

(b) the reasons for the refusal ?

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain: (a) & (b) The information asked for by the Honourable Member is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

RATIONING OF CLOTH AND OTHER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

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

(a) whether Government propose to ration cloth and other necessities of life ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar: (a), (b) & (c) Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given by me to parts (b) & (c) of question No. 290 on the 21st March, 1953 to which I have nothing to add at this stage.

PETROLEUM AND OIL REFINERY

‡425. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans for the installation of a petroleum and oil refinery in Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the stage the plans have reached ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar: (a) & (b) The question of setting up a refinery somewhere near Karachi has been engaging the attention of the Government and certain negotiations took place

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

‡ Prior permission for asking other questions having been obtained, the question was not put and the answer was laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

between the Government and one of the oil companies in this connection. As a result a party of experts was sent to Pakistan by the oil company in question, who along with Pakistan officials carried out a survey of various sites and examined certain other connected issues. Their report is under examination of the Government.

ARABIC LANGUAGE

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

(a) whether Government propose to enforce Arabic language for compulsory teaching up to the High School standard in all schools in the centrally administered areas ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain : (a), (b) & (c) No Sir ; while it is the policy of the Government to provide facilities for the study of Arabic in secondary schools it is not considered expedient to make it compulsory.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : 427.

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : Before I answer the question I want to bring to your notice and through you I want to draw the attention of the Honourable Member to the fact that he has not given me any notice as to what question he is going to put because he has got a large number of questions. Only relating to Ministry of Finance he has got seven questions.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : May I reply, Sir. I have already given notice two days in advance though it must have been lost in his office or he might not have secured it from the Notice Office. I send such notice to the various Ministers clearly two days in advance and the Chief Whip will kindly make inquiries as to whether it is lost in his office or in the Notice Office as this is not the first time that this thing has happened. Previously also some Ministers concerned have made that complaint that notice has not been received by them.

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : Now that the Honourable Member states this I would prefer to give the reply to his question.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : Since he says he has not received the notice he can reply to any question which he likes.

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : But I am giving the answer under protest.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : I need not have a reply under protest. I would like to have some other reply and not under protest.

SUGAR

427. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer** : Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to lay on the Table of the House the account for four years of purchase and sale of sugar giving profits made each year on this item ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : This question will be replied to by the Honourable the Minister for Food and Agriculture on the 31st March, 1953.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : I too accept this reply under protest.

†Prior permission for asking other questions having been obtained the exhausted his quota.—*Ed. of Deb.*

ACCOUNTS OF JUTE AND COTTON BOARDS

†428. *Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether Government are kept posted of the annual profit and loss account of Jute Board and Cotton Board ;

(b) If so, will he be pleased to lay a copy of the same on the Table of the House ?

(c) If not, do Government propose to prepare the account in commercial form and publish it after auditing ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Mr. Fazlur Rahman : (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the profit and loss accounts of the Jute Board for the year 1949-50 is laid on the Table of the House. The Jute Board's accounts for 1950-51 onwards and those of the Cotton Board have not yet been finalised after audit.

(c) The accounts of the Jute Board and the Cotton Board are maintained on commercial basis and will be published after auditing.

STATEMENT

JUTE BOARD, NARAYANGANJ

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1-11-49 to 31-3-1950.

	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
To Purchases of Jute	44,95,949	8 0			By Stock in hand.	47,85,723	9 0
To Schedule Charges	2,89,774	1 0	47,85,723	9 0	By Balance (Net Loss).	2,56,035	5 6
To Miscellaneous Charges. (Such as storages, Dunnage etc.).	2,448	7 0					
To Insurance Charges	1,43,109	15 0					
To Salary and Allowances.	66,460	6 0					
To Travelling Allowances.	14,504	10 0					
To Contingent Charges.	26,532	12 6					
To Rent ...	2,979	3 0					
			2,56,035	5 6			
			50,41,758	14 6			
						50,41,758-14-6	

† Prior permission for asking other questions having been obtained, the question was not put and the answer was laid on the Table.—Ed. of Deb.

SOCIAL, DOMESTIC AND HANDICRAFT COURSE FOR SCHOOL GIRLS §429.

†430. *Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state if there is any compulsory social, domestic and handicraft course given to the girls in secondary schools in the Federal Capital?

(b) If not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain: (a) Yes, Sir. Social studies and practical Arts including Domestic Arts are compulsory for girls in classes VI, VII and VIII. In classes IX, X and XI, social studies are compulsory and Domestic arithmetic in lieu of Geometry and Algebra, and Domestic Science are optional.

(b) Does not arise in the case of Classes VI to VIII. In the case of higher classes these subjects have been made optional to give freedom to the girls to choose them according to their aptitudes and inclinations.

UTILIZATION OF EXPORT DUTY ON COTTON

†431. *Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state if it is a fact that there was an income of twenty crores of rupees last year from export duty on cotton?

(b) If so, how was it utilised?

(c) Will he please lay on the Table of the House a detailed statement?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan: (a) The Export Duty on cotton amounted to Rs. 21.87 crores during 1951-52.

(b) & (c) The proceeds of the Duty were merged with the revenue surplus of the year which was utilised mainly for creating funds for social uplift and economic development. For details, I would invite the Honourable Member's attention to para 73 of the Budget Speech for 1951-52

VOCATIONAL, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

†432. *Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether Government have any plans to impart compulsory vocational, commercial and industrial training in secondary schools in the Centrally Administered areas teaching Matriculation courses? If not, why not?

(b) Are some new schools being opened for such training?

(c) If not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain: (a) No, Sir. Education at the secondary stage has to be differentiated according to the interests and aptitudes of the pupils. Compulsory vocational, commercial or industrial training in Secondary Schools would hamper the educational progress of pupils whose interests and abilities are purely academic.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government have already established a Technical High School in Karachi which imparts secondary education with engineering bias.

(c) Does not arise.

TRANSFER OF PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNTS

†433. *Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether an agreement between India and Pakistan has been reached in respect of transfer of provident fund accounts?

§ For the question and its answer please see pages 32-33 *infra*.

† Prior permission for asking other questions having been obtained, the question was not put and the answer was laid on the Table.—Ed. of Deb.

(b) If so, have these accounts been transferred to the persons who are now in Pakistan and *vice versa* ?

(c) If not, why not ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : (a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The funds have been transferred in a large number of cases, and efforts are being made for the transfer of the remaining ones.

TRANSFER OF PENSIONS

†434. *Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether an agreement between India and Pakistan has been reached in respect of transfer of pensions of pensioners residing in either country ?

(b) If so, will he please lay a copy of the same on the Table of the House ?

(c) Has the agreement been given effect to ?

(d) If not, when it is expected to come into force ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : (a) Yes.

(b) Copies of the Agreements made with India from time to time are placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

AGREEMENT REACHED AT THE INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE HELD IN DECEMBER, 1947

Item V.—PENSIONS.

It is agreed that all Provincial Governments in either Dominion should take definite measures to facilitate transfer of pension papers with the least possible delay. It is further agreed that all complaints of pensioners in either Dominion should be made to the Auditor General of the Dominion in which the pensioner is now residing all such complaints will be cleared between the two Auditors General. Pending transfer of pension papers the Conference agrees to accept the suggestion made in the Pakistan Memorandum on this item. The agreement is as follows :—

“When pensioner presents his half of the pension payment order, the Accountant General concerned will, after obtaining the following documents, authorise a Treasury Officer or Post Master to make provisional payment :—

(a) A certificate from a Magistrate or a Gazetted Officer certifying the pensioner's identity.

(b) An Identity bond from the pensioner, with two sureties, who should either be permanent Government servants or persons certified to be solvent by an Officer not below the rank of Tehsildar, agreeing to refund any amount wrongly paid.

2. Such payment should be authorised for pensions due for the period ending 31st March, 1948.”

3. In regard to pensioners who have lost their halves of the Pension Payment Order, the Conference agrees that following procedure be observed until the Treasury half of the Pension Order can be transferred from one Dominion to the other. It is understood that on receipt of the treasury part of the Pension Payment Order the Accountant General concerned will issue a fresh Order. Meanwhile pensions should be paid for the period ending 31st March, 1948 on production of the following :—

† Prior permission for asking other questions having been obtained, the question was not put and the answer was laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

- (a) Certificate from a Magistrate or a Gazetted Officer certifying the pensioner's identity ;
- (b) An indemnity bond from the pensioner with the sureties, who should either be permanent Government servants or persons certified to be solvent by an officer not below the rank of Tehsildar, agreeing to refund any amount wrongly paid ;
- (c) Other corroborative evidence to show that he was in fact a pensioner and the Department and office from which he retired ;
- (d) A declaration stating the amount of his monthly pension, the month upto which he had received payment and the name of the Treasury or Post Office from which he received payment ;
- (e) The number of Pension Payment Order, if possible.

4. Under this procedure, pensions will be payable for the months of August 1947 to March 1948 inclusive.

5. In order that fresh permanent Payment Orders may be issued, the Auditors General of the two Dominions will collect all cases in which Pension Payment Orders have been lost by persons now resident in their territories and refer such lists to each other so that the Treasury Halves of the Pension Payment Orders may be quickly transferred.

6. The procedure agreed upon above will apply to all Provinces of either Dominions.

Extract from the minutes of the Inter-Dominion Conference held at New Delhi on the 22nd—25th November, 1948.

Items 8 and 11. (a) *Pensions payable by provinces (other than partitioned Provinces) and States.*

(i) *Sanctioned pensions.*

Payment will be made in the first instance by the Province in which the pensioner is residing and the Accounts Officer of that Province will recover it currently from the Accounts Officer of the Province sanctioning the pension. Such payments will only be made on the authority of the Accounts Officer of the Province to which the pension is debitable.

In the case of pensioners of States which have acceded to either Dominion, the necessary authority will be issued by the A. G. P. R. or A. G. C. R., as the case may be on the basis of a certificate of the acceding State concerned and the necessary recoveries will be effected by the paying Accounts Officers of the Dominion concerned from the other Dominion. It will be the responsibility of the Dominion to which the State has acceded to make the necessary recovery from the State concerned.

(ii) *Pending applications for sanction of pensions.*

The two Dominions will ask their Provinces and States to expedite the sanction of pensions for which applications are pending.

(b) *Provident Funds of those who retired and then migrated and of those who have migrated before the date of retirement.*

Payments of Provident Funds whether of people who have retired from service and then migrated, or have migrated before earning their pension will be made on the authority of the Accounts Officer of the Province maintaining the Fund account. In the case of States, Payments will be made on the authority of the A. G. P. R., or A. G. C. R., as the case may be who will get the necessary information for themselves from the State concerned. It was agreed that the two Dominions should instruct the Provinces and States to **authorise payments** as quickly as possible to avoid hardship to refugees.

(c) *Arrears of pay and leave salary of Provincial Government servants who have migrated.*

Each Dominion will help in the speedy settlement of such cases by issuing the necessary instructions.

- (d) *Part pensions of Provincial Government servants of Provinces not partitioned, who migrated without completing service for pension.*

India stated that her Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation had addressed the corresponding Pakistan Ministry as long ago as February 1948 suggesting a basis for recognising the claims of these officers. Pakistan representatives undertook to examine this.

- (e) (i) *Claims for pensions and Provident Funds from servants of local bodies.*

Regarding the claims for pensions and Provident Funds from servants of local bodies it was felt that the two Dominions could only use their good offices and it was agreed that machinery should be set up for this purpose which may be as follows :—

All applications for these pensions or provident fund balances from servants of local bodies should be sent to the Chief Secretary of the Province in which they are residing. It would be the responsibility of the Chief Secretaries to see that these applications are complete in all material respects. They must then forward them to their Ministry of External Affairs who will in their turn transmit them to their High Commissioner in the other Dominion. The High Commissioner will then take up the matter with the other Dominion. Each Dominion will try its best to ensure speedy sanction and payment by the local bodies concerned.

- (ii) *Arrears of Leave Salary and Pay.*

The procedure for receiving and transmitting such claims will be the same as for pensions and provident funds of local bodies.

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Karachi, the 1st December, 1951

PRESS NOTE

The Central and Provincial Government servants and servants of States and Local Bodies who migrated from India to Pakistan on or before 30th April, 1950, were allowed provisional payment of pension and provident funds in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Press Note issued by the Government of Pakistan in February last. It has now been decided in consultation with the Government of India that the same classes of servants who migrated from India to Pakistan upto the 31st March, 1951 should be allowed payment of pensions and provident funds provisionally pending verification of their claims by authorities in India. The provisional payments in such cases will be allowed in accordance with the procedure indicated in the Press Note of February last.

BLOCKED STERLING ACCOUNT

†435. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer** : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state Pakistan's share at the time of partition in the blocked sterling account ?

(b) What is the total amount of sterling to the credit of our country up to the end of February, 1953 ?

(c) What amount is expected to be released by the British Government during the next financial year ?

(d) Are any efforts being made to boost the release of these balances in view of financial crisis in Pakistan ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : (a) & (b) The Honourable Member may please refer to paragraphs 13 and 16 of the Budget Speech wherein figures of total foreign exchange reserves on the 1st July, 1948 and at end of February, 1953 are given.

† Prior permission for asking other questions having been obtained, the question was not put and the answer was laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(c) £4 million.

(d) As we hope to maintain a balance in our payments position during 1953, the need for accelerated releases is not likely to arise.

EXPENDITURE ON STAFF OF CERTAIN ORGANISATIONS

†436. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer**: Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the actual monthly expenditure on staff including all allowances incurred by the following five organisations for the month of January, 1953:—

- (i) Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation ;
- (ii) Industrial Finance Corporation ;
- (iii) Agricultural Development Finance Corporation ;
- (iv) House Building Finance Corporation ; and
- (v) Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan: A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Expenditure incurred
in the month of
January, 1953 on
Staff including
allowances and
house rent

			Rs.	A.	P.
(i) Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation	...	...	\$1,64,785	0	0
(ii) Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation	...	...	12,226	12	0
(iii) Agricultural Development Finance Corporation	...	...	25,454	0	0
(iv) House Building Finance Corporation	...	...	6,499	1	0
(v) Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation	...	...	35,897	10	0
§(a) Expenditure out of share capital	...	49,536	0	0	
(b) Expenditure out of funds for approved schemes	1,15,249	0	0		
Total	...	1,64,785	0	0	

GRANTS FOR WRITING ON ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE

437. ***Moulavi Ebrahim Khan**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether any grant was made by Government in 1951-52 and 1952-53 to any institution for the purpose of preparing and publishing books connected with Islamic History and Culture ?

(b) If the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the institutions that received such grants and what are the amounts of grants received by each ?

† Prior permission for asking other questions having been obtained, the question was not put and the answer was laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain: (a) & (b) Of course I had not received any notice but I will reply nevertheless, Sir. Strictly speaking the Government have not so far paid any grant to any institution for the purpose mentioned in the question. The following grants were, however, sanctioned in 1952-53 to the following institutions for related subjects :—

	Rs.
1. Pakistan Editorial Board for preparation of History of Freedom movement of Muslims in the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent.	18,000
2. Punjab University—Grant-in-aid for their project relating to the preparation of an Encyclopaedia of Islam in Urdu.	25,000
3. Pakistan Historical Society—For translation and publication in Urdu of certain articles in Arabic language on " The Important Personalities of Islam " by Mr. Hasan Ibrahim Hasan, Rector, Mohammad Ali University, Cairo.	2,000
4. A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made in the budget for 1953-54 for payment of grant-in-aid to the Institute of Islamic Culture, Lahore, which also publishes works on Islamic History and Culture.	...

Government did not receive any other scheme on the subject from any institution.

Moulavi Ebrahim Khan: Regarding item No. 1, Pakistan Editorial Board for preparation of a History of Freedom Movement of Muslims in the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent: in what language will the book be published?

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain: For the present it is being prepared in English.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Sir, May I bring to your notice that my question No. 429 has not been asked although I gave notice of that question.

Mr. President: That was skipped over unfortunately. You can put it now.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: 429, Sir.

PAKISTAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

429. *Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state the number of industrial concerns which have been floated by the Industrial Development Corporation since its inception?

(b) What are the schemes pending execution with the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation and when they are going to be implemented?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar: (a) The Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation have set up three Industrial concerns since its inception.

(b) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement showing the schemes of industrial units set up by Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation and schemes pending execution by the Corporation.

The following concerns have been set up by the Corporation in collaboration with private enterprise :—

Name of the Project			Period of Execution
1. Adamjee Jute Mills (3,000 looms)	...	...	300 looms have already gone into production and the rest are likely to go into production by April, 1953.
2. Crescent Jute Mills (500 looms)	...	...	From the middle of 1954 to end of 1955.
3. Karnafuli Paper Mills	...	...	Will commence initial production by the middle of 1953 and will be in full production by middle of 1954.

II. The following industrial projects have been sanctioned and are under execution by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation :—

Name of the Project			Period of Execution
1. Peoples' Jute Mills (750 looms)	...	...	These will come into production in stages from the middle of 1954 and are expected to be completed by the end of 1955.
2. Amin Jute Mills (500 looms)	...	...	
3. M. M. Isphani Jute Mills (500 looms)	...	...	
4. Ahmad Abdul Ghani Jute Mills (250 looms)	...	...	
5. Other Jute Mills (500 looms)	...	...	
6. High-grade Board/Paper Mill at Nowshera	...	...	By the middle of 1954.
7. Straw Board Mill, Rahwali	...	...	By the middle of 1954.
8. Caustic Soda Plant, Nowshera	...	...	By the middle of 1954.
9. DDT Plant, Nowshera	...	...	By the middle of 1954.
10. Fertilizer Project, Daudkhel	...	...	Last quarter of 1955-56.
11. Woollen Mill at Bannu	...	...	Latter half of 1953.
12. Woollen Mill at Harnai	...	...	Latter half of 1953.
13. Cement Plant in Thal	...	...	Will be completed in 2 to 2-1/2 years.

III. Other schemes which have been prepared by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation but have not yet been finally sanctioned, and are under discussion are given below :—

1. Ship yard at Karachi.
2. I. W. T. Repair Facilities in East Bengal.
3. Super-phosphate Sulphuric Acid Plant.
4. Sugar Mill in Thal.
5. Cement Plant at Hyderabad.
6. Cement Plant in Manghopir.
7. New cement company to take over A. C. C. Factories.
8. Woollen Mill in Thal.

VALUE OF CERTAIN IMPORTS

438. *Moulavi Ebrahim Khan: Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the total value of the following imports by Pakistan during 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 :

- (i) machinery for industrial purposes ;
- (ii) machinery for agricultural purposes ;
- (iii) machinery and instruments for the promotion of scientific research ;
- (iv) motor cars and motor cycles ; and
- (v) toilet articles, silk cloth, nylon, neckties and hats ?

The Honourable Mr. Fazlur Rahman: A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
	Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs. (in lakhs)
(i)	7,27.9	8,22.4	13,72.0
(ii)	32.9	47.0	99.2
(iii)	1.8	2.3	1.4
(iv)	2,05.8	2,05.9	2,66.4
(v)	93.8	91.0	95.5

OIL-BURNING BOILERS

439. *Mr. Abdul Monem Khan: Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have placed orders for oil-burning boilers required at Hyderabad (Sind) ;

(b) whether it is a fact that oil for these boilers is imported from foreign countries ;

(c) whether it is a fact that indigenous coal certified by German experts as suitable has been found at Jhimpir near Hyderabad ;

(d) whether Government are aware that when this coal is brought into use, oil-burning boilers will become useless ; and

(e) if so, do Government consider the desirability of withdrawing their orders for the purchase of oil-burning boilers ?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Lignite deposits have been found at Jhimpir but their extent and economics of utilisation have not yet been investigated ;

(d) Government has not been advised that the boilers will become useless :

(e) Does not arise.

WITHDRAWAL OF CANAL WATERS

440. *Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to a statement by the Bahawalpur's Chief Minister on the 22nd January, 1953, that his State was the most affected part of Pakistan by the Indian action in withholding canal waters?

(b) If so, what steps do the Government of Pakistan propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar: (a) Yes.

(b) The Honourable Member is perhaps aware that the two Governments are now seeking under the auspices of the World Bank Agreement on the constructive solution proposed by Mr. David Lilienthal. The basis of Mr. Lilienthal's proposal is that established uses should be confirmed and Pakistan and India should meet requirements of their respective territories in the Indus basin for additional uses through a co-operative development of the storage potentialities of the Indus basin and through other engineering works. A working party of engineers has been holding a series of meetings under the auspices of the World Bank, and will meet at the Bank in Washington in September to draw up a comprehensive plan. Both sides agreed with the Bank at the outset of the present talks that while this co-operative work goes on, existing uses will be respected. Unfortunately this important agreement has not been honoured by India with the result that we had to face serious shortage of water in canals and rivers controlled by India. The World Bank is, however, looking into our complaint and it is hoped that some solution will be found through the good offices of the World Bank to ensure the observance of this vital condition in future. There are some grounds for optimism that agreement can be reached on a comprehensive plan provided the existing uses are meanwhile maintained.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Sir, why this meeting is taking place so late as September? Why not earlier?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar: According to the programme of engineers they have to exchange certain data and studies. After that they would be in a position to take up the work in September. This decision was taken by the Working Party.

LOANS ADVANCED BY REFUGEE FINANCE CORPORATION

441. *Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have received representations from refugee associations and refugees individually, to reduce the instalments of the loans advanced to them and also the rate of interest, in keeping with the aims and objects of the Refugee Finance Corporation?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken to redress the hardships and when a decision is expected to be reached?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan: (a) Yes. Government have received representation from some refugees.

(b) The representation was passed on to the Pakistan Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation for placing it before the Central Board of Directors. The Central Board of the Corporation has since decided not to extend the period of recovery of loans as it increases the risk of non-recovery of loans. They also felt that the grant of this concession would

in any case slow down the pace of recovery which would result in a curtailment of the Corporation's activities, as less money would be available for fresh loans.

The question of the reduction of the rate of interest charged on loans has also been examined by the Corporation, but it has not been found feasible to reduce the present rate of interest, which does not exceed the statutory rate prescribed in the Pakistan Refugees Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Ordinance.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : May I ask the Honourable Minister what is the rate charged by the Finance Corporation as interest ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : Rs. $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : What is the bank rate ? What rate is usually charged by the bank ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : That is known to the Honourable Member himself.

Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem : Will the Honourable Minister please state that the number of years for repayment have been increased to six instead of three ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : Will the Honourable Member repeat the question ?

Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem : Originally it was to be repaid in three years. Subsequently in the papers it appeared that the period has been extended to six years. Is that correct ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : I cannot say . . .

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : Is the question of repayment of loan under consideration ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : It has been set at rest on receipt of the report of the Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation.

Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem : Will the Honourable Minister please state if the amount given to the Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation for distribution has been distributed ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : Almost all.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : The Honourable Minister says that the question of increasing the instalments is under the consideration of the Government. In the written reply he says : "The Central Board of the Corporation has since decided not to extend the period of recovery." What is the real position ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : I have not said that it is under consideration. I have said it has been set at rest on the receipt of the report of the Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : Why should the instalments not be increased ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : Government is expected to go by the recommendations of the body which runs the Corporation.

Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem : What is the amount which was given to the refugees ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : The whole amount.

Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem : What is the total amount so far given

to the refugees out of the funds ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : I am afraid I cannot give the figures off-hand. I require notice.

Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem : Is it a fact that out of a sum of rupees five crores only 1½th of that amount has so far been distributed among the refugees ? May I know if he would consider the question of distribution of the amount if the entire sum has not been distributed already ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : I will consider the question.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : In view of the fact that the interest charged by the Finance Corporation is much higher than the bank rates, may I ask the Honourable Minister to please tell us whether he would be willing to reconsider the question of decrease of the rate of interest ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : I do not see eye to eye with the Honourable Member.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : Why does he not see eye to eye, Sir ?

Mr. President : That is not a proper question.

MODEL VILLAGES

†442. ***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Economic Affairs be pleased to state the places in the Centrally Administered areas, where Government have established model villages ?

(b) What aspects of the various development schemes have been incorporated in the lay-out of each model village ?

(c) Is there any proposal to segregate the houses of refugees in these model villages ?

The Honourable Mr. Fazlur Rahman : (a) No model village has been established. Some colonies, however, have been set up in Karachi and these colonies are : Nazimabad, Aurangabad, Lalookhet, Drigh Road (under construction), Golimar, Malir Muhajir Colony, Paposh Nagar, Artisan Colony and Landhi.

(b) Necessary amenities like schools, dispensaries, maternity centres, have been established and in some colonies roads have been constructed and in certain other are under construction.

(c) All these colonies are purely refugee colonies.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SHARES OF IMPORTS

130. **Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the respective shares of imports, particularly in regard to structural materials, sanitary wares, electrical equipments and the like, of East and West Wings of Pakistan in 1951-52, separately ?

The Honourable Mr. Fazlur Rahman : The total value of imports during the year 1951-52 (April-March) stood at Rs. 1,93,84 lakhs of which Rs. 67,03 lakhs were for East Bengal and Rs. 1,26,81 lakhs for West Pakistan.

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

Total value of imports of structural materials during the year 1951-52 was Rs. 98 lakhs, of which Rs. 44 lakhs was imported into East Pakistan and Rs. 54 lakhs into West Pakistan.

Total value of sanitary wares imported during the same period was Rs. 8 lakhs of which Rs. 3 lakhs was imported into East Pakistan and the remaining Rs. 5 lakhs was imported into West Pakistan.

Total value of Electrical Instruments and Apparatus during the same period stood at Rs. 2,75 lakhs of which Rs. 57 lakhs was imported into East Pakistan and the remaining Rs. 2,18 lakhs was imported into West Pakistan.

PAKISTAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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

(a) the works done by the Pakistan Archaeological Survey in 1951 and in the first half of 1952 ;

(b) whether any special historical discoveries have been made, and

(c) if so, what they are ?

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain: (a) The activities of the Department of Archaeology during 1951 and the first half of 1952 have been as under :—

1. *Protection of Ancient Monuments.*—The following monuments were declared as protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 :—

- (a) Tular and Kherwa Mosque at Sherpur.
- (b) Khawaja Shabaz's Mosque at Dacca.
- (c) Tomb and Mosque of Shah Niyamatullah Wali at Ferozpur.
- (d) Fortress of Hajigunj and Sona Kanda at Dacca.
- (e) Fourteen pre-historic mounds at Quetta.
- (f) Zebunnisa's Tomb, Lahore.

2. *Conservation of Ancient protected monuments.*—Repairs to the following important monuments in both the wings of Pakistan were carried out :—

1. Mausoleum of Jahangir, Lahore.
2. Nur Jahan's Fort, Lahore.
3. The Lahore Fort, Lahore.
4. Shalamar Garden, Lahore.
5. Shah Jahan's Mosque, Tatta (Sind).
6. Juma Masjid, Khudabad (Sind).
7. Lal-bagh Fort, Dacca, (East Bengal).
8. Chotta Sona Masjid, Ferozpur (East Bengal).
9. Sath Gumbad Mosque and Mausoleum at Bagherhat, Khulna (East Bengal).
10. Buddhist monastery at Paharpur, (East Bengal).

3. *Exploration and Excavation of Archaeological sites.*

Exploration work was done at pre-historic mounds in the Zhob Valley, Baluchistan, and excavations were carried out at Bhambore, Sind. Trial Trenches were also laid at Jhukkar, Punjab.

4. *Maintenance of Museums.*—Fresh collections were added to the following museums under the control of the Archaeological Department :—

- (a) National Museum of Pakistan, Karachi.
- (b) Archaeological Museum at Mohenjodaro.
- (c) Archaeological Museum at Harappa.
- (d) Archaeological Museum at Taxila.
- (e) Fort Museum, Lahore.
- (f) Paharpur Museum, East Pakistan.

5. (i) *The following Departmental resume and works were produced :—*

- (1) A Brochure on Mohenjodaro.
- (2) A guide to Mohenjodaro.
- (3) A guide to Tatta and Makli Hill.
- (4) A guide to Lahore monuments.

Publications Nos. (2) and (3) above are under print and are expected to be released soon. The publication mentioned at No. 4 will also be issued shortly.

- (ii) Sets of picture post cards reproducing important monuments of Pakistan were prepared for sale.
- (ii) A representative collection of ceramics exhibiting the artistic cottage industry of Pakistan was presented to Faionza Museum of Italy. A set of photographs and casts in plaster of Paris of interesting objects of arts and antiquity were forwarded for display to Japan, Canada, France and United States of America.

Besides the above, the Department of Archaeology helped in organising exhibition of Bengali Art and Archaeology in East Pakistan, International Islamic Cultural Exhibition, Karachi and cultural display on the occasion of Pakistan History Conference at Karachi.

(b) & (c) Yes.

In Baluchistan, the exploration revealed scene of a peasant culture existing seven thousand years ago. A preliminary study of the finds consisting of a few sophisticated pottery-ware, stamp seals, utensils covered with black geometric designs, figures of animals etc. showed that the culture represented by the finds might tentatively be assigned a date earlier than the Indus Valley Civilisation. Moreover some interesting signs on some terracotta vessels bore resemblance with crude and rudimentary alphabets of early Pre-historic periods.

- (2) Excavation at Bhambore proved conclusively that the town could not have been Debal but suggested that its history goes back to the advent of Islam in Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. A good number of antiquities were unearthed.
- (3) An Arabic inscription in a tomb on the Makli Hill, Tatta, giving a short genealogy of the rulers of Jam Dynasty of Lower Sind was discovered.

NATIONALISATION OF MERCANTILE MARINE

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the resolution passed by the All-Pakistan Sea Forces Convention held at Chittagong in May, 1952, as published in the English issue of *Dawn* dated May 8, 1952, under the heading "Pakistan Seamen resolve in Nationalisation of Mercantile Marine" ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to give effect to these resolutions ;

(c) the result of the same ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Mr. Fazlur Rahman : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far as Government is aware, the Convention was organised by only one seamen's union. Government examined these resolutions and a statement indicating the position relating to the different points made therein has been laid on the Table of the House.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

STATEMENT

Resolution No. 1.—The development of the port of Chalna is already in hand and a Shipping Office has also been established there.

Resolution No. 2.—Calls for no comments.

Resolution No. 3.—Steps are being taken to complete the past service records of the seamen by the Shipping Masters at Karachi and Chittagong who obtain from their counterparts in India whatever information they require in respect of particular seamen.

The question of transfer of Post-War Credit Money of our seamen from India to Pakistan is already under negotiation with the Government of India. Our latest proposal was that the claims of Pakistani seamen should be settled through the medium of the accounts of the Ministry of Transport of Her Majesty's Government, which were operated by the Shipping Masters of Pakistan and India. Under this method, a seaman would only be required to forward his claim to the Shipping Master concerned in India through a Shipping Master in Pakistan and in the case of the seaman being the rightful claimant, the amount due would be credited by the Indian Shipping Master to the Ministry of Transport account, and the Pakistan Shipping Master concerned informed accordingly. The Pakistan Shipping Master would make payment to the seaman concerned and debit the amount to M. O. T. account. The Government of India have not so far communicated their formal acceptance of this proposal. In order to expedite a decision the matter was also discussed by a senior Officer of the Commerce Ministry with Indian authorities during his recent visit to New Delhi. The Government of India's formal reply is awaited.

Resolution No. 4.—This question was considered at the time of partition and it was decided that since money was donated for a specific purpose, the question of its division did not arise.

Resolution Nos. 5 and 8.—After careful consideration it was decided that the question of recruitment of seamen by Pakistani and foreign shipping companies should be left to be negotiated between the employers and the employees direct according to the ordinary law of supply and demand and that Government should not interfere in this matter. This was however subject to the overall condition that the wages in Pakistan should in no case be allowed to be fixed at a rate which when converted into Indian rupees at the official rate of exchange would be less than that paid to Indian seamen. Government, however, has been using its good offices with the employers to secure a fair settlement.

Resolution Nos. 6 and 11.—Government at one stage did consider the proposal to set up a National Shipping Development Corporation in association with the Pakistani Shipping Companies. The shipping companies, however, were not in favour of joining the Government sponsored Shipping Corporation as all these companies together could not subscribe more than 15% of the total capital required for its formation and their combined interest would thus be insufficient to give them any effective control over the affairs of the Corporation. The possibility of establishing a Corporation entirely financed by Government was then examined but it was found difficult to make satisfactory arrangements for its management. The shipping companies of Pakistan have, however, been persuaded to expand their fleet and Government have agreed to grant them financial assistance wherever considered necessary. Such assistance has in fact already been granted in two cases.

Resolution No. 7.—Partition has no doubt adversely affected the recruitment of our seafarers but as acute unemployment prevailed even before partition and East Pakistani seafarers still go to the port of Calcutta to seek employment, there is no justification for appointing an Enquiry Committee as suggested by the Convention.

Resolution No. 9.—Calls for no comments.

Resolution No. 10.—It has been decided to establish a Merchant Navy Club and a Seamen's Hostel at Chittagong to accommodate 30 officers and 100 men, respectively, to start with. Necessary land is being acquired and plans have been prepared. The two projects are estimated to cost approximately Rs. 16 lakhs and are to be financed by contributions from the Government and shipping companies.

MINING

133. Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of different minerals in Pakistan in 1951-52 and up to the first half of 1952-53, with their total values separately; and

(b) the average number of persons employed daily in all the mines of Pakistan in the first half of 1952-53, with total number of males and females and also under-ground and over-ground separately?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar: (a) A statement giving details in respect of important minerals is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Average number of workers employed daily in all the mines including oilfields in Pakistan during the first half of 1952-53, was 1,40,732 including 20 females. Of these, 98,532 workers were employed under-ground and 42,200 (including 20 females) on the surface.

Statement giving details in respect of important minerals

Name of Mineral		Production during 1951-52	Value	Production during first half of 1952-53	Value at source
			Rs.		Rs.
(1) Petroleum	...	1,221,959 barrels	97,75,672	699,053 barrels	55,92,424
(2) Chromite	...	81,010 tons	7,20,400	8,167 tons	3,26,680
(3) Gypsum	...	24,323 tons	1,94,584	11,148 tons	89,184
(4) Limestone	...	428,453 tons	32,13,397	338,824 tons	25,41,180
(5) Coal	...	565,218 tons	1,13,04,360	239,550 tons	47,91,000
(6) Fireclay	...	5,551 tons	1,11,020	1,976 tons	39,520
(7) Silica Sand	...	5,709 tons	85,635	2,163 tons	32,445
(8) Celestite	...	243 tons	12,150	158 tons	7,900
(9) Ochres	...	68 tons	1,360	120 tons	2,400
(10) Salt	...	2,908,191 mds.	17,26,738	1,060,066 mds.	6,29,414

AERO-MAGNETIC SURVEY

134. Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aero-magnetic survey has been carried out in any area;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar : (a) Yes ; M/s. Standard Vacuum Oil Co. Ltd. have carried out an aero-magnetic survey of East Bengal with a view to select promising oil-bearing areas in that part of the country. Some other concerns have also shown interest in the matter.

(b) The firm have recently submitted their report to Government containing maps, photographs and other data collected during the survey. It is understood that technical experts of the company are studying this data with a view to select areas where further exploration and prospecting may be carried on. The Department of Geological Survey are also being asked to study the report to see if it can be of any use to them.

(c) Does not arise.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

135. Mr. Nur Ahmed : Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Central Khadi and Handloom Cloth Development Board has been set up on all-Pakistan basis to encourage and help the development of handloom cloth industry ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore ;

(c) the recommendations made by the Cottage Industries Conference held on the 14th July, 1952, at Karachi ; and

(d) the steps taken for implementing these recommendations ?

The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar : (a) & (b) Attention is invited to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 47, answered on 13th March, 1953.

(c) & (d) No such Conference was held at Karachi on the 14th July, 1952. An All Pakistan Cottage and Small Scale Industries Conference was, however, held in Lahore on the 14th and 15th July, 1952. If by the word "recommendation" the Honourable Member means recommendations of the nature envisaged in part (a) of the question then the reply is in the negative.

JUTE REVENUE

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

(a) the total revenue from duty on jute in 1951-52 and in the first half of 1952-53 ; and

(b) the total amount allotted to East Pakistan out of this jute revenue in 1951-52 ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : (a) (i) 1951-52—Rs. 12,81,93,129. (ii) First half of 1952-53—Rs. 2,83,18,814.

(b) Rs. 5,99,58,022.

SEPARATION OF AUDIT FROM ACCOUNTS

137. Mr. Nur Ahmad : Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to separate audit from accounts ;

(b) if so, in what departments such separation has been effected ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : (a) Yes.

(b) In the Railway and Defence Departments.

(c) Does not arise.

GANGES-KOBADAK SCHEME

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

(a) whether Government of East Bengal asked for any loan for a preliminary survey of the Ganges-Kobadak scheme ;

(b) if so, whether Government have granted any loan for this purpose ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : (a) Yes.

(b) Not yet.

(c) A preliminary survey has been undertaken with the aid of technical experts loaned by the F. A. O. Further consideration of the Ganges-Kobadak scheme, and the grant of any development loan which may be found necessary, will be taken up as soon as the results of this preliminary survey become available.

RESEARCH IN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

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

(a) whether any University in Pakistan provides any facility for research in social and cultural anthropology in Islam ;

(b) if so, the names of such Universities ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Dr. Mahmud Husain : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The University of Sind.

(c) Does not arise.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION.

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan (Minister of State for Finance and Parliamentary Affairs) : Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the Declaration of Exemption No. 16/52-Poll. (I), dated the 14th February, 1953, issued under Section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners' Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939).

No. 1/6/52-Poll (I).

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Karachi, the 14th February 1953

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act 1939 (XVI of 1939) and in supersession of the Declaration No. 21/32/39-Political, dated the 21st June, 1939, the Central Government is pleased to make the following declarations :—

1. The provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939 (hereinafter in this Order referred to as the Rules) shall not be applied to, or in relation to, any person who has not attained the age of sixteen years.

2. The provisions of the Rules, other than those of rules 4, 8, 14, 15 and 16 which are applicable to passengers and visitors who are not foreigners, shall not be applied to, or in relation to, any Commonwealth Citizen as defined in section 2 of the Pakistan Citizenship Act 1951 (II of 1951).

3. Except rule 8 and such of the provisions of rules 4, 14, 15 and 16 as apply to, or in relation to, passengers, and visitors who are not foreigners, the rules shall not be applied to, or in relation to,—

- (a) any foreigner in the service of any Government in Pakistan,
- (b) any foreigner who is a diplomatic courier holding a diplomatic passport;
- (c) the wife and any child of—
 - (i) any person duly appointed by a foreign Government to exercise diplomatic functions, or
 - (ii) any consul or vice-consul;
- (d) any person of Asiatic birth who by any law for the time being in force is not required to obtain a passport or a visa for the purpose of entering Pakistan.
- (e) any foreigner to whom immunity from alien registration is granted under sub-section (d) of Section 13, of the Schedule to the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1948 when read with Section 17 of that Act.
- (f) any foreigner not specified in any of the preceding clauses who enters Pakistan solely in transit to a destination beyond Pakistan, for so long as he is authorised to travel in Pakistan under a licence previously obtained by him from the Registration Office of the place at which he enters Pakistan and complies with such conditions as to route and other matters as may be specified in the said licence.

4. The provisions of the Rules except those of rules 8 and 14, shall not be applied to, or in relation to, any passenger who arrives in Pakistan on any vessel in transit to a destination beyond Pakistan and who re-embarks and continues his journey on the vessel on which he arrived in Pakistan provided that he has obtained permission from the Registration Officer to land in Pakistan.

5. The provisions of the Rules except those of rules 8 and 14 and of sub-clause (d) of sub-rule (1) of rule 16 shall not be applied to, or in relation to, any seaman as defined in the Rules who is not a resident of Pakistan and does not land in Pakistan for discharge or on shore leave for so long as the vessel on which he is employed remains at a port in Pakistan.

SCHEDULE

Certificate of eligibility for exemption from the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939.

This is to certify that Mr. _____ is a member of the Armed Force of Pakistan/Civil employee of the Government of _____ and is hereby entitled to the benefit of clause (a) of Declaration 3 contained in the Registration of Foreigners (Exemption) Order, 1953.

G. AHMED,

Secretary to the Government of Pakistan.

EXEMPTIONS OF CERTAIN VEHICLES FROM REGISTRATION FEES

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan (Minister for Communications) : Sir, I lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 133 (3) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

COPY OF NOTIFICATION No. 7(8)|A-52-HOME, DATED THE 12TH FEBRUARY, 1953
ISSUED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, KARACHI.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of rule 33-A of the Sind Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, the Chief Commissioner of Karachi has been pleased to exempt one Jeep No. 11806 Engine No. 3 J 110779 owned by the Baluchistan Administration, from payment of Registration fee.

COPY OF NOTIFICATION No. 7 (20)|A-HOME-53, DATED THE 27TH FEBRUARY, 1953,
ISSUED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, KARACHI.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of rule 33-A of the Sind Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, the Chief Commissioner of Karachi has been pleased to exempt the Central Government vehicles kept and used by the Department of Civil Aviation, Government of Pakistan, from payment of registration fee.

COPY OF NOTIFICATION No. 7 (21)|A-HOME-53, DATED THE 25TH FEBRUARY, 1953,
ISSUED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, KARACHI.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of rule 33-A of the Sind Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, the Chief Commissioner of Karachi has been pleased to exempt one Ford Ranch Type Station Wagon. Engine No. PA-59619F (6 Seater) owned by the Government of Pakistan, kept and used by the Department of Civil Aviation, Karachi, from payment of registration fee.

COPY OF NOTIFICATION No. 7 (22)|A-HOME-53, DATED THE 11TH MARCH, 1953,
ISSUED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, KARACHI.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of rule 33-A of the Sind Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, the Chief Commissioner of Karachi has been pleased to exempt one Jeep No. KAA-68 belonging to the Government of Pakistan, kept and used by the Surveyor General of Pakistan, from payment of registration fee leviable under the said rules.

COPY OF NOTIFICATION No. 7(23)|A-HOME-53, DATED THE 11TH MARCH, 1953,
ISSUED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, KARACHI.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of rule 33-A of the Sind Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, the Chief Commissioner of Karachi has been pleased to exempt one Delivery van, Engine No. D 403766RVO of 1953, belonging to the Government of Pakistan, kept and used by the Department of Supply and Development, Government of Pakistan, Karachi, from payment of registration fee leviable under the said rules.

COPY OF NOTIFICATION No. 7(23)|A-HOME-53, DATED THE 17TH MARCH, 1953,
ISSUED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, KARACHI.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of rule 33-A of the Sind Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, the Chief Commissioner of Karachi has been pleased to exempt one Motor Cycle No. ZC-11-25504, belonging to the Government of Pakistan, kept and used by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, from payment of registration fee leviable under the said rules.

COPY OF NOTIFICATION NO. 7 (24) |A-HOME-53, DATED THE 11TH MARCH, 1953,
ISSUED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, KARACHI.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of rule 33-A of the Sind Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, the Chief Commissioner of Karachi has been pleased to exempt one Saloon Car, Engine No. 1001874 of 1952, belonging to the Government of Pakistan, kept and used by the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Industries, Karachi, from payment of registration fee leviable under the said rules.

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN MOTOR VEHICLES FROM REGISTRATION FEES

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan (Minister for Communications): I lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 17 of the Sind Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1939, read with article 5 of the Pakistan (Establishment of Federal Capital) Order, 1948, as amended by the Pakistan (Establishment of Federal Capital) (Amendment) Order, 1952.

COPY OF A NOTIFICATION NO. 7 (22) |A-HOME-53, DATED THE 10TH MARCH, 1953,
ISSUED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, KARACHI.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Sind Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1939 (Sind Act No. V of 1939), read with article 5 of the Pakistan (Establishment of the Federal Capital) Order, 1948, the Chief Commissioner, Karachi, has been pleased to exempt one Motor Cycle, Engine No. ZC 11-25504, belonging to the Government of Pakistan, kept and used by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, from payment of tax leviable under the said Act.

COPY OF A NOTIFICATION NO. 7 (23) |A-HOME-53, DATED THE 11TH MARCH, 1953,
ISSUED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, KARACHI.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Sind Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1939 (Sind Act No. V of 1939), read with article 5 of the Pakistan (Establishment of the Federal Capital) Order, 1948, the Chief Commissioner, Karachi, has been pleased to exempt one Jeep No. KAA-68 belonging to the Government of Pakistan, kept and used by the Surveyor General of Pakistan, from payment of tax leviable under the said Act.

COPY OF A NOTIFICATION NO. 7 (23) |A-HOME-53, DATED THE 11TH MARCH, 1953,
ISSUED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, KARACHI.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Sind Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1939 (Sind Act No. V of 1939), read with article 5 of the Pakistan (Establishment of the Federal Capital) Order, 1948, the Chief Commissioner, Karachi, has been pleased to exempt one Delivery van, Engine No. D 403766RVO of 1953, belonging to the Government of Pakistan, kept and used by the Department of Supply and Development, Government of Pakistan, Karachi, from payment of tax leviable under the said Act.

COPY OF A NOTIFICATION NO. 7 (24) |A-HOME-53, DATED THE 11TH MARCH, 1953,
ISSUED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, KARACHI.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Sind Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1939 (Sind Act No. V of 1939), read with article 5 of the Pakistan (Establishment of the Federal Capital) Order, 1948, the Chief Commissioner, Karachi, has been pleased to exempt one Saloon Car, Engine No. 1001874 of 1952, belonging to the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Industries, Karachi, from payment of tax leviable under the said Act.

COPY OF A NOTIFICATION NO. 7 (22) |A-HOME-53, DATED THE 13TH MARCH, 1953,
ISSUED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, KARACHI.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Sind Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1939 (Sind Act No. V of 1939), read with article 5 of the Pakistan (Establishment of the Federal Capital) Order, 1948, the Chief Commissioner, Karachi, has been pleased to exempt the Staff Car No. KAA. 2 belonging to the Government of Pakistan kept and used by the Chief Commissioner's Secretariat, Karachi, from payment of tax leviable under the said Act.

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COPY OF A NOTIFICATION No. 7(22)|A-HOME-53, DATED THE 14TH MARCH, 1953,
ISSUED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, KARACHI.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Sind Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1939 (Sind Act No. V of 1939), read with article 5 of the Pakistan (Establishment of the Federal Capital) Order, 1948, the Chief Commissioner of Karachi, has been pleased to exempt one staff-Car, Engine No. P.A. 59621-P belonging to the Government of Pakistan, kept and used by the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Education, Karachi, from payment of tax leviable under the said Act.

COPY OF A NOTIFICATION No. 7 (22)|A-HOME-53, DATED THE 16TH MARCH, 1953,
ISSUED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, KARACHI.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Sind Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1939 (Sind Act No. V of 1939), read with article 5 of the Pakistan (Establishment of the Federal Capital) Order, 1948, the Chief Commissioner, Karachi has been pleased to exempt the following five Land Rover Cars belonging to the Government of Pakistan, kept and used by the Government of Pakistan, Department of Plant Protection, Pakistan Secretariat, Karachi, from payment of tax leviable under the said Act.

1. Engine No. 36103425.
2. " " 36104593.
3. " " 36104592.
4. " " 36104590.
5. " " 36103009.

COPY OF A NOTIFICATION No. 7(22)|A-HOME-53, DATED THE 17TH MARCH, 1953,
ISSUED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, KARACHI.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Sind Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1939 (Sind Act No. V of 1939), read with article 5 of the Pakistan (Establishment of the Federal Capital) Order, 1948, the Chief Commissioner of Karachi has been pleased to exempt one Staff Car, Engine No. P.A. 59621-P, belonging to the Government of Pakistan, kept and used by Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Education, Karachi, from payment of tax leviable under the said Act.

COPY OF A NOTIFICATION No. 7(22)|A-HOME-53, DATED THE 17TH MARCH, 1953,
ISSUED BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, KARACHI.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Sind Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1939 (Sind Act No. V of 1939), read with article 5 of the Pakistan (Establishment of the Federal Capital) Order, 1948, the Chief Commissioner, of Karachi has been pleased to exempt the following five Trucks belonging to the Government of Pakistan, kept and used by the Pakistan Public Works Department, Karachi, from payment of tax leviable under the said Act.

1. Regn. Mark No. KAP-3774.
2. " " No. KAP-3775.
3. " " No. KAP-3776.
4. " " No. KAP-3777.
5. " " No. KAP-3778.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan (Minister of State for Finance and Parliamentary Affairs): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Agricultural Development Finance Corporation Act, 1951.

Mr. President : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Agricultural Development Finance Corporation Act, 1951.”

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE MANOEUVRES AND FIELD FIRING (VALIDATION) BILL.

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan (Minister of State for Finance and Parliamentary Affairs) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to validate certain military manoeuvres and field firing.

Mr. President : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to validate certain military manoeuvres and field firing.”

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Mr. Fazlur Rahman (Minister for Commerce and Economic Affairs) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tariff Act, 1934.

Mr. President : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tariff Act, 1934.”

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Fazlur Rahman : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Honourable Mr. Fazlur Rahman (Minister for Commerce and Economic Affairs) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938.

Mr. President : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938.”

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Fazlur Rahman : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE GENERAL BUDGET—LIST OF DEMANDS—*contd.*

DEMAND NO. 12—MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Mr. President : We resume discussion of the Budget now. Demand No. 12 was under discussion.

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan: (Minister of State for Finance and Parliamentary Affairs) : Sir, I move :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,000 be granted to the Governor-General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1954, in respect of the MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.”

Mr. President: Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,000 be granted to the Governor-General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1954, in respect of the MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.”

Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin (Punjab : Muslim) : Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose this Demand. Sir, elsewhere in the world, as you know, the function of Parliaments is to enable the representatives of the people to ventilate the grievances of the people and to put their points of view before the National Assembly and the Government of the day. Unfortunately, the function of the Ministry for Parliamentary Affairs in this House is just the opposite. As we have noticed even during the last two sessions, the attempt throughout has been of the people in power in this House and the Ministry for Parliamentary Affairs to avoid discussion on important issues. You will remember, Sir, that the time of this House is wasted time and again on the question of adjournment motions. They have been opposed not so much on technical grounds—of course, technical grounds were used by the speakers from the Treasury Benches—but the actual object throughout has been to avoid discussion on really important issues.

Mr. President: I do not think that is a proper subject that you can raise, namely, on what grounds an adjournment motion was opposed on a particular occasion. That is not a proper subject for discussion.

Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin: I fully submit to your ruling. The point that I want to bring to the notice of this House and the country, through you, is that the attempt of people sitting on the Treasury Benches throughout has been to avoid discussion on important affairs. We have been suggesting that there should be a day allotted for matters which were and are of public importance and urgency. You would remember, Sir, that through a letter, as well as on the floor of this House, four months ago, we tried our best to have a discussion on the economic situation of the country. You would, again, remember, Sir, that when the country was undergoing an economic and food crisis and when our Ministers were about to leave for taking important decisions in the Commonwealth Ministers' Conference in November last, we suggested that before they left the shores of this country, they should discuss what attitude they proposed to take up in the Conference in London. At least they should have had the courtesy to discuss these matters in this House, if they had not the self-respect to refuse to participate in such a Conference. Our request for a discussion was refused. Our request for allotting a day for discussing the economic situation in the country was refused. Our request to allot a day to discuss food situation was refused and now recently again, when Military or the Police have been in action not only in Pakistan, but so near this august House, that sitting here one could hear gun-shots even then the Ministry has not considered it necessary or proper to discuss such matters on the floor of this Parliament.

Sir, only in this session, you will remember, through a letter to the Premier, we had suggested that after 35 years for the first time in the Punjab Martial Law had been imposed. You would remember, Sir, that

[Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin.]

the last time Martial Law was imposed on that unhappy but ancient and great city, was in 1919 by the cursed and hated Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the then Lt.-Governor of that province. Even then those questions were allowed to be discussed in the British Parliament and were raised by the people on whatever forum they could in this country, but in 1953, when we were supposed to be a free country, our Parliament refused to discuss these questions, knowing very well that the opposition from whom they could have feared something inopportune, at that moment would have been more responsible in their attitude towards what has been happening in the last one month than their own Members, than their own people. Well, Sir, if this is the way in which this Parliament is functioning, I am sure people will agree with me.

Mr. President : You cannot in this connection talk of how the Parliament is functioning.

Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin : The manner in which the Ministry for Parliamentary Affairs had been conducting the proceedings or trying to conduct the proceedings of this House or the trend they have tried to give or the efforts that they have made to prevent the discussion of important issues on the floor of this House, is not only an insult to this House, but also shows that the maintenance of this Ministry is absolutely unnecessary ; in fact it is harmful. How much afraid we are of the public and how much afraid we are that people should come and hear us, even the limited number that could be accommodated in the narrow galleries of this House, is proved by the empty galleries.

Mr. President : Is that a concern of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs ?

Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin : I thought it was connected with the affairs of the Parliament.

Mr. President : You are going beyond the subject under discussion.

Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin : That I will take up at a later stage. I do not know why the pockets of the people who come there are searched. I would not go into the matter how C.I.D. are made to sit above us. This is a matter I shall have for another occasion. I was going to say, Sir, that under the circumstances how can one justify this Ministry, particularly when the Finance Minister is all the time complaining of heavy expenditure and all the time—so he says—is keen to reduce the expenditure of the country. I know very well the difficulties of the Government. There are two difficulties or obstacles or considerations in the mind of the Government. One is that there must be a majority of Muslim Members of this House under Government pay, either under the name of Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Governors, Ambassadors, or under some other name. That being so, nearly 30 people must always be under the pay of the Government so that they may have a clear majority of paid people in this House. This makes it difficult for the Government to reduce the number of jobs. And secondly, Sir, to see, that the Minister Ghyasuddin Pathan is accommodated and must not be turned out,—so I have a suggestion, and I purposely left out the name of Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan in my recent reshuffle which was announced from the floor of this House. When in these difficult times we can find a job for my honourable friend Mr. Muhammad Hashim Gazder for the post of Deputy President in a House which sits for only a month.....

Mr. President : Your time is up.

Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin : Sir, only three minutes more and I will finish.

Mr. President : No, no, you cannot have any more time.

Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin : I will finish it within a second.

I would suggest that Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan be requested to become Assistant Deputy President. Moreover as there is not going to be any Defence Minister according to the new reshuffle I suggest, and a new post of Sub-Assistant Deputy Presidentship be created and given to my friend (who is not present) the Minister of State for Defence and in this way the Government will be able to keep these people there. That is how these jobs are created to keep in pay and not for any other reason. However, I daresay, they do not want.....

Mr. President : Please resume your seat.

Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin : One more final point, Sir.

Mr. President : Order, order. Please resume your seat. During the general discussion you had enough time.

Mr. Jnanendra Chandra Majumdar (East Bengal : General) : Mr. President, Sir, I do not know what exactly are the functions of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. But, I think, they have failed in one very important item which I would like to mention here. You are aware, Sir, this Parliament exercised control over the finances of the Government of Pakistan in two ways—first when the Budget is presented to this House. In this connection, I would draw your attention, to Rule 44 of the Constituent Assembly (Legislature) Rules: in sub-clause (2), it is said :

“Each demand shall first contain a statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.”

Now, Sir, if you examine the detailed estimates, you will find that for every Demand, though detailed estimates are given, but in every department there is a lump sum economy—pretty large sums; it is more than a lakh in some cases—and details in regard to this economy are not given. While making detailed estimates, the Ministry should have also given detailed estimates of cuts. They have taken a dictatorial attitude, Sir, in this matter. This House does not know how these cuts will be made. Whether it will be from the allowances, or from postal charges or from retrenchment or in any other way. We do not know this. This is most unparliamentary attitude they have taken. They ought to have given us full estimates as they have done in every other case.

The next procedure, Sir, is that laid down in Rule 51 of the Rules of the Constituent Assembly (Legislature), i.e., Constitution of a Committee on Public Accounts. The duty of the Public Accounts Committee is to examine the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Pakistan in respect of all the Departments. When the Budget is presented, we sanction the amounts and after a year or so, that amount is to be examined by the Public Accounts Committee.

Now, Sir, during these five years, the Public Accounts Committee was called only last year and that was only for the purpose of examining the accounts for the year 1947-48 and for the year 1948-49. The Committee examined these accounts and submitted its report about six months back—I think Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan will bear me out. But, unfortunately that Report has not yet been submitted to this House for discussion.

[Mr. Jnanendra Chandra Majumdar.]

In this connection, Sir, I would draw your attention to the statement made by the Honourable the Finance Minister. On page 150* the para. reads :—

“The Appropriation Accounts for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 have been examined by the Public Accounts Committee whose Report will be submitted to the House in the current session.”

But it has not yet been submitted to this House.

“The Appropriation Accounts and Finance Accounts for the year 1949-50 have been completed and will also be laid before the House during this session.”

The Accounts for the year 1949-50, three years back, have not yet been prepared; this is the efficiency of the Department concerned!

“The accounts for the year 1950-51 are in hand and are expected to be ready by June 1953.”

So, the Report which was submitted six months before has not yet been submitted to this House. In actual fact, thus it will be seen, some of the methods of controlling the finances of Pakistan have been taken away from this House and they are not being put to the vote of this House.

With these remarks, Sir, I oppose the Demand.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta (East Bengal : General) : Mr. President, Sir, I would not have taken part in this debate, but for one fact. I am not fully aware of the functions of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, but, Sir, here I would draw your attention to Standing Order No. 35 : the admission to the Assembly Chamber of visitors to the visitors' gallery, of representatives of the Press to the Press gallery, of officials to the official gallery and so on, during the sittings of the Assembly shall be regulated in accordance with orders made by the President.

So, Sir, the admission of visitors to the visitors' gallery shall be regulated by the orders made by the President and the orders are these that applications are made by the Members of this House and these applications are granted—used to be granted before. But, Sir, what do we find today? The admission to the visitors' gallery is not granted, and even those who had been granted passes for admission have not been allowed entry into this House! I want to know who is the Minister who is responsible for refusing entry to this House? Look at the visitors' gallery; there is not a single visitor. The members have applied for visitors' passes, but in some cases their applications have been cancelled and in some others their applications have not been granted without any reason whatsoever. Even in those cases where applications have been granted, visitors have not been allowed entry.

So, Sir, this is the question to be decided : whether this Ministry is responsible for such a state of things or not? Visitors play very important part in parliamentary affairs. Applications have been refused without any reason. I understand, Sir, the reason that is given is that the C.I.D. does not allow the entry. This is the matter which is to be condemned by all the sections of the House.

Then, Sir, I shall speak a few words with regard to the language of the Assembly. Of course, Sir, I do not know, when the rules were made, whether the Honourable Minister was responsible for it or not. The rule is :

"The members shall address the Assembly in Urdu or English provided that the President may permit any member, who cannot adequately express himself in any of those languages, to address the Assembly in his mother-tongue."

Since then things have shaped themselves in a different way. It has been persistent demand not only of the individual members, but of the Province—and it has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of Bengal—that Bengali should be one of the State languages.

Mr. President : Mr. Dutta, what are you going to refer, I do not know.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta : I want the amendment of the rule.

Mr. President : I do not think you are relevant here.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta : Thank you, Sir. Then, Sir, with regard to this Ministry we cannot say that there should be amendment of the rule. With regard to the number of questions to be put....

Mr. President : There also I do not think you are quite relevant.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta : Then, Sir, what matter we can discuss in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs if these things are not allowed.

Mr. President : It cannot be allowed.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta : I wanted to say that there should not be a limit to the number of questions.

(At this time Mr. President rang the bell and Mr. Dutta took his seat).

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer (Sind : Muslim) : Sir, I support wholeheartedly the demand moved by my friend, the Finance Minister....

(Voices : He is not a Finance Minister)

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : I am sorry, he officiates for so many Ministers ! I do not know what Ministry he holds at present. Any way, he has got today the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

I feel, Sir, that this Ministry is really very necessary. If you look to India you will find that they have got a Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and I know, an old friend of mine, Mr. Sinha, who used to be Chief Whip in the Indian Parliament, is in charge of this Ministry. Now many of my colleagues who used to be in the Indian Parliament before and are the members of this House now, know that they used to have a Chief Whip of the rank of the Secretary to the Government of India drawing Rs. 4,000 a month. It is very necessary that we too should have a Chief Whip here who will be a go-between the non-officials and officials. If we want to get our work done, and if we want to place the difficulties and grievances of the public before the various Ministries, it is very necessary to have a Ministry like that, so that we can approach the Chief Whip, and get our work done. Sir there is no doubt Mr. Pathan is doing very important work and I would like to pay a tribute to him for the work that is being done by his Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Secondly, not only for the above reasons it is necessary to have this Ministry, but it is also necessary to keep this Ministry for various other reasons. Sir, you know that there are various complaints received by the Ministers from the public. They have got no time to attend to those complaints individually, because they have not got much time at their disposal to look into these complaints personally. I know I have brought to the notice of Mr. Pathan various complaints and grievances of the

[Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer.]

people of refugee colonies and in this connection I would again like to pay a tribute to him that he has at least taken the trouble of visiting these colonies and getting their grievances redressed to a large extent. I also brought to his notice complaints concerning various other Departments, for instance the question of shortage of water in Bhutta village, and also the question of opening of a dispensary there. After all it is not his Ministry which is concerned with these affairs. I think that there should be a liaison not only between members of this House but also between the public and the Government and therefore I hope that this system should continue.

Sir, my honourable friend, Mr. Dutta, is justified in raising the question of gallery passes. I, however, do not agree with him in condemning the authorities who have refused passes. Sir, I am not talking of the passes refused after verification of the forms but, I want to know why the passes were cancelled after they had been issued and why the people were not allowed to enter into the gallery. Sir, I would draw your attention to the fact that on the day of the presentation of the budget, many important businessmen who have been paying income-tax to the extent of thousands of rupees, were issued passes, but I was surprised and amazed to know, that when they came with the passes issued to them, their passes were cancelled by the Police. May I ask what authority had they to cancel the passes? Under what section did they exercise this power? You will be surprised to hear that the pass of a very important person was rejected only yesterday. Sir, I strongly condemn the action of the Police in rejecting the passes issued to the persons on the day of the budget and I hope you will kindly look into this matter and see that this thing does not happen again.

Then, Sir, I want to raise the question of the Standing Advisory Committees of the various Ministries on which we are elected by this House. As I have repeatedly said, meetings of these Committees are held only once a year and that too after we have written letters to the Ministries to persuade them to hold frequent meetings. Otherwise these Standing Advisory Committees are actually sleeping. They are only farce. They should hold meetings whenever required and very frequently. I say that these meetings should be held at least once a month. We represent the people. We must know how these Ministries are functioning, how much money is being spent by them and whether the money spent by them is in the right direction of work or not. After all, the members of the Standing Advisory Committees are entitled to know all this, and they must be told what is happening in the various Ministries.

Sir, I would then say something about the starred questions put in this House and how they are replied on the floor of this House. When certain questions are put to the Honourable Ministers concerned, they say that the informations are being collected and they will be placed on the Table of the House. Sir, I must say the Minister must give us proper information. When our money is spent in sending cables for asking telegraphic instructions on a particular matter, why some efforts are not made in collecting the informations asked for by us? I feel Sir that strict instructions must be issued to the Ministries and I hope Mr. Pathan will be asked to see that proper replies are given to the questions in time for which notices are given well in advance. We must get proper facts and must not be told that the matter will be looked into.

Then I come to another point. I feel that there should be a rule in this House that any Member who does not attend three consecutive meetings should lose his seat. We must have more members. We do not like

sleeping members. Such members should be asked to resign. We must fill all these vacancies.

Then, Sir, I would request you to fix more non-official days for non-official business. Last time only two days for non-official business were.....

Mr. President: It is not the business of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Sir, I want only to say that some more days for non-official business should be fixed.

I would now refer to the point raised by Mian Iftikharuddin with regard to adjournment motions. Sir, the adjournment motions are disallowed and allowed by you. We should obey your ruling. After all it is a reflection on the Chair if such remarks are not withdrawn. You are competent and have got wide power to rule out any adjournment motion and we respectfully bow down to your ruling and I hope this question will not be raised on the floor of this House.

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan: Before answering the various remarks made by Honourable Members, I express my gratefulness to them for all they have said about the Ministry which has been very recently set up.

The criticism made by the Honourable Member Mian Iftikharuddin in my opinion, with my vast experience for the last 5 years, I think, does not deserve any reply because I am not at all surprised to see him speaking in the same strain as he does on all other subjects throughout the whole session.

But, Sir, before answering the criticism one by one, I would like to inform the members what are the functions mainly of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, not with a view to convince Mr. Iftikharuddin, who is determined not to be convinced, but with a view to convince others who would like to be convinced.

Sir, in this connection I would like to tell Honourable Members that as soon as the office of the Chief Whip was entrusted to me I began to feel some inconvenience as to how to run this office. I did not offer any suggestion all of a sudden to the Government, but I carried on some correspondence with the Government of India as to what is the position there. From there I came to learn that the Government of India had set up a Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs as far back as in the year 1948 and soon after they raised the status of the Minister, Parliamentary Affairs to that of a Cabinet rank. Then, Sir, I requested the Minister there in India to let me know what are the functions. It is in the light of those functions that we have—I mean the functions there have been incorporated in the functions that are to be discharged by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs here. I will not go into the details but will mention only the main functions.

- (1) To arrange parliamentary sittings ;
- (2) to arrange Government business before the Parliament ;
- (3) to maintain liaison between Ministers and other Members of the House in relation to official and non-official business before the Parliament ;
- (4) to come in contact with the President and the Constituent Assembly Secretariat in relation to Government business ;
- (5) to arrange in consultation with the Members, leading speakers in an important debate and also to determine its length and to give a list of speakers to the President ;

[The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan.]

- (6) to attend to arrangements connected with the meetings of the Select Committee in consultation with the Constituent Assembly Secretariat and the Ministry concerned;
- (7) to advise the selection of members for Select Committees, Standing Committees and other Committees of the House;
- (8) when the Minister is absent—this is for Honourable Member, Mr. Jaffer to know—to answer questions on his behalf and to attend to his other parliamentary duties in connection with motions, Bills and the like;
- (9) to advise Ministry in regard to their parliamentary activities and to keep them informed of the progress of the business in parliament, etc.

Now, Sir, coming to the points raised in the course of the discussion, I will first of all deal with Honourable Member Mian Iftikharuddin's one or two points. This is his general criticism in connection with every discussion that the members of the Opposition and the public are not allowed to ventilate their feelings. But, Sir, you will agree with me that so far as this august House is concerned, Government have never opposed any motion provided it was filed before you under the Rules. So far as the adjournment motions are concerned, I need not refer to the relevant rule because that rule is quite clear and is known to Honourable Members. It is rule 11. Sir, unless any definite matter of urgent public importance is stated in the adjournment motion sought to be moved it cannot be allowed. So Honourable Member Mian Iftikharuddin's contention that Government always tries to gag and does not allow any member to move an adjournment motion, does not hold water.

Now, Sir, he has referred to the economic conditions of the country. This is the same thing which he had mentioned while talking on the general discussion of the budget. This has been ably replied to by both the Honourable Finance Minister and the Minister of Economic Affairs as well as the Minister of Food.

Now, Sir, about the imposition of martial law in the Punjab, the House will remember that the Honourable Prime Minister made a speech and he clarified the position and explained to the House the justification for the imposition of martial law in the Punjab.

Now, Sir, about the expenditure. He has said that this expenditure, at least at the time when Government proposes to effect a cut in all the departments, is not justified. Sir, I have told the House the different functions that this Ministry is expected to discharge. I think in view of that, the expenditure is fully justified.

Then Sir, with regard to the Honourable Member Mr. Dutta. He said something about the gallery passes. I can tell him that this matter was brought to my notice as well as to the notice of the Leader of the House and we have already taken up the matter and in consultation with the President of the Assembly, we hope to come to a better solution in this matter.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta : When ?

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : No, Sir, Honourable Member Mr. Jaffer in the same connection has remarked that he condemned the action of the C.I.D. If the matter is left to the Constituent Assembly itself, the Ministry of Interior does not come into the picture at all. The Constituent Assembly for the purpose of verification will require the assistance of some police. So that cannot be avoided.

My honourable friend, Mr. Majumdar, has referred to certain things which do not come within the purview of this Ministry at all and he has referred to the large cuts made in the different heads of the budget. This has been ably and clearly replied to by the Honourable Finance Minister. I will refer him to his speech.

Now, Sir, with regard to the Public Accounts Committee, my honourable friend, Mr. Dutta, has very rightly said—of course this is also not covered by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, still I know the fact as I was member of the same Committee—about the report. I would like to tell my honourable friend that the Report has been prepared and has been signed by the members and now that this Accounts Committee has been transferred to the Constituent Assembly, it has been sent to the Honourable President of the Constituent Assembly who I hope will place it before the next session.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta : This session.

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : Now, Sir, with regard to the Questions, I fully agree with Mr. Dutta that the number of Questions should be curtailed but it is up to the House—for the House—to decide. If the House decides to reduce the number of Questions, Government will be only grateful. Sir, in this connection, I would like to draw the attention of Mr. Jaffer that yesterday he had the opportunity to hear the ex-President of the British House of Commons.....

Shri Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya (East Bengal : General) : The Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : He said that they were a little stricter about questions in the House of Commons and that they do not allow so many questions in England.

With regard to the various Standing Committees, I will discuss the matter with the Ministries concerned and will try to improve the situation in future.

I think. Sir, I have nothing more to comment.

Mr. President : The question is :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,000 be granted to the Governor-General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.”

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 13.—MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan (Minister of State for Finance and Parliamentary Affairs) : Sir, as the Honourable Minister for the Interior is away from the station and as I presume many of the Honourable Members will like to offer their comments and remarks on this item, I would propose that this item may stand over for today. He is likely to be back by tomorrow.

Mr. President : In that case I do not think there is any objection to the item standing over.

Shri Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya (East Bengal : General) : We have no objection.

Mr. President : Then this stands over.

DEMAND NO. 14.—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING.

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan (Minister of State for Finance and Parliamentary Affairs) : Sir, I move :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,00,000 be granted to the Governor-General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954 in respect of MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING."

Mr. President : The question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,00,000 be granted to the Governor-General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954 in respect of MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 15.—MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan (Minister of State for Finance and Parliamentary Affairs) : Sir, I move :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,00,000 be granted to the Governor-General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954 in respect of MINISTRY OF LABOUR."

Mr. President : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,00,000 be granted to the Governor-General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954 in respect of MINISTRY OF LABOUR."

Huge Unemployment in the Country.

Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty (East Bengal : General) : Sir, I move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

Sir, in moving this cut motion I feel some diffidence because really my criticism will be directed not so much against the Ministry of Labour as against the attitude of self-complacency that the Government generally has got with regard to this problem.

Sir, you may have noticed the recent news appearing in the Press and issued by the A.P.P. from Chittagong that about 1,500 candidates, including 50 graduates, besides matriculates and under-graduates, had applied for three posts of Lower Division Clerks in a Local Government Office. This is from Chittagong dated the 22nd of March.

Sir, what I want to say is this that the Government is really sitting on a volcano. There is a huge number of the unemployed and their number is going up by leaps and bounds. There are two kinds of unemployed people here. One is the labouring class and another is the educated or semi-educated class—the middle class gentlemen—and unless the Government is very serious over this matter I am afraid some sort of unrest will continue, because you know that an idle brain is the devil's

workshop. If the people have nothing to do, if they remain unoccupied, they will try to create all sorts of mischief. As regards industrial labour and other kinds of labour also, we know that our country is not very much industrially developed as the countries of the West are and the result is that even though we have excellent man power—labour power—but they are not being fully utilised for the good of the country. Even among our young men we have got excellent material but there is no scope and opening for them. Every year in East Bengal, between 30,000 and 40,000 students appear for the Matriculation Examination. About 40 per cent of them pass the Examination; the rest get plucked and re-appear, but others do not try to re-appear. The result is that out of the number of candidates who come out successful, a lot do not go up for the higher university education and they become unemployed. They roam about in search of some sort of employment; and speaking about those who get plucked in the examination, many of them also become unemployed, and the problem is really a serious one. Every year some 20,000 to 25,000 people are becoming unemployed in this way apart from the question of the labouring class and the Government should not be self-complacent in this matter.

One complaint I have got to make, not so much against the Ministry of Labour but against our educational system and it is this: that after passing the Matriculation Examination the boys generally have no opening for joining a vocational or technical course. The technical schools are very few, the vocational courses are very few, and there is no arrangement for a bifurcation of the course just after the Matriculation standard. So the result is that everybody who passes the Matriculation examination wants to get admission into the University in the general line and when they become graduates or they become plucked graduates, they see all darkness about them and they do not know what to do. That is the problem before the Government; that is the problem before the nation and I complain that the Government have been rather self-complacent and they ought to move early in the matter to solve this problem of unemployment facing the country.

With these few words, I move my Cut Motion.

Mr. Bhabesh Chandra Nandy (East Bengal : General) : I speak a few words in support of the Cut Motion moved by Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty. Sir, you know, unemployment is not a disease; unemployment is the symptom of a disease. It is the result of the maladjustment of the economic resources of the country. With the political problems before us we must take up seriously this economic problem of unemployment which is coming before us today. I know that Government has opened its Employment Exchanges but as you know the list of names sent by Employment Exchanges are seldom selected; in fact often these names are not sent to the offices. Whenever any vacancy occurs the departmental bosses send their own men and they are taken and the list of names in the Employment Exchanges remains as it is. So very little benefit is achieved or received by the unemployed people. Really a huge number of unemployed people are there and it is increasing everywhere and unless Government takes very serious view of the thing, I am afraid, this serious economic problem will lead to further complication as Professor Chakraverty has pointed out. Education is spreading and hundreds and thousands of students are coming out from the Colleges with no prospect of being employed anywhere and thus creating a huge problem. Sir, you know this unemployment cannot be removed and all these young men cannot be absorbed only in Government services, and unless Government takes a wide view of the thing, a full view of the social malady, I am afraid, any piece-meal solution can never bring any relief. I know the Minister in charge of Labour is not a single isolated

[Mr. Bhabesh Chandra Nandy.]

person here, he is a member of the Cabinet and the whole Cabinet is a team. It works as a co-ordinated body. It should be the work of the whole Cabinet. So I appeal through the Minister-in-Charge of Labour to the Cabinet to take notice of this problem and unless there is an all-round development of industry in the country this problem cannot be solved. I am afraid only by offering a few employments in Government's offices this problem cannot be removed or mitigated.

Sir, ours is a country where we have many mouths to feed and many hands to employ. By starting very big factories where production is carried on a large scale and where machinery is employed to achieve economy of human labour we cannot find a solution of our problem of unemployment. What we want is extensive co-operative credit system, co-operative business organisation. What you want is an extension of cottage industry, extension of small scale industries where these unemployed labour may be employed. The very problem of our country is very different from those countries which are highly industrialised like England and America. We have got many more hands to employ and by making economy of human labour through highly industrialised machinery we cannot possibly absorb so many unemployed young men. Unless we can find out some solution of this I am afraid it will be in the near future, a cause, a serious headache to the Government of our country, and as Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty has pointed out, Government has no reason to be self-complacent. It is a serious problem; it is a menace to the Government.

So, Sir, what I suggest in short is that the entire Government should take this problem more seriously. They should develop a co-ordinated programme. They must take a broad view of the development of the country and not think of simply absorbing a few hands here and there in Government jobs. They should try to develop industry on a huge scale, not only with the help of large-scale machinery but with small scale industries where you can employ the maximum number of workers. Sir, the very nature of our economic problem, I say, is quite different from what it is in countries like England and America. Sir, I point out once more to the Honourable Minister for Labour that he must improve these Employment Exchanges because I know that people go there and register their names but their names are not sent to the offices and if statistics are taken you will know that in most of the offices the young men who are recruited there are mostly those who come on the recommendations of the bosses of those departments and not from the list sent by the Employment Exchanges. Government should make certain rules that certain percentage of these new appointments must be made through Employment Exchanges and if strictly followed this may give a little relief—though a very little relief—still some relief to the unemployed. With these few words I support what Prof. Chakraverty has moved.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta (East Bengal : General) : Mr. President, Sir, in this connection I shall refer only to one matter. I raised a question whether the Government employees are entitled to form Unions amongst themselves to redress their grievances. In this particular respect I shall refer to the Civil Defence Organization Employees Union. This Union came into existence on the 10th September, 1952 when a general meeting of the employees adopted the Union's constitution and elected the office-bearers. The strength of the Union, as per signed membership forms, was 80 which comprised more than 3¼th staff of the department. The Union submitted its application for registration to the Registrar of Trade Unions, Karachi, in accordance with the provisions of the

Trade Unions Act and this Union was registered. Then, Sir, immediately after the Union came into existence on 10th September, 1952, the Controller of Civil Defence charge-sheeted certain persons for having 'framed' an illegal union. Then, Sir, the charge-sheeted employees submitted their explanation to the Controller denying the charge levelled against them but within 10 minutes—within 10 minutes of the submission of this explanation—they were served with discharge notices for being members of the employees Union which was termed as an illegal body. The notice runs thus :

“so and so Civil Defence Organization.

As you confess in your explanation dated 4th October, 1952 that you are a member of the Civil Defence Organization Employees Union, it has been proved that you are indulging in illegal activities which are detrimental to the Government cause. You are therefore hereby served with a discharge notice of 15 days from today, after which you will be no more required to serve in this Organization.”

This is dated 4th October, 1952. Then, Sir, after this they submitted an appeal to the Chief Commissioner as well as to the Controller but without any result as no action was taken by the Chief Commissioner. On the 22nd October, 1952 a deputation of the Union headed by the General Secretary had an interview with the Honourable Labour Minister who promised to look into the matter and asked them to submit the Union's case to him. Then, Sir, there is a long history on which it is useless for me to dilate. After this the Labour Minister suggested the matter should be referred to the Honourable Minister for Interior because Civil Defence Organization is under the Interior Ministry. So they sought an interview with the Honourable Minister for Interior. That interview has not been granted as yet. Then a deputation of the Union, led by its President, had an interview with the Labour Minister on the 30th January, 1953. The Labour Minister informed the deputation that cases of five discharged employees have been forwarded to the Ministry of Interior and he has advised them to seek an interview with the Honourable Minister for Interior. That interview was sought for and was not granted. Their position today stands where it was after the discharge order.

Then, Sir, you know, the wives of the discharged employees have submitted a petition not only to the Honourable Minister for Labour but also to the Honourable Minister for the Interior and the Prime Minister, seeking the reinstatement of their husbands with continuity of service.

I submit that it is in contravention of the convention concerning the application of the principles of rights to organise and to bargain collectively. In this connection I shall place before the House Article I of Convention No. 98 : The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its 32nd session on 8th June, 1949, and having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals concerning the application of the principles of the right to organise and bargain collectively, which is the fourth item on the agenda of the session, and having determined that the proposals shall take the form of an International Convention, adopts this 1st day of July 1949 the following convention, which may be cited as the Rights of Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949.

At this stage Mr. President vacated the Chair which was occupied by Mr. M. H. Gazder, a member of the Panel of Chairmen.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta : This right has been given by the International Labour Organisation and has been adopted by our Government. So, Sir, how is it that the right to organise has been declared illegal by the Controller of Civil Defence and these people have been discharged simply on account of the fact that they were members of this Union? Representation has been made to the Honourable Minister of Labour on the 22nd October, 1952 without any result.

With regard to favouritism, nepotism and corruption that is present in the Civil Defence Department, I shall refer to these at the proper time. Today every employee, even if he is a Government employee, he has a right to organise and form a Union under the International Convention. In this case, however, simply because these people formed a Union, they have been discharged. I submit this is a matter which requires immediate consideration. The matter was placed before the Honourable Minister for Labour on the 22nd October, 1952 and still no results have been forthcoming. I appeal to the Honourable Minister to look into the matter.

On the last occasion when the Ministry of Labour was under discussion I referred to certain organisations of the tea labourers in East Bengal. The *Sreehatta Zilla Cha Sramik* Union is a very useful body. I gave the history and stated how these unions were organised by the Government of East Bengal. I am told that this is a matter which concerns the Provincial Government. I request the Honourable Minister for Labour to see that proper justice is done to these workers.

With these few words I resume my seat. I want a reply from the Government, at least with regard to the employees of the Civil Defence Organisation who have been discharged only on the ground that they organised themselves.

Mr. Abdulla al-Mahmood (East Bengal : Muslim) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not propose to move the cut motion that stands in my name but I would very much like to make some observations in this connection.

Sir, things are not so bad as Mr. Dutta has depicted. But, at the same time, I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Minister for Labour to the very acute labour problem in the country, especially in East Bengal, where the average population per square mile is 878. The land under cultivation, as stated the other day by the Honourable Minister for Food, is .08 average *per capita*. From the census it is noticed that about 13 per cent. is the literary figure in the Eastern wing. Now, Sir, if we take the whole area of East Bengal and the population, then what do we find? The situation will appear to be very dark for the future. Schools and colleges throughout the whole of East Bengal produce a large number of matriculates, intermediates, graduates and post-graduate students. I do not blame the Honourable Minister for Labour for this but I would request the Cabinet as a whole to look into this matter and give their serious thought. We are told that for the gradual development of Industry there are going to be 6,000 looms in Adamji Mills and another 1,500 in Khulna near Chalna. We are also told that 14 to 15 lakhs of bales of jute will be consumed by these. Now, Sir, let us visualise the situation that is likely to arise and, in fact, it has already arisen, from the fact that even graduates are coming for appointments for the post of Class IV jobs, i.e., peons. It is really regrettable, especially during these days when we always advocated need for spreading more education, we are not making any provision for those who come out of our Universities. I have just now referred to the percentage of literacy population figures of 1951 of East Bengal. The point is what is the percentage of people that can be absorbed in the big industries. I know East

Bengal has got a large scope for hand-loom industry. Sir, although it is a matter for the province, I wish to draw the attention of the Honourable Minister that if there is continuous flow of supply of yarn, I think quite a large percentage of the population might be engaged in the work.

Now I wish to refer to seamen, railwaymen and other labourers. I know a little about the condition of these people because I have personally been associated with them. I have noticed sometimes cruel hands fall on these people for no fault of theirs. They are victimised simply because they form themselves into an organisation which is quite legal. I know that sometimes very serious action is taken against a legal movement of labourers, once a large number of employees were discharged. Some cases are still pending before the Dacca High Court. I would request you to see that these poor people are not victimised. They should get some share in the benefits of the State. Only the other day I had been to Jessore. I was travelling with my friend Mr. Shamsur Rahman and Latifur Rahman, M. L. A. and Chairman of the District Board. I saw fifty people who came from Kushtia and were without any work. It was really a sad spectacle to see that for days they were not getting any work. Now, Sir, it is all very well to bring the Italian Company for the construction of 750 miles roads under the road development scheme, but you must also see that our people are not thrown out of employment. You can give them some work which gives them at least two square meals a day. Sir, I do not say that the Ministry of Labour has not taken steps to improve their lot. Of course, the Ministry have taken steps and there has been some improvement, but, at the same time, I should like to point out the acuteness of the fact that there is an increased flow of labour from East Bengal even in the port of Karachi. Sir, as far as I know, possibly 8,000 people have come so far from East Bengal. Sir, you also know the acute shortage that has arisen in East Bengal on account of the unemployment problem not only in the educated circle, but also in the industrial and manual labour circles. I will, therefore, request the Honourable Minister for Labour kindly to give his serious thought to this point. We speak that ours is an Islamic State and that there is no apprehension for the spread of Communism here, but I must tell you that as I come from a small town and as I am more in contact with the people at large, I have personal knowledge that on account of unemployment and also on account of food shortage and the hardships which the poor people are undergoing, gradually a feeling is being grafted in the people and an idea is being sought to be imbibed in these people and I am afraid the situation might grow one day absolutely difficult for you to control if you do not really take early remedial steps to stop it. With these words I support the demand and oppose the cut motions that have been moved by the other side.

Mr. Nur Ahmed (East Bengal : Muslim) : Sir, Pakistan is fortunate, I say, in having the Honourable Minister for Labour. He himself has been a labour leader for more than twenty years. He is fully aware of the difficulties of the labour classes in Pakistan and their woes and sorrows. I find here something for giving relief to the labouring classes of Pakistan. Pakistan has already adopted a large number of International Labour Organisation's conventions and Pakistan compares favourably with many advanced countries of the world in this respect. The majority of labour disputes are amicably settled in Pakistan. All this goes to the credit of our Labour Minister. It is no gainsaying that the problem of unemployment is a very complex one, with which Pakistan is confronted. Unemployment in Pakistan is very acute and it is increasing every year, nay daily, and it is the bounden duty of every Government to look to the welfare of its people. So it is the duty of our

[Mr. Nur Ahmed.]

Government to solve this problem. I know the Labour Minister had invited labour experts to thoroughly examine the questions of insurance against unemployment, conditions of labour, etc., etc. He had also invited a special expert to investigate the conditions of agricultural labour. I am happy that things are being carried on in the right way. There is no doubt about it, but the question of unemployment is so acute that it affects a vast number of people of Pakistan. It is essential and imperative that this question should be taken up by the Government in all earnestness and some solution—at least some temporary relief be given to the labour unemployed. Besides, there is also a very large number of our unemployed youths who are roaming today in Pakistan aimlessly, drifting themselves to the wide world, without any means of livelihood. These youths are very valuable citizens of Pakistan. In fact, the prosperity of Pakistan to a large extent depends on these young men, who are to daily lead a life of suspense and uncertainty. They are bitterly dissatisfied with the Government because of the inability of the Government to do anything for them. They have become sick of their lives. I suggest immediate measures should be taken to usefully employ them. In this connection I suggest the development of cottage and small scale industries and opening up of factories where these people can be employed. I request the Government to arrange facilities for training these youths in various small crafts and in other useful avocations, and when they are properly trained, to provide them with necessary tools and money so that they may be able to start small business to eke out their livelihood. We should take a lesson from other countries in this direction. I know that in other countries there is the problem of unemployment and it is not to such an extent as it is found here. Unemployment is bound to increase unless we develop cottage and small scale industries. So I suggest Government should open centres to give useful training in many avocations suitable to particular areas, so that these people can be utilized usefully for the prosperity of the country and for reducing unemployment which is rampant in the country at present.

Sir, then I refer to unemployment among seamen. I know that the subject of unemployment among seamen relates to the Commerce Ministry, but I think it should have been transferred to the Ministry of Labour, because it is so much connected with the Labour Ministry, which is appropriate for dealing with seamen. They are a valuable factor in Pakistan. These seamen are scattered all over the world. They have held the good name of Pakistan throughout the length and breadth of the world, but unfortunately they are suffering from unemployment today. A large number of seamen are unemployed today and they are suffering terribly. This brings me to the question of recruitment of Pakistani seamen from Pakistani ports.

I know our Commerce Minister is trying to persuade the Shipping Companies to agree for recruitment of seamen from amongst the Pakistani boys at Pakistan ports, but upto this time he has only succeeded in persuading some particular Shipping companies to recruit seamen at Karachi, but has not succeeded to persuade them to recruit seamen from Chittagong which is the largest port and where there is great scope for recruitment of seamen. Sir, I appeal to the Honourable Minister, though he is not directly responsible, to do something in this matter.

Then, Sir, I would refer to the conditions of the workers who are working in various mines of Pakistan. I know the Honourable Minister has done something to improve their condition, but I will ask him to do more for the welfare of the workers who are working underground.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. H. Gazder) : Will the Honourable Member resume his seat.

Mr. Nur Ahmed : With these few words, I resume my seat.

Shri Kamini Kumar Dutta (East Bengal : General) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in dealing with the question of labour, so far as the Minister for Labour is concerned, it is his duty to improve the relationship between the employer and the employee and to see that the labourer remains contented. Discontented labourer in the country in the modern age is a menace. We very glibly talk of these labour organisations being influenced by communist workers, but I think, if the employers will be wise enough to keep their workers contented, no communist influence would be able to persuade the labourers to adopt a wrong path.

Now, in dealing with this question of labour we have to take into consideration the different categories under which the labourer works. There are the State employees, employees under organisations controlled by the State, labourers working in industrial concerns and the fluctuating large body which is called agricultural labourers. As to agricultural labour, the difficulty is that it is completely unorganised and it is very difficult to organise agricultural labour in our country. Their wages cannot be standardised. It depends on various economic factors that are prevailing in our country, but at the same time it must not be forgotten that a very considerable portion of the population of the country do come under that category of agricultural labour whose only means of subsistence depends upon their engagement by people owning lands and employing them for agricultural purposes. If it should be said that as they are not organised, the State cannot look after their interest and their schemes, I would like to say that particularly in Pakistan, the problem of the agricultural labourers ought to be taken into consideration very seriously and the State should think what measures can be taken to help that fluctuating body of the workers, who are not organised, who cannot lay their schemes and indeed, whom it is very difficult to organise. But at the same time measures ought to be adopted by the State to see that the conditions of these people may not be rendered so helpless that they can be victimised by their employers. Also it must not be forgotten that as an industrial employer is always anxious to pay lowest possible wage, so the agricultural employer has also the same inclination to pay as much less as he can to the employee. This vast bulk of the people of the country who may be classified as agricultural labourers, for their bare maintenance and subsistence have to depend simply upon the employers as the industrial labourers who are organised. Even today in this House complaints have been made that for forming unions these industrial workers are victimised. If it is a fact it is very deplorable and I may be permitted to say that really a wise employer will never allow the impression to go that the workers will not be allowed to form into an organisation so that they might place their demands reasonably and with force. It is always to the advantage both of the employer and the employee that there should be organisations. Only it should be seen that the organisations are not led astray or misled. Simply taking excuse that the communists are influencing them will not suffice. When the conditions are easy and happy for your workers, communists will not find any place in it. I may, in this respect, say that it will be for the State, for the Honourable Minister in charge of Labour, to see that big industrial organisations do provide for the education of the children of their workers. Of course, small organisations, small employers cannot do that, but the big industrial organisations ought to look to it; they ought to look to the

[Shri Kamini Kumar Dutta.]

various factors—proper healthy residence for the labourers, proper education for the children of the workers, provision for free medical aid for the labourers. It should also be the duty of these industrial organisation to contribute sufficient funds for opening separate wards in public hospitals for the labourers of these organisations. At the same time, every labour organisation, every industrial organisation must provide free medical aid to the labourers and also to the imparting of education to the children of the workers. They should be compelled to make provision for all these. If they do it, then a good deal will be done. They should at least devote a portion of the dividend for the happiness and for the future of the children of these workers.

Now, in this connection, of course, much has been said by many honourable friends here, on the problem of unemployment and I will not therefore digress on it, because it is not a problem for the Ministry of Labour to provide for the employment of the people. That is the problem for the whole of the State, the whole State should look to the solution of this appalling problem of unemployment in the country. The Minister of Labour is to see that the relationship between the employer and the employee is co-ordinated in such a manner that the employer gets the best out of the employee. As the world is advancing and looking to the trend of the coming world, labour is a very important problem. After all the whole society is divided into two classes—the employer and the employee. The employers are few and the employees are the largest in number. So the employees must be kept contented. If you really think that the freedom of employees should be put to an end, I say no force of police or army can put a stop to their freedom. The best solution for the State is to see that the employees, the labourers and workers are kept contented.

Mr. P. D. Bhandara (Punjab : General) : Sir, our country is mainly agricultural and the resources of our land are not unlimited. The surplus labour left over after meeting the requirements of agriculture is enormous and is steadily increasing. This has brought about an acute labour problem and employment has to be found for our surplus labour. This problem has been baffling the Government for a long time and they are no doubt doing their best to overcome the difficulties. A move in the right direction is still wanting. Faced with an acute food crises, which is mainly caused by the diversion of the canal water, the Government should at once place into execution the various ambitious schemes for increase in food production, by building dams, constructing tube-wells and digging more canals, which will absorb much labour and ease the labour situation. We are still importing tractors and agricultural equipments from abroad. If these are manufactured in the country, much of our surplus labour can be profitably utilised. To solve our labour problem I repeat that we should stop our imports of such commodities which are capable of being manufactured in the country.

The problem of labour is closely linked to the one of education. If we strive to wipe out illiteracy, we will do much to improve the lot of the labour.

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik (Minister for Works, Health and Labour) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to my Honourable friends for kindly taking so much interest in the question of unemployment and labour problem. Before I speak further, I should only like to let them know firstly that the question of unemployment as well as labour is a provincial subject and the Central Labour Minister is not

the head of all the Provincial Labour Ministers because this conception in the country to a certain extent has put me into an embarrassing position. People or the labourers whose grievances are not redressed in their own spheres write to me—complain to the Central Ministry—against their local employers without knowing that I cannot come in the matter of their relief.

Mr. Dutta has raised certain points about the discharge of few employees of the Civil Defence Departments. The Memorandum of the wives of these discharged employees has been referred to by him. I also received those references from the applicants. But the way my friend Mr. Dutta has spoken, reveals that as if I have the right to re-instate them but unfortunately I have not got that power.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta : What are you there for ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik : Well, I am coming to that. This Ministry is only to conciliate and bring the labourers and the employers together if there is any trouble between them. This Ministry is a machinery towards settling the dispute. If it is the dispute with a non-governmental employer then it becomes easier because in that case I can force certain things upon them. But if the Government is the employer, then without referring the whole matter to them, I myself cannot take any direct action and in this case I must tell the House that I have at least thrice given interview to the representatives of those discharged men and the case is still under consideration in the sense that only the other day—three days before—I again referred the matter and discussed it with my Honourable friend the Minister of Interior, under whom the Civil Department lies and he has referred the case back to the Chief Commissioner to look into the matter and I hope something may come out of that but at the same time I must tell you that there is very little chance that something will come out in their favour because the notice of discharge was not solely for Trade Union activities as Mr. Dutta has said. I have seen the notice and I have found that there are other charges also. So that will depend on the merit of the case.

Regarding the tea garden labourers, my reply is the same as of last year. This is a pure and simple Provincial matter. Mr. Dutta has asked me to take interest in it and try to do something if I can. For his information I may let him know that I tried my best and I had a talk with the Provincial Minister of the Provincial Government and the representatives of the Tea garden labourers and I still hope that they are pursuing this matter at that level. The condition of the Tea industry is known to every one. It is useless to dilate upon that. Unless the employers take certain measures, it is very difficult to remove the grievances of these Tea garden labourers.

Now, Sir, regarding other points, I myself admit that I fully agree word by word with what my friends from the other side of the House have said. As a member of this House and representative of the public, I endorse their view fully. Unless the labourers are contented, unless unemployment is solved, the country is bound to face a great menace. So I have not to say against what my friends opposite have said. Only I like to give them the other side of the picture. As a Minister being in charge of the Department, firstly I want to say as my friends have said “do not be self-complacent”, that we are not self-complacent. We rather get more grievances and we feel the pinch more than any body else because the representations are made to us ; demonstrations are to be faced by us and if there is unemployment, the solution will lie with us. So the Government is very more conscious about the progressing

[The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik.]

unemployment in the country and also its difficulties how to solve it. After all solution of unemployment does not depend on any particular thing, as for example if there is shortage of food, the Government may bring food from any where it likes and the problem may be solved. But regarding solution of unemployment only one measure cannot solve it. If we look towards the advanced countries of the world, we will find that they have also not yet been able to solve this problem of unemployment. We being a new country, only the other day we got one side full of sand and the other side of Pakistan full of water and so many mouths to feed. The influx of population is still continuing. The educated people are still coming in large numbers. The number of employments is less. So when there is a disequilibrium between the demand and supply it is very difficult to solve the problem.

The next factor is the density of population—as my honourable friend Mr. Abdulla al-Mahmood has said. With us also the condition of the country is another problem. The agricultural development is essential for the solution of unemployment in a country like ours which is mainly agriculture. Government as a whole is conscious about it and trying its best. I would like here only refer to a few things which will show that with the increase of factories and its rate of increase, there will be some amount of solution of this problem. At the time of partition, a large number of factories closed down as the owners departed leaving no technical personnel to look after them.

In 1948 the number of factories in East Bengal were 341. Now there are 377 factories operating. Similarly there were 55,000 workers employed in East Pakistan in 1947. While in 1952 there were 66,000 workers who found employment. Similar is the case as far as the Punjab is concerned. In 1948 there were 406 factories in operation employing 73,000. In 1951 there were 556 factories operating in Punjab and employing 84,000 workers. The figures for 1952 are not available for the Punjab. In 1948 there were 172,000 organised workers in all factories—I mean registered factories—throughout Pakistan. In 1952 there were 194,000 workers. This shows that the employment of unemployed is gradually on the increase. I have got figures to show you provincewise that industry is developing. It will only take time and so I refrain from reading them out.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. H. Gazder) : Your time is up.

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik : Regarding seamen labour, Honourable Member Mr. Nur Ahmed has said that it is a potential force and if they do not get their jobs and remain unemployed, it would not only create difficulties in that area of Pakistan but also mean loss of skill and experience and loss of a trade. I want to tell the House that unless the country has got its own trading and merchant ships, it is very difficult to force the foreign ship owners to take seamen from our own ports. Mostly, about 97 per cent. of them are Muslims. After division they had to remain in Calcutta and Bombay for their employment. Due, Sir, to certain policy of the Government of India—and I do not blame them—they are trying to train their own nationals and therefore the Pakistani seaman is gradually feeling very difficult to secure employment in Calcutta. However the Commerce Ministry in collaboration with the Ministry for Labour is trying to solve that problem. My friend will be glad to know that recently some companies have already agreed to recruit seamen from our own ports.

Mr. Chairman (*Mr. M. H. Gazder*) : Your time is up.

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik : One minute more, Sir. Regarding, Sir, conciliation of disputes between the employers and employees, I fully agree with my honourable friend that unless timely action is taken the gap between the employers and employees will increase and I believe and appreciate that prevention is better than cure. At the same time, I must admit and tell my friends that it has been very difficult to change the mind, the frame of the mind, of the employer who are brought up in certain environments since the British rule here. If you analyse in microscope the blood of the foreign employer and that of the national employer, you will find that they are exactly of the same type. The present Government is only clearing the jungle and the weeds grown on this soil for centuries.

As regards the conciliation machinery, the work is progressing. The conciliation work of the provincial Governments have met with considerable success as is borne out from the number of strikes in their jurisdiction. Unfortunately we were not able to collect statistics of disputes and settlements as it is generally received after the financial year, but the success can be calculated from the figures that are available from the central conciliation machinery. Out of 505 disputes which were handled by the Central Conciliation machinery, 403 were settled amicably and only in 15 cases we felt the necessity of appointing an Industrial Tribunal. Out of five disputes, four were settled with the consent of employers. This in itself is an eloquent proof of the usefulness and the necessity of conciliation machinery. I must admit, Sir, that the employers are gradually realising that they should keep the employees satisfied and contented and I hope in the near future their relations will become much better through the efforts of the Government machinery. Employment Exchange, this year, has been made permanent. It was so long temporary.

I have got several things to say but as the time is up, I resume my seat.

Mr. Chairman (*Mr. M. H. Gazder*) : The question is :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman (*Mr. M. H. Gazder*) : I now put the Demand. The question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,00,000 be granted to the Governor-General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1954 in respect of MINISTRY OF LABOUR."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 16—MINISTRY OF LAW

The Honourable Mr. Ghvasuddin Pathan (Minister of State for Finance and Parliamentary Affairs) : Sir, I move :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000 be granted to the Governor-General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of MINISTRY OF LAW."

Mr. Chairman (*Mr. M. H. Gazder*) : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000 be granted to the Governor-General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of MINISTRY OF LAW."

Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin (Punjab : Muslim) : Mr. Chairman, I want your permission to make one or two observations on the department of the Ministry of Law. It may be said that this subject is directly connected with the Ministry of the Interior, but the aspect that I want to deal with, in my opinion, is under the direct control of Law. What I mean to say is, Sir, that whereas the use of the Safety Act and such other obnoxious measures—Frontier Crimes Regulations, Safety Acts, etc., may be under the Ministry of the Interior, the maintenance of such Acts on our Statute Book, I think, is the concern or is the responsibility of the Ministry for Law.

The Honourable Pirzada Abdus Sattar Abdur Rahman : (Minister for Food, Agriculture and Law) : No, Sir.

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan (Minister of State for Finance and Parliamentary Affairs) : It is not.

Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin : Then I have nothing more to say..

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : Then please sit down.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta (East Bengal : General) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you look to page 45 of the Demands for Grants, you will find that there is an expenditure of Rs. 4 lakhs on this Ministry. This Rs. 4 lakhs represents the pay of the officers of the Secretariat, pay of establishments, allowances, honoraria, etc. Sir, in this Ministry we find that there is one Secretary, one Joint Secretary, three Deputy Secretaries, one Assistant Secretary, one Assistant Private Secretary to the Honourable Minister for Law and one Assistant Private Secretary to the Chief Government Whip, one Solicitor, four Superintendents and two Draftsmen.

Sir, we are looking for retrenchment and I am told that the axe will really fall upon the Class IV servants who have been recruited in the course of this year. Sir, I submit—and submit with all the force at my command that really under the Ministry of Law there was no necessity of three Deputy Secretaries and one Joint Secretary and I find absolutely no justification for one Assistant Private Secretary to the Honourable Minister for Law and one Assistant Private Secretary to the Chief Government Whip. The expenditure may be curtailed to the extent of one-third of what it is today. There is no necessity of so many Secretaries and similar measures, I suggest, should be taken in respect of other Ministries as well. Moreover, Sir, it seems to me really astounding so far as this Ministry is concerned that they should have got two draftsmen. I submit that the amount of work done in this Department is not such as to demand so many Secretaries and their number should be curtailed.

With these few words I resume my seat and I oppose the Demand.

Mr. Nur Ahmed (East Bengal : Muslim) : I want to say a few words with regard to the policy of the Government about Law. Sir, we find from time to time piecemeal amendments of the various Acts, which are in force in Pakistan, being brought before this House. Sir, the various laws of the land, which are in force in our country at present, were enacted by a foreign Government—some 50 years ago; some 100 years ago and so on—and I think it is time that they are revised and in

some cases new enactments are enacted. I suggest that at least some officer should be exclusively employed on going through all the laws serially and suggesting the necessary amendments to Government. I know that there is a Law Commission already appointed to go into this matter but I think it is not possible for a Law Commission to suggest the necessary amendments of all the Acts which are at present in force. It will facilitate their work and will be very helpful if Government employ a very able lawyer to go into the laws and suggest the necessary amendments. It will lessen the time which this House has to give in the matter of amending legislation and it will do much good to the people of Pakistan if this revision of the laws is taken in hand without much delay. Some of the laws which are in force at present have become obsolete and an anachronism and they should be revised or amended without delay.

Then, Sir, I find that the work of this Department is not satisfactory and the drafting of some of the amendments is not very good and that is why I suggest that the revision of all the laws should be taken in hand so that there is no necessity of amending them piecemeal. I suggest that attention should be paid to the amendment of the laws in force in Pakistan without further delay. What happens now is that when the Government find difficulty in the working of any law they come before this House with a small amendment. What I suggest is that instead of these small piecemeal amendments being brought before this House from time to time there should be a comprehensive amendment of all the Acts in force.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer (Sind : Muslim) : Sir, I like to speak what I said a year ago from this place and it is in connection with the share of our Muslim women—Pakistani women—in our Foreign Service..

The Honourable Pirzada Abdur Sattar Abdur Rahman : We have not come to the Foreign Service yet. It is the Law Ministry that we are discussing now.

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan : The Honourable Member makes allegations against our Standing Committees—which he calls “Sleeping Committees”—but it seems he himself has been sleeping!

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : I admit my fault. Thank you for telling me that.

Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin : It is not a Rotary Club where you can speak about anything. It is the Pakistan Parliament.

The Honourable Pirzada Abdus Sattar Abdur Rahman : Sir, two points have been raised : first with regard to the staff of the Law Ministry and the second with regard to the revision of laws.

With regard to the first I might assure my Honourable friend Mr. Dutta, that the Law Ministry is actually under-staffed. I should have thought that he being a lawyer should have thought of the work of the Law Ministry but probably he has no idea. All the legislation has got to be drafted by the Law Ministry—I mean the legislation work of all the Ministries—and it has to be checked and finally sent to this House. All the legal work of the Government of Pakistan is done by the Law Ministry. Legal opinions are given by them when asked for.

Mr. Nur Ahmed has criticised that the drafting is not properly done and he again says that the laws must be revised. Sir, I may state for his information that the work connected with the revision of laws

[The Honourable Pirzada Abdus Sattar Abdur Rahman.]

and their publication is done by the Law Ministry. So I have found, Sir, from my experience that the work of the Law Ministry, which is of a very technical nature, cannot be properly done until and unless we have much more staff than the one we have got at present.

So far as the criticism of Mr. Nur Ahmed is concerned he knows that the Law Ministry has been taking steps to revise the older laws and actually not very long ago, in the last session of the Assembly, I had brought in a comprehensive legislation by which redundant laws and those that are of no use or obsolete, as he has called them, they have all been removed and certain necessary amendments were made and after that the publication of this consolidated law has been undertaken by the Law Ministry. So far as amendments on merits are concerned, amendments have been coming from time to time and they will keep on coming but I must admit that Mr. Nur Ahmed has always been critical and therefore he is not satisfied about the drafting. You will find that 80 per cent. of the amendments are sent by him and they all refer to either putting a comma here or dropping a comma there, putting the article 'the' or 'a' here or there. He genuinely feels and thinks that all these things are necessary for proper drafting but I may tell the House that 99 per cent. of these have not been found necessary in practice. It is due to that feeling that he says that the drafting has not been satisfactory. Actually the drafting has been satisfactory and amendments have come on merits and facts that have been found necessary because of changed circumstances that have been brought in. He is also aware that the adoption of Central Acts and Ordinances Order 1949 was also passed here and the Revision of Declaration Act, 1951, was also passed here. Actually the revision of laws is being done.

So far as the appointment of Law Commission is concerned, he knows that a Law Commission has been appointed to bring into conformity the existing laws with the Objectives Resolution. Actually some of the Bills sent by Mr. Nur Ahmed have, with his consent, been sent to this Law Commission for their opinion and guidance. So the Law Commission has also been doing useful work. He is aware and I would submit, Sir, that enough work on the revision of laws is being done by the Law Ministry.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. H. Gazder) : The question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000 be granted to the Governor-General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of MINISTRY OF LAW."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 17—MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELATION

The Honourable Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan (Minister of State for Finance and Parliamentary Affairs) : Sir, I move :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,00,000 be granted to the Governor-General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS."

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. H. Gazder) : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,00,000 be granted to the Governor-General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS."

Working of Passport cum-visa System between Pakistan and India

Seth Sukhdev (Sind : General) : Sir, I move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be reduced by Rs. 100."

Sir, passport system was introduced last year between Pakistan and India. For East Pakistan, the sub-divisional officers have been authorised to issue passports. For Western Pakistan Provinces, excepting Sind, Provincial Governments have been authorized to arrange for the issue of passports. But for the residents of this unhappy valley, I mean Sind, no suitable arrangement has been made. Only District officers have been authorised to receive applications and send them to Karachi Passport Office for preparation of passports. Sir, this has caused a lot of inconvenience to the residents of Sind. You know, Sir, that most of the residents of Sind whether old Sindhis or new Sindhis have got their relations in the bordering states of India, viz., Rajputana, Cutch and Swarashtra. When in the district offices a number of applications are accumulated then they send these to Karachi. I do not know whether you are aware, that there is hardly sufficient staff in Karachi Passport Office and they hardly can cope with the local demand of the passports. I shall, therefore, submit that District Collectors in Sind be authorized to issue passports for the residents of their district. In East Pakistan even sub-divisional Officers, equal to Deputy Collectors in Sind are authorized. I hope the Honourable Minister will take a sympathetic view of this request.

Sir, I will also submit that the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs should see that there are Visa Offices of the Government of Bharat in Sind. There is hardly any accommodation for boarding and lodging for outsiders in Karachi city and hotels are very costly. If Government of Bharat is persuaded to open Visa offices at Hyderabad and Sukkur, I think, the people will be very much benefited.

Sir, before passport-cum-visa system was introduced, the system of permits was in vogue and in those days there were checkposts at Jodhpur, Bhuj in Cutch State and at Jamnagar in Swarashtra State and passengers used to go to Cutch and Kathiawar and Rajasthan by air.

Perhaps the House is aware that it is easier and cheaper to go by Air to Rajputana, Cutch and Kathiawar. It is hardly a journey of 1 hour to 1½ hours by Air. If we go by sea it will be costlier and will take four days. Even if we go to Ahmedabad by Air and from there by rail, it will be costlier and will take two days. Passengers by Air can reach their villages and remote parts of Rajputana or Cutch or Kathiawar on the same day.

Therefore, Sir, I submit that our Government should persuade the Bharat Government to open these check-posts for the convenience of the residents of Sind and Karachi.

With these few words, I resume my seat.

Mr. Chairman (*Mr. M. H. Gazder*) : Motion moved :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Bhabesh Chandra Nandy (East Bengal : General) : There are other cut motions.

Advisability of introducing Passport-cum-Visa system between East Bengal and West Bengal, Tripura and Assam

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta (East Bengal : General) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be reduced by Re. 1."

Mr. Chairman (*Mr. M. H. Gazder*) : I want to know whether you want to move the other cut motions.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta : I shall move. The motion that I have moved has nothing to do with other motions. They are independent.

Mr. Chairman (*Mr. M. H. Gazder*) : You may kindly move all.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta : I want more time.

Mr. Chairman (*Mr. M. H. Gazder*) : This would be unfair to other members.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta : It will be very unfair when all the motions are of a similar nature. In this case the motions are independent. I will not take much time of the House. I shall be brief. Just see !

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer (Sind : Muslim) : I want to speak....

Mr. Chairman (*Mr. M. H. Gazder*) : I cannot help.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta : Mr. Sukhdev referred to the inconvenience of passport-cum-visa system between Pakistan and Bharat.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : On a point of order ! I have got my cut motion earlier in the lists.

Mr. Chairman (*Mr. M. H. Gazder*) : You can speak generally afterwards but the cut motions must have precedence.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta : I shall refer first of all to the inadvisability of introducing passport-cum-visa system between East and West Bengal, Tripura and Assam. You are aware there was no passport-cum-visa system for four years. In February, 1951, after certain incidents that occurred following the Bengali language controversy in the city of Dacca, this system was introduced. It was alleged by Government that large number of Hindus of Western Bengal came to Pakistan to engineer this movement. This is absolutely false. The working of this passport-cum-visa system had been dealt at length by me earlier. I shall, therefore, not dilate more on that particular point. But, Sir, this system has affected the revenues of these Governments to a great extent. Relations between Pakistan and Bharat have not at all improved. Rather, there is a deterioration. There is absolutely no reason for introducing this system. If it is at all necessary, as my Leader has suggested, there may be a passport system but there should not be passport-cum-visa system. The visa part of it should be done away with. If you look at the present arrangements you would find that it is absolutely peculiar in its nature. If an Englishman obtains a passport for France, he can go to France and

travel in any area he likes. What is the position here? If we obtain a passport, we cannot go to any area except the areas mentioned in it. This is a peculiar feature. It has caused serious inconvenience to the public at large. It is impossible to say that if I go to Calcutta I will not go to Howrah simply because it is not in the boundaries of the Calcutta Corporation; I cannot go to Behala because it is not under the Calcutta Corporation. Sir, this system should be completely done away with. If we have to obtain a visa to go to India, we should be allowed to go to any area in India within the particular period mentioned in the visa. Sir, I submit that this is one of the main defects of the visa system.

Then, Sir, as has already been mentioned, there is only one visa office in Calcutta for the grant of visa to the people of West Bengal, Tripura and Assam. Similarly there is one visa office in the city of Dacca for the whole of East Bengal. I do not know, but I shall be glad if the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs supplies us with figures showing how many passports have been granted and how many visas have been applied for. If a man lives in Jessore or Khulna he has to come to Dacca to obtain his visa. He comes and stays there for a few days because the visa is not immediately granted. He has come to take the papers. He will have to spend so much money. Heavy expenditure is incurred in obtaining visa.

I submit that these difficulties cannot be ironed out in view of the fact that the number of applications for passport and visa are so many that they would exceed in number the applications that may have been made in the course of several years in the whole of Europe. Sir, it is impossible to iron out the difficulties. Inconveniences are many; they cannot be enumerated in the short time at my disposal. Sir, I submit that in order to iron out the difficulties to a certain extent a conference was held about two months ago and a certain agreement was entered into, but I am sorry to say this agreement has not been implemented by the Government up to this time. I, therefore, request the Government that if they really intend to remove the inconveniences arising out of the passport-cum-visa system, the agreement that is reached between the two dominions should be implemented without any delay. I request that all such agreements which are entered into between the two Dominions at Secretary's level should be implemented within the shortest possible time.

Sir, I was speaking about the difficulties resulting from the introduction of the passport system. The other day when we were speaking on the general debate, the Honourable Foreign Minister wanted specific instances to be made in this connection.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. H. Gazder) : Your cut motion is regarding passport system. You cannot speak about other difficulties.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta : Sir, I beg to submit that I was referring to one instance. Mr. Nikunja Behari Goswami, who is a member of the Minority Board of the District of Sylhet—not only that, he is the Secretary of the *Gathan Mulak Karmisangha Association*, Village Kulaura, East Pakistan. It is a registered association.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. H. Gazder) : Mr. Dutta, your time is up. Motion moved :

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be reduced by Re. 1.”

Effects of the Introduction of Passport-cum-visa system in East Pakistan for travel to and From India

Mr. Bhabesh Chandra Nandy (East Bengal : General) : Sir, I move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be reduced by Rs. 100."

Sir, as you know, it is six months since this Passport system has been introduced and recently there has been a conference in this respect between both the Governments to facilitate the working of this system and I do not know what exactly has happened there, because the result of the conference is not yet out. Sir, after six months, I think it is now the appropriate time to assess the effects of the Passport-cum-Visa system on the economic and social life of the people of Pakistan. Sir, last year, probably it was in November or December that we had a discussion on the passport system, but unfortunately at that time neither the Honourable Prime Minister, nor the Honourable Foreign Minister nor even the Chief Minister of East Bengal were present. So what we expected was that after discussing the thing threadbare, some solution should be found and some practical and concrete suggestion might come out to improve position but failed. Because none of them were present, so the whole discussion was in vain. Any way it is better late than never. So I think that we should just try to assess the effects of this passport-cum-visa system on our economic and social life. Sir, one thing I must point out. It is very surprising indeed that in Bengal I had occasions to talk to Government officials and respectable private persons, Government officials who are connected with the maintenance of law and order and security of East Bengal, they all eagerly advised us to ask the Central Government to pray for the abolition of this system. I do not know from where the inspiration for the introduction of passport-cum-visa system came to the Central Government. It was introduced in September. Just four months before that we were in Karachi and we could not understand that the Central Government was at all serious on this question, rather we could understand that the Central Government was not very much insisting on the introduction of this passport-cum-visa system, and they reported that the move came entirely from East Bengal Government. But in the Secretariat of the Bengal Government when I talked about it to the most responsible officers connected with the maintenance of security and law and order in the province, they told me that they never wanted it because they did not believe that the security of East Pakistan could be ensured only by introducing this passport system, particularly in view of the fact that the boundary line of East Bengal, West Assam and Assam was very peculiar and like the boundary line sometimes divided the same house, the outer portion coming within Pakistan and the inner portion of the house falling in the Indian Dominion. So, Sir, to work out such a passport-cum-visa system in Eastern Pakistan is a most impracticable and a most costly project. I wonder how such a thing came into existence, in spite of the fact that even so many officers did not want it, not to speak of the common public, business people and others. I do not know if the Central Government can answer it satisfactorily. Sir, let us see what has been the effect of this passport-cum-visa system. I say without fear of contradiction that we Pakistanis have put our people to extreme difficulty. And it has proved entirely beneficial to India. More than 40,000 people of East Pakistan earn their livelihood in the city of Calcutta. Some are tailors; some are book binders; some are coolies, some work as mistries and some are seamen.

Sir, the present system of passport-cum-visa does not provide for any visa being granted to small business men. No provision is there for them. Whenever we come to Karachi and pass through Calcutta, different workers come and approach us. They implore us for impressing upon this Government the necessity of making better arrangements in respect of passport system if it is not totally abolished. So, for example, I speak of the book binders of Calcutta. Their number comes to thousands and most of them belong to Dacca. Their forefathers have been doing the book-binding work for more than 20 years, and these people cannot have visa because there is no provision for them. You know Sir, that 'E' category visa is meant for those people who have got business both in India and Pakistan; those who have business in Calcutta only and no business connections in East Bengal are not entitled to get 'E' visa; again 'F' visa can be granted only to those people who are working in a business and not the owners themselves. If the owner cannot stay in India, and run business then what is the good of 'F' visa there. So, Sir, this is an anomaly. Therefore, by the introduction of passport-cum-visa system we have put thousands of Pakistanis now earning their livelihood in Calcutta in extreme difficulties. Sir, on our side, you cannot imagine what difficulties it has caused to the common man. In every Railway and steamer station, such as Goalando, Chandpur, Narayanganj, thousands of passengers used to come and go and hundreds of people as porters or business men were earning their livelihood. Some were running small hotels and restaurants, some were selling pans and cigarettes and bidis and some were working as coolies. Now, as the number of men going by steamers and trains has been much reduced because of passport and business depression, their business has been considerably affected. These people have all lost their earning and are now starving. These people were earning their livelihood there and they have been deprived of all their small earnings. So far as the people of East Bengal earning their livelihood in West Bengal are concerned and their number is in terms of lakhs, they have got their families and children on this side of the border whereas they go and work in Calcutta and thus earn their livelihood. They have to go over to India for the purpose of earning their livelihood and it has become essential for them to get this Passport and visa which means for them troubles, expenses and botheration. I must say, here, Sir, that I am quite satisfied with the Passport Officers of Dacca, in the District Office and also in the Provincial Offices. I have not got much complaint against them. Rather I have got praise for them. What I have to complain against is the policy of the Government that they are following because in some cases, I find they tell us that because there is an imaginary complaint against such and such person, passport is refused or delayed or issued for a very short period. In some cases passports are detained and you will be surprised to know that even a Member of this Constituent Assembly was refused passport by the District authorities while coming to Karachi. Then he had to go to the Provincial Passport Officer, Dacca, to get it done. Therefore, I say, Sir, that the policy the Government is following is certainly defective. Certainly there are anomalies, that is why such things happen. I also know some most respectable members of the Minority Board, and some members practising at the Bar have been refused passport and even if it has been given in some cases, it has been given for three months, or six months, or at the most for one year whereas the rules provide for five years. But these passports have been issued for three months in the district of Sylhet. In very few cases in Sylhet full-term Passport for 5 years have been given. Sylhet is not the only border district. I do not understand when such rules are followed in Sylhet.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. H. Gazder) : Your time is up.

Mr. Bhabesh Chandra Nandy : I will just finish the sentence. So I would request the Government to look into these matters.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. H. Gazder) : Motion moved :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be reduced by Rs. 100."

Now, Mr. Dharendra Nath Dutta, you have got three Cut Motions standing in your name on the Agenda and there is very little time left for debate because I would like to close discussion at 1-30 P.M. If you like, you can move all the three Cut Motions and speak for ten minutes, otherwise no other member will have any chance to speak.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta : I bow down to your decision. I think I can speak on the main Demand and oppose it and I do oppose it.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. H. Gazder) : Yes.

General Foreign Policy of sending delegations to United Nations and other International Organisations Diplomatic and consular services

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta : Sir, I move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be reduced by Re. 1."

I further move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be reduced by Re. 1."

And, Sir, I further move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be reduced by Re. 1."

Sir, I was just telling this House and I oppose this Demand *in toto* because of the policy of the Government. Of course, so far as Western Pakistan is concerned, you do know what inconveniences have been caused to the general public, the poor people, by introducing this nasty system of Passport-cum-visa.

The Honourable the Foreign Minister wanted to know specific instances and I gave just one instance relating to the Member of the Minority Board who wanted to go from Calcutta sometime before and he applied for repatriation certificate on the 17th October and that certificate has not been granted. Then, Sir, not only this, it is also my experience as also of a very large number of people coming from the district of Tipperah, and their number will not be less than 10 thousand, that whenever an application is made for obtaining.....

The Honourable Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations) : Sir, may I request the Honourable Member to speak a little more slowly so that I may be able to follow him ?

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta : The difficulty is that the time at my disposal is short. So, Sir, I was just telling.....

The Honourable Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan : I will not try to impose any speed-limit on the Honourable Member. He can talk as fast as he wishes at the risk of my not understanding him or talk slowly if he wants me to follow him.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta: I quite appreciate your point. So, Sir, I was talking about the fellow who is a member of the Minority Board and he wanted to go to Calcutta sometime in October. He applied for repatriation certificate in October and that has not been granted.

Then, Sir, there are a large number of people in the city of Calcutta who are Pakistanis and who have got their business in the city of Calcutta. Some of these people have applied for Passport and some for repatriation certificates. The Visa Officer in the city of Calcutta and the Passport Officer wanted them to obtain a certificate from the Union Board Presidents regarding their domicile. I draw your attention to the fact that they did obtain the certificate from the Union Board President, but after they had obtained them, these Passport Officers said that these will not do; they should obtain these certificates from the District Magistrate concerned. Now, it is impossible for them to go back to their own districts and obtain the necessary certificate from the District Magistrates. I know this because in some cases, they have approached for the grant of these certificates. I know some of them and I had to certify that they are really residents of the district of Tipperah, they are domiciled there and that they are Pakistanis. They have got business in the city of Calcutta. I must tell this House that in some cases on the basis of my certificate, Passport and Repatriation Certificates have been granted. But their number is not large; naturally it is difficult for me to know all the persons, but they have obtained certificates from the Union Board Presidents saying that they are domiciled in the district of Tipperah. These certificates must satisfy the Passport Officer that they are residents of East Bengal and that they are Pakistanis. These are the difficulties to which I draw your attention and request that they should be removed.

Then, with regard to the second point about delegation and I shall tell the House how the members of the delegations are selected. You know, Sir, sometime back the Chief Minister of East Bengal wanted to have the support of the members of the Scheduled Castes and he offered Ministership to two members of the Scheduled Castes, if they support separate electorates. That was the price that was offered for getting their support.

The Honourable Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan: Sir, what relevancy has this to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta: I am coming to that.

The Honourable Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrullah Khan: There is no question of coming to it.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta: Sending of Delegation by the Foreign Affairs Ministry.....

The Honourable Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan: How is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerned with any kind of negotiations that somebody else may have carried on? It has nothing to do with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta: I know that. Then, Sir, these two Ministers were not taken but afterwards, in order to satisfy them, one of them has been sent as a member of a Delegation to the United Nations. I do not know how this selection is made. I am particularly anxious to see that we should send such persons to foreign countries as would really impress upon them that Pakistan is a country where there are such people to represent them. But, Sir, in this particular

[Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta.]

case, persons who were not taken as Ministers were sent as members of delegation to a foreign country. In order to satisfy them, one member who does not know anything, who has not read even upto Matriculation standard, who cannot speak a single word in English. Really he has been sent as a member of the delegation to the United Nations Organization in America simply to satisfy him. I submit, Sir, that such people have injured the cause of Pakistan in foreign countries.

Mr. Chairman (Mr. M. H. Gazder) : Motion moved :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be reduced by Re. 1."

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Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer (Sind : Muslim) : Mr. Chairman, two years ago I spoke from this place taking up the cause of the Pakistani women in the Foreign service but I am sorry to say that so far those rules and regulations have not been changed. I fail to understand what are the reasons why the Pakistani women are not given an opportunity of entering into the Pakistan Foreign Service. It is not only the question of the lower grade employment but even in the higher appointments. In foreign countries you have seen that in Mission most of the staff employed are foreigners particularly I am talking of the women. We do not see any Pakistani women in any Foreign Embassy. I know it to the best of my knowledge. I fail to understand why the Government should bring restriction on them.

Then, Sir, I am very sorry to say that in spite of my repeated requests on the floor of this House we have not offered any appointment to any Pakistani woman as Ambassador or High Commissioner in the foreign countries. Now when we go abroad, foreigners tell us why is it that your women are in 'purdah'. Why is it that we do not see any Pakistani women employed in the Pakistan Embassies abroad or even in the higher appointments? What is the matter? I said to them, no our women are not in *purdah*. They say that look at India. Mrs. Pandit is their Ambassador in America. Indian women are included in their delegations which go abroad. Sir, you know there are very able women in Pakistan. They are in a position to shoulder this responsibility. I do hope Government will see their way to include Pakistani women in their delegations and appoint them in higher appointments particularly in Pakistan Foreign Service. This question has disgraced us in foreign countries. After all Mrs. Naidu had been the Governor of United Provinces and even today in India Rani Amrit Kaur is the Minister of Health in the Centre. Why not appoint one woman Minister in the Centre here? Why not give an opportunity to our able women to become Governor of a Province to control the destinies of the people of that Province. We must give them that opportunity and we must give them an opportunity to serve other countries. After all women of Pakistan have equal share in running the administration of our country.

Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin : Mr. Jaffer, if you were a woman, you should have been certainly selected as Governor.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : You should have topped the list.

Sir, then there is another question. Most of our Muslim employees in Foreign Services abroad, are not expected to marry non-Pakistani girls. If they do so, they must first hand over to the Honourable Foreign Minister their resignations. In one hand they have resignations and in another permission to marry. It is left for the Honourable Foreign Minister to decide which one to accept and in 99 cases out of hundred the resignation is accepted which results in hardship to them. Otherwise we come to know that the girls have committed suicide by falling from the hotels. Naturally they also have passions and the right to love as any Member of this House.

Then, Sir, I want to bring to your notice that in foreign countries in diplomatic functions, we see our Ambassadors without any decorations, without any medal of honour. The reason for this is that the Ambassadors are sent to the foreign countries who have done no service to the country and who even do not deserve any normal reward. I know that in certain cases, our Ambassadors such as in Washington and London who stayed in those countries for five years were offered decorations and medals but they had to refuse them on account of certain instructions from our Government. My friend Mian Iftikharuddin will perhaps agree with me that even behind iron-curtain countries this system exists. Sir, all the foreign countries, about 80 or 90% of the countries give such rewards to their nationals and also permit them to accept honours from other countries. Sir, I hope Honourable Foreign Minister would be kind enough to look into it. If you do not confer any honours to our people, there is no reason why our Ambassadors should be asked to refuse honours conferred upon them by the foreign countries.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of appointment of Ambassadors to all important Muslim Middle East countries like Iran and Egypt. Why is it that the posts of Ambassadors are kept vacant for such a long time? Is it on account of the fact that no suitable persons are available? There are so many suitable persons to fill in these posts. There are very able persons here who have served the people and who have got sufficient experience. I hope that they will be considered for this important assignment.

Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin : You should be considered for this.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : I want to assure my Honourable friend and he knows this that I am not a job hunter. I also want to assure him on behalf of Mr. Nur Ahmed that he is also not a candidate for any of the appointments.

Then, there is the question of Sudanese Commission. Pakistan has been requested to send their representative to act as a Chairman of that Commission. But the Government have not yet been able to find a suitable person. Of course Mr. Tayyeb has been selected to serve on this Commission but what I say that we should send an experienced man to serve as Chairman of this very important Commission.

What I now suggest is that we have got Economic Advisory Committee and also Standing Advisory Committee of this House. Why not send two non-official members or one non-official member as after all you have been to the Middle Eastern countries with Mr. Abdul Kasem

[Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer.]

Khan. Sir, it is very regrettable that non-official members of this House are not sent to other countries with the delegations. After all we sanction the amount and expenditure of the Foreign Affairs. So I feel it is the members of this House who would be given an opportunity to go abroad to look into the expenditure of the Embassies and see that the unnecessary expenditure is saved.

Then, Sir, I would raise a question on foreign publicity.

The Honourable Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan: A member of the standing of Mr. Jaffer ought to know that it is not a function of the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: I am coming to that. I know that it is the concern of the Information Department. I say why not attach a journalist who can give publicity of your delegations.

The Honourable Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan: Mr. Jaffer should know that in the delegations with which the Foreign Ministry is connected, the majority has always been non-officials.

I want to know why no journalist was sent. I tell you, Sir, for instance, the delegation to the United Nations. It is the Foreign Ministry who does it.

The Honourable Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan: It has nothing to do with the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: I am glad to hear that.

Lastly, I want to take up the question of Foreign Service. I feel, Sir, that we should send the best people abroad.

The Honourable Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan: But the best people are not ready to accept the job. He himself says that he is not willing to go.

Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: I am not being personal. What I want to say is that we must send the best type of people. We must send the best people, people who can speak well, who can dress well and mix well and not that we should send anybody and everybody.

Lastly, Sir, I want to appeal to the Foreign Minister to see that the Permit Office in Bombay which has been closed is opened again. Every effort should be made to persuade the Government of India to agree to this. The influx of people coming here from India should be stopped and it can only be done if the Permit Office in Bombay which was closed is opened again and opened as early as possible.

Mr. P. D. Bhandara (Punjab : General): Sir, I do not oppose the demand, but I have a few comments to make.

Foreign embassies for a country like Pakistan is ill-suited and is an extravagance which it can ill-afford. For countries like U. S. A. and U. K. who have political ambitions and commercial aspirations, foreign embassies are indispensable and are the arteries of their political existence and commercial enterprise. Pakistan cherishes no such ambition and has not much in the way of manufactured goods to offer the other countries, for which propaganda through our embassies may become necessary. Our exportable commodities consist mainly of raw materials, for the marketing of which the services of the Trade Commissioners in the consuming areas will suffice. The yield in return for the amount of outlay,

in my opinion, is extremely poor and far better dividends can be assured if the colossal sums spent in the maintenance of our foreign embassies are invested in social uplift schemes which are being starved for want of funds.

I suggest all the Middle East Countries should join together and have a common representation for U. S. A., U. K. and other European countries.

The services of our Foreign Minister on behalf of Kashmir must not be under-rated. That he has raised Pakistan in the estimation of the world is also a fact which must not be ignored. But these are his individual efforts and these alone will not suffice to justify the demand.

The question of Pakistan joining the M. E. D. O. has been widely discussed. It will be premature to express an opinion on the subject in the absence of any data. I see no harm in joining the same if this guarantees a satisfactory solution of Kashmir and our river water problems.

Friends in the Opposition have spoken at length on the passport system between India and Pakistan. The inconveniences caused to those who travel between India and Pakistan are many. But there is not the least justification for a relaxation of the rules, unless on a reciprocal basis. Easy communications between the two countries can only be feasible with the cessation of the cold war between the two countries and the restoration of friendly relations.

Mr. Chairman (*Mr. M. H. Gazder*) : Mian Sahib, how long will you take. There are only a few minutes left now.

Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin : I will take about 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman (*Mr. M. H. Gazder*) : Well, the House stands adjourned till 10-0 A.M. tomorrow.

The Assembly then adjourned till Ten of the Clock, on Thursday, the 26th March, 1953.