

ASSEMBLY DEBATES
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

Saturday, the 30th March 1963

The National Assembly of Pakistan met in the new Provincial Assembly Chamber, Dacca, at nine of the clock, in the morning, Mr. Speaker, (Mr. Tamizuddin Khan) in the Chair.

(Recitation from the Holy Quran)

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mr. Speaker : Before we go into the Questions, I would like to know from the Leader of the House whether certain questions are proposed to be deferred as I understand.

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : For non-availability of proper time and on account of the illness of the Finance Minister, I would request you to defer the questions relating to Finance and Defence.

Mr. Speaker : To be answered on what date ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : Answers will be available on the 3rd of April.

Mr. Speaker : We now take up the questions.

TRADE WITH USSR

267. ***Mr. Abul Quasem :** Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether USSR have expressed her willingness to increase the volume of trade with our country by ten times of the present one ; if so, whether Government have explored that possibility ; and

(b) whether Government propose to import Marcovitch car from USSR this year ; if so, the terms thereof ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : (a) No specific proposal has been received from the USSR Government. Generally their proposals are for barter deals against export of our principal exchange earning commodities like Jute and Cotton. The entire issue is, therefore, under consideration.

(b) No decision to import Marcovitch cars has yet been taken by Government.

Mr. Muhammad Abdul Haque : Will the Parliamentary Secretary be pleased to tell us, as it appears from the reply that offers have already been extended to Pakistan by USSR, what the obstacles to our acceptance of those offers are ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman (Minister for Commerce): All offers cannot readily be accepted unless they are suitable to the interest of the country.

Mr. Muhammad Abdul Haque: In view of the fact that the offer extends to barter deals against the export of our principal exchange earning commodities, like jute and cotton, will the honourable Minister assure us that this issue, which according to him is under consideration will be considered at an early date?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: This will be decided according to the circumstances of the case. The Government will take decisions in the best interest of the country.

Mr. Muhammad Abdul Haque: In view of the fact that export of jute is finding difficulties in international markets, does the Honourable Minister think that our trade connection with USSR may get easier so far as export of jute is concerned.

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: Jute fetches cash foreign exchange, and it is one of the items on which barter is not generally encouraged. If and when the Government finds it necessary in the interest of the nation, they will accept barter deals.

Mr. S. Zaman: If the jute is bartered, whether the price of jute in the country will rise?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: That will depend on the factor of demand and supply.

Mr. S. Zaman: If the jute is bartered, the price of jute is likely to increase. Will the Minister, therefore, be pleased to state whether the barter will increase the price of jute in this country?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: This is a matter of opinion.

(Voices—No, No)

AIR MAIL LETTERS

268. ***Mr. Farid Ahmad**: (a) Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an air mail letter takes four days to reach Dacca from Karachi? If so, why?

(b) What time did it use to take a year back?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: (a) No. Letters posted in Karachi are delivered in Dacca the next day either in the morning or at the latest in the afternoon. Only during last Ramzan, when the afternoon delivery of mail remained suspended, some of the letters were delivered on the morning of the third day of posting due to the discontinuation of the P.I.A. daily mid-night service from Karachi.

(b) The position last year was the same as this year except that there was no delay during the Ramzan as the P.I.A. mid-night service continued operating.

Mr. Farid Ahmad: Will the Minister be pleased enough to state whether after the notice for this question, a letter started taking seven days instead of four days?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: I have got no knowledge of it. If any specific reference is made to me, I shall definitely look into the matter.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq: Will the Minister be pleased to tell us what delay does it effect because of the censuring of the letters ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: It does not concern my Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Before I go over to the next question, I like to point out one thing. There has been some oversight on my part. I think these are the questions for the 19th of March. I think, the questions for today ought to have been taken up first, and if there was any time left, the other questions might have been taken up. That should have been the procedure. If the House agrees, I go over to the question for today.

†494—500.

Mr. Speaker: I think we should begin from question No. 501. Mr. Abdul Muntaquim Chaudhry !

501. *Mr. Abdul Muntaquim Chaudhry: (a) Will the Minister for External Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that it has been decided to replace non-career diplomats by career diplomats ? If so, how many persons have been appointed to diplomatic posts since the above decision has been taken ?

(b) How many of the persons, so appointed, have been career diplomats and how many non-career diplomats ?

Mr. Abdur Rabb (Parliamentary Secretary): (a) It is not a fact. Appointments as Heads of Missions are made by President in his capacity as Head of State according to the exigencies of Public Service.

(b) Does not arise. The existing number of career Heads of Missions is 16 and of Non-career Heads of Missions 12.

502. *Mr. Abdul Muntaquim Chaudhry: (a) Will the Minister for External Affairs be pleased to state the steps being taken to achieve parity between East and West Pakistan with respect to representation in the Foreign Missions of Pakistan at all levels ?

(b) Is it a fact that recruitment in the Pakistan Foreign Service is being suspended for some years ? If so, how is it proposed to recruit East Pakistanis in the Foreign Service ?

(c) How many persons from the Civil Service of Pakistan have recently been sent out on foreign assignments ?

(d) How many of them have been from East Pakistan ?

Mr. Abdur Rabb (Parliamentary Secretary): (a) Subject to the reservation of vacancies to be filled on the basis of merit, parity is being maintained in the direct recruitment made to the Services by the Ministry of External Affairs. Persons so recruited are posted to the Pakistan Missions abroad and Headquarters, their services being inter-transferable.

†Deferred for answers on 3rd April, 1963.

†Question put by Mr. S. M. Habibul Huq on behalf of Mr. Muntaquim.

[Mr. Abdur Rabb]

2. A rigid policy of parity cannot be applied to the posting of Officers and Staff to the Pakistan Missions abroad at various levels. Such postings are made in the exigencies of the public service, with due regard to the seniority, experience and suitability of the persons concerned for various assignments abroad, keeping in view the principle of parity.

(b) This is not a fact. The correct position is that the recruitment to the P. F. S. will henceforth be made from C. S. P. and other Services. The representation of East Pakistan in the P. F. S. will continue to be maintained in accordance with the existing policy of the Government.

(c) None.

(d) None.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING OF IRDC AT DACCA

503. *Mr. Mansural Hoq: Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Industrial Research and Development Centre building at Dacca has almost been completed? If so, how long will it take Government to implement the project?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary): Yes, the building is almost complete. Every effort is being made to secure aid for the foreign exchange component of the cost of the project with a view to implementing it at the earliest.

504. *Mr. Shamsur Rahman: Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the amount, if any, for which bonus voucher has been issued to the S. A. F. Industries Limited, Taltola, Jessore, on the export of hides in the year 1961-1962?

Mr. Hasan Imam (Parliamentary Secretary): No bonus voucher has been issued in favour of S. A. F. Industries Limited for exporting hides, as this commodity does not earn bonus under the Export Bonus Scheme.

Mr. S. Zaman: Is it not a fact that this Company is granted bonus vouchers for hides, that is, half-tanned leather?

Mr. Hasan Imam: No.

PAKISTAN SHIPPING COMPANIES

†**505. Begum Roquyya Anwar:** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Pakistani shipping companies with the number of ships belonging to each such company;

(b) the number of shipping companies having Head Office in West and East Pakistan, separately;

(c) the number of ships operated from West Pakistan and East Pakistan, separately;

(d) the total number of Officers employed in these ships; and

(e) the total number of Officers, province-wise?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: (a) There are all eleven Pakistani Shipping Companies owning 43 ocean-going ships in all. One Company owns 7 ships, another owns 6, 4 Companies own 5 each and 5 Companies own 2 each.

†Question put by Mr. Husain Mansoor on behalf of Begum Roquyya Anwar.

(b) Three Companies have their Head Offices in East Pakistan, and seven in West Pakistan. One of the ships of a West Pakistani Company is registered in East Pakistan.

(c) Ships are not operated on a zonal basis. Almost all the Companies registered in West Pakistan have separate offices in East Pakistan and *vice versa*.

(d) 525 Pakistani Officers are employed on the Pakistan merchant ships.

(e) Merchant shipping is entirely in the private-sector. Employment of officers/crews on these ships, therefore, entirely vests in the hands of the private Companies.

Sardar Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari: Is it a fact that these ships were purchased, and scraps are now being used over here?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: Would you kindly repeat?

Sardar Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari: Were these ships purchased as scraps?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: I have got no such knowledge.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Zaman!

Mr. S. Zaman: In view of the statement made by the Honourable Minister that these are private companies, and so Government cannot take any action with regard to maintenance of parity, will the Government now, by regulation, fix parity for East Pakistanis in these shipping companies?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: I would request the Honourable Member to put a draft regulation for that.

Mr. S. Zaman: Why should the Leader of the House...

Mr. Speaker: Order please, order. Have you any other question to ask?

Mr. S. Zaman: Yes, Sir. Has the Government enough staff to draw these regulations?

Mr. Speaker: Disallowed.

Mr. S. Zaman: The answer must be given.

Mr. Speaker: Disallowed. Next question, Begum Roquyya Anwar!

†506. ***Begum Roquyya Anwar:** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Officers in the Mercantile Marine department, province-wise;

(b) the total number of Officers in the Directorate General of Ports and Shipping, province-wise;

(c) the total number of Deputy Conservator, Harbour Master, Dock Master and Pilots, province-wise; and

†Question put Kamaruzzaman on behalf of Begum Roquyya Anwar.

(d) the number of the teaching staff in the Academy for training of boys for the Merchant Navy, province-wise ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : (a) There are in all 5 Officers in the Mercantile Marine Department, 3 at Karachi and 2 at Chittagong, all recruited on an all Pakistan basis. One Officer at Chittagong is an East Pakistani.

(b) There are 15 Officers, including 2 East Pakistanis. One East Pakistani Officer has left service only recently for better employment.

(c) The Government orders regarding parity do not apply to the Karachi and Chittagong Port Trusts which are independent statutory bodies working on zonal basis. The Chalna Port, however, functions as a subordinate office of Government on zonal basis. At that Port there is one West Pakistani Harbour Master, and 4 West Pakistani and one foreign Pilots recruited on an all Pakistan basis.

(d) There are four Officers, two from each wing.

ROADS APPROVED BY THE N. E. C.

507. ***Mr. A. H. M. Kamaruzzaman :** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state the number of roads taken up and approved by the National Economic Council and the number of such roads in,—

- (i) West Pakistan,
- (ii) the Chittagong Division,
- (iii) the Dacca Division,
- (iv) the Khulna Division, and
- (v) the Rajshahi Division.

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : I place a statement on the table of the House giving the information required by the Honourable Member. In each case, the Provincial Government concerned has been asked to take implementation action.

Mr. Speaker : Next question. Mr. S. Ali Asghar Shah !

Mr. A. K. Md. Yusuf : †On a point of order, Sir. Question No. 508 has been printed in the list of Questions, but there is no reply thereto. This question stands in my name.

Mr. Speaker : That question has been deferred. That will be answered later on.

1508.

IMPORT OF HEAVY VEHICLES UNDER O. G. L.

509. ***Mr. S. Ali Asghar Shah :** (a) Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether the import of heavy vehicles is permitted on Open General Licences in East Pakistan ?

(b) If the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, why is the same policy not followed in the case of West Pakistan ?

† English translation of sentences in Bengali.

¹ Deferred for answer on 3rd April, 1963.

Mr. Hasan Imam (Parliamentary Secretary) : (a) Trucks and buses of standardised makes are on O.G.L. in East Pakistan for personal use only. Licences to actual users and industrial consumers are issued for one vehicle to each applicant within the foreign exchange allocation, subject to the following conditions :

- (i) The applicant must be in transport business, but if he already possesses a vehicle, it should not be of a model later than 1959 or registered later than 1960 ;
- (ii) The applicant has not already received a licence for this item under O.G.L. ;
- (iii) The existing industrial consumers should be on the licensable list ;
- (iv) In the case of new industrial consumers, they should have opened letters of credit for the import of machinery for the setting up of new units and should have been recommended by the Director of Industries, East Pakistan.

(b) The above facility has been provided in East Pakistan to rehabilitate the road transport sector, which was experiencing an acute shortage of these vehicles. The position of the road transport sector in West Pakistan is comparatively better.

Mr. Speaker : Next question.

Mr. S. Zaman : On a point of order, Sir. These questions are essential for supplementary questions, and if you are not permitting us to put supplementary questions, we do not want mere reading of the printed answers

Mr. Speaker : Order please, Order. The Speaker never intends to prevent any Member from asking any supplementary question, but Members must be alert and stand up to ask supplementary questions in time.

Mr. S. Zaman : Before we rise, you call for the next question.

Mr. Speaker : I waited for some time. If you have a grievance, I shall look into it.

Sardar Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari : May I ask a supplementary, Sir ?

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker : Order please. Mr. Saeeduzzaman !

Mr. S. Zaman : Will you kindly first ask the order to be restored on that side ? One gentleman (Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan) always interferes when someone from this side wants to speak, and that gentleman should be dealt with properly.

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan : Point of order, Sir. You were kind enough to ask Mr. Saeeduzzaman to put his supplementaries, but it is very unfortunate and sad on the part of the Honourable Member that, though he has got no supplementaries to ask, he just wants to waste the very valuable time of the House. These people should at least be asked

to behave. This is not proper that, when they have no supplementaries, they come out with things like this. So, Sir, he must be asked to withdraw his words.

Mr. Speaker : I am sorry to say that this is no point of order. It is ruled out.

Mr. Sardar Bahadur Khan : Sir, I should not have intervened in the debate ; but the Honourable Parliamentary Secretary has been pleased to observe that " these people should be asked to behave. "

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan : No, Sir.

Mr. Sardar Bahadur Khan : May I have my say ?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan : Certainly, Sir.

Mr. Sardar Bahadur Khan : I have a feeling, Sir, that this is only to create an impression as if we do not know how to behave, and the Speaker should have called the Honourable Parliamentary Secretary to order, and those words should not have been allowed to go down on the records.

Mr. Speaker : Honourable Members should be courteous in their speeches. That is all that I can say.

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : Mr. Speaker, Sir, our bitter experience of the past is entirely contradictory to the statement of the Leader of the Opposition. Very seldom this side of the House has been behaving badly or rudely. I assure the Leader of the Opposition that, if he kindly tries to exercise his sober influence over his Members, I fully guarantee good behaviour on this side of the House.

Mr. Sardar Bahadur Khan : Sir, I never said that this party misbehaved or somebody else misbehaved. I objected to a particular observation made by a very responsible Member of this House. If I were to analyse the statement of the Honourable Leader of the House, how does he explain an unfortunate remark made by one of his Members, who happens to be the Secretary of his party, in the absence of a gentleman, which does not only implicate a Member of this House but also the Judiciary and an Honourable Member belonging to the legal profession ?

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Khizer should not have said that.

Sardar Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari : May I put my supplementary now ?

Mr. Speaker : Yes.

Sardar Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari : Sir, will the Honourable Minister kindly consider giving licences on OGL to farmers to take their produce to markets ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : The question can be examined.

Mr. S Zamar : Sir, will the Minister please inform us how the newcomers will get an opportunity of opening up new transport systems ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : I want notice.

Mr. Speaker: Syed Ali Asghar !

Mr. S. Ali Asghar Shah: Sir, is the Minister aware that there is an acute shortage of vehicles in West Pakistan ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: The shortage is much more acute in East Pakistan. That is why this OGL facility has been given in East Pakistan to ease the extreme transport difficulties in this part of the country.

Mr. S. Ali Asghar Shah: Sir, is the Minister aware that, due to the acute shortage of vehicles, the vehicles are selling in the black market in West Pakistan ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: I have no concern with the black market. I have no information about the black markets.

Ch. Fazal Elahi: Will the Honourable Minister please consider the same treatment being accorded to West Pakistan in the matter of import of vehicles under OGL ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: The Government's intention is to bring the two parts of Pakistan at par, and Government is taking action in that direction.

Ch. Fazal Elahi: Is the Honourable Minister aware that the total number of mileage of roads in West Pakistan is much larger than in East Pakistan, and more vehicles are required in West Pakistan ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: Government has this information in their knowledge.

Mr. S. Zaman: In view of the fact that during the dry season river transport is impossible, will the Honourable Minister consider supplying more trucks to the interior of East Pakistan for the carriage of jute during the dry season ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: The roads are not sufficient enough to permit the introduction of more road transport in this part of the country.

Mr. S. Zaman: Who is responsible for such bad roads ?

Mr. Speaker: Disallowed.

INDUSTRIAL LICENCE

510. ***Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Wassan:** (a) Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the conditions and grounds for having an industrial licence ?

(b) How many industrial licences have been issued during the year 1962-63 ?

(c) What are the names of persons from West Pakistan who got licences, division-wise ?

Mr. Hasan Imam (Parliamentary Secretary): (a) The condition for the grant of licences to industrial consumers are that the industrial unit should have been—

(i) registered under the Factories Act ;

(ii) registered under the Registration (Importers and Exporters) Order, 1952 ; and

(iii) installed with the approval of Government.

The main reasons for issuing licences to the industrial consumers are—

- (i) to ensure unhampered production by maintaining continuous supply of imported raw materials and spares required by the industrial units; and
- (ii) to keep down the cost of production by eliminating middleman's profit.

(b) & (c). The information is being collected from the licensing centres and will be placed on the table of the House.

Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Wassan : †The Parliamentary Secretary says that the list of names will be placed on the table of the House. But we do not find the list here. What are the names included in it from West Pakistan ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker : Will you speak up ?

Mr. Sardar Bahadur Khan : Sir, the supplementary question is that the Honourable Minister has said that the list will be placed on the table of the House. The list has not been supplied to him, and it means that it has not been placed on the table of the House. A new interpretation is being placed on the words "will be placed", which, according to accepted parliamentary practice, means that it has already been placed on the table of the House.

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : The expression "It will be placed on the table of the House" is quite clear. It will be placed on the table of the House when it is available. At the moment this information is not available to the Government, and steps are being taken to collect this information.

Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Wassan : †Will the Honourable Minister please indicate when we shall get this list—in this session or in the next one or never ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : As soon as the information is available, it will be placed on the table of the House.

DISPARITY IN PAY OF TELEGRAPHISTS AND WIRELESS OPERATORS

1511. ***Mr. Abdul Aziz :** (a) Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to refer to the new pay scales of telegraphists, wireless telegraphists and technicians announced in "Dawn" dated the 11th March, 1963 and state the reason why there is obvious disparity between the telegraphists and wireless telegraphists ?

(b) Is it a fact that the Director General, Telegraph and Telephone, had recommended that at least circle service telegraphists should be brought at par with the wireless telegraphists in pay scales ? If so, what is the result ?

†English translation of supplementary question in Urdu.

¹ Question put by Mr. Qamarul Ahsan on behalf of Mr. Abdul Aziz

(c) Why is there a glaring disparity in the scales of pay between engineering and traffic sides ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : (a) Appointment to the cadre of Wireless Telegraphists is made from amongst the Telegraphists who have put in at least 3 years service subject to their passing an examination in telegraphy and undergoing a course of training in Wireless high speed telegraphy and international telegraph working, including practical training at various wireless stations and telegraph offices. Thus the posts of Wireless Telegraphists provide an avenue of promotion to the Telegraphists and carry higher responsibilities. The two cadres cannot therefore be equated in the matter of pay scales.

(b) No.

(c) There is no disparity. Telegraphists and teleprinter operators on the traffic side have the same scales of pay. Similarly, in the supervisory cadres, Telegraph Masters on the traffic side and Engineering Supervisors on the telephone side have been fixed in identical scales of pay.

MILEAGE COVERED BY THE WATERWAYS TRANSPORT IN EAST PAKISTAN

512. *Mr. Muzaffar Khan Malik : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state the total mileage covered by the Waterways Transport in East Pakistan ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : Inland Water Transport in East Pakistan covers a total mileage of 4,469 comprising perennial 2,962, seasonal 1,301 and estuary rough water 206.

MONEY ALLOTTED TO WATERWAYS TRANSPORT

513. *Mr. Muzaffar Khan Malik : (a) Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether any money has been granted to the Waterways Transport, East Pakistan by the Central Government ? If so, how much money has been granted yearly since 1947 ?

(b) Are there permanent yearly allocations to East Pakistan for this purpose from the Central Budget ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : (a) A statement is placed on the table of the House.

(b) No. The Central Government gives cash development loans to the Provincial Governments on the basis of their own annual development programme.

Statement

Year	Grants from Counterpart Funds of U. S. Commodity Aid.		Cash Development Loans.	
		Rs.		Rs.
1947-48 to 1957-58	..	Nil	Information	is not readily available.
1958-59	..	Nil		34.20 lakh.
1959-60	..	Nil		6.86 lakh.
1960-61	..	38.97 lakh.		32.80 lakh.
1961-62	..	40.00 lakh.		47.00 lakh.
1962-63	..	47.00 lakh.		27.73 lakh.
Total	..	125.97 lakh.		148.59 lakh.

* Question put by Mr. Husain Mansoor on behalf of Begum Roquyya Anwar.

DEVELOPMENT OF ROADS IN EAST PAKISTAN

514. *Mr. Shamsur Rahman: Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of projects taken up with the amount of rupees 5.5 crores subsequently allotted by the Central Government for development of roads in East Pakistan; and

(b) the progress of construction of the Satkhira Bhetkbalı road?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: (a) and (b). The proposal of increasing the allotment for Roads in East Pakistan in the Second Five-Year Plan by Rs. 5.5 crores is still under consideration and the programme has not yet been finalised.

Mr. Shamsur Rahman: Is it not a fact that the Minister declared in a public meeting at Satkhira, within his constituency, that the construction of Bhetkhali road will be taken up within 7 days?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: No, it is not correct. No road can be constructed within 7 days.

Mr. Muhammed Abdul Haque: Will the Minister please state whether it is a fact that the Provincial Government brought it to the notice of the Central Government that this amount was too insufficient to begin any work, and that they asked for increase of the amount? If so, whether the Central Government has considered this?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: It is true that the amount is too insufficient and, of course, it has got to have so many considerations and the matter is being taken up with the Finance Department even now.

Mr. S. Zaman: Will the Minister please state when the estimates will be finalised for this 5½ crore road-building project?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: As soon as I can possibly clear the whole matter with the Finance Department, it will be done.

Mr. Shamsur Rahman: Will the Minister please state whether the finalisation of the scheme will be complete within this financial year?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: I expect so.

CONNECTING CERTAIN POLICE STATIONS IN RANGPUR DISTRICT WITH TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES

515. *Mr. Md. Serajul Islam Miah: Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether the headquarters of Gobindganj, Pirganj and Mithapukar Police Station of Rangpur district have been connected with telegraph and telephone lines? If not, will he give the probable date within which the above work is expected to be completed?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: No. The Telegraph and Telephone Department has prepared an overall project for providing "Public Telephone Call Offices at all Thana Headquarters in East Pakistan". The Thana Headquarters at Gobindganj, Pirganj and Mithapukar in the District of Rangpur are included in this project. The scheme is outside the Second Five-Year Plan and is to be included in Annual Development Programme for 1963-64. The Scheme is likely to be completed within next two years, if not earlier.

Syed Hussain Mansur : Will the Minister please state whether there is any thana in West Pakistan which has not been linked with telephones ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : There are many thanas which are not connected with telephones.

Mr. Speaker : Now we come to the questions of 19th March.

DEFERRED STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

DIVISION OF PIDC

269. *Mr. Farid Ahmad : Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) the principle followed for the division of assets and liabilities of the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation ;

(b) the assets and the liabilities falling to the share of the East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation and the West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation ; and

(c) whether there is anything pending adjustment between the two organizations ?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary) : (a) Attention of the Member is invited to the reply given by me to Part (a) of Starred Question No. 30 on 8-3-1963.

(b) Attention of the Member is invited to the reply given by me to Part (b) of Starred Question No. 122 on 12-3-1963.

(c) The accounts of the former PIDC as on 30-6-1962 are still under audit. For the purposes of division of assets and liabilities on the principles already mentioned, provisional figures were adopted. Adjustments, if any, will be made after the accounts have been audited and finalised.

Mr. S. Zaman : Will the Government please issue a statement of accounts of the settlement between PIDCs of East and West Pakistan ?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan : Most certainly.

TARBELA DAM PROJECT

270. *Mr. Abul Quasem : Will the Minister for Natural Resources be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tarbela Dam project has been assured the necessary finance, foreign exchange component as well as internal ;

(b) the amounts of the original and the revised estimates and the reasons for the difference if any ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to shift the present proposed site to some other area ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the present site of the dam is the most ideal and the construction of a dam at that site can only assure adequate supply of water for our minimum national needs ; and

(e) whether Government propose to go ahead with the construction of the dam according to the schedule ?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan : (a) Not yet.

(b) The original figure adopted by the World Bank was \$ 194 millions. This estimate was not based on any detailed study of the Project. The latest estimate based on the Project Planning report of November, 1962

prepared by M[rs. TAMS, who are WAPDA's consultants for the Tarbela Dam, come to \$ 682.7 millions. The main reasons for the increase in cost are :—

(i) increase in the scope of the project ; and

(ii) changes in design, rates and quantities.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) This will depend on the availability of resources and the out-come of discussions now in progress with the World Bank and the friendly countries, who have contributed to the Indus Basin Development Fund.

FOREIGN AID FOR WATER-LOGGING

271. *Mr. Abul Quasem : Will the Minister for Natural Resources be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has succeeded in procuring the necessary foreign aid and loan for fighting the growing menace of water-logging and salinity in Pakistan ; if so, the total amount of the aid or loan assured ; and

(b) the schemes, if any, to work out the plan for water-logging and salinity and the number of years over which it has been spread ?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan : (a) Some finances have been arranged for making a start. A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the table of the House.

(b) The scheme has not yet been finalized.

Project of the Waterlogging and Salinity Problem

Name of the projects	Total Estimated cost (Million Dollars)	Foreign Exchange Components (Million Dollars)	Sources of Foreign Exchange expenditure	Remarks
1. Project No. 1 .. (Rachna Doab)	20.03	9.74	DLF/25 (Total loan allocation 15.20 md.)	This is almost complete.
2. Project No. 2 .. (Chaj Doab)	63.03	34.79	US/A. I. D. loan of 12.00 million dollars under negotiations. Balance of 22.39 to be arranged from some other sources.	
3. Salinity Control and Reclamation project, Khaiapur.	32.12	18.98	US/A. I. D. Loan committed for 18 million. Balance of .98 million to be arranged from some other source.	
4. Salinity Control and Reclamation project Kotri Barrage (GAAJ).	12.01	7.23	US/A. I. D. Loan of 8.00 Million under negotiation.	

Syed Hussain Mansur: Will the Government please state whether there is any problem of waterlogging in East Pakistan?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan: That is not a question. The question that has been put has to be replied.

272-273.

KHULNA PEOPLE'S JUTE MILLS

274. *Mr. Muhammad Abdul Haque: (a) Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the People's Jute Mills at Khulna were so named with the object of enabling the people, particularly the jute growers of East Pakistan, to purchase shares of the mills when the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation would be withdrawing from the management of the mills in pursuance of its policy?

(b) When was the said Project undertaken and completed by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation?

(c) Has the project been sold or parted with by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation? If so, when, at what price, to whom and under what arrangement if not completely sold to any private party or parties?

(d) Is it a fact that a Managing Director of the People's Jute Mills, by name Mr. Amlani, has left the mills after defalcation of considerable money? If so, what step has been taken to bring him to book or recover the defalcated amount? If no step has been taken, why not?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary): (a) Yes.

(b) The Project was undertaken by the PIDC in July, 1953 and completed in December, 1954.

(c) The Project was converted into a public limited company by an Agreement between the PIDC and His Highness, the Agha Khan and Group on 28-10-55. Under this agreement, out of an issued capital of Rs. 2 crores, Rs. 80 lacs were subscribed by the Agha Khan Group, Rs. 50 lakhs by the PIDC and Rs. 70 lakhs by the general public.

(d) Government have no information.

Mr. Muhammad Abdul Haque: Will the Parliamentary Secretary please tell us whether shares were ever offered by the PIDC to the public for purchase?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan: As I have already mentioned that, before that there was agreement between His Highness and the PIDC and, according to that, there was a fixed amount of shares reserved for the public, and that was offered to the public.

Mr. Muhammad Abdul Haque: Before this mill was started, it was given out by the Government that all the shares would be offered to the public for purchase. Whether that offer was extended by the Government?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan : As far as the real position is concerned, the Honourable Member will realise that it was not at all the intention of the Government in that respect, as the Honourable Member is desirous. It was in the name of the public mill and most of the shares were of the PIDC, and it was up to the PIDC to disinvest at any time, according to its liking, and at that time, that was the only possibility that His Highness came forward and the public did not come forward. There was no question of presenting their offer to the public.

Mr. S. Zaman : Are the Government aware why this factory was called People's Jute Mill ?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan : There is no necessity of replying why it was named so, because that was named a public mill.

Mr. S. Zaman : Did the Parliamentary Secretary read the scheme of the jute mill ?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan : I do not think it matters much.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker : Order please.

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan : May I know why he is named S. Zaman ?

Mr. Abdur Rashid : Will the Parliamentary Secretary please tell us whether the shares were offered to the public ?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan : As I have already said, at the time when the Government entered into an agreement, there was an offer, but nobody came forward to get those shares in large numbers. So, Government at that time thought that it would be advisable in the larger interest of the jute mill that they should have a consolidated fund and that was the only source wherefrom it could come. Therefore they gave it to His Highness the Aga Khan.

Mr. S. Zaman : In view of the statement made by the Parliamentary Secretary, will you kindly allow me to make a statement of facts ?

Mr. Speaker : Certainly not.

Mr. S. Zaman : All right, Sir.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS IN DACCA

275. ***Mr. Muhammad Abdul Haque :** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure followed by Government for the allotment of telephone connections to the members of the public in Dacca ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that applications made four years ago for telephone connections are still awaiting allotment of connections, and that in some cases connections have been sanctioned within a few days after applications ; if so, the reasons for the discrimination, and the steps proposed to be taken to avoid it ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : (a) Telephones are sanctioned by a Board consisting of the General Manager (Telecommunications) of the Regions, the Director of Telegraphs, the Divisional Engineer concerned and the

representative of the Provincial Government. The Board sanctions the telephones subject to the availability of cable wires in the locality and the spare exchange capacity. Other instructions issued, which are uniform for the whole country, the following order of priority is observed for sanctioning the telephones :—

- (1) Doctors, Nurses, Hospitals, Air Companies, Recognised Air Booking Offices.
- (2) Public Institutions such as Red Cross Societies (National and International) Schools, Clubs, Colleges etc.
- (3) Accredited Press Correspondents and Newspapers.
- (4) Banks.
- (5) Industries, Factories of National Importance, Shipping companies, Chambers of Commerce and recognised Mercantile Associations, Insurance Companies, Cotton, Jute and other important business Houses, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, Licensed Architects, Consulting Engineers, Advocates, Share and Stock Brokers etc.

(b) No, all applications made four years ago have been cleared. Some applicants do get the connections quicker than other if they fall within the priority category mentioned in reply to (a). No discrimination is, therefore, involved.

Mr. Muhammad Abdul Haque : Will the Honourable Minister please tell me whether, so far as connections are given, the order of priority is not followed ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : I am not aware of any such situation.

Mr. Muhammad Abdul Haque : I pose this question to the Honourable Minister. Towards the later part of his answer, impart, (b) he says categorically "No discrimination is, therefore, involved." If you permit, Sir, I can cite some instance.

Mr. Speaker : No no, you cannot. Have you got any other supplementary question to ask ?

Mr. Muhammad Abdul Haque. : Yes, Sir. I want an assurance from the Minister.

Mr. Speaker : Please resume your seat, if you have no other question to ask.

Sardar Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari : That may be on the Government side ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : Certainly.

Mr. S. Zaman : I could not hear the reply.

Mr. Speaker : The answer of the Honourable Leader of the House was not heard.

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : Sir, that proposition has not been considered by me up till now. If any formal proposal to that effect is made, I am prepared to consider its merit.

Mr. Shamsur Rahman : Will the Minister be pleased to state whether he is ready to consider the cases of correspondents other than the accredited ones to get priority in respect of getting connectin of telephones ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : So far, I have always tried to be liberal in respect of the newspaper correspondents. If any specific cases are brought to me, definitely that will be very sympathetically considered.

PURCHASE OF PROPERTY BY P.F.S. OFFICERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

276. *Sardar Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari : (a) Will the Minister for External Affairs be pleased to state whether any member in the Foreign Service has purchased or owns any immovable property in any foreign country ?

(b) If the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, what are their names, together with the country in which they own such property ?

Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto : (a) & (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

Syed Abdus Sultan : Will the Minister be pleased to have this requisite information placed on the table of the House as soon as this is collected ?

Mr. Zulfiker Ali Bhutto : Certainly.

Syed Abdus Sultan : Dose the Honourable Minister mean to say that collection of information with regard to the names of the members in the Foreign Service who have really purchased or who really own immovable property in foreign countries requires time ?

Mr. Speaker : That question is disallowed.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF TOURISTS

277. *Sardar Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari : Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether there has been any increase in the number of tourists visiting this country excepting those from India during the last six months ? If so, what is their number ?

Mr. Hasan Imam (Parliamentary Secretary) : Yes.

During July-December, 1962, 24,180 Foreign Tourists (other than those from India) visited Pakistan as against 21,499, January-June, 1962. The figures for January and February, 1963 are not ready.

Sardar Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari : Which is the most popular tourist resort in East Pakistan ?

Mr. Hasan Imam : Cox's Bazar.

Sardar Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari : Is that the only place ? Will the Parliamentary Secretary suggest some more names ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : I do not think I should apprise the Press.

Sardar Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari : Will the Minister please let us know what steps are taken to encourage more tourists to visit Pakistan ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : All possible steps are being taken including construction of hotels in that part of the country.

Mr. A. K. Md. Yusuf: †Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state if Government has any plan to establish a tourist centre in the Sunderbans?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: Facilities for plying launches in the Sundarban areas have been provided.

Sardar Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari: Will the Minister be pleased to let us know what are the facilities that are provided to the tourists when they visit Pakistan?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: I shall take every advice that can be offered by my honourable friend in the matter.

Sardar Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari: Will the Minister kindly answer my question.

Mr. Speaker: That is a request for action.

DISPARITY IN THE ALLOTMENT OF FOREIGN AID AND LOAN BETWEEN THE TWO WINGS

285. *Kazi Abdul Majid: Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the total investment amounting to rupees 49,37,074.00, which was sanctioned for both the wings of Pakistan from April, 1959, to December, 1961, West Pakistan got rupees 40,88,096.00, whereas an amount of rupees 8,48,978.00 was allotted to East Pakistan;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the matter of allotment of foreign aid and loan during the aforesaid period, a sum of rupees 2,059 lakhs went to the projects of West Pakistan and a sum of rupees 35 lakhs was allotted to East Pakistan?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary): (a) The figures quoted relate to sanctions issued to private foreign investors who are allowed to locate their industries in East or West Pakistan if provision exist in the Industrial Investment Schedule for the Province concerned.

(b) The figure of Rs. 2,059 lacs for West Pakistan and Rs. 35 lacs for East Pakistan represent such foreign loans as are associated with projects involving foreign equity investment and represent only a small proportion of the total foreign loans and credits secured by Pakistan.

STEAM VESSELS FOR CONNECTING THE OFF-SHORE ISLANDS

286. *Mr. Md. Serajul Islam Miah: *Mr. M. Sohrab Hossain: Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one and a half crore-rupee plan for the purchase of four steam vessels from Germany for connecting the off-shore islands of East Pakistan has been dropped; and

(b) whether it is a fact that East Pakistan Inland Water Transport Authority place an order with the German Government for four vessels?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: (a) and (b) No.

†English translation of supplementary question in Bengali.

Mr. S. Zaman: Sir, what happened to my starred question No. 284 and others.

Mr. Speaker: Those have been deferred for the 3rd.

MINIMUM PRICE OF JUTE

287. *Mr. M. Sohrab Hossain: Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nowhere the minimum price of jute fixed by Government has been given to the growers; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government allowed the East Pakistan Jute Marketing Corporation to purchase jute at a rate lower than that fixed by Government; if so, the reasons for such deviation and the total amount thus saved from the total purchase of jute by the Corporation?

Mr. Hasan Imam (Paliamentary Secretary): (a) No.

(b) Yes. The Jute Marketing Corporation purchases jute on Buffer Stock account at 10% below the internal minimum prices. The reasons for allowing this are: (i) The Buffer Stock or Price Support operation is of the nature of a relief operation and is not intended to become a substitute for purchase operations by the trade. (ii) In order to provide support to the growers the Jute Marketing Corporation also operates at some un-economic centres i.e., centres where the volume of jute offered to J.M.C. being small the Corporation's administrative expenses relating to those centres are not fully recovered. The balance sheet of the Corporation for the current financial year has not yet been drawn up and it is not, therefore, possible to work out the savings, if any, just yet.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq: Will the Minister be pleased to state what has been the result of the balance sheet for the previous year 1961-62?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: Which balance sheet please?

Mr. Mahbubul Huq: The balance sheet which has been referred to in the answer.

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: Last year's balance sheet is not the concern of the Central Government. The Jute Marketing Corporation was an organisation of the Provincial Government.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq: The relpy which has been given in part (b) is:

"That the balance sheet of the Corporation for the current financial year has not yet been drawn up and it is not, therefore, possible to work out the savings, if any, just yet."

My question is that if the blance sheet for the last year, 1961-62, has been drawn up, what is the result?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: I have already answered the question. The Jute Marketing Corporation is proposed to be taken up by the Central Government and the current year's affairs of the Corporation are under the control of the Central Government.

Mr. S. Zaman: Will the Minister be pleased to state whether the Jute Marketing Corporation is just like any other corporation, and whether the Jute Marketing Corporation is liable to prosecution for purchasing jute at 10 per cent below the minimum price fixed.

Mr. Speaker : The question is disallowed.

Mr. S. Zaman : Why, Sir ?

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Will the Minister be pleased to tell us whether he is aware that the Jute Marketing Corporation did not purchase at the minimum price fixed by the Government during the last session ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : After the promulgation of the Jute Ordinance, if there has been any case that might be brought to the notice of the authority concerned. It is perhaps his duty to bring it to the notice of the officers concerned, so that penal action, as provided for in the law, may be taken.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Hundreds of instances were brought to his notice personally through press and letters.

Mr. Speaker : That is not allowed.

Mr. Mizanur Rahman Choudhury : Will the Minister be pleased to state whether the minimum price is meant for the local market or for the balers ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : It is meant for the growers.

Mr. Mizanur Rahman Choudhury : But has that been done ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : As far as practicable it has been done, and that is my information.

Mr. Mizanur Rahman Choudhury : Will the Minister please clear one point ? The condition of jute transport in East Pakistan is such that it takes at least Rs. 2 to take the jute to a baling centre.

Mr. Speaker : Please put your question, if any.

Mr. Mizanur Rahman Choudhury : Will the Minister please state whether he is aware that the minimum price cannot be derived by the grower because the facilities for selling jute are not available in the local market ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : If the Honourable Member has got any concrete suggestion to offer, he is at liberty to bring that to me, and that would be given due consideration.

Mr. Mizanur Rahman Choudhury : Will the Minister be pleased to state whether he is aware that the remote villages are sometimes 100 miles away from the balers godowns ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : I am not aware.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Will the Minister please tell us if the Jute Board depends upon the experts provided by the P.J.A. for the purpose of sorting jute ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : It may have to have the services of experts from abroad, but also there are experts in the Directorate of Jute, Government of East Pakistan.

Begum Serajunessa Chowdhury: †May I ask the Honourable Minister, who is himself a businessman and well-conversant with these matters as to how he will determine his future line, of action if he does not have before him the balance sheets of profit and loss for two or three years. For this purpose, balance sheets, for, at least 5 years are essential. You cannot keep the balance-sheet for one year and not for the other ones.

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: It is very difficult to answer this sort of problematic question.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to tell us if the experts of Jute Board are interested in foreign firms only because they come from the foreign firms represented by P.J.A.

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: I am not aware.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq: Is the Minister aware that J.B. and JMC employ non-Pakistani experts to sort out jute for their stocks?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: I want notice to answer this question. If it is necessary, I shall answer this question later although this does not arise out of this question, as far as I can see.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq: Does not the Minister know that Pakistani experts are available for appointment to such posts and the non-Pakistanis should, therefore, be dropped.

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: I know Pakistani agents are available to serve foreign interests, as and when they can do that.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq: P. J. A. is not the whole world. Pakistani experts are available and can be employed by the Jute Marketing Corporation, and they protect the interests of the Corporation? Why Pakistani are not employed?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: I am not aware about it at the moment. All I can say is that it is not correct.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq: Is it not a fact that the interests of the jute growers and jute trade are suffering, and foreign interests have the upper hand?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: No. That is absolutely incorrect. There are sections of our politician who align themselves with foreign interests, and also sections of the press who subscribe to these foreign interests. That is how the growers interests suffer. I have made this statement times without number.

Mr. Speaker: Question hour is over.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE JUTE BOARD

‡228. ***Begum Roquyya Anwar:** Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the members of the Jute Board and its Chairman together with those of officials and non-officials on the Board; and

(b) the present salary of each member of the Board and its Chairman?

† English translation of sentences in Bengali.

‡ The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

Mr. Wahiduzzaman :

- (a) 1. Mr. Abdul Monem Khan, Governor, East Pakistan. Chairman.
2. Mr. K. S. Islam, C.S.P. Vice-Chairman.
3. Mr. Abdur Rab, T.Q.A. Member nominated by the Government of East Pakistan.
4. Mr. A. S. Hafizulla, P. A. & A. S. .. Finance Member.

There are no non-officials on the Board.

Present salary.

- (b) 1. Mr. Abdul Monem Khan No salary as Chairman, Jute Board.
2. Mr. K. S. Islam, C.S.P. Rs. 4,000 (consolidated).
3. Mr. Abdur Rab, T.Q.A. Rs. 2,000 plus cost of living allowance Rs. 150.
4. Mr. A. S. Hafizulla, P. A. & A. S. .. Rs. 1,700 plus Special pay Rs. 200 plus cost of living allowance Rs. 150.

†289.

IMPORT OF BARYTES

1290. *Mr. S. Ali Asghar Shah : Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) the reason for the non-implementation of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission for the banning of the import of Barytes (Barium Sulphate) into Pakistan for the period January-June, 1963 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that abundant quantities of Barytes and pulverising capacity are available within the country ; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to encourage the Pakistani products of Barytes ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : (a) The full inquiry report of the Tariff Commission regarding grant of protection to the local Barytes Manufacturing industry has not yet been received. The Commission has made some recommendations for the grant of interim assistance to the industry. These recommendations were received in the last week of December, 1962, when the import policy for January-June, 1963 had been finalised. They could not, therefore, be considered at the time of formulation of the import policy. They are now under active consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

(b) The preliminary investigations made by the Tariff Commission show that the local production capacity of Barytes, other than of "snow-white" grade is adequate to meet the demand. The price quoted by the manufacturers and the quality is also stated to be competitive. But the actual position will crystallise only when the Commission has completed its full inquiry.

†Deferred for answers on 3rd April, 1963.

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—Ed. of Deb.

[Mr. Wahiduzzaman]

(c) A decision in this behalf will be taken on receipt of the full inquiry report from the Tariff Commission.

†291.

AMOUNTS OF IMPORT LICENCES AT CERTAIN PLACES

1292. *Mr. S. Ali Asghar Shah: Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the number and the amounts of import licences being given in the following cities,—

- (i) Karachi.
- (ii) Lahore,
- (iii) Rawalpindi, and
- (iv) Peshawar ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: The desired information for July-December, 1962 shipping period is as follows:—

Name of City	Number of import licences issued	Amount licensed	
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
(i) Karachi	10,929	3322	21
(ii) Lahore	3,411	771	75
(iii) Rawalpindi	578	93	65
(iv) Peshawar	371	41	41

OIL EXPLORATION

1293. *Mr. Jalil Ahmad Khan: Will the Minister for Natural Resources be pleased to state whether it is a fact that oil exploration work is going on in the Gujranwala district? If so, who has been given contract for this work, what are the conditions therefor, what are the places at which the work is going on and what is the result of the exploration, if any?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan: The Oil and Gas Development Corporation are carrying on preliminary exploration work in District Gujranwala and are making investigations of geomorphological (geology and land forms) features around Ghakkar and at Tanda. After determination of these features, the Corporation may commence detailed exploration work in the area, if the results are favourable.

†294.

†295.

†296.

†297.

†Deferred for answers on 3rd April, 1963.

†The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—Ed. of Deb.

EQUALISATION OF PRICE OF CEMENT

1298. *Mr. A. K. Md. Yusuf: (a) Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether there is difference in the price of cement between East and West Pakistan? If so, why?

(b) What step do Government propose to take to equalise the prices?

(c) Is it a fact that there is no difference in the price of Karnafuli paper and the Khulna newsprint in East and West Pakistan?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan: (a) Yes. The difference in the price in the two wings is mainly on account of the cost of freight and handling charges.

(b) It is not possible to equalise the prices as the cost of transport has to be added if a commodity is taken from one Wing to the other. However, the prices of cement imported in East Pakistan from West Pakistan is subsidized to bring it in line with the price of Chattak Factory cement which is Rs. 149.75 per ton. From July, 1963 onwards, it is proposed to meet East Pakistan requirements of cement by imports from abroad. These imports will be at much cheaper rates than the landed cost of West Pakistan cement and it should be possible to market the imported cement at about the prices prevailing in West Pakistan.

(c) No. The price of sheets in East Pakistan is Rs. 1,097/- per ton C. & F. Chittagong[Narayanganj]Dacca whereas its price in West Pakistan is Rs. 1,184/- per ton for the same category of customers. The difference is on account of freight.

HAJ PILGRIMS

1299. *Mr. A. K. Md. Yusuf: Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether there is disparity between East Pakistan and West Pakistan in the number of Haj pilgrims each year? If so, why?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: Yes. The quota for Haj passages for the whole country is determined on sanction of Foreign Exchange. The number of applications received in previous years is taken into account in fixing the quota for the two Provinces. The ratio of applications between East and West Pakistan is 1 : 4. The percentage of successful East Pakistanis from 1958 to 1962 ranged around 37.8 whereas percentage for West Pakistanis has been 25.6.

ANCHORAGE AT JALMA

1300. *Mr. A. K. Md. Yusuf: Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mr. H. M. Ishaque, the ex-Communication Secretary surveyed and submitted a report with suggestions for establishing the Chalna anchorage at Jalma? If so, what steps have been taken to build the port of Jalma? If none, why?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: No. Mr. H. S. Ishaque, the ex-Secretary Ministry of Communications never submitted a report in favour of establishing the Anchorage at Jalma. Jalma is not, however, considered suitable site because the Jalma-Solemari creek is narrow, would require constant dredging and movement of ships would be extremely hazardous.

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—Ed. of Deb.

EXTENSION OF SERVICE TO MR. ZAIDI, PORT DIRECTOR

1301. *Mr. A. K. Md. Yusuf: Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mr. Zaidi, Port Director of the Chalna Part has been given a further extension of service?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: Yes. Commander H. H. Zaidi's period of deputation from the Pakistan Navy as Port Director, Chalna Anchorage was extended for a period of two years with effect from August, 1962.

CONNECTING CHALNA BY RAIL

1302. *Mr. A. K. Md. Yusuf: Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that all the formalities including the blue print for connecting Chalna by rail have been completed?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: So far, the P. E. Railway has only carried out a preliminary engineering and traffic survey for extension of the Railway from Khulna to Mongla. A competent firm of consultants has been appointed and is examining the whole long range project for Chalna.

IMPORT OF BETEL-NUTS

1303. *Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad: (a) Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the reasons for importing betel-nuts in Pakistan?

(b) Do Government propose to boost up production of betel-nuts to avoid the import?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: (a) The decision to import a limited quantity of betel-nuts in East Pakistan was taken on the recommendation of the Government of East Pakistan. This recommendation was made by the Government of East Pakistan because due to recent cyclones, betel-nut crop in East Pakistan had been affected very adversely and was not sufficient to meet the requirements of the consumers.

(b) This concerns the Government of East Pakistan.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS HANDLED BY PAKISTANI SHIPS

1304. *Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad: (a) Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state the percentage of imports and exports handled by Pakistani ships?

(b) Do Government consider the desirability of increasing (i) inter-wing shipping space, and (ii) international shipping space?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: (a) Pakistan's shipping is now handling about 41% of India-UK-Continent trade. In addition, it is operating on Pakistan-USA-East Pakistan-East Africa and Pakistan-Japan routes. The coastal trade is reserved entirely for Pakistani ships.

(b) The Government is modernising the fleet on the inter-wing sector and expending its fleet for greater share in the international routes.

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

TRUCK INDUSTRIES

1305. *Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : (a) Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the reasons for setting up truck and machine manufacturing industries in West Pakistan ?

(b) Do Government consider the desirability of establishing similar and expanding its fleet for greater share in the international routes.

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary) : (a) & (b) Government has decided to set up a truck manufacturing unit and a machine tool factory in West Pakistan as the bulk of the requirements are from that Province. Government is always prepared to consider similar schemes for East Pakistan if they are justified by demand and economic feasibility.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE TO NEW INDUSTRIES

1306. *Mr. Saif Ullah Khan : (a) Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange allocated to new private industries during 1962 ?

(b) How much, out of the above amount, was allocated to new private industries in the former North West Frontier Province ?

(c) How much, out of the amount allocated in (b) above, has been sanctioned to new private industries in the district of Bannu ?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary) : (a) & (b) Sanctions were issued for Rs. 78.09 crores to private parties in 1962 for setting up new industries. Of this, sanctions for Rs. 3.89 crores were for areas in the former N.W.F.P.

(c) Nothing.

TAX HOLIDAY FOR NEW INDUSTRIES AT NOWSHERA

1307. *Mr. Saif Ullah Khan : (a) Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the new industries established at Nowshera have been given tax holiday for four years only ?

(b) If the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, is it a fact that the four year tax holiday is also being given to the new industries established in the cities of Lahore and Karachi ?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

PRICE SUBSIDY ON IRON AND STEEL

1308. *Mr. Saif Ullah Khan : (a) Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that price subsidy on iron and steel has been withdrawn with effect from the 20th November, 1962 ?

(b) If the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, is it a fact that price subsidy has also been withdrawn on contracts finalised before the 20th November, 1962 ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : (a) Yes.

(b) On or after the 20th November, 1962 documents have to be retired without the element of subsidy irrespective of any contracts made between the importers and local consumers.

†309.

†310.

†311.

IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES FOR D. I. KHAN

1312. *Mufti Mahmood : (a) Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the number of import and export licences issued for the district of Dera Ismail Khan ?

(b) How many import licences have been issued for to the Peshawar Division and the Quetta Division ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : (a) 11 import licences were issued to the firms located in Dera Ismail Khan district during July-December, 1962. No export licence was issued to any party. It is not necessary for the registered exporters to obtain an export licence for the export of goods from Pakistan, except in the case of a few commodities.

(b) The total number of import licences issued in Peshawar and Quetta Divisions during July-December, 1962 was 369 and 88 respectively.

KHAJOORI DAM

1313. *Mufti Mahmood : (a) Will the Minister for Natural Resources be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the scheme of Khajoori Dam for bringing land in the Dera Ismail Khan district under cultivation has been abandoned ?

(b) Was any aid given by Yugoslavia for this Dam ?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary) : (a) No. Detailed investigation in respect of the scheme are still being carried out.

(b) This scheme was one of the project, to be financed out of the Yugoslavian credit.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS IN EAST PAKISTAN

1359. *Mr. Abul Quasem : Will the Minister for Natural Resource be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of eight roads have been sanctioned for East Pakistan in the Economic Council meeting held at Karachi on the 16th February, 1963 ; if so, the names of the roads, their length, their estimated cost and the criteria for the selection of each ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the embankment for Fulchari to Sirajganj has also been sanctioned in the same meeting ; if so, whether it is an old scheme, already sanctioned and progressed ;

†Deferred for answer on 3rd April, 1963.

*The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(c) the arrangement Government have made for the construction of embankment from Fulchari to the end of Pakistan border ; and

(d) whether Government propose to place the decisions of the Economic Council before the Assembly before their inclusion in the next budget ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary) : (a) A statement giving details of the eight roads sanctioned by the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council on 16-2-1963 is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes. It is a new scheme sanctioned for the first time by the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council.

(c) Preliminary work required for starting the construction of the proposed embankment, from Kaunica Railway Bridge on the Teesta to Serajganj on the Jammuna river, is in hand. From Kaunica upwards to the border, an embankment already exists but it is not of adequate strength. Its strengthening will be considered as a part of the Teesta Barrage Project.

(d) The operative decisions of the National Economic Council are reflected in the annual budgets of the Central and Provincial Governments, which are placed before the respective Legislative Assemblies. It is, therefore, not necessary to place the decision on the table of the House, before the preparation of the budget.

STATEMENT TO STARRED QUESTION No. 359

Name of the Scheme of Road	Distance/ Mileage	Estimated cost in lakhs of Rs.	Criterion of Selection
1. Improvement to Jamalpur—Modhupur Road (2nd Phase).	28	41·88	This road passes through the area where no other kind of communication is available. It will provide the missing link of the road from Dacca to Mymensingh via Jamalpur.
2. Surfacing Dinajpur—Phulbari Road, (2nd Phase work).	24	43·27	This road will give a direct connection between Phulbari and Dinajpur serving intermediate areas where there is no communication at all. It will ultimately be extended to join route No. 3 at Palasbari to give the shortest connection to Dinajpur with Dacca.
3. Improvement of Kurigram—Bhurang-mari Road in District Rangpur.	22	46·09	This road is the only means of communication from sub-divisional towns to border areas.
4. Improvement of Dharmai—Kaliakair Road.	12	36·08	This road connects two important roads Dacca—Aricha and Dacca—Mymensingh at Kaliakair. It will provide easy means of communication for the people of northern part of Dacca District with North Bengal.
5. Improvement to Narail—Bhatiapara Road.	13	39·44	It will provide connection between Narail sub-Division and the Railway Station at Bhatiapara.
6. Surfacing Teliapara—Sylhet Road	90	180·00	It is part of the International route from Calcutta to Assam connects Sylhet with Commilla and onwards to Chittagong and Dacca and passes through a large number of tea estates in Sylhet District. The existing road being a gravel road becomes unsuitable for traffic during rainy season.
7. Construction of Sheolok—Bandraban Chimuk Road in the District of Chittagong Hill Tracts.	13	45·11	This aims at providing a Pucca road between Karanirhat and Bandraban and will connect Bandraban sub-Division with Chittagong—Cox's Bazar Trunk route.
8. Santahar—Naogaon—Mohedebpur Patritolla—Dhanoirhat Road.	38	44·69	In order to cope with the heavy traffic it has been considered necessary to provide a two lane carriage way with bitumenous surface.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN KURIGRAM, ETC.

1360. *Mr. Abdul Quasem : Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether Government consider the desirability of setting up of an Industrial Estate at Kurigram, Gaibandha and Rangpur in consideration of their backwardness and the availability of raw materials ?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan : The East Pakistan Government have already approved a scheme for the establishment of an Industrial Estate at Rangpur. Work on the Scheme will commence in July, 1963. The Provincial Government do not propose to establish Industrial Estates at Kurigram or Gaibandha for the present.

CATEGORISED IMPORTERS

1361. *Mr. Farid Ahmad : Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) the number of categories importers showing the figures separately for each province together with the total amount category-wise ;

(b) the number of importers holding category both in East and West Pakistan ;

(c) the basis of this category ; and

(d) whether needs and population were kept in view in formulating the policy ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : (a) The total number of categorised importers to whom categories were assigned after the cancellation of O. G. L. in 1952 is given below together with the total amount of their categories :—

	No. of Importers	(Rs. in lakhs) Categories
East Pakistan	5277	1519.57
Karachi	12215	3634.32
West Pakistan	5295	468.31

Since 1952, the import of a number of items has been banned. As such the categories of a large number of importers have become dead. The number of such importers is approximately 38%, 70% and 72% of the total in East Pakistan, Karachi and West Pakistan respectively.

(b) No authentic figure in this behalf is available as some of the firms having common names in both the wings may be owned by different persons. There may also be some firms owned by the same person or persons but which function under different names in both the wings. However, roughly the number of importers who hold categories in both the wings is 276.

(c) & (d) The categories were fixed in 1953 after the cancellation of O. G. L. in the end of 1952. The amount of category was arrived at by dividing the total imports effected by each importer during the period from July, 1950 to the end of 1952 by the number of shipping periods the item was on O. G. L. which ranged from 3 to 5.

'The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—Ed. of Deb.

During the O. G. L. period anybody could import the items placed on the O. G. L. list to any extent without obtaining an import licence. Therefore at the time of fixation of categories only the imports actually effected by each importer in O. G. L. period, were taken as the basis for the calculation of his category. The formula adopted for determination of the categories was uniform throughout the country.

†362.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

1363. ***Mr. Farid Ahmad** : Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Insurance Companies operating in Pakistan showing the location of their Head Offices ;

(b) the amount of premia collected annually by the Insurance Companies, showing figures for each province, separately ;

(c) the amount invested by the Insurance Companies in each province ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for making more investment in East Pakistan ?

Mr. Wakiduzzaman : (a), (b) & (c) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House.

(d) With the economic development and growing industrialisation of East Pakistan opportunities for investment by Insurance Companies in that Province will automatically increase. The Insurance Companies are themselves anxious to enlarge their investments in East Pakistan. Government will give all assistance and encouragement to Insurance Companies desiring to safeguard their investment in East Pakistan.

Statement.

(a) There are 72 insurance companies operating in Pakistan of which 29 are indigenous and 43 foreign. The details as to location of their head offices are as under :—

- 4 in East Pakistan.
- 25 in West Pakistan.
- 1 in Australia.
- 1 in Canada.
- 1 in France.
- 1 in Hong Kong.
- 9 in India.
- 3 in New Zealand.
- 22 in the United Kingdom.
- 5 in the United States of America.

†Deferred for answer on 3rd April, 1963.

*The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(b) The latest information available is in respect of the year 1961. The position of insurance business done in that year is as under :—

	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New life business	19,11,28	18,13,96	37,25,24
Fire (gross premium)	1,09,27	2,15,44	3,24,71
Marine (gross premium)	1,05,69	2,34,45	3,41,14
Miscellaneous (gross premium)	26,61	1,47,97	1,74,58

(c) The position of investments of insurance companies as at 30-6-62 in each Province was as follows :

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Central Government Securities	11,71,45
Investment in East Pakistan	2,39,51
Investments in West Pakistan	9,83,24
Unallocable	4,64,90

POSTS IN THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1364. *Mr. Farid Ahmad: Will the Minister for Natural Resources be pleased to state :

(a) the number of gazetted and non-gazetted posts in the different Sections of the Geological Survey of Pakistan showing the figures for both the provinces separately ; and

(b) the qualifications of persons holding posts of Drilling Engineer, Assistant Drilling Engineer and apprentice Driller ?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary): (a) A statement (A) giving the number of Gazetted and non-gazetted posts in the different Sections of the Geological Survey of Pakistan is laid on the table of the House. The existing strength of the Regional Directorate in East Pakistan has also been indicated in the statement. The Staff of the Geological Survey is not allocated on a provincial basis. Geological parties keep on visiting different areas according to their programme of work.

(b) Three statements (B., C. & D.) giving the required information are placed on the table of the House.

"The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—Ed. of Deb.

Statement 'A'

Statement giving the numbers of Gazetted and Non-gazetted Posts in the Different Sections of the Geological Survey of Pakistan.

1. Number of posts	Gazetted	193
			Non-gazetted (Tech.)	592
			Ministerial and Class IV	453
			Total	1238
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2. Section-wise distribution of posts	(i)	Director General	1
	(ii)	Geological Section—	
		Gazetted	90	..	
		Non-gazetted	34	..	124
	(iii)	Geophysical Section—	..	..
		Gazetted	12	..	..
		Non-Gazetted	10	..	22
	(iv)	Chemical Section—	..	..
		Gazetted	16	..	..
		Non-gazetted	20	..	36
	(v)	Photogrammetry Section—	..	..
		Gazetted	4	..	..
		Non-gazetted	11	..	15
	(vi)	Drilling Section—	..	..
		Gazetted	41	..	..
		Non-gazetted	139	..	180
	(vii)	Map Compilation and publication Section—	..	..
		Gazetted	3	..	..
		Non-gazetted	51	..	54
	(viii)	Museum—	..	..
		Gazetted	3	..	..
		Non-gazetted	4	..	7
	(ix)	Library—	..	..
		Gazetted	1	..	..
		Non-gazetted	1	..	2
	(x)	Workshop and Vehicle Section—	..	..
		Gazetted	4	..	..
		Non-gazetted	285	..	289
	(xi)	Stores Section—	..	..
		Gazetted	5	..	..
		Non-gazetted	37	..	42
	(xii)	Administration Section—	..	..
		Gazetted	13	..	..
		Non-gazetted	160	..	173
	(xiii)	Class IV staff .. ..	..	..	293

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE DACCA

(i) Gazetted	9
(ii) Non-gazetted Technical (including W/Shop personnel).	47
Ministerial and Class IV	44
Total	100

Statement 'B'

Statement showing the Qualifications and Experience of Drilling Engineers in the Geological Survey of Pakistan

Sl. No.	Name of Officer	Qualification, professional Associations and professional training	Details of service and experience
1	2	3	4
1.	Mr. Mahboob Raza Kazmi	Matric. Passed boys passing out course in Engineering from Pakistan Navy; obtained training in Canada under Colombo Plan from 27-12-61 to 17-9-62 in Oil Well Drilling and Deep Diamond Cord Drilling.	Assistant Drilling Engineer 23-10-57 to 11-6-1962. Drilling Engineer 12-6-62 onward.
2.	Mr. M. Abdul Hannan.	Matric. Obtained training in deep drilling with M/s. Attock Oil Co. Balkasar for 8 months from August to April 1949.	Instrument Operator 20-9-46 to 10-12-50. Surveyor 11-12-50 to 19-11-59. Asstt. Drilling Engineer 20-11-59 to 11-6-62. Drilling Engineer 12-6-62 onward.
3.	Mr. Habib Ahmad	Matric. Apprenticeship as Aeronautical engineer (one year's course completed).	Drilling Engineer 13-3-1961. (ii) Served as driller with private concerns from 1952 to 1961.
4.	Mr. Ghulam Mahmood.	Non-matric. Drilling and Mechanical.	(i) Asstt. Driller, Central Engineering Authority, M/Industry 6-10-1949 to 4-12-1953. (ii) Dams Investigation circle 5-12-1953 to 31-2-1957. (iii) WAPDA, 1-3-1957 to 1-5-1961. (iv) Drilling Engineer, Geological Survey of Pakistan, 2-6-1961 onward.

Statement 'C'

Statement showing names, qualifications of Assistant Drilling Engineers.

Sl. No.	Name	Qualification	Training	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mr. Amir Khusro Khan	.. B.Sc.	..	Nominated by Central Public Service Commission.
2.	Mr. Rana Zafar Ali	.. I.A.	More than 3 years drilling experience.	Do.
3.	Mr. Riaz Ahmad	.. Matric.	Do.	Do.
4.	Mr. Sharafatullah Siddiqui.	.. Do.	Do.	Appoint on <i>Ad-hoc</i> basis pending nomination of candidate by C.P.S.C.
5.	Mr. Habibur Rahman Qureshi.	.. Do.	Do.	Do.
6.	Mr. S. A. N. Alvi	.. Do.	Two years apprenticeship with G.S.P. in Drilling.	Do
7.	Mr. S. Sabahat Hussain	.. Intermediate.	Do.	Do
8.	Mr. Tawakkul Hussain	.. Matric.	Do.	Do.
9.	Mr. Sulaiman Khan	.. Matric.	Do.	Do.
10.	Mr. G. M. Butt	.. Matric.	Do.	Do.
11.	Mr. Fasiuddin	.. Intermediate.	Do.	Do.
12.	Mr. M. Kazim Ali	.. Matric.	Do.	Do.
13.	Mr. Shafiq M. Naqvi	.. Matric.	Do.	Do.
14.	Mr. M. Z. Makhdoomi	.. Matric.	Do.	Do.
15.	Mr. Ali Kausar	.. Matric.	Do.	Do.
16.	Mr. A. K. M. Sawar-Jehan	.. Matric.	Do.	Do.
17.	Mr. M. M. Qureshi	.. Intermediate.	Do.	Do.
18.	Mr. M. Qaiser Hussain	.. Intermediate.	Do.	Do.

Statement 'D'

List of Apprentice Drillers showing their Qualifications.

Sl. No.	Name	Qualifications
1.	Mr. Bashir Ahmed Khan	Matric (Inter plucked).
2.	Mr. Mohd. Idris Khan	Matric.
3.	Mr. Abul Ashraf	Matric.
4.	Mr. Sibghatullah Khan	Matric.
5.	Mr. Sajid Absar	Matric.
6.	Mr. M. Afsar Ilyas	Matric.
7.	Mr. Mahbobul Haque	Matric.
8.	Mr. S. Ishtiaq Hussain	Matric.
9.	Mr. Saeedur Rahman Osmani	Inter.
10.	Mr. S. Anis Ahmed Jaffrey	Matric (Inter plucked).
11.	Mr. Ahmed Rushidi	Matric.
12.	Mr. Riaz Ahmed Khan	Matric.
13.	Mr. Mohd. Farooq	Matric.
14.	Mr. Moinuddin Ahmed	B. Sc.
15.	Mr. Anwarul Islam	Matric.
16.	Mr. Musawir Iqbal	Matric.
17.	Mr. Mohd. Yusuf Qureshi	Intermediate Science.
18.	Mr. Aziz Siddiqi	Matric.
19.	Mr. Farid Ahmed	Inter.
20.	Mr. A. K. M. Shamsul Azhar Khan	Inter. Science.
21.	Mr. K. M. Shahidullah	Inter. Science.
22.	Mr. Khandkher Motiur Rahman	Matric.
23.	Mr. Mohd. Nazir Ahmad	Matric.
24.	Mr. Iqbal Athar Khan	Inter. Science.
25.	Mr. Amanullah Berohi	Matric.
26.	Mr. Mansar Ali Shah	Inter.
27.	Mr. S. Rizwanul Hassan	Inter.
28.	Mr. Uzair Khadmai	Matric.
29.	Mr. M. Saleem Aslam Chisti	Matric.
30.	Mr. Zamiruddin Hassan	Matric.

2365.

TAUNSA BARRAGE

1366. *Sardar Mir Balakh Sher Khan: Will the Minister for Natural Resources be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange spent on the Taunsa Barrage;

(b) the total amount of money spent by the Central Government on this project; and

(c) whether the Taunsa Barrage Project has been completed; if not, the time by which it is expected to be completed, and whether more money is likely to be given to the West Pakistan Government to complete this project?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary): (a) Rs. 1,36,12,739|-.

(b) The project is being financed entirely from Central Government loans and U. S. aid amounting to \$ 5.91 millions. The amount spent up to the end of 1962 was Rs. 18,04,27,000|-.

(c) The project without the extension is expected to be completed in 1963-64 and necessary funds are being provided. The extension which is likely to be completed by 1966-67 will cost Rs. 232.14 lakhs. This will be met from a credit of Rs. 250 lakhs, which the Pakistan Western Railways has agreed to give towards its share of the cost of the Barrage.

2367.

REQUIREMENT OF CEMENT

1368. *Mr. Mohd. Serajul Islam Miah: Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state: (a) the total estimated requirement of cement for private and official consumption for the current year in the two wings, separately;

(b) the quantity of cement produced in each wing, separately; and

(c) whether the East Wing is self-sufficient in cement; if not, the steps taken to meet the requirements of the Wing?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary): (a) The total requirements of East and West Pakistan for the year July 1962 to June, 1963, as estimated in the beginning of the year on the basis of previous years consumption are as follows:—

Total requirements	(July '62 to June '63)
(i) West Pakistan.	
Provincial Public Sector	2,50,000 Tons
Provincial Private Sector	5,10,000 Tons
Central Public Sector	3,00,000 Tons
Total ..	10,60,000 Tons

² Deferred for answer on 3rd April, 1963.

¹ The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(ii) East Pakistan :

Provincial Public Sector	..	..	..	..	..	2,00,000 Tons
Provincial Private Sector	..	..	..	..	..	2,00,000 Tons
Central Public Sector	..	..	..	..	..	32,000 Tons
Total :						4,32,000 Tons

(b) Total Estimated Production :

(July '62 to June '63)

(i) West Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	13,00,000 Tons
(ii) East Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	13,00,000 Tons
Total :						14,00,000 Tons

(c) There is a deficit of 3,32,000 tons during the year July 1962 to June 1963. The following arrangements have been made to meet it:—

(i) Quantities programmed for despatch from West Pakistan.	..	..	..	..	..	2,30,000 Tons
(ii) Imports allowed from abroad	..	..	..	..	..	1,05,000 Tons

LABORATORIES SET UP BY C.S.I.R.

1369. *Mr. Muhammad Abdul Haque: Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the number of laboratories established so far under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in East and West Pakistan, separately?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary): Three in West Pakistan and one in East Pakistan.

SUPERSESION OF A SENIOR EAST PAKISTANI ASSISTANT

1370. *Mr. Muhammad Abdul Haque: (a) Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the reason for the supersession of a senior East Pakistani Assistant in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research by a junior West Pakistani official?

(b) Under what circumstances did another West Pakistani Assistant in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research secure double promotion?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary): (a) The West Pakistani official superseded not only 4 East Pakistani but also 15 West Pakistani Assistants. The selection was made purely on merit.

(b) No West Pakistani Assistant secured double promotion.

KUSHTIA CENTRAL POST OFFICE

1371. *Mr. Muhammad Abdul Haque: Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether the Central Post Office of Kushtia is situated in a tiny little dilapidated building. If so, when do Government propose to construct a Central Post Office building at Kushtia?

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: The Building of the Head Post Office Kushtia was last extended and renovated in 1955. At present its operational floor area falls short of the actual requirement. A project to extend this building further at a cost of Rs. 60,000 has been formulated for inclusion in the next years' budget. The proposed extension will *inter alia* provide enough accommodation to stock forms and stores.

TRADE DELEGATIONS

1372. *Mr. Muhammad Abdul Haque: (a) Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the number of trade delegations which visited Pakistan during 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 together with the names of their countries?

(b) Have all such delegations visited East Pakistan? If not, how many of such delegations visited East Pakistan?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the House.

(b) No. A statement giving the number of the delegations who visited East Pakistan is placed on the table of House.

(a) Statement to be placed on the Table of the House.

Year	No. of Trade Delegations which visited Pakistan,	Name of the countries
1959	Seven (7)	Burma, Greece, India, Iraq, Japan, Turkey and the U.S.A.
1960	Eight (8)	Burma, India, Iran, Poland, Portuguese India, U.A.R., U.S.A., and Yugoslavia.
1961	Eight (8)	Burma, Ceylon. (3 delegations), India, Iraq, Nigeria and Yugoslavia.
1962	Fifteen (15)	Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Cameroon, Ceylon, Iraq (3 delegations), Nepal, Nyasaland, Rumania, Sudan, Tanganyika, U. A. R. and Zanzibar.

(b) Statement to be placed on the Table of the House.

Year	No. of the delegation which visited East Pakistan,	Name of the countries
1959	Two (2)	Burma and Turkey.
1960	Two (2)	Burma and the U. S. A.
1961	One (1)	Burma.
1962	Six (6)	Belgium, Burma, Ceylon, Iraq, Nepal and the U. A. R.

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

FAST STEAMER SERVICE

1373. *Mr. A. K. Md. Yusuf: Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that fast steamer service does not exist between East and West Pakistan? If so, are Government planning to do any thing about it? If so, when?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: Fast steamer service already exists between East and West Pakistan.

PAY SCALES OF THE STAFF OF THE BRANCH POST OFFICES

1374. *Mr. A. K. Md. Yusuf: Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the pay scales of the staff of the branch post offices has not been revised? If so, why?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: No. The scales of pay of the departmental staff of branch post offices have since been revised and were announced on the 6th March, 1963. The review of the allowances of extra departmental agents in branch post offices is now being carried out.

1375.

POLICY FOR ALLOTMENT OF PAN QUOTA

1376. *Mr. Md. Serajul Islam Miah: Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the policy laid down by Government with regard to the allotment of "Pan" (betel leaf) quota?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: Transportation of pan from East to West Pakistan is not subject to any quota restrictions imposed by the Government. The actual movement of pan takes place according to the space available in the P. I. A. planes for this traffic. To help P. I. A. to allocate the available space to different parties, a Pan Allotment Committee comprising one representative each of the Government of East Pakistan, the Department of Trade Promotion and Commercial Intelligence of the Central Government at Dacca and the P. I. A. has been operating in Dacca to consider applications for allotment of space by P. I. A. A Press Note issued on the 24th December, 1962 explains the Central Government's attitude towards the matter. A copy of the Press Note is placed on the table of the House.

Press Information Department

Government of Pakistan

PRESS NOTE

IN AIR TRANSPORTATION OF PAN

After having reviewed existing practices in the pan trade, the Ministry of Commerce, Government of Pakistan, has advised the Pan Allotment Committee that the Central Government do not wish to see any dislocation in the air transportation of pan from East Pakistan to West Pakistan.

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

²Deferred for answer on 3rd April, 1963.

The Pan Allotment Committee has been further directed to ensure that by and large the frequent allottees, who continue to fulfil their obligations under the existing contract, have their allotments renewed but that suitable adjustments in individual basket poundage be made to accommodate new comers in the trade. On order that the Pan Allotment Committee have sufficient time to receive and process fresh applications and make necessary adjustments, the Government of Pakistan have no objection for Pakistan International Airlines to extend the period of existing contracts until the end of February, 1963.

*Ministry of Commerce,
Government of Pakistan.*

Camp Dacca, December, 24 1962.

“ 310—24-12-1962 ”

20.00 Hrs.

REGD. NO. S. 1096.

*377—375.

JUTE CULTIVATION

1380. *Kazi Abdul Majid: Will the Minister for Commerce, be pleased to state whether jute cultivation in East Pakistan is controlled?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: The Jute Regulation Act, 1940 is still on the Provincial Statute Book but since 1960 licensing of jute cultivation has been done away with. In that sense jute cultivation in East Pakistan is now not controlled. Cultivation of jute in the border belt has, however, with some exceptions, been banned this year under the Jute Regulation Act.

PURCHASE OF JUTE BY GOVERNMENT AGENTS

1381. *Kazi Abdul Majid: (a) Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether Government appointed agents in the different jute purchasing centres could not purchase jute in time as their purchased stocks had not been cleared up or purchases were not made by Government as and when it was necessary?

(b) Is it a fact that the jute purchasing agents in the different centres were not supplied with sufficient funds for purchasing jute?

(c) Is it a fact that some of the purchasing agents could not purchase jute in time because they were not provided with godowns?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: (a) Under the terms and conditions of appointment of agents Government are to purchase an agents stock six months after the date of his purchase. That period has not started to run yet in the case of any agent. So the question of inability of any agent to purchase jute because of Government's failure to clear up or purchase his stock does not arise.

(b) It was one of the terms and conditions of the agency that the agent will arrange his own finance.

(c) It was not a responsibility of the Government to provide the agents with godowns. However, godowns were requisitioned for the agents whenever requests were made and godowns were available.

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

²Deferred for answer on 3rd April, 1963.

PRICE CONTROL OF JUTE

1382. *Kazi Abdul Majid : Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether Government propose to withdraw the price control on jute? If not, do Government propose to purchase the entire jute crop through Government agency or to pass orders to the local jute mills for buying jute at the controlled price?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : Government are not contemplating to withdraw the price control on jute, *viz.*, the minimum prices fixed for growers and for exports and the Export Price Check. Government do not propose to purchase the entire jute crop through Government agency. The statutory minimum prices apply to all purchasers, including the mills and no separate orders are required at this stage to compel the mills to buy jute at these prices.

JUTE EXPORTING FIRMS

1383. *Kazi Abdul Majid : (a) Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the number of jute exporting firms in Pakistan?

(b) How many foreign firms are operating in jute export trade, how many are Pakistan nationals, and amongst them how many are from East Pakistan?

(c) Do Government propose to issue more licences to export jute from Pakistan?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : (a) The number of registered jute exporting firms is 148. So far in this season 71 firms have effected jute exports.

(b) There are 18 foreign firms operating in the jute export trade. The rest belong to Pakistani nationals, almost all of whom are of East Pakistan domicile.

(c) Yes. Government are granting and will continue to grant registration to new eligible Pakistani firms, as and when required.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR IMPORT OF LIQUOR

1384. *Kazi Abdul Majid : Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that huge amount of foreign exchange is being allocated for importing foreign liquor in Pakistan? If so, for whom is this liquor meant?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : No. The total quantity of alcoholic drinks imported during the period July, 1961 to June, 1962 was of the value of Rs. 33.77 lakhs which is about 0.11% of the total imports of Rs. 31,090,98 lakhs into the country during that period.

The import of these drinks is being allowed mainly to meet the requirements of the tourists and foreigners.

PAKISTAN NATIONALS IN FOREIGN COMPANIES

1385. *Syed Mohammad Habibul Huq : (a) Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the percentage of Pakistan nationals serving as officers in foreign companies operating in Pakistan?

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

²Deferred for answer on 3rd April, 1963.

(b) What are the comparative figures of East and West Pakistani senior and junior officers serving in those companies ?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary): (a) The percentages of Pakistani employees (in various salary-groups in foreign Companies operating in Pakistan are as follows:—

Salary	Percentage of Pakistanis
(i) above Rs. 2,500/- p.m.	.. 25.6%
(ii) between Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 2,500 p.m.	.. 72.4%
(iii) less than Rs. 1,000 /- p.m.	.. 99.9%

(b) This information is not available.

PULP AND PAPER IN THE REVISED INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT

1386. *Mr. S. Ali Asghar Shah: Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether there is any scheme to open a paper mill in the Kaghan Valley, District Hazara? If so, when will it start? If not, do Government consider the desirability of starting a paper mill in the Kaghan Valley?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary): In the Revised Industrial Investment Schedule a provision has been made for setting up an additional capacity for manufacture of pulp and paper. Feasible projects, as and when received, are to be considered. Government will be prepared to consider the establishment of a paper mill in the Kaghan Valley provided a feasible scheme is worked out.

QUANTITY OF IMPORTED WINE

1387. *Mr. S. Ali Asghar Shah: (a) Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the total quantity of wine imported since 1947 to-date?

(b) What cost has been paid therefor, year-wise?

(c) What is the amount of foreign exchange involved in the import of wine since 1947 to-date, year-wise?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: (a) Separate statistics regarding import of wines are not maintained. Licences are issued for alcoholic drinks which included wines, spirits and beer, but exclude rum and gin.

(b) It is regretted that this information is not available for the reasons given under (a) above.

(c) As already explained under (a) above, separate figures are not available in respect of wines, but the total imports of alcoholic drinks since 15th August, 1947 have been as follows:

Period	Value of imports (Rs. in lakhs.)
15 August 1947 to March 1948	9.8
April 1948 to March 1949	2.34
April 1949 to March 1950	21.86
April 1950 to March 1951	22.40
April 1951 to March 1952	18.70
April 1952 to December 1952	11.78
January—December 1953	14.46

¹ English translation of sentences in Bangali.

January—December 1954	15·98
January—December 1955	12·22
January—December 1956	26·01
January—December 1957	21·59
January—December 1958	11·42
January—December 1959	21·51
January—December 1960	30·49
January—December 1961	31·61
January—December 1962	37·70

PERFORMANCE OF HAJ

1388. *Mr. S. Ali Asghar Shah : (a) Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether he is aware that a large number of applicants intending to perform Haj are disappointed every year due to the limited quota?

(b) What step has been taken in this respect for increasing the number? If not, why not?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : (a) Yes.

(b) Steps have already been taken to increase the number of haj pilgrims who will perform haj this year from 15,800 fixed originally to about 17,000.

LICENCES FOR SELLING LIQUOR

1389. *Mr. Ali Asghar Shah : (a) Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the total number of licences issued for selling liquor in West and East Pakistan, separately?

(b) What is the number of licences issued to foreigners and Pakistanis, separately?

(c) How much quantity of liquor is consumed in each province, yearly?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : (a), (b) & (c). This is a Provincial subject and the information is not available with the Central Government.

CHASHMA BARRAGE

1390. *Mufti Mahmood : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state the time Government propose to take to implement the Chashma Barrage Project?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan.: According to the present schedule, the Chashma Barrage Project is expected to be completed in about seven years time

SHIP FOR HAJ PILGRIMS

1391. *Mufti Mahmood : (a) Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state the difficulties in the way of chartering another ship for Haj purposes in addition to the Safina-i-Hajjaj?

(b) What is the policy followed by Government in respect of Haj pilgrimage?

'The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—Ed. of Deb.

(c) Do Government propose to reconsider this unsuccessful policy and improve the existing state of affairs by granting general permission to every Pakistani who intends to proceed on Haj pilgrimage ?

(d) Are air and sea fares for Haj pilgrimage and other journeys equal ?

(e) If the fares for Haj pilgrimage are higher, what is the reason thereof ?

(f) How much of foreign exchange will be involved in case general and unrestricted permission is given to all Pakistanis desirous of proceeding to the Haj pilgrimage ?

(g) How much of foreign exchange is saved by plying ships of Pakistan registry ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: (a) In addition to the "Safina-i-Hujjaj" another pilgrim ship "Safina-i-Arab", has been added to the Pakistan Mercantile Marine last year and since then there has been no need for chartering foreign vessels.

(b) The policy of the Central Government in respect of haj pilgrimage is to allow as large number of persons to perform pilgrimage every year as the country's very limited resources would permit.

(c) The present foreign exchange, shipping and air space position would not permit unrestricted number of pilgrims proceeding on haj.

(d) During off-Haj season we have on regular steamer or air service between Pakistan and Jeddah.

(e) The question does not arise.

(f) It is estimated that foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 7-8 crores approximately will be required in case unrestricted permission is granted to all Pakistanis desirous of proceeding on haj pilgrimage.

(g) It is estimated that foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs per annum is saved by plying Ships of Pakistan Registry for haj operations.

2392.

AMOUNT SPENT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

1429. ***Mr. Farid Ahmed:** Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the amount spent on the development of tourism in Pakistan so far showing the figures for each year and province, separately ?

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

²Deferred for answer on 3rd April, 1963.

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: (a) The total expenditure during 1960-61 and 1961-62 on the development of tourism and the estimated expenditure on this account during 1962-63, is indicated below :

1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 4.52 lakhs.
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 10.78 lakhs.
1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 30.45 lakhs.

(b) The expenditure in each province was as follows :

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	(Estimated expenditure)
East Pakistan	.. ..	0.51	2.82	11.45	
West Pakistan	.. ..	0.38	2.18	4.52	
Total :		0.89	4.90	15.97	

The difference between the figures shown in (a) and (b) represents expenditure which cannot be bifurcated i.e., expenditure on publicity and Head Quarters Office of the Directorate of Tourism.

SELECTION OF A PARTY FOR DOING PUBLICITY IN TOURISM

¹430. ***Mr. Farid Ahmad:** Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether a competition was held to select the most suitable party for doing publicity on behalf of the department of tourism and a Pakistani firm stood first in the competition ; if so, whether the said firm has been given any contract ; if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that a foreign firm has been allowed to continue to work for the department ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: (a) & (b) A foreign firm which has a branch office in Karachi, has been working as advertising agents for the Department of Tourism since 1961. This agency has branches in several countries and at the time of its selection was already working for the PIA. Since their engagement, they have maintained a satisfactory standard of work.

†431.

THANA HEADQUARTERS HAVING NO POST OFFICES

¹432. ***Mr. Mohammad Abdul Haque:** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the names of thana headquarters in the district of Kushtia, having no posts and telegraph offices ; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide each thana headquarters with posts and telegraph offices ?

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—Ed. of Deb.

†Deferred for answer on 3rd April, 1963.

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : (a) Postal facilities exist for all the 12 thana headquarters in Kushtia District. The Post Offices adjacent to and serving the three thana of Khoksha, Daulatpur and Jibannagar, however, do not bear the names of the thana headquarters. Telegraph facilities do not exist at six thanas, namely, Khoksha, Daulatpur, Jibannagar, Mirpur, Damurhuda and Gangni.

(b) There is a proposal to provide telephone facilities to all thana headquarters which will enable the booking and receipt of telegrams also.

2433. *

2434. *

2435. *

SINDIS IN DIFFERENT EMBASSIES

2436. ***Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Wassan :** Will the Minister for External Affairs be pleased to state, in Urdu, the number of persons from former Sind employed in each Embassy ?

Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto : A list (Marked Annexure 'I') showing number of persons from former Sind employed in each Pakistan Missions abroad is laid on the table of the House.

ANNEXURE 'I'

List Showing Number of persons from Former Sind employed in the Pakistan Missions Abroad.

S.No.	Name of the Mission	Number of persons employed from former Sind.	
		OFFICER	STAFF
1.	Embassy of Pakistan, Beirut	.. *1	*1
2.	Embassy of Pakistan, Brussels	.. Nil.	*1
3.	Embassy of Pakistan, Cairo	.. *1	*2
4.	High Commission for Pakistan, Accra	.. *1	Nil.
5.	Pakistan's Permanent Mission to the United Nations, New York.	1	Nil.
6.	High Commission for Pakistan, Lagos	.. Nil.	*1
7.	High Commission for Pakistan, Colombo	.. *1	Nil.
8.	Assistant High Commission for Pakistan, Shillong	*1	*1
9.	Consulate of Pakistan, Zahidan	.. 1	Nil.
10.	High Commission for Pakistan, Kuala Lumpur	.. Nil.	*1
TOTAL :		7	7

*Domiciled after partition.

2437. *

2438. *

†The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—Ed. of Deb.

2 Deferred for answer on 3rd April, 1963.

ROADS IN HYDERABAD & KHAIRPUR

1440. *Mr. Amir Hyder Shah : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state the amount sanctioned for the construction of roads in the Hyderabad and the Khairpur Divisions in the Second Five-Year Plan? Is Kotri-Dadu Highway included in this Plan?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : I place a statement on the table of the House giving the names of the roads constructed in the Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions during the Second Five-Year Plan period, the allocations made, and expenditure incurred thereon.

The Kotri-Dadu Highway is included in the works to be undertaken during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ROADS IN THE HYDERABAD AND KHAIRPUR DIVISIONS TAKEN UP DURING THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN PERIOD.

Division	Name of road	Allocation made in the Plan,	Expenditure 1960-61 to 1962-63,
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
HYDERABAD :	1. Kotri to Petaro Road.		
	2. Petaro-Manjhand Road.		
	3. Manjhand to Amri Road.		
	4. Amri to Laki Road.		
	5. Laki to Sehwan Road.		
	6. Sehwan to Dadu Road.		
	7. Reconditioning of West Pakistan Highway.		
	8. Improvement of Karachi-Peshawar Road in Hyderabad Division.	1,72,80,000	2,31,75,000
	9. Ring Road round Hyderabad.		
	10. Construction of Tando-Allayar-Tando Ghulam Ali Road.		
	11. Ring Road round Mirpur Khas.		
	12. Jamesabad-Mirwah Road.		
	13. Mirpur Khas to Umarkot Road.		
	14. Jamesabad to Samaro Road.		
	15. Improvement to Chur-Kundi Road.		
	16. Sanghar-Sindhri Road.		
	17. Sanghar-Khipro Road.		

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

Division	Name of road	Allocation made in the Plan.	Expenditure 1960-61 to 1962-63.
1	2	3	4
KHAIRPUR :			
	1. Improvement of West Pakistan Highway.	} 1,47,81,000	} 77,50,000
	2. Construction of Tando-Masti to Khura Road.		
	3. Construction of Pir Wassan to Kot Lalu Road.		
	4. Construction of Sobhodero to Sammi Road.		
	5. Stone soling of Ranipur-Sobhodero Road.		
	6. Construction of Sukkur-Pirjogoth Road.		
	7. Construction of Khura-Ripri Road.		
	8. Construction of Khura-Kamaldero Road.		
	9. Approach Road to Kot Diji Town.		
	10. Asphaltting Kot Diji to Sorah Road.		
	11. Construction of Kot Lalu to Alero Road.		
	12. Jhatpat Usta Mohammad Road.		

2441—446.

SUGAR FACTORIES IN THARPARKER & SANGHAR

1447. *Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Wassan : Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state, in Urdu, whether Government have any scheme to start sugar factories at Tharparker and Sanghar districts of West Pakistan ?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary) : The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 7 asked by him on 8-3-1963.

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

²Deferred for answer on 3rd April, 1963.

VALUE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED FROM EXPORT BONUS SCHEME

1448. *Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the value of the extra amount of foreign exchange earned each year during the years 1959-1960, 1960-1961 and 1961-1962 as a result of the Export Bonus Scheme ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : It is not possible to assess the extra amount of foreign exchange earned exclusively as a result of the Export Bonus Scheme because a number of other factors also contribute to the increase in exports, such as increase in manufacturing capacity, liberal supply of industrial raw materials and demand in foreign markets. However, the export earnings from the items covered by the Export Bonus Scheme during the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 were as follows as compared to those during 1957-58, a "non-Bonus" year, from the export of the same items :

	1957-58 (Base Year)	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(i) Total Bonus Items	23.19	72.37	65.96	70.23
(ii) Increase .. over Base year.	—	49.18	42.77	47.04

(Rs. crores)

POST OFFICES IN WEST AND EAST PAKISTAN

1449. *Mr. Md. Serajul Islam Miah : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Post Offices in West and East Pakistan, separately ; and

(b) the total number of Post Offices to be set up in East and West Pakistan, separately, during the Second Five-Year Plan ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : (a) The total number of existing post offices in West Pakistan and East Pakistan is 6,167 and 4,747 respectively.

(b) During the Second Five-Year Plan a target of opening of 1300 new post offices has been fixed all over the country, out of which 650 are proposed to be opened in East Pakistan and the same number in West Pakistan on parity basis.

TELECOMMUNICATION CENTRES IN EAST PAKISTAN

1450. *Mr. Md. Serajul Islam Miah : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that two postal and two telecommunication centres are there in West Pakistan as against one postal and one telecommunication centre in East Pakistan ?

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—Ed. of Deb.

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : There are two postal Circles and three Telecommunication Regions in West Pakistan and one Postal Circle and one Telecommunication Region in East Pakistan. The question of opening the Second Postal Circle and Second Telecommunication Region in East Pakistan is under examination.

²451.

PORT HAJJ COMMITTEE

¹452. ***Mr. Abdul Waseque :** (a) Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state the agency through which the duties and the liabilities devolving on the dissolved Port Hajj Committee in connection with the sacred performance of Hajj are being carried on at present ?

(b) What is the number of employees of the former Port Hajj Committee whose services have since been terminated, and what action, if any has been taken for their absorption ?

(c) What was the criterion of absorption of such employees ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : (a) The Central Government through its subordinate office, the Port Hajj Office, Karachi is performing the duties and liabilities that previously devolved on the Port Hajj Committee, Karachi. On the abolition of the Committee two Zonal Advisory Committees in each wing were appointed to advice Government on Hajj matters.

(b) Services of nine employees of the dissolved Port Hajj Committee had to be terminated as Government sanctioned only four posts for doing the additional work entrusted to the Port Hajj Office after the dissolution of Port Hajj Committee, Karachi. All these posts were filled from the retrenched staff of the Port Hajj Committee.

(c) Selection of staff retained against these four posts was made only from amongst the permanent staff of the defunct Port Hajj Committee on the basis of efficiency and suitability for the post.

²453—455.

CHAIRMAN, CHITTAGONG PORT TRUST

¹456. ***Mr. A. K. Md. Yusuf :** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether the Chairman, Chittagong Port Trust, who was officiating as the Chief Traffic Manager, Pakistan Eastern Railway, is, availing himself of the free furnished rent free accommodation and drawing car allowance ? If so, is it permissible under the rules and what is the amounts spent for this purpose ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : Mr. S. M. Afzal is on deputation with the Chittagong Port Trust. The terms and conditions of deputation of a Government servant on foreign service in Pakistan are settled by the Foreign Deputation Terms Committee in the Establishment Division of the President's Secretariat. The car allowance of Rs. 250 - p.m. is being allowed to Mr. Afzal with the approval of that Committee. As regards rent-free-furnished accommodation, the matter is still under consideration.

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

²Deferred for answer on 3rd April, 1963.

RETIREMENT OF MR. BARY, FORMER CHAIRMAN, CHITTAGONG PORT

¹457. ***Mr. A. K. Md. Yusuf** : (a) Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state under what circumstances the Engineer, Mr. M. A. Bary, former Chairman of the Chittagong Port Trust, was made to retire by a sudden wireless message and without any prior notice ?

(b) Is it a fact that Mr. M. A. Bari, being removed from Chairmanship of the Chittagong Port Trust, has been appointed as Chairman, Public Service Commission of East Pakistan ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : (a) Mr. M. A. Bary was appointed as Chairman of the Chittagong Port Trust on a contract basis for a period of two years, expiring on the 30th September, 1961. He therefore, retired from his post as Chairman of the Chittagong Port Trust on completion of his tenure of appointment. The question of giving notice, therefore, did not arise.

(b) This matter falls within the sphere of the Provincial Government.

²458.

²459.

REPORT ON SURVEY OF RIVERS & CHALNA PORT

¹460. ***Mr. Abbas Ali Khan** : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mr. Oag and Mr. James O'Brien, two foreign experts, submitted in 1951, a report on survey of rivers and the situation of the Chalna Port ? If so, will copy of the report be placed on the table of the House ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : In 1950, Mr. T. M. Oag, as Chairman of an *Ad-hoc* Committee appointed by Government, submitted a report on the establishment of a safe lighter age on the Pussur. It was on the basis of the report that the Chalna anchorage was established. No further report was prepared in 1951 by either Mr. Oag or Mr. O'Brien. So no copy can be placed on the table of the House.

MALADMINISTRATION IN CHITTAGONG PORT

¹461. ***Mr. Shamsur Rahman** : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether he has received a representation from Mr. M. G. Mohiuddin, Clerk, S. W. O's Office, Chittagong Port Trust, informing him a number of cases of maladministration and misuse of Port revenue submitted to him by registered post under acknowledgement process on the 5th July, 1962 ? If so, what action has been taken on that ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : Yes. The representation received was looked into and the allegations made were found to be baseless.

WAIVER OF DEMURRAGE CHARGES

¹462. ***Mr. A. K. M. Md. Yusuf** : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that, in contravention of the provisions of the Jetty Schedule of the Chittagong Port (Amendment) Ordinance

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

²Deferred for answer on 3rd April, 1963.

1960, the Chairman, Chittagong Port Trust, has allowed a number of cases of waiver of demurrage charges? If so, what is the number of cases in which waiver has been made?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

²463.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

¹464. ***Mr. Mansural Hoq:** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state the total number of appointments in different categories of services in his Ministry since June, 1962, showing their number from each wing, separately?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: The position of appointments made in the Ministry of Communications at Karachi and Rawalpindi since June, 1962, in different categories of services is as follows:—

In this Ministry no higher appointments were made either in Class I or Class II.

Class III. Four from East Pakistan and five from West Pakistan.

Class IV. One from East Pakistan and four from West Pakistan.

Class IV East Pakistanis are not readily available for appointments but every effort is being made to give them preference if candidates become available.

If the honourable member wants the information regarding the attached and subordinate offices also, information has to be collected and placed on the table of the house later.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

¹465. **Mr. Mansural Hoq:** Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the total number of appointments in different category of services in his Ministry since June, 1962, showing their number for each wing—East and West, separately?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: Following appointments have been made by the Ministry of Commerce in the Ministry in various categories since 1st June 1962:—

Category of Posts	East Pakistanis	West Pakistanis
<i>Class II (Gazetted)</i>		
Research Officer	1	1
<i>Class III</i>		
Stenotypists	2	2
Lower Division Clerks	5	5
<i>Class IV</i>		
Peons	2	2

²466—468.

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

² Deferred for answer on 3rd April, 1963.

EMPLOYMENT OF PAKISTANIS IN FOREIGN FIRMS

1469. ***Begum Roquyya Anwar**: Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any direction to the foreign firms to employ more than 50 per cent Pakistanis in different ranks of the employees maintained by foreign firms in Pakistan ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the foreign firms are reluctant to appoint Pakistanis in suitable positions in spite of requisite qualifications ;

(c) whether it is a fact that inefficient and inexperienced foreigners are placed above the Pakistanis having better educational qualification and experience ; and

(d) whether Government propose to explain their present policy in details and as such any proposal for improvement of the lot of Pakistanis in foreign firms ?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary) : (a) Government have directed all foreign firms to achieve 100% Pakistanization of their employees drawing less than Rs. 1,000|- p.m., a minimum of 75% Pakistanization in the salarygroup of between Rs. 1,000|- and Rs. 2,500|- p.m., and a minimum of 50% Pakistanization of personnel drawing more than Rs. 2,500|- p.m., within prescribed time-limits. A copy of the circular issued on the subject is placed on the table of the House.

(b), (c) & (d). Government would ensure that the programme of Pakistanization is implemented by all firms and that there is no discrimination against Pakistanis.

No. IPB|EF|1(1)|61,

Government of Pakistan,

Ministry of Industries,

INVESTMENT PROMOTION BUREAU.

Karachi, the 16th August, 1961.

Karachi Chamber of Commerce & Industry,

Chamber of Commerce Building,

Wood Street,

Karachi.

Subject :—*Employment of foreigners.*

Dear Sir,

I am directed to say that it has recently been represented to the Government that the provisions of the Registration (Importers and Exporters) Order, 1952, in regard to the employment of foreigners are being applied with too much rigidity and as such are acting as disincentives to the growth of foreign investment in Pakistan. It has also been pointed out that under the said Order, the ratio of Pakistanis is fixed in terms of grades of jobs by nomenclature (superior, executive and managerial) which is difficult to define. The foreign firms are also required to submit a multiplicity of personnel returns to various Government departments and agencies which causes confusion and results in difficulties.

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

2. Government have considered the question thoroughly and have decided that—

- (i) The ultimate object of all foreign firms in Pakistan should be progressive Pakistanisation of their personnel.
- (ii) In the case of commercial houses including banks and insurances firms, Pakistanisation should be achieved within a period of five years.
- (iii) In the case of industrial undertakings, a more flexible policy would be followed in accordance with Government's intention to remove all difficulties which may be acting as disincentives to the growth of investment in Pakistan.
- (iv) The policy of Pakistanisation, both in the industrial and commercial fields, would henceforth be administered through a single agency *viz*: Investment Promotion Bureau, Ministry of Industries. Hence, in future no Central or Provincial authority shall make any reference to any firm on the subject of employment of foreigners except through the Investment Promotion Bureau.
- (v) In the case of all existing concerns, the Investment Promotion Bureau would call for their plans of training of Pakistanis and eventual replacement of foreign nationals. In the case of new firms, plans for training of Pakistanis and replacement of prospective foreign employees would be called for along with the application for investment permission.
- (vi) A standard form of personnel returns would be devised. All such commercial and industrial concerns which employ foreign nationals would be required to submit this form, duly filled in, to the Director-General, Investment Promotion Bureau, Ministry of Industries, Karachi, every year. Changes, if any, would have to be intimated on a six-monthly basis.
- (vii) The emoluments and other service conditions applicable to Pakistani employees should be the same as those of non-Pakistani employees with the exception that the latter may be given Expatriation (overseas) Allowance up to a maximum of 1/3rd of their salaries. The following minimum percentages of Pakistanis should be achieved as quickly as possible [in any case within five years in the case of employees of category (b) and seven years in the case of employees of category (c)]:—
 - (a) Employees receiving salary up to Rs. 1,000 per month. No fixed percentage is prescribed for this cadre but non-Pakistanis in this category should be employed only very exceptionally.
 - (b) Employees receiving salary between Rs. 1,000.00 and Rs. 2,500.00 per month. A minimum of 75% Pakistanis should be employed in this category.
 - (c) Employees receiving salary above Rs. 2,500.00 per month. A minimum of 50% Pakistanis should be employed in this category. If there is only one employee in the category, he may be a non-Pakistani but in that case this post would count against category (b) above.

“Salary” means basic pay plus dearness allowance plus regular bonus, if any, drawn by an employee, but excludes, (i) any expatriation or overseas allowance and (ii) house rent and motor-car allowances or the taxable value or free facilities given in lieu thereof.

(viii) The head of a foreign firm may or may not be a Pakistani as determined by the firm.

3. In the end, we would like to assure you that in implementing this policy, Government would be guided by the most liberal considerations and deserving cases of employment of foreigners or extension in the tenure of their employment would receive due consideration.

4. I am now to request you kindly to bring the above instructions to the notice of all your members for guidance.

5. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- S. M. USMAN,
Deputy Secretary to the
Government of Pakistan.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to:—

1. Chamber of Commerce & Industry, P.M.A. Building, Nicol Road, *Karachi*.
2. The Hyderabad Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Circular Road, New Cloth Market, *Hyderabad*, West Pakistan.
3. Multan Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Central Bank of India Building, Hussain Agahi, *Multan City*.
4. The Lahore Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Commerce House, 14, Lawrence Road, *Lahore*.
5. The Rawalpindi Chamber of Commerce & Industry, P.B. No. 76, *Rawalpindi*.
6. The Sarhad Chamber of Commerce & Industry, *Peshawar*.
7. Dacca Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 107, Kaliparshanna Ghosh Street, *Dacca*.
8. Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce & Industry, P. O. Box No. 50, Delsle Road, *Narayanganj*.
9. The Chittagong Chamber of Commerce & Industry, *Chittagong*.
10. Khulna Chamber of Commerce & Industry, *Khulna*.
11. & 12 etc. etc.

RECRUITMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

¹470. ***Begum Roquyya Anwar**: (a) Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the names of persons recruited in different categories of non-gazetted posts after the prorogation of the Budget Session, 1962, Province-wise?

(b) Has parity been maintained in recruitment? If not, why not?

¹English translation of sentences in Bangali.

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : (a) Statement showing names of persons recruited in different categories of non-gazetted posts since 1-6-1962 to 19-3-1963 in the Ministry of Commerce.

Name of posts	Names of persons recruited	
	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
1. Stenotypist (Class III)	1. Mr. Emdadul Islam.	1. Mr. Bashir Ahmed Bhatti.
	2. Mr. Ghulam Rahman.	2. Mr. Mohammad Younus.
2. Lower Division Clerk (Class III)	1. Mr. Ahad Hussain ..	1. Mr. Afzal Husain Warsi.
	2. Mr. Mustafa Kamal Pasha.	2. Mr. S. M. Muqtaida.
	3. Mr. Abdur Rashid. ..	3. Mr. Hidayat Ullah Kashmiri.
	4. Mr. Masihur Rahman.	4. Mr. Abdul Sattar.
	5. Mr. M. Nurun Nabi.	5. Mr. Ghulam Hasan.
3. Peons : (Class IV)	.. 1. Dhan Mian	.. 1. Iqbal Husain.
	2. Abdul Malek.	2. Nazir Ahmed.

(b) Every possible effort is made at the time of recruitment to maintain parity.

CARS|JEEPS ASSEMBLED AND IMPORTED IN 1962

1472. *Mr. Darya Khan Khoso : (a) will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the number of cars|jeeps assembled and imported in the year 1962 ?

(b) Is the sale of these cars|jeeps by issue of permits or some other system ?

(c) Is it a fact that a large number of these cars is allotted to the official class ?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : (a) The total number of cars and jeeps assembled and imported in Pakistan during 1962 was 3,454. This figure includes imports on all accounts—private and public sectors, imports on licences, imports on Bonus Vouchers, etc.

(b) All cars and jeeps imported in the private sector, except those allocated to Government, can be disposed of by the dealers without permits.

(c) The reply is in the negative.

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

POST OFFICE BUILDING AT JACOBABAD

473. *Mr. Darya Khan Khoso : (a) Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is no post office building at Jacobabad City and that the main post office is accommodated in a private, small and unsuitable house since ten years ?

(b) Is it a fact that in the last year's budget, there was a provision of some amount for the purpose of construction of the main post office ? If so, what are the reasons for withholding the construction of the post office ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : (a) Yes. The Jacobabad Post Office is housed in a rented building.

(b) There is a project to construct a departmental building for this office during the Current Plan. The plot of land on which the proposed building has to be constructed is short of requirements. Construction of the building will commence as soon as the Post Office Department succeeds in acquiring additional land for which steps have already been taken.

BERUBARI

1474. *Mr. Nurul Haque Chowdhury : Will the Minister for External Affairs be pleased to state by what time and date the possession of Berubari could be taken by our Government ?

Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto : The work regarding demarcation of boundary in Berubari Union is in progress. The time and date of taking possession of the portion of Berubari, which is to fall to the share of Pakistan, will be decided upon after the demarcation work has been completed.

SECOND PORT AT KHULNA

1475. *Mr. M. Sohrab Hossain : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the year in which the decision to establish the second port of Pakistan at Khulna was taken ;

(b) the reason for not placing the port under the Port Trust ;

(c) the existing arrangement for completion of the Chalna anchorage ;

(d) the reason for non-completion of the Chalna anchorage ;

(e) whether experts, Mr. Oag and Mr. James O'Brien surveyed the Pussur River ; if so, the gist of their recommendation ;

(f) whether it is a fact that the flow of the Chunkuri River has not been closed up till now for safeguarding the interest of the I. G. N. and the R. S. N. Companies ; and

(g) whether it is a fact that the Chalna anchorage authorities were deprived of payment of port dues from the I. G. N. and the R. S. N. Companies and other shippers for free movement of their ships and steamers ; if so, whether Government propose to fix the responsibility on the officer who is responsible for this heavy loss of port dues to the Chalna anchorage ?

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan : (a) 1950.

(b) It is still in developing stage and development can best be done by direct Governmental control. Chittagong Port too was being managed by Railways and was made into a Port Trust only in June, 1960.

¹ English translation of sentences in Bangali.

[Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan]

(c) This question is not clear but it is meant to refer to development, then I will say that the Second Five-Year Plan provides for the construction of a 750 ft. jetty at Khulna complete with Transit shed, railway sidings and Customs facilities and also for the provision of pilot vessel, tugs and launches, mooring buoys and beacons and channel buoys to provide for night navigation as well as provision of housing for employees of the Anchorage. For this purpose, Rs. 2.9 crores are proposed to be sent during this Plan period and the foreign exchange will be provided by a US Loan of \$ 3.6 million.

(d) This question is also not clear but I presume it refers to the provision of permanent facilities. The port as originally conceived was as an Anchorage and no jetties or railway sidings have been constructed as it was considered desirable to watch the behaviour of the river. However, for the future, I may say that an agreement has recently been entered into with a firm of foreign consultants and they are being entrusted with the task of studying the river and drawing up a plan for the establishment of permanent facilities.

(e) The Government is not aware of the survey of Pussur River by Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Oag surveyed the Pussur River in 1950. He stated that from the hydraulic point of view, the Pussur River had exceedingly healthy physical features. The river will maintain itself so far as can be predicted in the foreseeable future.

(f) This decision may or may not have been taken by the Provincial Government, in any case the Central Government and the Port Administration had nothing to do with it.

(g) The Government is not aware of any non-payment of Chalna Port dues by the I. G. N. and R. S. N. Companies.

BREWERIES IN PAKISTAN

1476. ***Mufti Mahmood**: (a) Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the number of breweries in this Islamic State of Pakistan?

(b) Is it a fact that permission has been granted to open new breweries this year?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (Parliamentary Secretary): (a) There is one brewery located at Rawalpindi.

(b) No.

IMPORT OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

1477. ***Mufti Mahmood**: (a) Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the quantity of intoxicating liquor imported in 1947?

(b) What has been the yearly increase in its import in the following years?

Mr. Wahiduzzaman: (a) The figures indicating the quantity of Alcoholic drinks imported during the period from the 15th August, 1947 to the 31st March, 1948 are not available but the total value of imports during this period was Rs. 9.8 Lakhs.

¹The Question Hour being over, the questions and their answers were laid on the Table.—*Ed. of Deb.*

(b) The yearly imports in subsequent years were as follows :

Period	Value of imports						
	(Rs. in Lakhs)						
April '48 to March '49	2.34
April '49 to March '50	21.86
April '50 to March '51	22.40
April '51 to March '52	18.70
April '52 to Dec. '52	11.78
January-December, 1953	14.46
Do. 1954	15.98
Do. 1955	12.22
Do. 1956	26.01
Do. 1957	21.59
Do. 1958	11.42
Do. 1959	21.51
Do. 1960	30.49
Do. 1961	31.61
Do. 1962	37.70

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

PERMISSION TO REPATRIATE 52 LAKHS TO M/S GENERAL MOTORS

14. **Mr. Abdul Aziz:** Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Finance Minister rejected the application of Messrs. Yousuf Haroon and Rana Khudadad for allowing Messrs. General Motors to repatriate rupees 52 lakhs plus the price of the stock in trade ; and

(b) the foreign exchange involved in such repatriations ?

Mr. Mohammad Shoaib: (a) Government received an application from General Motors for the sale of their undertaking in Pakistan to Pakistani parties and has agreed to the proposal in principle. Government is dealing with the General Motors Corporation in this matter and is not concerned as to which Pakistani party they conclude the deal with.

(b) The amount has not yet been determined.

EMPLOYMENT IN P.I.A. OF THE WIVES OF OFFICERS

15. **Mr. Abdul Aziz:** Will the Parliamentary Secretary to the Defence Division be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan International Airlines Corporation allows employment to the wives of its Officers ;

[Mr. Abdul Aziz]

(b) whether it is permissible for the Officers of the Pakistan International Airlines Corporation to secure contracts for supplies to the Pakistan International Airlines Corporation directly or indirectly ; and

(c) whether it is permissible for the Officers of the Pakistan International Airlines Corporation to carry on business ?

Mr. Mohammad Qasim Malik : (a) The Recruitment Rules of the Pakistan International Airlines do not debar relations, including wives, of the officers of PIA from seeking employment in the Airline if they fulfil the requisite standards.

(b) No.

(c) No.

BEVERAGE FACTORY AT LYALLPUR

16. Mr. Abdul Aziz : Will the Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether sanction for the beverage factory at Lyallpur has been granted to the Aizad Beverages Limited ;

(b) whether the sanction for manufacturing Card clothing has been granted to the Aizad Industries Limited ;

(c) whether sanction for refining of Castor Oil has been granted to Industrial Entrepreneurs ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the two companies and the said firm are newcomers ?

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) The companies mentioned under (a) and (b) are newcomers.

PRIORITY IN ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

Mr. Speaker : Now we take up the question of admissibility of adjournment motions.

Mr. Mabubul Huq : Mr. Speaker, may I make a submission that in view of the fact that the adjournment motions which were submitted in February and March though they are naturally very important, but certain motions have been placed later on which are of utmost importance, I request that you may kindly agree to passing over adjournment motions with the concurrence of the movers and take up the one which is uppermost in the mind of the people all over the country to-day.

Mr. Speaker : That will create confusion ; we must follow some definite method.

Syed Abdus Sultan: The method that is now being followed in regard to the adjournment motions is not covered by any of the Rules of Procedure. This is an arrangement arrived at after full deliberations on the floor of the House. So, Sir, if in view of the circumstances now having arisen suddenly, the House is in a mood to reconsider the method and revise the method, why should there be any objection to it, particularly if the movers themselves of the adjournment motions filed earlier had no objection to it.

Mr. Mohammad Haneef Khan (West Pakistan): In view of the statement just made that later adjournment motions be taken up, it is clear that the adjournment motions of which notice had been given earlier and put first on the order paper, had lost their importance. Well if they have lost their importance, then will they consider taking these adjournment motions out from the agenda and are they ready to treat them as lapsed because adjournment motions must be urgent and of recent occurrence? As these motions, it seems, have lost their importance by the statement of Members on the other side, therefore they ought to place.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad (East Pakistan): The position about the adjournment motions is, if I understood it correctly, that by some sort of agreement, these were postponed for the time being until the disposal of the amending Bill on the Constitution. Now that we have dealt with that Bill and as most of the adjournment motions, if not all, are from the Opposition Benches—of course, I am not quite sure—therefore, now if we forego our right of precedence by agreement amongst ourselves, I do not understand how the Members on the Treasury Benches come into the picture in such a proposal. So from that point of view, I would say that the question whether the purpose of an adjournment motion is served or not has no relevance. The question is whether the Members who have given notice of adjournment motions can agree or come to a settlement that their motions can be taken up—of course they will be taken up in a certain order now or not. In this whole affair, there is no concern of the Treasury Benches; it is the concern of the Opposition Members whether they want to change the precedence of their motions or not. I therefore, put it before you that the adjournment motions moved by some Members in connection with the strikes which is likely to take place on the 10th April, is the most serious one as it affects the economy of the country and that should be taken up right now.

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, usually the principle that is followed is that even if in a particular day four or five adjournment motions are tabled, only one is taken up and the rest die their natural death. But we agreed to a different procedure. Now, if these adjournment motions are to be brought before the House again, fresh notices would be necessary and all the formalities would be required to be gone through. But, Sir, in the beginning of this session, we rather agreed to your kind suggestion which also met the approval of my friends on the right, that the admissibility of each adjournment motion would be decided on merit; and, one after another, they will be taken up. Now, Sir, as our Parliamentary Secretary has pointed out, if our friends desire any preference for any particular adjournment motion, they should be prepared for all the consequences that flow from it. Although it has been categorically mentioned, and we also hold the same view that in a Presidential form of Government, there is no room for adjournment motions, because by passing censure motion on the House, the Ministry

[Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan]

does not fall, even then, just because we have accepted to associate Parliamentary system also, so we have been welcoming these adjournment motions to give the entire House a chance to debate on matters of recent occurrence and of national importance. Well, Sir, the reversal from the prior agreement is possible only if my friends are ready to withdraw all the adjournment motions before them; and if they want to retain them, they should come forward with fresh adjournment motions, as has been done, and as it is done in all the Houses. I would suggest Mr. Akhtaruddin to agree to this proposal, and withdraw all adjournment motions pending before the House and then fresh notices should be given as has been done in the past on matters of recent occurrence and of national importance. I hope my viewpoint will receive every earnest consideration.

Mr. Farid Ahmad (East Pakistan): Sir, with the greatest respect, I say that I cannot agree with the submissions made by the Leader of the House because, in the first instance, when an adjournment motion is admitted and taken up for discussion, other adjournment motions do not die a natural death. In the second place, Sir, it would be incorrect to say after the Members, who have already tabled their adjournment motions, give their consent to postponement you will be in a position to permit them to move these motions again, because it is not permissible under the rules to file fresh adjournment motions because they will be then out of time having been given in due time once; the priority of having come first is gone. As soon as urgency ends, the adjournment motion is lost, so far as admissibility is concerned because it does no longer remain of recent occurrence.

In that view of the matter, it cannot be said that we are not prepared to give the utmost of consideration to the point raised by the Honourable the Leader of the House, but in view of the practical difficulties standing in our way, in view of the impediments created by the Rules, it will not be possible for the Honourable Members from this side of the House, who have given prior notice of motions, to withdraw in such a fashion.

I agree that an adjournment motion cannot decide the fate of a Cabinet which is not responsible to this House, because it is a Cabinet of the President—answerable to the President; and the President is perhaps answerable to himself and God Almighty. But, certainly, certain concessions, which are inseparable features of Parliamentary traditions, were allowed to stay in this Constitution and the Rules framed thereunder—obviously arising out of a sense of guilt that a full Presidential system was not given and the Committees were not entrusted with the same kind of powers—supreme judicial powers of bringing the people to book; that power has not been vested. It was more as a matter of concession in order to make up for the losses of weaknesses inherent in the Presidential System. Despite its departure from the recognised Presidential System of Government, the institution of Question as well as Adjournment motion was permitted to stay.

Naturally I agree with him (the Leader of the House) that an adjournment motion is not necessarily a motion of censure. It is in order to bring under discussion a matter of utmost concern and public concern and of recent occurrence; so it does provide an opportunity not only to

the Members of the Opposition to bring into focus public grievances but also provides an equal opportunity to the Government to come out with their side of the picture.

In that view of the matter I would request that since under your very kind suggestion we agree to certain priorities in the matter of taking up the adjournment motions one by one, I do not think that there should be any fight so far as this matter is concerned. Certainly, we made an agreement; that agreement still exists. We can revise that agreement and decide by common consent to take up any other motion.

If the Leader of the House admits that the question of the strike—of which notice has been given to commence from 10th of April is a matter which concerns the whole of Pakistan, it is so vital that it may result in the stopping of the essential services in the country; the people will suffer; the Government will stand to lose vital things, it should be taken up. So, if they are of this opinion, what does it matter if certain adjournment motions, whose admissibility still remains undecided, are taken up at a later stage?

In that view of the matter, I would appeal to the Leader of the House not to stand on petty technicalities, but to give this matter a broader perspective and allow, by common consent, other adjournment motions to be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Farid Ahmad, one thing—I want to address Mr. Farid Ahmad! You have suggested that there should be a fresh agreement in view of the new situation which has arisen. So, if there is a question of a new agreement, I do not think that can be arrived at like this. That would require some negotiations, and it will take some time. So, will the House agree that the adjournment motions be left over for the time being?

Opposition Members: No, no.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq: Can the House adjourn for ten minutes for an agreement. We generally adjourn at 11 a.m. If we adjourn now, perhaps the problem may be solved.

Mr. M. Sohrab Hossain: Sir, the procedure you have adopted for the disposal of questions may be adopted. The questions of the day are taken up first. After those questions are exhausted, the outstanding questions are taken up. In this case the adjournment motions tabled for a later date may be taken up first.

Mr. Speaker: That will also be a matter for agreement.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq: Let us adjourn for ten minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I assure you ten minutes will not be sufficient; it will take a longer time.

Ch. Faza! Elahi (West Pakistan): Sir, I really do not understand why the Government is objecting to the proposal made from this side. As a matter of fact, all the adjournment motions, of which notices have been given, have to be taken up by this House to determine the question of admissibility on a future date. This adjournment motion which has been tabled by Mr. Akhtaruddin and Mr. Mahbubul Huq, will come in due course; say after the 10th of April when the time for notice of the strike has already expired. After that, it will lose its importance. After that,

[Ch. Fazal Elahi]

it will be useless to discuss this adjournment motion. There is no point in discussing this adjournment motion after the event is over. Therefore, if the adjournment motions have to be taken up one by one, and this is also one of those adjournment motions which must be taken up—say on the 15th of April—, where is the harm in discussing it today in view of the importance of the subject and in view of the imminent danger which we see before of our eyes if this matter is not settled peacefully.

The adjournment motions have been tabled by the Opposition. We are prepared to forego our priority; we are prepared to discuss this matter today. And, I really do not understand why the Government should stand on ceremonies that this must be taken up in the order of priority even after the 10th of April. There is no question of altering the agreement which has been arrived at. We arrived at this agreement that the adjournment motions should be taken in the order in which they are given. But, if an important adjournment motion is before the House, and the matter is so serious and the Opposition has agreed that they are prepared to forego the priority, where is the harm in discussing it? But if it is postponed from day to day, I think the danger which we see before our eyes cannot be avoided? Therefore, this adjournment motion— even leaving aside other items on the agenda—requires discussion which is very important.

Mr. Speaker: One thing which you have said is very true.

Mr. Sardar Bahadur Khan: One moment, Sir.

2 I was not present in the House when the discussion was initiated on this very important question. If I have correctly followed the trend of arguments, the proposition is that the Opposition, with a view to taking up a matter, which is of utmost importance (not only from our own point of view but) from the country's (and Government's) point of view, desires that it should be given priority over the adjournment motions which are already pending and, according to the agreement, which we were to take up seriatim.

3 Sir, it is a very fair proposition. True, there is an agreement to take up the pending adjournment motions seriatim, but that agreement is to our advantage. What would happen if we decided to withdraw all other adjournment motions? This portion is bound to come up. How will the Government in that case proceed? We are not going to create such a situation for you. I know if there is a successful strike, and the transport system of East Pakistan is paralysed, it will have disastrous effect on the economy where there are already shortages all over. You will not be able to cope with it and some way has to be found which meets the Government point of view and the poor affected people's point of view before the 10th of April. So, I appeal to the Leader of the House not to be carried away by Khan Habibullah Khan or even Mr. Bhutto (they have not nodded the head one way or the other)! You know what is going to be the effect?

The Government should have welcomed it. I am surprised rather shocked, to hear that they are opposing this. Are we going to create any serious situation for them? Not at all. It is not our intention. We have not raised a single voice even though thousands of people have been

arrested and thousands may have to go behind the bars. I would, therefore, request them to agree to the proposition, and take up this adjournment motion right now, otherwise, if it does not come up before the 10th, the purpose which it is intended to serve will have been lost and it is no good crying after the event is over.

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I very much anticipated this type of move from the Opposition when we agreed to the proposal that they would not be far enough when they would feel themselves in a very helpless position and they would come to protest against their own agreement. Now, Sir, it is a very anomalous position. On the one hand they do not want to do away with the pending adjournment motions, and at the same time they are trying to plead for priority for a certain set of adjournment motions. Of course, I myself do not know which adjournment motions they have in view. Then, Sir, whether the strike will paralyse the national life or not, that has yet to be seen, and what the poor man is thinking about the whole situation that is inexorably developing, is a matter of pure conjecture. I am not a sooth-sayer; I cannot foresee the future. At the same time, the constitutional provisions have been brought under heavy fire. Then, Sir, unfortunately, every adjournment motion, according to them, is of a national interest and of public interest too, if it is my own interpretation of the adjournment motions as I understand. So, every bit of the adjournment motion is of urgent and public importance and of national importance, too, and, in my humble opinion, every adjournment motion is as important as the adjournment motion about which my esteemed friend, the Leader of the Opposition has told. Well, Sir, we objected on the very first day. Probably you remember, Sir, that, in the past, admissibility of four or five adjournment motions would be taken up daily and when the admissibility of one had been accepted only that adjournment motion would be taken up for discussion and the rest had died their natural death.

(Voices—No, no)

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: Even if any of the lapsed ones it has got to be brought again, on the next day or any other subsequent day, formalities have got to be observed.

Ch. Fazal Elahi: This is wrong.

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: Every adjournment motion happens to be of a very grave nature and of public interest. I do not understand why my friends are pressing them, giving additional priority to a certain set of adjournment motions.

Ch. Fazal Elahi: Situation demands.

Mr. Abdus Sabur Khan: We had foreseen this development. When they agreed to that package deal, I was confident that some day they themselves would be found into their own net, and it has happened! So far as I am concerned, well, Sir, I very sincerely respond to your suggestion. But this is a question which cannot be settled within ten or fifteen minutes. We have got to find out a solution which may not complicate issues for all times to come, if possible, at least for the rest of the session. For that reason, I believe a little longer sitting with the leaders of the parliamentary groups will be very helpful, and I, on my part, give my fullest assurance and co-operation to my esteemed friend, the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Sir, before you give your ruling, there are about eight adjournment motions almost on an identical subject. If this agreement is arrived at, all these eight will automatically die out and only one may be discussed. That will be one convenient way for him. May I suggest that the two leaders meet and find out if they can come out with an agreement immediately. That is another alternative I am suggesting.

Mr. Speaker : I think it is the desire of the House that we should adjourn for some time to consider this matter.

The House stands adjourned for twenty minutes.

(The Assembly adjourned for twenty minutes)

The Assembly reassembled at 11.10 a.m. after adjournment, Mr. Speaker (Mr. Tamizuddin Khan) in the Chair.

Mr. Speaker : Order, please. The House will now take up non-official Resolutions. Before the Resolutions are moved, I would like to draw the attention of the Members to the provisions of our Rules regarding time-limit. In moving and speaking on Resolutions, the mover may speak for 30 minutes and the Minister, who will reply, may speak upto maximum of 30 minutes and other speakers should not speak for more than 15 minutes. That is the time-limit.

Major Mohd. Afsaruddin : Sir, the other day the arrangement was that we would move the non-official Bills first and the Resolutions next. I do not know how it has come the other way round today. If you kindly hear our Leader and the Leader of the House, I think, you will kindly arrange matters like that.

Mr. Speaker : Please leave the matter to your leaders.

Major Mohd. Afsaruddin : But I think it is the Bills that should be taken up first.

Mr. Speaker : I must go according to the order paper of the day. Is Mr. Abdur Rashid present in the House ?

Mr. S. Zaman : Point of order, Sir. Sir, other you have just now said that it is a matter between our leaders and the other side. If the leaders are not present in the House, are we entitled to raise the question ? I think Major Afsaruddin raised a very important point. We want that he should be given a fair consideration.

Mr. Speaker : I have already said that this matter should be left to your leaders, but I am further explaining the position. The position is this : so far we have had, previous to this, three non-official days, and on all those three non-official days, Bills were given priority and so the Resolutions had no chance whatsoever, but there is also a demand that Resolutions too should have some chance. So, on the 4th day, Resolutions have been placed first and Bills have been placed next. That is the position. That is a fair proposition.

Mr. S. Zaman : Thank you, Sir.

RESOLUTION RE: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF PAKISTAN ORDER, 1962.

Mr. Abdur Rashid: Sir, I beg to move—

“That this Assembly is of the opinion that the Medical Service of Pakistan Order, 1962, should be implemented at an early date.”.

Mr. Speaker: Resolution moved—

“That this Assembly is of the opinion that the Medical Service of Pakistan Order, 1962, should be implemented at an early date.”.

Mr. Abdur Rashid (East Pakistan): *Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to our Medical Services and Health Services I would like to state that a nation bereft of good health can never prosper. A healthy body is the abode of a healthy mind, and for this purpose a proper Medical and Health Service is very much essential. As our physicians and medical men are not given their due status and position, they do not join the Medical Services. Under the present system no physician can get a direct appointment to a class I post in the Medical Services. In consequence, they are required to serve in the mofussil areas for about 5 to 7 or 10 years and are compelled to rot there. After this period, a few of them might get a promotion to a class I post. (We know that in the P.S.P., C.S.P. or other cadres of services, there are provisions for direct recruitment as well as for promotions. But the same provision does not exist in the Medical Services. Medicine is a technical subject and for recruitment to Medical Services no competitive examinations are held.) Among the Medical practitioners there are brilliant M.B.B.S. Physicians, who are in no way inferior to the ordinary B.A. pass P.S.P. and C.S.Ps. Sir, the Services of the medical man are as much necessary for the maintenance of the health of the people as those of the P.S.P. and C.S.Ps. are necessary for running the administration of the country. I, therefore, hope that the Medical Services of Pakistan Order, 1962, issued by the President shall be kept in force, and as such I would request my friend the Honourable Health Minister to pass this resolution.

I have also to say that Pakistan Medical Service be made a central cadre like those of the P.S.P. and the C.S.P. This will provide an incentive to our physicians for joining the Medical Service. Sir, many of our brilliant boys, who obtain foreign degrees in medicine, prefer to stay and serve in foreign countries, only because they do not get their due status here. I would request my friends and the Government to ensure that our doctors get their due honour and status. Pakistan Medical Service should be made a Central cadre like those of the P.S.P. and C.S.P. Sir, I request that with a view to achieving these ends, my resolution be passed and the medical practitioners be given their due honour. Once again I request my honourable friend Rana Abdul Hamid not to oppose this resolution.

Dr. Golam Mawla (East Pakistan): *Mr. Speaker, Sir, before embarking upon a discussion of this resolution I would like to speak a few words on its origin. As far as I know, Lt-General Burkey, who held the portfolio of Health during the Martial Law period, was its sponsor. He was himself a doctor and he was aware of the social position and official status of the doctors. And of his own accord, he requested the President and got this Presidential Order issued.

*English translation of corrected speech in Bengali.

[Dr. Golam Mowla]

Let me say, Sir, that after the withdrawal of Martial Law, the wishes of the people of the country and those of the persons who are now in power are at cross-purposes. They have repealed this Order of the President, though it is one of the few Presidential Orders, the country is keen to retain. This is our decree of fate!

Sir, the purpose underlying this regulation was to raise the social position and official status of the doctors. Ours is a poor country, in proportion to which the number of doctors in the country is not so very negligible. I am myself a doctor and I am personally aware that many foreign qualified doctors from this country—more than one hundred from East Pakistan alone—are at present staying in different foreign countries. We know, Sir, that the health of East Pakistanis are generally bad and the number of doctors are inadequate. Even then, why is it that the East Pakistani doctors are serving abroad? When the people in the medical profession enter into service and start practice, they find to their dismay, that they are not getting their due respect from the people of the country and particularly from the bureaucratic officers, and they are forced to accept jobs in foreign countries. The few doctors, who come back from abroad after obtaining foreign degrees are disillusioned and are forced to leave the country. If the Government is keen to bring these doctors back to the country, I would request them not to repeal but to implement this Presidential Order, at least in the interest of humanitarian service.

Preventive medicine is better than curative medicine, and all the civilized countries of the world have given due attention to it. But the doctors in our country, serving in Department dealing with preventive medicines are not allowed private practice. Sir, how can they serve in a country, where they are neither given their due social status nor allowed any private practice? Sir, there is another reason behind the repeal of this Presidential Order. A few doctors of this country, who happen to be high officials—of course, not all of them and as such it would be wrong on my part to put the blame on all of them—were at the root of the repeal of this Order. It was with a view to safeguarding the interests of these people that this Order has been repealed. When the East Pakistan Medical Association, the West Pakistan Medical Association and the Pakistan Medical Association are in favour of retaining this Order. I fail to understand as to why this Order is repealed. Sir, we all know and many of the Members of this House are aware that direct appointment of doctors to class I service are never made; they are always appointed to class II Service. Particularly, the Bengali doctors have no chance of appointment in West Pakistan. Sir, if this Presidential Order is not retained and direct recruitment of doctors to class I Service—which was possible in prepartition India even—is not made, I am afraid, the East Pakistani doctors will never get chances of appointment. The repeal of this Presidential Order will deprive us of the benefits of Presidential Form of Government. Health Service is a technical one and we can hardly expect anything from a Government, in which a School Master is appointed as a Health Minister. I am myself a doctor and I have private practice. Personally I am not going to be benefited by this Order. Even then I would request the Government to see that this Order is not repealed, though this might displease the Government of East Pakistan. The people of the country, particularly those from East Pakistan have many things to expect from the Honourable Minister for Health.

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Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad (East Pakistan): While associating myself with the proposal moved by my friend, Mr. Abdur Rashid, may I submit that from time immemorial the medical profession has all along been honourable. Even today, we view with great respect and also as a sort of a great relief the assistance rendered by the doctor when we are in a sick bed. A time was there when a man for curing his disease used to rely on quacks, because there was no scientific medical treatment available. But in this age, when medicine has been able to command the service of atom and also by other aspects of human inventions, they are actually utilising all the modern developed services vis-a-vis mankind. As a matter of fact, we, as an independent nation, have failed to pay a proper respect to the doctors who have been rendering enormous amount of service irrespective of persons or patients, whether he is rich or poor. After the independence, it was always expected and even now we do hope that the medical profession should be given the worth that it deserves. Sir, we must here acknowledge the services given by introducing this Ordinance which is due to General Burki, because he being a medical man, he knew the task and he also felt the pulse. This Ordinance was introduced on the recommendation of the Medical Commission which was composed of very eminent doctors both from home and abroad. I may cite some names. There were very distinguished doctors whose services were requisitioned by the Government of Pakistan to suggest some amendments and reforms as far as the Medical Services were concerned. This Medical Service Ordinance was brought on their recommendation. Now, Sir, only after a year when that gentleman is out of the picture, we have become so short-sighted that we want to overlook the recommendations of the Medical Commission on whose recommendation this Ordinance came into being. Now it is said that on the recommendation of the two Provincial Governments they have decided to withdraw this Ordinance. Sir, the greatest of experts available in this sub-continent, and also from abroad i.e., the countries like England and U.S.A.—very prominent doctors had been called to suggest certain reforms and on that basis this was done. Now, unless they raise the status of medical men in the society, according to what they deserve, they cannot give service to the society. On that basis, this Ordinance came into existence. Unless we give them their due share, how can they perform their duties and serve the humanity? We see many things exist which are not dignified for medical profession. If we do not give them due respect, and due position which they deserve in society, unless that is done, how can they fulfil their role in the society. They cannot serve with any devotion and sincerity of purpose. This is a noble profession and from times immemorial they have been serving the humanity and people and looking after them. There is no dearth of instances where they have rendered invaluable service to people. When this Ordinance came into existence, doctors were lifted from the status of scheduled casts to the class of Brahmins—in the class of Brahmins like C.S.P. officers or P.S.P. and P.F.S. officers. We do not decry the value of these services. But the most needed thing is the health of the nation, the health of the people of the country. If they are denied the opportunities or the facilities that they deserve, we cannot expect a healthy community from them. You cannot ensure the health of the people unless you provide a dignified place for the medical men within the polity where they can prosper. So, Sir, from that point of view, my friend has brought this resolution and I expect and hope that the

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Government should have no objection. They say it was on the recommendation of both the Provincial Governments that this Ordinance was repealed but I may submit that these recommendations were not based on any expert advice which should have been called for. There was the expert advice already given by the Medical Commission, and that should not have been done away with only by a stroke of pen, however powerful the opposing forces were; that should not have mattered. Secondly, while supporting this Medical Services Ordinance, may I also bring to your notice that it is not without defect, and I do not say that it should be implemented in toto, because there were certain discriminations from the beginning. There has also been clamouring by the Medical Service itself that this discrimination should be done away with when it is implemented. One of them is that A.M.C. or Army Medical Corps officers have been given a lot of priority. It is quite contrary to what they deserve. Here I want to say that an army officer after four or five years becomes a first class officer while the civil services do not get opportunity to get this status till 12 or 16 years of service. If this Ordinance is implemented, as it is, the persons who were in Medical Service will become senior in Medical Service to their teachers, because of this preference that is given to A.M.C. officers. So there are certain discrepancies and defects in the Ordinance which may be cured in due course of time by amendments, but that should not be a ground for total abolition of this Ordinance. There are some other defects, e.g., all Central services are recruited through the Central Public Service Commission; we entrust the CPSC with the most honourable and highest positions and posts in the country, but here the selection is made by the Director-General of Health—I do not say he is not capable of selecting proper persons. What I submit is that one individual should not be entrusted with the enlistment of personnel for such an important service. This should be given to the Public Service Commission, which is a dignified, respectful selecting authority. These are some defects; other defects may also be pointed out *viz.*, initially in the first stage of the formulation of Medical Service, certain percentage was fixed for recruitment from the Army and Civil services. There could be some need for this at the initial stage, but this defect can be removed by framing correct rules. So, there are certain defects which have been pointed out by certain doctors here, but that is no ground for repealing the Ordinance itself. This naturally came for the benefit of the doctors and to give them due respect and dignified place in the society, which they rightly deserve. Even if the Provincial Governments had recommended,—whosever's interest or advice it may be—this Service should not have been disbanded. On a vital question like this, proper advice and proper action should have been taken. Unless the Medical Services of Pakistan are provided with the status, position and other things which they deserve in view of their skill and attainment, you cannot expect efficient and proper service from them, which they can render to the society.

Sir, my friend has said that many doctors go abroad and they do not come back after training. This happens because after coming here, they can earn only Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 although even if they serve as a labourer they get Rs. 500 in foreign countries. Why should they come? But that should not be the spirit of doctors. I would also request the doctors that it is not money that matters—money that they might earn or spend—because their profession is called an honourable profession

and they should dedicate themselves for the service of the nation. Since they get the opportunity to earn better abroad, there should be no desire to leave the country for good. There should be no opportunity lost to serve the State and our Government should also show them that they can get a reasonable and honourable and dignified living and a status and salary in keeping with their profession which may be comparable with other cadres of Services.

The reason given the other day was that it was a Provincial subject, so why should it be incorporated as a Central Superior Service? To a layman, it does not require any expert answer. It is very easy. Our other Services controlling the administration, as the C.S.P. and the P.P.S. (controlling law and order) are all Central Services. The same is the case with the Customs and other Services. If they can belong to the Central cadre and they can still look to the requirements and needs of a Provincial subject, if by raising their status you can get the required thing, and you can give due recognition to the Medical Services, then let us for God's sake, recognize the doctors' worth, and give them the position, status and monetary benefits which they deserve.

Mr. Zahur Hahi Choudhary : *Sir, I oppose this resolution. Its mover seems to say in effect 'heads I win, tails you lose'. On the one hand he wants Provincial autonomy and on the other hand he wants these Services to be Centralised. The correct position is that we are acting on the same principle that is followed by the Provincial Government. The Provincial Government is of the opinion that this principle should not be violated and that there should be no provincial autonomy in this matter. So I oppose this resolution.

Dr. Md. Abdur Rahman (East Pakistan) : Mr. Speaker, Sir the previous speakers ~~Dr. Mawla~~ and Mr. Akhtaruddin have already spoken a lot about the utility of Medical Services of Pakistan, as there are a lot of Bills before the House as also resolutions. So, I do not want to repeat all the things. But if you permit me I would like to read a letter from the West Pakistan Medical Association, which has been sent to me to convey the feelings about the repeal of this Ordinance. It reads :

"Dear Dr. Rahman,

I have been requested by Dr. Saeed to forward a copy containing the views of the West Pakistan Medical Branch on the above. We are confident that you will use all your influence so that this Order is not repealed as it affects the honour and dignity of the Medical Profession."

Now, the Medical Services of Pakistan were created in 1962 by a Presidential Order, and it was hailed by the medical profession of Pakistan. Medical Associations, including their branches in West Pakistan and the Associations of this Province congratulated the Health Minister, Lt.-General W. A. Burki, with one voice for espousing the cause of the medical profession of Pakistan. It was, unanimously, appreciated that for the first time in its long woeful history, this noble profession had been given its rightful place of honour and prestige. Previously all along these years, the medical profession had always been given the label of nobility, only to enhance its responsibilities and obligations, but, on the other hand, it was not given any recognition so far as its rights and privileges were concerned. I quote again :

"The position of the medical profession is rather interesting *vis-a-vis* the other professions. To lay down the tools as an indication of resentment, would

* English translation of uncorrected speech in Urdu.

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only affect the common man in general public. These demands on medical profession do not permit its members to resort to strikes—not even a token one. Therefore the medical profession of Pakistan has always indulged in loud as well as whispering campaign (though not subversive in any manner) for the attainment of its rights and privileges.

Medical profession of Pakistan serves its country in a very loyal manner in two well defined fields: (a) Health Services, (b) Private Sector. We are confident of the fact, that the whole country appreciates our services in both the sectors. Having recognized the services, no one in power had, so far, recognised and conceded the place of honour and legitimate privileges to this 'so-called' noble profession.

Medical Profession has never been considered fit to have a Central Services. Private Medical sector had not been afforded the due protection for its efficient functions. Any person in the country can label himself a 'doctor' and practise medicine without any legal restraint. It would be interesting to note that an ordinance promulgated by the President of Pakistan known as 'Allopathic System of Medicine (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinances, 1962' only prohibits the use of drugs of one specific system by the members of other systems like Unani and Ayurvedic, etc. It does not deprive any system from practising in its fields. Even upon this intelligent and useful Ordinance, which has been promulgated in the interest of general public there has been an agitation by a group of people, who have been befooling the public for all these years."

Rana Abdul Hameed: I would like to know from which document the Honourable Member is reading?

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Rahman! The Honourable Minister desires to know from which document you are reading?

Dr. Md. Abdur Rahman: This is a letter from the Pakistan Medical Association, Rawalpindi Branch.

Further the letter reads:

"The most surprising part of this whole agitation is that misrepresentation makes interesting reading. It is disheartening to note that some of the Members of the National Assembly have been influenced by misrepresentation of facts and misappreciation of the most important point that this Ordinance enforces representatives of the public to extend protection to the rights of this noble profession.

Having deviated a little from the main issue, let us now revert to the creation of Medical Services of Pakistan. We may start from where we have said that this great and historic step was applauded by the whole of medical profession. Gradually the whole process has reversed, and the President of Pakistan has promised to repeal this Order, according to decision taken in recent general conference in Karachi. What a tragedy that an Order which was issued after thorough consideration should now be considered as redundant and ill-conceived.

Medical Services of Pakistan are now considered to be unnecessary, as the Health is a Provincial subject and for administrative efficiency, Provincial Health Services would be more workable. Basing the utility of Central Services of Pakistan, on the same argument, we may consider other Central Services as well to be futile and superfluous and may also be dispensed with.

It would be an interesting study as to why such as a well-considered Order is now being considered as ill-conceived. And how this fresh idea has dawned upon the Government to get this Order repealed! It is indeed painful to realise that this damage has been done by some of the members of medical profession and in this context we are distressed/deeply to mention the name of West Pakistan Health Services Association. This particular association is constituted by a few old retired medical men, who have spontaneously acted and used their accumulated

influence in powerful quarters by misappreciating this order and thus misrepresenting it. It is disconcerting to note that for merely giving so-called protection to their own children in Health Services, they have done a great harm to the medical profession, to such a degree that future generations to come shall never forgive them. We can safely state that their misapprehension is ill-founded unreasonable....."

Mr. Speaker : I think that will do.

Dr. Md. Abdur Rahman : Now, Sir, from this letter I have given the background for the creation of the Medical Service of Pakistan and the reasons for its repeal due to the machinations of some of the doctors of West Pakistan.

Now, I would appeal to the opposite side that this Presidential Order on the Medical Services of Pakistan should not be repealed, and I would appeal to the Members to extend all co-operation to the doctors in achieving their aims.

With these few words, I resume my seat. /

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am extremely sorry that when I have to speak on the Medical Services of Pakistan Order, 1962, I myself need medical help ; but I am encouraged by the fact that the Minister for Health, who looks the very picture of health was using his hearing-aid when Mr. Akhtaruddin was on his legs. That in my way, compensates and establishes parity so far as East and West Pakistan are concerned and the Government and the Opposition are concerned.

Now, Sir, turning to the Resolution by my friend, Mr. Abdur Rashid, that this Assembly is of the opinion that the Medical Services of Pakistan Order, 1962, should be implemented at an early date, it raises certain questions of a very fundamental nature. In the first place, it reminds me of the good old days of British Imperialism when they used to constitute Commissions whenever they wanted to delay matters over which there was a lot of public agitation. This was the tactics which was adopted by them at home, both at home and in the colonies, including that part of the British Empire which consisted of the undivided sub-continent of Pakistan and India.

When the Martial Law came, we were confronted with a series of Commissions, including the Constitution Commission, whose recommendations were expected to give us a constitution in keeping with our genius, and also in accordance with the wishes of the people. One such Commission as the Medical Commission and then the Health Minister, who was a very senior Member of the Presidential Cabinet, in the Martial Law regime, and who also used to act as the President of Pakistan, during the absence of the President of Pakistan, saw it fit—himself a very qualified medical practitioner—that Medical Services of Pakistan should be introduced.

As a matter of fact, in the undivided India, we had a few all-India Services, which included the Indian Medical Service.

Now, having considered all aspects of the problem, the Medical Commission examined all persons concerned, took the opinion of the Provincial Governments and then came to the conclusion that it was in greater interest of Pakistan that the Medical Services of Pakistan should be created. Sir, in a neglected Province, like East Pakistan, it offered and raised hopes for the Medical profession, which was a very

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neglected one. As a matter of fact, when partition came, there was only one medical college in East Pakistan which was yet to produce a medical graduate. It is only recently that we have embarked on the ambitious project of having more colleges for the teaching of Medicine in East Pakistan. Now the Medical Services of Pakistan sought to create an all-Pakistan Medical Service.

Much has already been said on the resolution by my learned friend, Mr. Akhtaruddin; how great disappointment has been created in this Wing of the country due to the non-availability of suitable avenues for employment so far as the medical profession is concerned! It is a different matter if a few doctors here and there have made a fortune in Pakistan, as many adventurers in Pakistan have made their fortunes, including political, industrial and commercial fortunes. But, nevertheless, important public service, like the Medical Service, could not be left uncared for all times to come. As a matter of fact, there are many qualified doctors from East Pakistan, who have not thought of coming back to East Pakistan, because the opportunities for employment and for recognition of their service are very limited. On the other hand, there are persons who, holding the degrees of M.R.C.P. and other high diplomas from the great institutions of the U.K., come back to this country only to see their cup of disappointment full and go back in search of appointment. Certainly, it is no honour to any country to see that their qualified manpower, after having received the maximum training and having achieved distinction abroad, does not consider it appropriate to stay back to serve its own country. You may blame the medical profession, or you may blame the few doctors who have made such decisions, but merely by saying that they ought to have been actuated by higher motives of patriotism, it does not solve the problem. We have to face the problem and then solve it. This constant shifting of policy; this constant change of opinion by the Government of Pakistan is a matter of which a serious note ought to be taken. Now in their wisdom, in May 1962, the Government of Pakistan, having decided and considered all the pros and cons in favour of the creation of a Central Medical Service for the whole Pakistan, thought it appropriate to introduce a Medical Service, and yet this is the creation of the same Order! After about seven months, there was another Governors' Conference which was attended by the Cabinet Ministers and the representatives of the Provincial Governments and the Governors of the Provinces, and, now, two grounds have been made out as to why that Order should be repealed. In the first place, the Secretary-General of the Convention Muslim League Party, in the National Assembly, has said that it is an encroachment upon the provincial sphere. Now I do not know how it is an encroachment on the provincial sphere or autonomy. By the creation of a Medical Service of Pakistan, you are, in no way, interfering with the Medical Service of East Pakistan. The broad fact remains still today, that in the Central Medical Service of Pakistan, i.e., so far as the Medical Services at the Centre is concerned, East Pakistan is hopelessly under-represented. Perhaps, the creation of this Medical Service would have given opportunities to the medical profession of East Pakistan to have more representation in future, and with the present state of affairs, after this is repealed, we shall be confronted with really a very unhappy situation. Before the Government wants to take this House and the nation into confidence, how it is likely to interfere with the provincial autonomy, they ought to be very

specific. They must make a pointed reference as to the specific instances, as to how it is likely to interfere with the provincial autonomy. Whenever it harms the interest of East Pakistan, the bogey of provincialism, autonomy and interference in the domain of the Provincial Government is raised. I would have very much appreciated the keen desire of our Honourable friend from Gujrat or the Law Minister, if they would have viewed the proposition with a similar keenness and earnestness. But, Sir, when it comes to the creation of a Service which ultimately will insure to the benefit of the medical profession of East Pakistan, you see in your wisdom to revise it. How is it? Are we to take that the decisions of the Government are merely a child's plaything? That it does not stand the test, the wisdom of even six or seven months. Even before the Order is fully implemented, even before the ink on which it is printed is completely dried up, you think of revising the whole order! But, why? It is said that the Provincial Governments have recommended that this Service should be abolished. I do not know how the decision of the Provincial Governments was made. I also do not know whether the opinion of the medical profession was duly considered. Sir, we in this country should not try to create distinctions based on caste system. I have every regard for a particular Service, namely, the Civil Service of Pakistan. Today, for example, you have the Pakistan Police Service. But, certainly, the members of the Police Service are always seconded to the Provincial Governments. May be, a handful or half a dozen of them remain in the Ministry of Home Affairs, in some intelligence work, but rest of the members of the Pakistan Police Service continue to serve in their respective Provinces. The same can be done here. We have not yet come across any sensible objection as to the manner in which it is likely to interfere in the sphere of provincial autonomy and when this question has been raised now, it is appropriate that they should not proceed further in the matter of withdrawing, by an enactment or an ordinance the Medical Service of Pakistan Order, 1962. By doing it, they will be committing an act of greatest injustice. Now, Sir, much wrong has not been done. Let the people of this country know that the Government of Pakistan is actuated by the consideration of wisdom, national interest, when a particular decision is made. The decision to create this Service was not made in a day. The whole Medical Commission went into all the facts. It considered all the available objections that might have been there against the creation of such a Service. After having done it, why in such a haste and hurry try to bury the baby before the baby has not even seen the proper light of the day. In view of this, I strongly support the resolution before the House, and I appeal to the Members of the Government not to be swayed away by this bogey of interfering in the sphere of provincial autonomy in order to do away with the Service, which was hailed by the medical profession of this wing of the country. Sir, if it was really an interference in the provincial sphere of autonomy, certainly, Sir, the doctors of East Pakistan, who are eligible for being included in this Medical Service, are quite alive to the interest of preserving the provincial autonomy to the maximum. So, in view of the fact that the recipients of the benefit are desirous of retaining it there is no sense in doing away with it, at least now, when the Fundamental Rights Bill has been introduced in this House. In this Fundamental Rights Bill they say that they want to preserve everything pertaining to any enactment and law passed between the 8th of October, 1958 and up to the commencing day of the Constitution, that is, the 8th of

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June, 1962. Now, when it is their eagerness or keen desire to retain everything pertaining to that period—an argument is advanced, as was advanced by the Law Minister, the Leader of the House and other speakers, who spoke in support of the Government measure, that they are keen to preserve everything good pertaining to the Martial Law regime by trying to do away with it, are they not expressing a vote of no-confidence in the Martial Law Government that it was done without any substance, that it was done without any ground? Are they not really passing a judgment over the Martial Law regime about which they are so very vocal and articulate in expressing their sense of admiration, appreciation, and, at the same time, uncalled for gratitude.

Ch. Fazal Elahi (West Pakistan): Sir, it is rather unfortunate that I, from this side of the House, have to voice a different feeling from the speeches which have already been made mostly from the Opposition side. But as the matter should be judged from a dispassionate point of view, I deem it my duty to consider it in that way.

The creation of the Medical Service of Pakistan has a long history behind it. It is based on the analogy of the old civil wing of the Indian Medical Service which operated in Indo-Pakistan sub-continent before independence. In those days, the whole structure of the Government of India was a centralized one and this Indian Medical Service had been created in that context. When in 1935, provincial autonomy came and health was transferred to the provinces, there was an agitation throughout India that the civil wing of I.M.S. should be abolished and I do not exactly know what was the name of the Commission. But there was a some sort of Commission or Committee which went into this matter and recommended that health should be a Provincial subject and the civil wing of the I.M.S. should be abolished from that day. It was health that was entrusted to the provinces and it was the province's own responsibility to create a Provincial Health Service and in some provinces. I do not know about others, Class I and Class II health services were created. I know of Punjab where Class I and Class II Health Services were created. So, this arrangement went on till the Martial Law was imposed in this country and during the days of Martial Law, the Medical Commission was appointed to suggest reforms in the medical profession. That Commission made a very fundamental recommendation. The recommendation was that the health service in the country should be a Central subject. That was the basic recommendation of that Commission. On the assumption that Health would be a Central subject, this Medical Service of Pakistan Order was promulgated before Martial Law had been lifted in the country and before the provisions of the Constitution had been known. So, this Medical Service of Pakistan Order was issued on the basis of the recommendations of the Medical Commission which had recommended that Health should be a Central subject. Now after the Constitution was promulgated in the country, it became too well known that health was no longer a Central subject—it was a Provincial subject—and there was absolutely no occasion for any Central intervention in the Health Department. On this basis, the Government, I think, has thought fit to abolish that Order and revert to the previous position which obtained before the imposition of Martial Law. Now some objections have been taken to the adoption of this course of action. On the analogy that Civil Service of Pakistan and the Police Service of Pakistan are all-Pakistan Services, similarly Health be an all-Pakistan Service. Now, so far as the Police Service of Pakistan or the Civil Service

of Pakistan is concerned, no doubt, they are all-Pakistan Services, but if we go through the Constitution we will find that occasions may arise in this country, when there is an emergency, or when the administration of the provinces may have to be taken over by the Centre, or may have to be entrusted to the President, and, in that context, this Police Service of Pakistan and Civil Service of Pakistan have got to be Central Services because they are concerned with the civil administration of the country. In normal times, the provincial autonomy works very well, but in cases of emergency, when the administration is taken over by the President or abnormal conditions prevail, then the civil administration of the country has to be directed from one source in both the wings, and, in that context, it was thought necessary and essential that the Police Service of Pakistan and the Civil Service of Pakistan should be all-Pakistan Services. Now in the case of medical profession, that analogy would not apply because health being a provincial subject, even if there is an emergency, the Health Service in both the Wings have to continue separately. Now, it is said that the more qualified candidates from this Wing (East Pakistan), who have obtained degrees and diplomas from the United Kingdom and other foreign countries do not find any scope for a better service in East Pakistan and, therefore, it is essential that there should be an all-Pakistan Service. The remedy for that does not lie in taking away the provincial autonomy. The remedy lies in the East Pakistan Government creating Class I and Class II Services as was in West Pakistan and the better qualified candidates from this Wing (East Pakistan) should be encouraged to fill those vacancies which are Class I and they should be offered better prospects. So, that is really the remedy for the objection which has been raised from this side. Therefore, I would urge upon the House that this resolution should not be adopted because if one inroad is made into the principle of provincial autonomy, the next day the Education Service can also be made an all-Pakistan Service, Agricultural Service can also be made an all-Pakistan Service, and so many other Services which operate in the respective provinces can be amalgamated into the all-Pakistan Services, and, in that way, we will be doing away with the fundamental character of the Constitution, and in view of this fact that both the Wings are separated from each other by a distance of about 1,200 miles, it is absolutely essential that the principle of provincial autonomy should be preserved first of all.

Mr. Abdullah-al-Mahmood (East Pakistan): Sir, it is very unfortunate that I have to oppose my colleagues, Ch. Zahoor Elahi and Ch. Fazal Elahi. I do not like to inflict a speech on the utility of these Services, but I would very much like to point out, especially to my honourable friends, Ch. Fazal Elahi and Mr. Zahoor Elahi, that I would like to correct them by saying that these Services were created before partition. Now, Sir, let us see what the Government of India Act, 1935, says with regard to that. I draw his attention to List II in which the Public Health Service was made a provincial subject. Again, Sir, the List No. III, the concurrent jurisdiction list both of the Centre and of the provinces, also contained the Health Services. Now, Sir, the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the Government of Pakistan, did also contain both concurrent list and the Provincial list. Since then the Health Service has been retained in both the concurrent and the Provincial lists. As at present, the Central Public Service Commission does take examinations for 14 or 15 Central Services. Even so to say, the Engineering Service has also been included in the Central Services.

[Mr. Abdullah-al-Mahmood]

Now, Sir, after this, we come to the Constitution of 1956—the Provincial and the Concurrent Lists of that Constitution; the abrogated Constitution of 1956 did also contain this Service. May I point out to my friends there that this was also provided for in the Provincial List as well as in the Concurrent List. Now, Sir, although that was abrogated, I thought that, in order to give impetus to this Service, Lt.-Gen. W. A. Burki had rightly made this Service a Central Class I Service about seven months ago. I do not find any reason for ignoring the Medical Service Commission Report and to do away with this Service.

Now, Sir, I may refer to Article 131 of the Constitution. It provides that, if there is any discrimination, if there is want of harmony, if there is anything of the sort, the Central Government—the Central Legislature, this National Assembly—has got the power to enact legislation, if there is a demand to that effect. Now, Sir, we find that there is a demand—not only that, Sir; it was recommended in the Medical Service Commission Report as also by the Public Service Commission. It was the expert opinion of the entire Medical Service Associations, it was after mature deliberation that the Presidential Order was passed, making the Service a Class I Central Service. Now, Sir, all of a sudden this has been abolished, and I am at a loss to understand how this becomes an interference with the sphere of the Provincial Government. Fourteen or fifteen Services are already placed at the disposal of the Provincial Government. Has there been any encroachment on the provincial sphere by the transfer of the Central Services to the Provincial Government? So, Sir, I would request the Honourable Minister to look into the matter very carefully. If really it is the demand—and I think it is the demand, because there must be some impetus given to those people who belong to this Service—then it should be accepted, in order to enable them to render better service to humanity. Therefore, Sir, I request the Honourable Minister not to brush it aside in this manner, or I would request this House to enact legislation for the formation of Class I and Class II Services at the Centre.

(Mr. S. Zaman, Syed Abdus Sultan, and Major Mohd. Afsaruddin rose in their seats)

Mr. Speaker: Syed Abdus Sultan!

Mr. S. Zaman: Mr. Speaker, Sir,.....

Major Mohd. Afsaruddin: Sir, we are far away from your side, and far away from your heart!

Syed Abdus Sultan (East Pakistan): Sir, if my friend Mr. Saeeuz-zaman, really insists, I will forgo my chance in his favour. He feels that I am blocking his path.

Mr. Speaker: Please go on.

Syed Abdus Sultan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that at the moment my friend, Ch. Fazal Elahi, is not here. Sir, as far as I feel, he is not correct when he says that the Medical Commission was inspired with the fundamental notion that Health was a Central subject, and that is why they recommended the creation of the Pakistan Medical Service. No. In fact, the impetus behind it was that, in the greater interest of the nation, and with a view to raising the status of the Medical Service, Health should always be a Central subject, and should

remain a Central subject. And to that view also agreed the then governmental authorities of Pakistan. That is why the Commission finally recommended the creation of the Pakistan Medical Service.

Sir, the Commission's recommendation was essentially, primarily and principally, to raise the status of the Medical Service. It is always complained that our doctors lack the missionary spirit that they should have. But Sir, first and foremost we must remember that animality and nationality—these two—constitute the connotation of man. Man is first an animal, and he must meet his minimum requirements, so that higher things may be demanded of him rightly, and it may be possible for him to fulfil higher requirements. So, Sir, if we want that our doctors should give efficient service, honest service, and should always be imbued with the highest missionary spirit, then it is the responsibility of the State to create an atmosphere of hopefulness—an atmosphere where there shall be no despondence and despair, an atmosphere which will make it possible for them to give good service to the people. Mere wishful thinking for good and honest and efficient service means nothing.

Sir, Ch. Fazal Elahi also said that, because there is a geometrical distance of about twelve hundred miles in between the two wings of Pakistan, it is meet and proper that Health should be a Provincial subject left to each wing. That is no reason, Sir. People whose business it is to maintain law and order, whose business it is to defend the country against any foreign aggression at any time, people to whom has been entrusted to do the job of the most emergent moment for the nation—they have been given Central Services, they have been given the status. And in this background, if our doctors are given a status which is far below, then, Sir, it is all the more reason why this House should insist on the implementation of the Report of the Medical Commission. Sir, it will be very unfortunate if the circumstances, which are created and allowed to remain in the country by the Government, compel our doctors to leave this land and seek better jobs elsewhere.

Sir, no one can boast that he is more patriotic than another. In fact, shouting at the top of one's voice that he is patriotic does not mean patriotism. Every one loves his own birth-place. Every one wants to remain in the surroundings in which he was born. Every one wants that the learning, the knowledge, that have come to him, and the skill that he has acquired, may be utilized in the service of his own people among whom he was born, among whom he lives, and among his own people he wants to die. But when circumstances make it impossible for him to realize these objectives, he has got to leave even his dear motherland. Sir, we know that when invitations come from foreign countries now-a-days to people of Pakistan to join their medical service, there is a rush. Is it because our own doctors have the least of patriotism? No. It is because they have found that it is not possible for them to get within their lifetime the minimum standard that is necessary now-a-days for any gentleman to make it possible for him to live an honourable living. Sir, that is the reason why the Commission recommended the creation of the Pakistan Medical Service.

Sir, for any free people many things are necessary to survive. But most of all three things are most essential and necessary, and these three things are: health, food, and education. Decidedly health gets the

[Syed Abdus Sultan]

foremost place, because we require education for the people. If the people do not live, then for whom should we want education? It is true that man requires food to survive, but then food for an un-healthy man is no food; it is poison for him: the question of health is there. Therefore, first of all comes the question of health, and a free people can never afford to ignore the question of health. Sir, it is necessary that the status which is demanded by our doctors, the status which is demanded by the people for our doctors, be given to them, so that it may be possible for us to expect the best possible service and sacrifice of our doctors.

Sir, the long rope system is a very old system. When people clamour for something, well, create an atmosphere to make them believe that it is being given to them, but to continue with your own policy and ultimately keep to it, that is very wrong policy and a very suicidal policy. This policy cannot pay any Government in any part of the world. Sir, this is just the time when our Government should come to their senses. They should not fail to read the writing on the wall, they should not make enemies of the people, they should not create a situation which ultimately deprives the people of the country of the best possible medical services that they can have.

With these few words, Sir, I lend my support to the resolution moved by my friend.

Mr. S. Zaman: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is your point of order?

Mr. S. Zaman: Sir, do you recognise us as the representatives of our Constituencies?

Mr. Speaker: What is your point of order?

Mr. S. Zaman: I am asking: do you recognise us as the representatives or our respective constituencies? Because up till now, during this session, we have not got a single chance to speak and you have been allowing half a dozen of persons only to speak.

Mr. Speaker: Your point of order is ruled out and I must say to Mr. Zaman that it is not proper...

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order please, Order.

Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan (West Pakistan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after hearing the various speakers on the subject, I think, that they have not engaged themselves to the present law and they have just tried to confuse the situation. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is none in this House who does not appreciate the importance of medical profession and the valuable service that is being rendered by these medical people. But the question is where they do render a valuable service to the nation, whether, presently, the repealing of the Ordinance should hit them and the target of their criticism is proper, justified or not.

Sir, the question is, after the promulgation of the Constitution, the Central Government was not left with any other alternative but to go by the recommendations of the Provincial Government. So, it was not at the instance of one Provincial Government, but after having consultations with both the provinces and the Governors. The Provincial Governments

of both the provinces recommended to the Central Government that it would be advisable and it would also be in the interest of the medical services that this Service of Pakistan should not be there and that it should be left alone to the provinces. So, keeping in view the recommendations, the Central Government came out with the proposal that the Ordinance should be repealed.

There is a great difficulty that once it is made out that the Central Government should bow before the wishes of the Provincial Governments and that Provincial Autonomy allowed in all spheres and wherever it is possible. But when the Central Government implements those decisions, it is said that it is not in the interest of the country. It is really a very unfortunate state of affair.

The second point of the Honourable Member is that the people who are well qualified people—who are having the best of qualification—are not given opportunities, proper to their status, proper to their qualifications. But I am afraid, they have not gone through the Medical Rules and Services Regulations of the Provincial Governments. The Provincial Governments, as far as I know, specially in West Pakistan and in East Pakistan, too, they have got class I jobs. If they are provided with Class I job, then that question of providing them with that status, according to their qualifications, does not arise. They have got Class I job recently and, as Choudhuri Fazal Elahi has pointed out, that it will be better that, whatever is made to the Provincial Government, they should raise Class I job in the provincial cadre, and people who are well qualified or having better qualification, should be absorbed there. Again, Sir, it has been pointed out by Mr. Farid Ahmad that people are not provided with Class I job. The position is not correct. We hear so many times that there is a paucity of medical people in the rural areas for Government dispensaries and hospitals, where Government is not having qualified people to serve. Therefore, his argument at this stage that they are not getting service is not also correct.

Therefore, Sir, I would request the Members that they must take into consideration the Constitutional provisions, they must take into consideration that provincial autonomy should be given a free hand. Otherwise, this will create many other demands in the same manner in the future. Sir, the importance of education is no less, the importance of so many other things is no less. Therefore, when we say that the doctors should be given a Central cadre, it may be asked: why not the people of Education Service or any other Service be given the same cadre? There is a criticism, Sir, that we have got the Civil Service of Pakistan and we have also the Police Service of Pakistan. But I may bring it to your notice, Sir, and may I remind you that this is not the creation of any law. This is what we inherited from the past and the Government is just continuing with them. It is not a question of having a cadre of Central Service. We are not going to create any other Civil Service now, but we are following that old system. But, at present, this is not the policy of the Government that they should create a Central Service. But the Central Government will not come in the way of provincial autonomy. They will not create the same trouble for the provinces.

With these few words, Sir, I request the mover of the resolution that he should withdraw it.

Major Mohd. Afsaruddin (East Pakistan) : Sir,.....

Mr. Speaker : Before you begin your speech, I would like to point out to you that since there are so many other intending speakers, this resolution will not be finished to-day, and it will have to be carried over. That will be the position.

Major Mohd. Afsaruddin : I would be brief, Sir.

Sir, from the time of our birth, in the maternity, till we die in our house, we are grateful to the medical profession. I think, there is no other profession in this world to which we are so much indebted from our birth to our death, from maternity to our tombs. Now the gentlemen who are framing the Rules and Regulations, who are framing laws, from the President down to the poorest man of the country, are indebted to the medical profession, whether he is educated or uneducated. Unfortunately, in our country, the preference is given to a person who has got more physical strength than the mental strength. In our country, we have got the National Cadre for Police Service and the C. S. P. Service.

[At this stage Mr. Deputy Speaker (Ch. Muhammad Ajzal Cheema) occupied the Chair].

Major Mohd. Afsaruddin : My friend, Sardar Khizer Hayat Khan said that we had inherited it. Of course, we have inherited it. Of course we have inherited the Indian Medical Service : but we have discredited it. But that is not the fault of the Medical profession. The Medical profession has done service to us, and we have got to give it a return ; we have got to do justice to it. The Police Service may not be a Central Service at all. It may very well be a provincial service because law and order is a provincial subject, and the Police Service needs no research institute and no appreciable development of their Service. But medical service is very much under-developed in this country. For our health, we need the medical service every day, but we seldom need the Police Service. The Central Government need the Police Service, the Danda Service, much more than the medical service but every human being, every son of the soil needs the medical service much more than the Police Service or the Civil Service. Unfortunately, in this country, we the framers of laws, we the framers of Ordinances, are much more powerful and much more dignified than the technically qualified people, namely, the doctors and the engineers of the country whose service is needed in times of difficulties by the almighty of this country and also by the poorest man. But they forget, when they frame rules and regulations. My friend, the Law Minister and my friend, Mr. Khizer Hayat Khan, if they fall sick, they will run to the doctor and not to the policeman or the C. S. P. officer to save their lives, but unfortunately, they are mixing up politics with this noble service. This is very sad here.

Another thing is that the words 'provincial autonomy' have been very loosely used here. They do not exist anywhere. Sir, I never know that provincial autonomy exists in this country. In fact, there is a popular demand from the people for provincial autonomy, but the Central Government want to have a strong military government. Well, we need not mix up the medical service with the provincial autonomy, a thing which does not exist at all. Why mix up the provincial autonomy with the medical service, Sir ? This is an absolutely loose talk about the provincial autonomy.

Now, the second thing Mr. Khizir Hayat Khan said is that we should go according to the advice of the Provincial Government. Most respectfully, I would like to remind the Members, who subscribe to that view, that this august House is the supreme authority for law-making. The Provincial Government is subordinate to this House. But we are going to be dictated by the Provincial Government and the Provincial Government means the authority of the C/S. P. services. The Secretaries of all the departments are C. S. P. men. But here the doctors and the engineers are very highly technical people. They have got technical degrees, and they can replace the brains and hearts of human beings including those of the Law Minister and Khizir Hayat Khan. If there is something wrong in the hearts of Mr. Khizir Hayat and the Health Minister, the doctors can replace their lungs and hearts. But they are going to be subordinated to the C. S. P. men! This is very unfortunate, Sir! This Provincial Government is subordinate to this august House, this National Assembly. If the representatives of the people think it proper that there should be a Medical Service, by all means we should make it and the Provincial and the Central Governments should take it gracefully. With these words, Sir, I would request the Members of that side of the House not to mix up politics over here and not to listen to the recommendations given by the Provincial Government which is not at all autonomous and do not give it a bad name that the Provincial Government is an autonomous body at all, and do not listen to the recommendations of the Provincial Government manned by the CSP organisation. The CSP organisation is afraid that if there is a Medical Service here, than like India there will crop up so many services like Education Service, Engineering Service, etc., tomorrow. I would therefore earnestly request all the Members of this House to think of this problem dispassionately, and let us return our debt to the medical service by creating a medical Service of Pakistan.

Maulvi Akhtar Ali (West Pakistan) : *Sir, I oppose this resolution and propose to give my reasons for doing so. I know that when this Order was first issued, the entire Medical Profession opposed it and expressed their deep resentment against it. The reason was that many Doctors who were serving with the Armed Forces and were comparatively junior in service became senior to those who had a longer record of service in the Provinces. The reason for this hue and cry was that the number of Doctors in the Army thus admitted to the new cadre was remarkably large. The Provincial Government, however, amended the Order, saying that the Medical Service should form part of the Provincial Services. I would now refer to the same principle. In this connection the example of C.S.P., and the Police Services has been quoted. I may point out that recruitment to these Services is conditional in that it is essential to qualify in the competitive examinations that are held for the purpose. The recruitment to these Services is not done on any 'professional basis' while Doctors and Engineers pass professional examination and improve their qualifications by obtaining higher degrees in their professions. So, if the same principle is applied to these professional Services as is followed in the case of other Services, the person having higher qualifications will become junior to lesser qualified persons in the Central Services and will never have the chance to rise to higher positions. The advantage of leaving these Services with the Provinces is that as we have two separate Provinces, namely, East Pakistan and West Pakistan, no question of

* English translation of uncorrected speech in Urdu.

[Maulvi Akhtar Ali]

maintaining parity in the Services will arise. Many of the Members keep constantly emphasising this issue and demand day in and day out, parity. But I hold that the less parity we have, the better. If we have two separate Provincial Services, there will be no question of parity at all.

I would next say something about the Civil Service and the Police Service which have found a mention earlier in the debate. If we look into the matter a little deeply we find that full justice is not being done to the Administration. Separate quota of recruitment has been fixed for each Province and each area in the country. The final selection is not done on merit alone. The candidates are recruited on the basis of the quota fixed for each region and the remaining eight or ten aspirants are left out irrespective of the position they obtain in the test. Merit, in short, is no criterion. Experience has further shown that the Civil Servants so recruited are utterly inexperienced and within three or four years they are made the masters of the Districts. They do not know the work nor do they seriously try to learn it. I had made a suggestion in the past that a Commission should be appointed to find out after an extensive tour of the country, how far such officers have proved successful in the administration of their Districts.

In conclusion I would submit that the Medical Service should not be Centralised because the day does not seem to be far off when you will have to abolish even the Civil Service that you are so much proud. I request the House to leave the Medical Service with the Provinces as at present. I would go even further to suggest that other Services should also be Provincialised. With these words I oppose this resolution.

Mr. Abdur Rashid : Sir, I beg to move a closure motion. The question be now put.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Yes, Mr. Abdul Bari.

Mr. Abdul Bari (West Pakistan) : *Sir, there seem to be some confusion that I want to remove in a few words. Let us first look into the causes and conditions that led to the very inception of P.S.P., C.S.P. and M.S.P. In the very early days. British officers were not prepared to come over to India and serve for the meagre pay that was offered to them. So a special class of Service was founded to accommodate the Englishmen in superior posts. I support every word that Maulvi Akhtar Ali Khan has said in this connection. It is extremely unjust to maintain the same kind of Civil Service in these days in a poor country like Pakistan. The same is true of other Superior Services. It is admitted that the Englishmen were not prepared to serve in India in return of a meagre pay and the British Government established a class of Service with incomparably higher pay for its members so that their Civil Servants might amass wealth during their official career and return to England to live a comfortable life after retirement. But can Pakistan bear the burden of such high scales of pay? Moreover, we have further divided this grade into two sub-grades, one higher and the other lower.

Thus all the talk we had about provincial autonomy seems to have no bearing on the subject. Let us examine the facts as they are. The facts are that the Central Services, whether in the Police or any other

*English translation of uncorrected speech in Urdu.

Administrative Departments, carry very high scales of pay which naturally attract the Doctors and induce them to demand similar scales of pay for themselves. But, however, medical officers in West Pakistan do not want this because here there are quite a good number of posts in Grade I and Grade II both. So now the way to redress the grievances of the Doctors is not to Centralise all the Services. What all is needed is to increase the number of posts in Grade I, enhance their pay scales and ask for Central grants for meeting the additional financial commitments arising as a result of the revised pay scales. If we encourage the tendency to centralisation of services, we shall be creating new classes closely akin to P.S.P., C.S.P., and M.S.P., in this country which will.....

A voice : Abolish them also.

Mr. Abdul Bari : *The glaring disparity in the pay-scales was created by the British because their countrymen could not be persuaded to come over to India for service on a lesser pay. I want to draw your attention particularly to this fact. This class should be abolished in its entirety. Having done so, we may proceed to establish Special Services with high salaries in each Province to attract those medical men who are able and eminent in their profession. But first steps should be taken to abolish these Services which were set up by the British and which typify bureaucracy and the attitude of looking down upon the people of this country.

Begum Shamsun Nahar Mahmood (East Pakistan) : †Mr. Speaker, Sir, we see that Medical Service was an all Indian Service even before partition. It was only later on that this service was made a provincial one. Mr. Abdur Rashid has proposed that this service be made an All Pakistan Service. I am also of the same view. Since there are All Pakistan Services like those of C. S. P. and P. S. P. why can't we have All Pakistan Medical Services? The service to the country needs sacrifice and we make some sacrifice for the doctors as well. Sir, our doctors, who obtain foreign degrees, seldom prefer to come back in view of the lack of prospects in the country. It would have been really good if they could have been given the facilities sought to be provided by this resolution. This would give them the opportunity to serve the country and make some sacrifice for it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I would like to know if the Honourable Minister-in-Charge wants to participate in the debate.

Rana Abdul Hameed : Yes, Sir, but the time is too short. I would take at least half an hour to reply to all the points that have been raised.

Mr. Mohammad Haneef Khan (West Pakistan) : { Mr. Deputy.....
Sir, I would not have said anything, but I rise to say something about a point raised by the other side. Honourable Members who have supported this resolution have invariably referred to the social status. I want to clear one thing for my own benefit and also for their sake as to what they mean by social status. Much would depend on what the reply would be from the other side. I would like to hear the reply. According to me, social status is attained by social values, and how far a person attains it, depends on serving the community, serving some cause of

*English translation of uncorrected speech in Urdu.

†English translation of corrected speech in Bengali.

[Mr. Mohammad Haneef Khan]

humanity, upon serving the fellow human beings. Sir, the social status of a Medical man is not to gain money or to place himself or be placed in some high position so as to feel proud, so that people in the community may claim that he belong to certain Services. My submission is that if he can attain social status by accumulating wealth, it does not mean anything, because there are so many people who are millionaires but whose names are not known to anybody. So, the argument advanced on the other side about the social status, as far as I can understand, does not make much sense. If they mean that Central Medical Services will attract more pay to the persons, then my submission will be that a suggestion has already been made from the other side that the Provincial Government can raise their pay scale and can create a Class I and Class II Services to raise their status, as contemplated by them. The second thing is that the country and the common people are crying to undo the creation of some Central services, as they feel that this was the creation of the British Government not to serve the interests of Pakistan or United India but it was only to serve the interests of the British people coming over here. They did not want to be equal with the Services here in United India to serve in P. C. S. or to be parallel to Indians. They, therefore, created this Central Superior Service only to have an air that they were the ruling nation and that they were superior to the people whom they ruled. As far as I remember, Sir, this was done only through competitive examinations which were made open to the Britishers only and a very few persons from United India were allowed to participate in these examinations. Sir, I very well remember that even if some were allowed to participate in these examinations, they were not, I may say, allowed to get through these examinations. I very well remember one name of Mr. D. F. Kraka, who twice appeared at these examinations and who was well-known for his intelligence and better reason, but he failed in the C. S. P. or I.C.S. examination. This C. S. P. examination was a Central examination. It does not suit the standard and social status of Pakistan at present, Sir. As you are aware, we are trying to progress in many fields, including the industrial fields, and we are aiming at agricultural reforms, and we do not have much money. We are trying to get loans from other countries. We are in need of progress, and, so my submission is, that we should cut down the expenses and here the Opposition has got this resolution with a view that the expenditure of the Central Government should go up rather than, as is the policy of the Government, that it should be brought down. We want to bring down the expenditure and use that money which we save on the developments. It is argued, on the other side, that like the Central Police Service and the Civil Service, which are on Central basis, but left at the disposal of the Provincial Governments on the administrative and executive side, there should be a medical service too. My submission or reply to that argument will be that these Services were, as I have already mentioned created by the British regime that was here for Imperial purposes, and we are only following it, and the dire need of the common people is to do away with these Services. Also, it is the demand of the general public that there should be no distinction between a citizen of Pakistan and another citizen. So, one should not be placed on a higher footing or status.

Let me now tell you something about social status. In all these Services, similar qualifications are needed. A graduate can appear in P.C.S., C. S. P. and other such Services and can qualify himself. The

qualification for the Provincial and the Central Services is the same. So, whether you appear for Central or Provincial medical services, the qualification is likely to be the same. Therefore, I submit that if a person can serve his country, can serve humanity—as true service is to serve humanity—as I have already reminded, he can attain unique social status. He can go to far-off corners and serve humanity. He needs no status for that; his status is to sit with the poor, to sit with the needy to sit with the diseased persons and to go and travel far-off countries where there is no access, and no facility of transport and only disease is there. His social service to serve in the remotest corners of the country can raise his social status. If he thus serves the nation, the humanity, his social status will be very high even if he has no money. After all, wealth alone cannot raise the social status of a man in the eyes of the whole country. Citizens of Pakistan are a down-trodden people and humanity will always appreciate the social services of such a person. If he dies, he will live in the hearts and memories of the people and will get a good name in history. History will always remember him. I will quote one example at the end and will finish my speech. Sir, we know the late Gandhi. I will quote his example. So far as wealth was concerned or monetary side was concerned, he had nothing with him. But there were so many people who could subscribe and bring millions of dollars towards his cause. This means that as regards social status, money is not the means to it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: May I know, whether the Honourable member proposes to conclude his speech.

Mr. Mohammad Haneef Khan: I am closing my speech. So, Sir, social status, as I have already submitted, depends on your capacity to serve the cause of humanity and the cause of the country. Monetary question or question of money is only a side issue. Thank you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble day-after-tomorrow at 9 a.m.

The Assembly adjourned till nine of the clock, in the morning, on Monday, the 1st April, 1963.
