



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

DEBATES

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SEVENTH SESSION

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

ASSEMBLY DEBATES

[Proceedings of the Seventh Session of the National Assembly of Pakistan, 1965]

VOLUME II OF 1967.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

Friday, the 1st December, 1967

The National Assembly of Pakistan met in the Provincial Assembly Chamber, Dacca, at nine of the clock, in the morning ; Mr. Speaker (Mr. Abdul Jabbar Khan) was in the Chair.

(Recitation from the Holy Quran)

Mr. Speaker : The House is called to order.

I call upon Mr. A. B. M. Nurul Islam to put his question.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION FUND

1. ***Mr. A. B. M. Nurul Islam :** Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants made to the National Reconstruction Fund since 1958, to-day, province-wise ; and

(b) the services rendered by the said 'Fund' ?

Syed Ali Asghar Shah : (a) The National Reconstruction Fund is being administered by the Board of National Reconstruction. Since its transfer from the Cabinet in May, 1959, with a balance of Rs. 33,18,600/- contributions made to-date stands at Rs. 90 lacs. However, no province-wise contributions are made to the fund.

(i) The fund is being utilised for achievement of the following objectives :—

- (1) To create a spirit of dedication to the ideology of Pakistan.
- (2) To inculcate a sense of national pride, patriotism and robust optimism in the future of the country ;
- (3) To bring out and emphasise the common cultural heritage ;

(4) To create an expanding area of understanding amongst people of different parts of the country, towards a common constructive purpose.

Mr. A. B. M. Nurul Islam : Will the Parliamentary Secretary be pleased to state the specific work being done under the caption 'To create a spirit of dedication to the ideology of Pakistan'?

Syed Ali Asghar Shah : May I read out the work done by the Council, Sir?

Mr. A. B. M. Nurul Islam : Will the Parliamentary Secretary be pleased to contradict me if I say that out of Rs. 90 lac, so far spent from this fund, Rs. 7 lac have been spent in East Pakistan and the remaining in West Pakistan?

Syed Ali Asghar Shah : You may kindly put a fresh notice for this question.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Will the Parliamentary Secretary be pleased to state what is the special necessity of spending more money in West Pakistan?

Syed Ali Asghar Shah : Money is being spent in both the wings of the country.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : What are the special circumstances prevailing in West Pakistan which made it necessary for Government to spend Rs. 40 lac for the spread of the ideology of Pakistan?

Syed Ali Asghar Shah : I have nothing further to add.

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : Will the Parliamentary Secretary be pleased to state the manner in which he spent that money and the manner in which he spread the ideology of Pakistan in Pakistan itself?

Syed Ali Asghar Shah : The fund was spent for the following purposes :

- (1) To create a spirit of dedication to the ideology of Pakistan.
- (2) To inculcate a sense of national pride, patriotism and robust optimism in the future of the country.
- (3) To bring out and emphasise the common cultural heritage.
- (4) To create and expand area of understanding amongst people of different parts of the country, towards a common constructive purpose.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Our supplementary was as to what is the special reason for spending so much of money in West Pakistan for spreading the ideology of Pakistan in Pakistan, and instead he is beating about the bush. It is absolutely incorrect. I have asked what are the special reasons for spending so much money for spreading the ideology of Pakistan in Pakistan and he is beating about the bush.

(No reply)

Mr. Speaker : Next question.

S. O. SCHEME PROMOTIONS

2. ***Mr. A. B. M. Nurul Islam :** Will the Parliamentary Secretary to the Establishment Division be pleased to state the number of Assistants promoted to the grade of Superintendents and Section Officers since the introduction of the Section Officers' Scheme?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : The number of Assistants promoted as Superintendent is about 40 whereas number of those promoted as Section Officer is 173.

Mr. A. B. M. Nurul Islam : Will the honourable Parliamentary Secretary please state the basis and the procedure being adopted for promotion to the grade of Section Officers ?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : The basis is the same as adopted for the Section Officers' Scheme of October, 1959. About 100 temporary vacancies in the grade of Superintendents were reserved for promotion from the grade of Assistants. After introduction of the Section Officers' Scheme in the Central Secretariat, 173 persons have been promoted as Section Officers. Under the normal rules these Assistants, who were Class II Non-Gazetted, were to be promoted as Superintendents as they could never be promoted as Assistant Secretaries direct. Thus a large number of Assistants have been promoted as Section Officers in the Central Secretariat. The procedure is that Section Officers are promoted from the post of Assistants who are permanent or likely to be permanent...

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh : Point of order, Sir. Is it correct to say that they were 'promoted' or 'selected' ?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : Sir, originally with the introduction of the Section Officers' Scheme they were selected.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Will the honourable Member please state whether the Government of Pakistan had got promoted or selected these people by holding regular examinations which had been specifically mentioned and specifically required for this purpose ?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : No, Sir ; but the Government of Pakistan have decided to hold examinations for promotion in future.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Will the honourable Parliamentary Secretary please state when that decision had been taken for getting these people promoted through regular examination ?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : Sir, I have already said that the Government of Pakistan have decided to hold examinations for promotion in future.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Sir, I want to know in which year you took the decision for holding examination. This is a specific question and you can answer it right now.

(Pause)

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Sir, the Parliamentary Secretary is taking the answer from his officer there which is not allowed under any rules of the conduct of the House.

Mr. Speaker : If you do not know you can say 'I want notice'.

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : Sir, the first examination will be held in December, 1967.

Mr. Mohammad Abdul Matin : Will the honourable Parliamentary Secretary please state the number of East Pakistanis out of these 173 Assistants who were appointed as Section Officers ?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : Sir, I want notice.

Mr. Speaker : Next Question.

ASSISTANTS' PROMOTION

3. ***Mr. A. B. M. Nurul Islam :** Will the Parliamentary Secretary to the Establishment Division be pleased to state whether it is a fact that his Division had called for the names, particulars, etc., of the Assistants having ten or more than ten years' service in that grade ?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : Yes.

Mr. A. B. M. Nurul Islam : Will the honourable Parliamentary Secretary please tell the House how many they are in number whose services have been more than 10 years and who have been called to submit their particulars ?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : Sir, this is a separate question ; I want notice.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Will the honourable Parliamentary Secretary please state whether they are going to put this in the cold storage and get the people whomever they like to promote as Section Officers ?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : Sir, the question does not arise. The first examination will be held by the Central Public Service Commission on the 14th December, 1967, and it is not far off.

Mr. A. B. M. Nurul Islam : Will the honourable Parliamentary Secretary please assure the House that those Government servants who have put in more than 10 years' service and whose particulars have already been taken by the Government, will get automatic promotion as Section Officers and Superintendents ?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : The question of automatic promotion does not arise because the regular examination is going to be held very soon by the Central Public Service Commission.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Will the honourable Parliamentary Secretary please state the number of East Pakistani Section Officers *vis-a-vis* those from West Pakistan ?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : Sir, this is a separate question, I want notice.

Mr. A. B. M. Nurul Islam : Is it a fact that the service of more than 10 years is one of the main criteria and bases for promotion as Section Officers ?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : Yes, Sir ; it is one of the main criteria.

Mr. Speaker : Next question.

AD HOC EMPLOYEES SINCE 1958

4. ***Mr. A. B. M. Nurul Islam :** Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of employees of the following departments, province-wise, who have been appointed on *ad hoc* basis and promoted after 1958 :—

- (i) Planning and Evaluation Branch,
- (ii) Main Secretariat of the Ministry, in respect of Class I, II, III and IV,
- (iii) Basic Democracy Wing,
- (iv) Bureau of National Research and References,
- (v) Press Information Department,

- (vi) Directorate General of Radio Pakistan,
- (vii) Radio Advisory Committee,
- (viii) Department of Advertising, Films and Publications,
- (ix) Press Attache,
- (x) Film Censor Board,
- (xi) Council for National Integration at Rawalpindi, and
- (xii) Television Company of Pakistan ?

Syed Ali Asghar Shah : The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : Will the honourable Parliamentary Secretary please assure the House that the information will be placed on the Table of this House during the Session ?

Khwaja Shahabuddin : Sir, may I point out that this Ministry has got a very good record and whenever we made any promise we fulfilled it.

Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : As far as the Rules of Procedure are concerned we are to submit questions with clear 13 days' notice but it now comes to 15 days. Should I take it that the Department of Information and Broadcasting is so efficient that it is not in a position to furnish this information even within 15 days ? Is this information to be brought from foreign countries ?

Khwaja Shahabuddin : Sir, may I point out that the nature of the question requires detailed information and it should be obvious that it could not be collected within 10 days ?

Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : Mr. Minister, it is 15 days now.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Is the Minister aware of the fact that the O. & M. Wing of the Cabinet Division, or whatever they call it—I do not know, has very recently published wing-wise the number of officers and employees from East and West Pakistan from which they could have taken the entire information and given it to the House ?

Khwaja Shahabuddin : Sir, I submit that we have not got to take instruction from the honourable Member but I have promised that it will be carried out.

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : If the honourable Minister cannot impart this piece of information within 15 days, I submit he has no moral and legal right to continue in office.

Several Members : Thank you.

Mr. Speaker : Next question.

B. N. R. & R. EVALUATION OFFICER

5. ***Mr. A. B. M. Nurul Islam :** Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the present Evaluation Officer is also holding the post of Assistant Director in the Bureau of National Research and References on *ad hoc* basis for the last six years ?

Syed Ali Asghar Shah : No.

Mr. A. B. M. Nurul Islam : Will the Parliamentary Secretary contradict me if I say that even a few days before of giving this answer, the Evaluation Officer was working as Assistant Director in the Bureau of National Research and References on *ad hoc* basis ?

Syed Ali Asghar Shah : No, Sir ; it is incorrect.

Mr. A. B. M. Nurul Islam : Did he ever work in both the capacities ?

Khwaja Shahabuddin : As far as we remember 'no'.

Syed Ali Asghar Shah : No, Sir.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEES

6. ***Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan :** (a) Will the Parliamentary Secretary to the Establishment Division be pleased to state whether any committees were set up by the Government to review the organization, structure and the level of expenditure of various Ministries, Departments and Offices of the Government of Pakistan after 1958 ? If so, when such committees were set up and when each of them submitted its report, if any ?

(b) What economy in expenditure and changes in methods were suggested by these committees ?

(c) What is the increase in expenditure from year to year since 1958 ?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : (a) The following Committees were set up after 1958 to review the organization, structure and the level of expenditure of various Ministries, Departments and Offices of the Government of Pakistan :—

(1) An Administrative Re-organization Committee was set up in December, 1958. The recommendations of this Committee were submitted to Government piecemeal during 1959 and 1960 and decisions taken on each recommendation.

(2) A Standing Organization Committee was set up in February, 1962, to review the functions and structure of the Central Government. Its report was submitted in April, 1962, which was approved by Government.

(3) In November, 1965, Economy Committees were set up in each Ministry to review the entire field of non-development expenditure with the object of trimming the cost of Civil Administration. Most of the recommendations made by these Committees were implemented in 1966.

(b) The recommendations made by these Committees are too numerous to be summarised here.

(c) A statement showing the year-wise expenditure on the officers and staff of the Central Government from 1958-59 to 1966-67 is placed on the table of the House. Non-development expenditure during the year 1965-66 was reduced by Rs. 13.96 crores in the revised estimates as compared to the original budget as a result of the implementation of the Economy Committees' recommendations. In the year 1966-67, a further reduction of Rs. 9.40 crores was made in the non-development expenditure.

Statement showing year-wise increase/decrease in expenditure of officers and staff since 1958-59 to 1966-67 (revised)

Year	Expenditure (Rupees in lacs)	Year-wise Increase/Decrease
†1958-59	15,44.94	
1959-60	12,77.88	267.06 (Decrease)
1960-61	12,74.13	3.75 (Decrease)
1961-62	14,07.38	133.25 (Increase)
1962-63	12,71.56	135.82 (Decrease)
1963-64	18,53.69	582.13 (Increase)
1964-65	21,67.64	313.95 (Increase)
1965-66	22,65.24	97.60 (Increase)
1966-67 (Revised)	24,32.32	167.08 (Increase)

†For 15 months from 1st April, 1958 to 30th June, 1959.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Will the Parliamentary Secretary see with his good spectacles the expenditure under the column 'Expenditure' ? How is it that every year the expenditure is mounting high ? Is it for rearing white elephants in the department ?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : That question does not arise.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Will the Parliamentary Secretary please state why expenditure is going up so much for running the works of the Central Government ?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : This is an argument, not a supplementary.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Will the Parliamentary Secretary please state the reason why expenditure is going high and high every year ? What are the reasons ?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : This cannot come under this supplementary.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : This supplementary comes out of the fact that expenditure has gone up so high and if the Parliamentary Secretary and the Minister are not prepared to answer, let them go home.

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : The answer of the Parliamentary Secretary shows that in the year 1958-59 they started with Rs. 15 crore and 44 lakh and in 1966-67 Rs. 24 crore, 32 lakh. May I know from him the reason for this increase ?

Khwaja Shahabuddin : Without going into the details I may submit that with the increased expenditure of the Government, expenditure is bound to increase.

Mr. Speaker : Next question.

E.C., N.E.C. APPROVAL OF NUCLEAR POWER STATION

7. ***Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan** : Will the Minister for Scientific and Technological Research be pleased to refer to the answer to part (b) of starred question No. 54, dated the 20th May, 1967, and kindly state the date on which the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council had approved the setting up of a Nuclear Power Station in East Pakistan for the planned period 1970—75, together with the capacity of the plant and the estimated cost of the same ?

Mr. Raisud-Din Ahmed : In March, 1966, the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council approved the project for setting up of a Nuclear Power Plant in East Pakistan up to a maximum capacity of 140 MW at an appropriate cost. The Executive Committee of the National Economic Council directed that after the negotiations have been finalised, a report should be submitted to the Committee. The Government after re-examining the Project have decided to move the proposed nuclear power plant from the Third Five-Year Plan to the Fourth Five-Year Plan period. The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission have been asked to prepare a feasibility report on receipt of which the capacity and cost of the plant would be determined.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Will the Parliamentary Secretary please state why a departure was made in the case of Rooppur Atomic Plant for which the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council had asked the Government to give a report after negotiations had been made ? Normally negotiations are made before, but how is it that a departure was made in the case of Rooppur Atomic Plant ? What was the special reason for this departure ?

Mr. Raisud-Din Ahmed : Let me explain. In March, 1966, a scheme for 140 M.W. for East Pakistan was prepared by EC, NEC and for money they approached Scandinavian countries. They failed to have any response. Then in November, 1966, a delegation headed by the Joint Secretary and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission...

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : On a point of order, Sir. My supplementary question was what is the special reason for this departure from the normal rules and procedure that have been adopted by the National Economic Council and he is speaking about 140...

(Noise and interruptions)

Mr. Raisud-Din Ahmed : I am explaining ; please have patience. *(Interruptions)*. The National Economic Council approved a scheme for 140 MW and for this Scandinavian countries were approached but we could not make the money available. Then we approached Germany and France and it was said that 140 M.W. capacity plant will be uneconomical for East Pakistan. They suggested that instead of 140 M.W. plant, 250 M.W. plant should be set up and for this fresh negotiations are necessary.

Dr. Aleem-al-Razvi : The answer of the Parliamentary Secretary shows that after examining the project Government has decided to shift the Nuclear Power Plant from Third Five-Year plan to the Fourth Five-Year Plan period. May I know Sir, what is the guarantee that during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period he will be there in office ?

Mr. Abdus Sobur Khan : What is the guarantee that you will remain alive ?

Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : Will the Parliamentary Secretary please state whether it is a fact that the same Parliamentary Secretary said in Pindi during the budget session of 1967 that the Rooppur Nuclear Project has been abandoned ?

Mr. Raisud-Din Ahmed : I am very sorry my friend, the honourable Member, did not understand my answer. I said a plant for 140 MW was abandoned. The scheme was not abandoned. We have plan for setting up a 250 MW capacity plant. The scheme itself was not abandoned. I should request him to understand what I said.

Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : On a point of privilege, Sir. The Parliamentary Secretary said that I did not understand. I request him to place the reply before the House which he gave in the budget session. I draw your attention to his reply before the House, Sir.

Mr. Raisud-Din Ahmed : We said a scheme of 140 M.W. was abandoned. The scheme itself was not abandoned.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Abul Quasem : If the scheme is sanctioned without finances at their disposal then what is the necessity of the sanction ?

Mr. Raisud-Din Ahmed : It was sanctioned first and then we tried to make money available for implementation of the scheme.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Will the Parliamentary Secretary please state the approximate cost of the 250 MW power plant which we will perhaps never see in our life time ?

Mr. Raisud-Din Ahmed : May I read out for the information of the members ? Instructions have been issued and the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission will undertake the following works :—

(1) Preparation of draft terms of reference for appointment of independent consultants with necessary qualification after drawing up the terms of reference which would require Government's approval to invite applications on a global basis for the appointment of consultant who will take in hand the preparation of the necessary specifications and detailed feasibility report of a nuclear power plant of an economic size to meet the 1970—75 power requirement to be available for the consideration of the Government in the earlier part of 1968.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Will the Parliamentary Secretary be pleased to state what they would do with the 250 MW plant for East Pakistan ? They have got the opportunity to say that they need a 250 MW plant. After some time they would again say that they do not need the 250 MW plant and the project will be abandoned.

Mr. Raisud-Din Ahmed : This is a layman's view. The experts are of the opinion that a 250 MW capacity plant is necessary to meet the power requirement of East Pakistan.

Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : They are going to increase the capacity from 140 M.W. to 250 M.W. Will the Parliamentary Secretary be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the office meant for Rooppur Project at Dacca has been closed and the Programme Director has been shifted to Karachi ?

Mr. Raisud-Din Ahmed : I am sorry the office has not been closed and the officer has only been transferred.

Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : The office and the officers have all been shifted.

Mr. Raisud-Din Ahmed : A senior Executive Engineer is looking after the work at Rooppur.

Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : When you are going to increase the capacity of the project, the Programme Director has been shifted to Karachi and the responsibility has been given only to an Executive Engineer. Is this a fact ?

Mr. Raisud-Din Ahmed : This is not the fact. He has been temporarily transferred. He will come back to take up the work as early as possible.

Mr. Mohammad Abdul Matin : In his reply the Parliamentary Secretary has stated that the Government is considering to come up with a project of 250 MW for East Pakistan at Rooppur. When a project of 140 MW which had been sanctioned could not be implemented, will the Parliamentary Secretary please state how he is going to remedy the position of power supply to the North Bengal districts from the year 1968 to 1976 ? What explanation is he going to give for the non-supply of electricity and power to the North Bengal districts which will be suffering for long seven to eight years due to the shifting of the project from the Third Five-Year Plan to the Fourth Five-Year Plan ?

Mr. Raisud-Din Ahmed : It is hoped that the sufferings would be removed as early as possible.

SHER-E-BANGLA T. V. PROGRAMME

8. ***Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan :** Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether the television service at Dacca arranged any special programme on the death anniversary of Sher-e-Bangla, A. K. Fazlul Haque ? If so, what was the programme and the duration thereof ? If not, why not ?

Syed Ali Asghar Shah : Special programmes are telecast only on the occasion of the death anniversary of Quaid-i-Azam. However, movie film coverage was given in our news bulletins of the local functions held in connection with the death anniversary of late Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haque.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Will the Parliamentary Secretary be pleased to state whether they think it sufficient just to give a little movie coverage to the death anniversary of late Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haque, the greatest man of his time in Bengal or of Pakistan at one time ?

Mr. Speaker : You cannot ask for information.

Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : You are aware of the fact, Sir, that the late Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haque, was the mover of the Lahore Resolution on which Pakistan has been established. Based on that fact, will the Parliamentary Secretary be pleased to state whether Government consider it necessary that special programme should be relayed from Radio Pakistan and also from Television Service on the death or birth anniversary of that great leader ?

Syed Ali Asghar Shah : We have got great respect for that leader.

Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : We are not concerned with the respect of the Treasury Benches. We are only concerned to know whether they will arrange special programme on the occasion of the birth anniversary of that great leader.

Khwaja Shahabuddin : The policy decision has been that only the death anniversary of the Quaid-i-Azam will be observed and in the case of other great leaders of Pakistan, it will be covered by news bulletins.

CABLE RATE RISE PROTEST

9. ***Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan :** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether Government have protested to the U.K. Government about the 200 per cent rise in the cable rate from Pakistan? If so, what is the result thereof?

Mian Muhammad Rafique Saigol : The U. K. Government were informed that Pakistan was opposed to the increase in the Commonwealth Press rate from the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom Government, however, have decided to introduce the increased rates from 1st September, 1967.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Will the Parliamentary Secretary kindly read the answer again and say whether they had any courage to oppose the move and to protest against the move. The U.K. Government were informed, as if you are shivering in the pants, to say this much that 'you cannot do this' and instead you said that the U.K. Government were informed that Pakistan was opposed to the increase. It should have been clearer.

Mian Muhammad Rafique Saigol : The decision of the U. K. Government to increase the rate for the Press cables for the Commonwealth countries was opposed. First, this special concession was introduced during World War II in 1941. Subsequently, it was estimated by the Post Office Department of the U.K. that they were incurring a loss of about one million pounds a year. Therefore, in the year 1963, the U.K. Government informed the Commonwealth countries that they had decided to increase the rate but it was 1967, by the time the rate was officially increased. The Government of Pakistan protested to the Government of the United Kingdom but to no avail.

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh : Will the Government of Pakistan in retaliation increase our rate also by 200 per cent?

Mian Muhammad Rafique Saigol : In fact the Government of Pakistan has increased the rate from 6 paises to 18 paises per word with effect from the same date.

R. C. D. PAYMENTS UNION

10. ***Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan :** Will the Parliamentary Secretary to the Planning Division be pleased to state whether Pakistan has entered into a R.C.D. payments union? If so, what is the purpose thereof and the benefits Pakistan is expected to derive out of it?

Mr. Muhammad Qasim Malik : Yes. Iran, Pakistan and Turkey have signed an agreement at Ankara on April 25, 1967. for the establishment of the R.C.D. Union for Multilateral Payments Arrangements. The Union came into effect from July 1, 1967. The purpose of the Union is to facilitate the movement of intra-regional trade through making available additional foreign exchange in the form of credits for financing imports from within the R.C.D. Region and in this way act as a positive factor in promoting intra-regional trade. Pakistan would also be a beneficiary along with other two participating countries from the increase in intra-regional trade.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Will the Parliamentary Secretary be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Turkey being a member of the R.C.D. Union for Multilateral Payments Arrangements has also become a member of the E.C.M. for entering there which is hundred per cent opposed to and detrimental to the interests of Pakistan ?

Mr. Muhammad Qasim Malik : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection. This supplementary does not arise out of this question.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : Will the Parliamentary Secretary be pleased to state whether he is aware of the fact that Turkey has now become a member of the E.C.M. *i.e.*, European Common Market ?

Mr. Muhammad Qasim Malik : I am very thankful to the chemical examiner. I have already submitted in this connection that this supplementary question does not arise out of this question. I do know that Turkey is a member of the E.C.M.

T. V. STATIONS

11. ***Ch. Muhammad Iqbal :** Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Television Stations functioning at present in the country ;

(b) the names of the Television Stations which are being installed now and of those which would be installed during the Third Five-Year Plan ;

(c) the time when the Television Stations, proposed to be installed, would start functioning ; and

(d) the area covered by each Television Station stated in (a) above and the area which would be covered by the Television Stations which are being or would be installed ?

Syed Ali Asghar Shah : (a) The four functioning stations are in Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad and Dacca.

(b) During the Third Plan period it is proposed to establish relaying stations at Peshawar, Chittagong and Khulna. During this period a fully equipped TV station at the national capital is also proposed to be constructed.

(c) The high power transmitters at Lahore and Dacca are expected to be in operation before June, 1968 and the associated television buildings and studios at these places before the end of 1969. Those at Chittagong, Peshawar, Khulna and Islamabad should be functioning before the current five year plan expires.

(d) The coverage by Dacca and Lahore Television Station is confined to a radius of 10 miles. Programmes from these stations can, however, be satisfactorily viewed from a radius of 20 miles. The range of both these stations will be extended to 70 miles when the more powerful (6 KW) transmitters are installed at these stations by June, 1968. The present coverage provided by Islamabad/Rawalpindi station extends to a radius of 40 miles but when it moves to a more suitable site at Islamabad, this will increase to 60 miles. The Karachi Television Station covers a radius of 70 miles. The relaying Television Station proposed for Chittagong, Peshawar, and Khulna would serve a radius of 60 miles.

Ch. Muhammad Iqbal : Will the Parliamentary Secretary be pleased to state whether the Government think it desirable to reduce the price of television sets so that the common man can also get the benefit of it ?

Mr. Speaker : It does not arise.

Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : There are already four television stations in the country, namely Rawalpindi, Karachi, Lahore and Dacca. There are now four stations and out of these there is only one station in East Pakistan and during the Third Five-Year Plan we are going for three more relaying stations, two of which will be in East Pakistan, namely, at Khulna and Chittagong and Peshawar. Will the Information Minister kindly inform how he will keep the 56 per cent population informed with one regular television station in Dacca and three regular television stations in West Pakistan? Is he maintaining parity between the two wings of the country so far as the question of television stations is concerned?

Khwaja Shahabuddin : I most humbly submit that the honourable Member should get rid of his obsession about parity...

Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : It is a matter of right, not concession, not charity. You must understand it, it is a matter of right, You must withdraw this.

Khwaja Shahabuddin : May I...

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : I want your protection that we are not having any obsession.

(Interruptions)

Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : It is a matter of Constitution; he must withdraw.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. Will Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman and Mr. Sulaiman both not get up at the same time? Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan should restrain himself to some extent.

Khwaja Shahabuddin : Sir...

Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : Protect us.

Khwaja Shahabuddin : Through you I want to assure the House that as far as real parity is concerned, the Government and Members supporting the Government are more anxious and keen to see that parity is established in the country.

(Hear, hear)

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh : Question.

Khwaja Shahabuddin : As far as the supplementary is concerned, the intention is to cover the population through television and not the area. Because of the density of population in East Pakistan, it will be easier to cover larger number of people by relaying stations than by establishing separate stations.

Mr. A. B. M. Nurul Islam : Will the Parliamentary Secretary assure the House whether instead of setting up television station in the national capital, which has already got a television centre, he will consider Rajshahi Division of East Pakistan as it has been deprived of television station which was to set up during the Third Five-Year Plan period?

Khwaja Shahabuddin : I have not been able to understand what he means. He says that the capital has got a television station already but Rawalpindi/Islamabad station has been set up only recently. There was no other television station in Rawalpindi/Islamabad.

A Member : What about Rajshahi ?

Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : Honourable Minister stated that the purpose of television can be served by a relaying station and Chittagong is being provided with a relaying station to be covered by Dacca. Will the Minister inform us, as we are not technical experts as much as he is, as to what is the necessity of establishing a station in Islamabad, which is only 175 miles from Lahore as Lahore already has a regular television station ? Would you kindly justify this ?

Khwaja Shahabuddin : Apart from everything else may I point out to the honourable Member that Islamabad happens to be the capital of the country.

Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : Why don't you close Lahore station which can remain as relaying station ? Let it be so as Lahore is not the capital.

Khwaja Shahabuddin : I do not think the reply should raise any controversy.

Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : It is not a controversy ; it is a matter of technical information.

Mr. A. B. M. Nurul Islam : The honourable Minister in his printed answer says Islamabad has got a television station and there is also a television station in the national capital, which means Islamabad. He is going to make further construction and develop it. So I am asking why Rajshahi should not be provided with television station.

Khwaja Shahabuddin : I am sure the honourable Member does not himself fully understand what he is asking. I have said there is one station which is called Rawalpindi/Islamabad station which is for the capital.

A Member : Why should Rajshahi not be provided with a station ?

Mr. Mohammad Abdul Matin : Will the Minister for Information be pleased to tell the House if he has got any plan to provide the people of Rajshahi with a television centre ?

Khwaja Shahabuddin : Sir, at the present moment there is no such plan but there is one thing which I may point out in this connection that as far as television stations are concerned they are established purely on commercial basis and this is one factor which we have got to keep in view that stations are set up in places where the possibility of commercial revenue is good.

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh : How much subsidy does the Government give to each station at present, if you call it commercial organization

Khwaja Shahabuddin : I have not got the figures in hand to answer this question but I can assure the honourable Member that very good care is taken in this respect wherever these stations are established and we are keen to see that proper revenue is derived from these stations.

Mr. Mohammad Abdul Matin : In reply the Minister has stated that commercial background and economic factors are considered while setting up a television Station. Will the Minister be pleased to tell the House whether any economic data were collected and economic considerations were given or data obtained before they sanctioned television stations in places like Karachi, Lahore and other cities ? I will also ask you another question. What is the justification for his saying that Rajshahi will not be a commercial proposal ?

Khwaja Shahabuddin: I do not know whether it is permissible to ask more than one question. As far as economic feasibilities of these stations are concerned, I may inform the House that the pilot stations were established in Dacca and Lahore after very careful survey. As far as capital is concerned—Rawalpindi/Islamabad—the question does not arise; we must have this station because the capital has a special claim.

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh: For exploitation.

Khwaja Shahabuddin: Not exploitation; but because it is the capital.

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh: Capital at a place which is barren.

Khwaja Shahabuddin: Except the honourable Members everyone would agree as far as the capital is concerned.

Several Opposition Members: No, no.

(Interruptions)

Khwaja Shahabuddin: As far as the capital is concerned...

Several Opposition Members: No.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh: It is a barren, desolate place.

Mr. Altaf Hussain: It is a beautiful place.

Khwaja Shahabuddin: As far as capital is concerned...

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh: You have betrayed Karachi, Mr. Minister for Industries.

Khwaja Shahabuddin: Sir, one thing I may give out. We have got very good expectation as to commercial revenue from our Karachi station and our Lahore station and also from the station which we hope will do the same.

Mr. Mohammad Abdul Matin: I wanted to know whether any economic survey has been made in respect of television station at Rajshahi.

Khwaja Shahabuddin: Sir, I may point out to the honourable Member that there is a well-known established commercial corporation known as Television Corporation of Pakistan and that will take care of all these points raised by the honourable Member into consideration.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan: Will the honourable Minister be pleased to state whether a survey, an economic survey, was made in respect of Khulna region to set up television plant there or is it because of the importance attached to some particular person that you are setting up a television station there?

Khwaja Shahabuddin: I have never said that there is going to be a station established at Khulna; it may be a relaying arrangement for television from other places.

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Ch. Muhammad Iqbal.

RADIO STATIONS

12. ***Ch. Muhammad Iqbal:** Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the radio stations functioning at present in the country with the area covered by each station;

(b) the names of the radio stations which are being installed now and of those which will be installed during the Third Five-Year Plan and the areas that would be covered by each such station; and

(c) the time when the radio stations which are proposed to be installed, would be completed?

Syed Ali Asghar Shah: (a) to (c): A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) *Names of existing Radio Stations and the approximate coverage of their M. W. Transmitters.*

Station	Coverage
1. Karachi	(10 KW) 5,400 Sq. Miles
2. Hyderabad	(10 KW) 7,800 -do-
3. Lahore	(100 KW) 32,000 -do-
4. Rawalpindi	(10 KW) 7,200 -do-
5. Peshawar	(10 KW) 15,700 -do-
6. Quetta	(10 KW) 13,000 -do-
7. Dacca	(100 KW) 43,000 -do-
8. Chittagong	(10 KW) 6,200 -do-
9. Rajshahi	(10 KW) 5,200 -do-
10. Sylhet	(2 KW) 2,500 -do-

(b) & (c): Names of new Radio Stations to be set up during the Third Five-Year Plan period, the probable dates of their completion and the approximate coverage of their transmitters.

Station	Probable date of completion	Coverage
1. Rangpur	(10 KW) December, 1967	5,800 Sq. Miles.
2. Multan	(100 KW) June, 1969	27,700 -do-
3. Islamabad	(1000 KW) June, 1970	104,000 -do-
4. Khairpur	(10 KW) June, 1970	3,200 -do-
5. Khulna	(100 KW) June, 1970	38,000 -do-

Remarks—The coverage mentioned in this statement relates to the Mediumwave Transmitters and refers to day time conditions. Night time coverage is much bigger because of sky wave reception.

Coverage of shortwave Transmitters is not well defined and has, therefore, not been indicated. The Shortwave Transmitters at Karachi provide coverage to West Pakistan, East Pakistan and are also used for external services. The Shortwave Transmitters at Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Quetta and Dacca provide zonal coverage and extend the range of the Mediumwave Transmitters there.

Ch. Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Parliamentary Secretary please state whether Radio Pakistan relays special programme for other African countries where there is a lot of good-will for Pakistan?

Syed Ali Asghar Shah: Please repeat your question.

Ch. Muhammad Iqbal: Is Radio Pakistan relaying special programmes for other African countries where there is a lot of good-will for Pakistan?

Syed Ali Asghar Shah: I want notice, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

T. V. CORPORATION

13. ***Ch. Muhammad Iqbal:** (a) Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a Television Corporation to run a net-work of Television Stations throughout Pakistan?

(b) If the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, when was the decision taken?

(c) What steps have been taken by Government in this regard so far?

Khwaja Shahabuddin: (a) Yes.

(b) October, 1963.

(c) In pursuance of the decision a private limited Company called Tele-Promoters Company was formed in February, 1965. This Company took over the two Pilot Stations set up at Lahore and Dacca in 1964 by the Nippon Electric Company of Japan. It was the responsibility of the Television Promoters Company to bring into being a Television Corporation for the spreading of a Television net-work. This was done by converting the Television Promoters Company into a public Corporation under the Companies' Act in June, 1967, when its name was also changed to Pakistan Television Corporation Limited.

Mr. Speaker: Next question

RIVER BRIDGES

14. ***Ch. Muhammad Iqbal:** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Economic Council of Pakistan has given sanction for the construction of bridges on various rivers in both the Provinces of Pakistan;

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the names of the rivers over which the bridges are being or would be constructed;

(c) the names of the bridges that are being or would be constructed ;

(d) the names of the bridges where construction work has been started ;

(e) the names of the bridges where construction work has not been started as yet with reasons ;

(f) the time when the construction work would be started and the date when the construction work of the bridges at (e) above would be completed ; and

(g) the time when the bridges under construction would be completed and fit for traffic ?

Mian Muhammad Rafique Saigol : (a) Reply to the hon'ble Member's question is in the affirmative.

(b) The construction of bridges has been sanctioned over the Rivers Ravi, Jhelum, Indus and Karnafuli.

(c) A bridge over Ravi near Lahore, a bridge over Jhelum near Jhelum, a bridge over the Indus near Thatta, and floating bridge over Karnafuli near Chittagong.

(d) Work has been started on all the Bridges mentioned at (c) above.

(e) & (f) : The question does not arise.

(g) The date for opening them to traffic is still undecided as it can be done only after completion.

Mr. Speaker : Next question, Dr. Razez.

POINT OF ORDER

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker : Yes.

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : Question No. 15 has mysteriously disappeared from the list of questions.

Mr. Speaker : Yes. You just mention No. 16. I have disallowed the question on reconsideration.

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : Just a moment, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : Question No. 16, please.

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : I am asking you, Sir, I am on a point of order. Give me time to explain my point of order.

Mr. Speaker : I have given the ruling. Ask question No. 16.

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : Will you kindly give me time to explain my point of order ?

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Razee, please take your seat.

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : Sir, I have a right when I am on a point of order to explain my point of order. Give me time before your ruling. I bow down to your ruling.

Mr. Speaker : Yes, yes.

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : You have admitted the question regarding "Friends, not Masters". Then on reconsideration, you have disallowed my question. You have no right, Mr. Speaker, constitutionally, legally or under the rules of Procedure. You have no legal right to disallow my question, once it is admitted.

Mr. Speaker : I shall have to call you to order. I have inherent power to reconsider my decision. You must not obstruct the Proceedings of the House. Further please refer to rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure.

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : You will kindly permit me to explain my position, Mr. Speaker. You have no right to disallow my question once you have admitted it.

Mr. Mohammad Haneef Khan : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker : Please resume your seat.

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : My respectful submission to you is that please listen to me before giving your ruling. I bow down to your ruling, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : Please ask question No. 16.

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : Please allow me to explain my position.

Mr. Speaker : Will you ask question No. 16 ?

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : You kindly permit me to explain. You cannot disallow a question once it is admitted.

Mr. Speaker : Next question.

Mr. Abul Quasem : Is the Speaker a dictator ? Speaker is not a dictator but a conductor of business under the Rules of Procedure.

(Interruptions)

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : You function under the Constitution of Pakistan. You have no legal right. You are an agent of the Government of Pakistan. You are not the Speaker of this House.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. Mr. Razee, please withdraw your remarks. It is an asperson on the Chair.

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : You are doing something illegal and I have a right to point out that.

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Abul Quasem you are to withdraw the word "dictator". Unless you do so, I shall have to take drastic steps against you.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Abul Quasem : Dictator is one who dictates. What is the harm when I have used the word "dictator" ?

Mr. Mohammad Haneef Khan : You have used the word 'dictator' for certain reasons in the House.

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : I am on a point of order, Mr. Speaker, again.

Mr. Speaker : Both of you Mr. Razee and Abul Quasem, withdraw from the House as your conduct is grossly disorderly.

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : Kindly permit me to explain my point of order before the House, then give your ruling. Permit me to explain my position.

(Interruptions)

Major Zulfiqar Ali Khan Qizilbash : I submit, Sir...

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Abul Quasem and Mr. Razee, please withdraw from the House.

Major Zulfiqar Ali Khan Qizilbash : ... that in this National Assembly an honourable Member who disregards your authority or abuses the rule of the Assembly he may be named by you under rule 162 (5) of the Rules of Procedure. He has repeatedly obstructed the proceedings of the House. He has repeatedly disobeyed your authority. We cannot tolerate such a behaviour in this august House. It is not a bedlam—it is an honourable National Assembly.

Mr. Speaker : Under rule 163 (3) of the Rules of Procedure, I order Mr. Abul Quasem and Dr. Razee to withdraw from the House for the remainder of the day's sitting.

(Interruptions)

Dr. Aleem-al-Razee : Unless you give the answer—violating the Rules of Procedure, violating the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker : Please withdraw from the House, Mr. Abul Quasem and Dr. Razee, for your grossly disorderly behaviour in this House. You have obstructed the proceedings of the House. Please do it.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Nurul Amin : Sir, may I make my submission to you ? Sir, may I have your permission to speak ?

Mr. Speaker : Well, let them first obey my order. Let both of them withdraw from the House. Then I shall hear the Leader of the Opposition. First let them obey my order. I have passed the order.

Mr. Abul Quesem : What is the offence ? We have got a right. You must explain every time you will be doing something which should be known and you are asking us to go out.

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would request you to kindly listen to the Leader of the Opposition. Kindly listen to the Leader of the Opposition for two minutes.

Mr. Speaker : No.

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : You should hear the Leader of the Opposition. You are the ornament of the House. Will you kindly allow him to speak ?

Mr. Speaker : I shall hear afterwards. You need not add epithet. Please resume your seat.

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : Certainly, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : I shall hear him afterwards. Dr. Razee and Mr. Abul Quasem, withdraw from the House.

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : Leader of the Opposition wanted to say something.

Mr. Speaker : Then I shall have to ask Seargent-at-Arms to remove them. Please withdraw from the House.

A Member : Sir, you are Parliamentary Speaker here. Why are you using force upon the Members ?

Mr. Speaker : I would again request Mr. Abul Quasem and Dr. Razee to withdraw from the House.

Mr. Abul Quasem : Please reconsider your order.

Mr. Speaker : I am not going to reconsider my order.

Mr. Abul Quasem : Mr. Speaker, Sir, because under the rules you are to act as Speaker and under the rules we are sitting in the House.

Mr. Speaker : Under the Rules of Procedure I have passed the order.

Mr. Abul Quasem : Against the rules, Sir, you cannot do anything.

Mr. Speaker : Please withdraw from the House.

Members : No, no.

Mr. Speaker : Then I shall ask the Seargent-at-Arms to remove you.

Members : Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker : They must obey my order first. My order must be carried out, then I shall hear the Leader of the Opposition. My order is not vague, Mr. Abul Quasem.

(At this stage the Sergeant-at-Arms took Dr. Aleem-al-Razee out of the Chamber. He then approached Mr. Abul Quasem to obey the orders of Mr. Speaker)

Mr. Abul Quasem : What is your order, Sir ?

Mr. Speaker : My order is that under rule 163(3) I order you to withdraw from the Assembly for the remainder period of this day's sitting for your grossly disorderly conduct and I also order Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman to withdraw from the House under the said rule for his grossly disorderly conduct.

(At this stage Mr. Abul Quasem was also taken out of the Chamber by the Sergeant-at-Arms)

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : What have I done, Sir ?

(Interruptions)

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : What have I done, Sir ? I have not done anything.

Mr. Speaker : Please withdraw.

Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan : I have not done anything.

Mr. Speaker : Please withdraw.

Shah Azizur Rahman : We have no option now but as a protest the Members of the Opposition will stage a walk-out.

(The Opposition staged a walk-out)

Mr. Speaker : Yes, you are at liberty to do so and to come back.

Major Zulfiqar Ali Khan Qizilbash : I draw your attention to a decision of the Chair, Ruling 154—Decisions of the Chair, 1962—65. It clearly says that there cannot be a walk-out against the decisions of the Chair. The Members have no right to protest against the ruling of the Chair nor can the ruling of the Chair be discussed. Therefore, they cannot walk out. It is against parliamentary rules of the House and against parliamentary procedures, customs and traditions.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mr. Speaker : Next question. Dr. Aleem, absent.

(Question No. 16 was not put)

Mr. Speaker : Next question.

GUJRAT TELEPHONES

17. ***Ch. Ghulam Rasul Tarar :** (a) Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that formerly there was dialling system of telephones in Gujrat City ? If so, from which date this system has been abolished and what are the reasons therefor ?

(b) How long will it take to revert to the dialling system in Gujrat City ?

Mian Muhammad Rafique Saigol : (a) Yes ; converted into manual on 13th July, 1965 due to demolishing of old Post Office cum Exchange Building.

(b) In the next financial year.

Ch. Ghulam Rasul Tarar : †The honourable Parliamentary Secretary will remember that in 1966 a similar reply was given as he has given now that direct dialling system would be introduced in the following financial year. Will he kindly state which financial year will come next—whether it is the financial year that has ended or the financial year which will commence? Which financial year will that be?

Mian Muhammad Rafique Saigol : †Sir, the financial year of the Government commences from July and ends in June. At the time when I had given him the assurance in 1966 the financial year was 1966-67. Next financial year will mean 1967-68.

GUJRAT-SARGODHA ROAD

18. ***Ch. Ghulam Rasul Tarar :** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether sanction has been given and funds allocated for the construction of Gujrat-Sargodha road from mile one to mile four; and

(b) the date on which the construction of this road started and the number of miles constructed so far?

Mian Muhammad Rafique Saigol : (a) The Central Government has only sanctioned the experimental work on the first four miles of Gujrat-Sargodha Road at a cost of Rs. 13,50,000/00. An amount of Rs. 10,12,500/00 has already been released for the work.

(b) The experimental work was taken in hand in April, 1966 and work is in progress on the whole stretch in accordance with different specifications.

Ch. Ghulam Rasul Tarar : †The honourable Parliamentary Secretary has stated in part (b) of his reply that experiment was being conducted on a four-mile portion of the road. Can he state as to whether experiment is being conducted on the entire four-mile portion of the road or on only one-furlong portion of the road?

Mian Muhammad Rafique Saigol : †Sir, four miles are mentioned in the brief that has been supplied to me.

Ch. Ghulam Rasul Tarar : †Are you aware that I belong to the district of Gujrat? If you are, I tell you definitely that two years have elapsed and the experiment is still being conducted on one-furlong portion only. Will you state when the experiment work on that furlong will be completed? Apart from that, Sir, four miles make 32 furlongs and in this manner how many years will be required for the completion of the entire work?

Mian Muhammad Rafique Saigol : †Sir, I have stated in my reply that the work which is now being carried on is only experimental work and it will certainly take a long time, because, supposing, if one experiment fails a second experiment is to be carried on. Hence, it cannot be said if once the road is constructed it will remain in tact. It is just possible that the specifications of the road may be of such a nature that it may not last for a long time. In such a case the road will have to be reconstructed a second time or even a third time—the construction work will continue so long as our experiments do not prove successful.

†English translation of sentences in Urdu.

Ch. Ghulam Rasul Tarar : †Are you prepared to hold an enquiry that the reply of part (b) is absolutely incorrect? At the moment experiment is not being conducted on the four-mile portion of the road; it is being conducted on only one-furlong portion.

Mian Muhammad Rafique Saigol : †In my opinion there is no scope for long discussion in this matter.

Mr. Speaker : Question time is over.

PAK-IRAN RAILWAY

‡19. ***Ch. Ghulam Rasul Tarar :** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether a Railway line is being constructed between Iran and Pakistan? If so, when it will be completed?

Mr. Abdus Sobur Khan : The project for construction of a Railway line linking Iran and Pakistan is being implemented under the auspices of the Regional Planning Council of R.C.D. Iran is giving it priority but no date for completion of the project can be given yet.

C. S. P. & I. C.S. OFFICERS

20. ***Rana Ghulam Sabir Khan :** Will the Parliamentary Secretary to the Establishment Division be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that C.S.P. Officers having less than five years' service have been promoted to the senior scale; if so, the reasons thereof with names and periods of service; and

(b) whether it is a fact that before Independence, Officers of the I.C.S. cadre were promoted after twelve years' service but now in Pakistan they are promoted after seven years' service?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : (a) to (b) : The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

C. S. P. OFFICERS

21. ***Rana Ghulam Sabir Khan :** Will the Parliamentary Secretary to the Establishment Division be pleased to state :

(a) the number of C.S.P. Officers now posted as Deputy Commissioners in Pakistan with their names, places of postings and length of service;

(b) the number and names of C.S.P. Officers who have foreign wives with details of their nationalities;

(c) the number, names and length of service of such C. S. P. Officers who have so far been sent for training abroad with their addresses;

(d) whether P. C. S. Officers serving under the Central Government are also sent abroad for training; if so, their position as compared with C.S.Ps.; and

†English translation of sentences in Urdu.

‡Question Hour being over, starred questions No. 19-43 and their replies were laid on the Table.

(e) the number and names of P.C.S. Officers serving under the Central Government so far sent for training abroad with their present positions and addresses ?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : (a) to (e) : The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

FRONTIER CONSTABULARY CONSTRUCTION WORKS

22. ***Kazi Abdul Majid :** Will the Parliamentary Secretary to the States and Frontier Regions Division be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Frontier Constabulary Establishment belongs to the Central Government and all construction works related to it are executed by the Pak. P.W.D. ? If so, why the construction works related to the Frontier Constabulary Establishment have been transferred to the Provincial Government ?

Major Zulfiqar Ali Khan Qizilbash : It is a fact that the Frontier Constabulary is a force administered by the Central Government and normally construction works relating to the Central Government are executed by the Pak. P. W. D. The construction works of the Frontier Constabulary has been transferred to the Provincial Government on agency basis for reasons of economy.

CENTRAL ROAD FUND & PAK. P. W. D.

23. ***Kazi Abdul Majid :** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Central Road Fund is being placed under the Provincial Government although the Pak. P. W. D., the Central Government works agency, is there to execute the Central Government works ? If so, what is the reason for such a course ?

Mr. Abdus Sobur Khan : There is no proposal to place the Central Road Fund under the Provincial Governments. Funds are, however, allocated to the Provincial Governments for the development of roads and the execution is done by their own agencies. Execution of road development schemes is a Provincial responsibility and the Pakistan P.W.D., therefore, does not come into the picture. The latter part of the question does not arise.

RADIO STATIONS

24. ***Al-haj Moulvi Sultan Ahmed :** (a) Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state how many Radio Stations are functioning at present in East and West Pakistan with their Kwt capacities and annual recurring expenses for its programme production ?

(b) Is it a fact that off-shore islands of Sandwip, Hatiya, Kutubdia and Moheshkhali in Chittagong are beyond the range of Dacca Radio Station ?

(c) What is the range of Dacca Radio Station ?

(d) What is the distance of each of the above Islands from Dacca ?

(e) Is it a fact that Radio Pakistan, Chittagong is not heard beyond 40 miles radius from Chittagong ?

(f) Do Government propose to increase the Kwt range of Radio Pakistan Chittagong ? If so, from what date ?

(g) What is the total recurring annual expenditure of the following Radio, Stations:—

- (1) Chittagong,
- (2) Khulna,
- (3) Sylhet, and
- (4) Rajshahi ?

(h) Are the expenses in (g) above commensurate with the service rendered to the people ?

Khwaja Shahabuddin : (a) The required information is contained in the statement placed on the Table of the House.

(b), (c) and (d) : Only Kutubdia and Moheshkhali are beyond the range of Dacca Station of Radio Pakistan which radiates reliably up to 135 miles. The approximate distance of each of the islands from Dacca Station is given below :

Sandwip	..	..	..	..	106 miles.
Hatia	..	..	..	..	99 miles.
Kutubdia	..	..	..	..	158 miles.
Moheshkhali	..	..	..	..	179 miles.

(e) No. Chittagong Station reliably radiates up to 60 miles but reception may not be always good beyond 40 miles.

(f) The present 10 KW. MW is proposed to be raised to 100 KW. MW during the Fourth Plan period.

(g) The required information is given below :—

Name of Station					Recurring annual Expenditure.
Chittagong	..	..	..	..	Rs. 9,83,300
Sylhet	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1,60,800
Rajshahi	..	..	..	..	Rs. 8,43,500
Khulna	..	..	..	..	Not yet established.

(h) Yes.

Statement of Radio Stations in East and West Pakistan, their K. W. capacities and annual recurring expenses.

Name of Province	Name of Station	KW Power	Annual Recurring Expense.
East Pakistan	Dacca	122.5 KW	Rs. 18,34,300 (Station) Rs. 7,03,900 (HPT)
	Chittagong	10.0 "	Rs. 9,83,300
	Rajshahi	10.0 "	Rs. 8,43,500
	Rangpur	10.0 "	Rs. 1,84,200
	Sylhet	2.0 "	Rs. 1,60,800
West Pakistan	Karachi	131.0 "	Rs. 15,07,000 (Station) Rs. 7,26,900 (HPT)
	Hyderabad	10.0 "	Rs. 9,09,500
	Lahore	105.0 "	Rs. 15,00,700 (Station) Rs. 3,61,600 (HPT)
	Rawalpindi	20.0 "	Rs. 13,36,300 (Station)
	Peshawar	20.0 "	Rs. 9,69,200
	Quetta	20.0 "	Rs. 9,00,000

N. B.—H. P. T. means High-powered Transmitters. They have an independent set up *vis-a-vis* the Regional Stations.

STEAMER PASSENGERS

25. ***Al-haj Moulvi Sultan Ahmed :** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state what steps are being taken for the safety of the steamer passengers travelling by steamers from Chittagong to Sandwip Island where the steamer stops at high sea and there is no Jetty ?

Mr. Abdus Sobur Khan : Specially designed M. O. T. life boats to ensure safe ship to shore transportation of passengers have been deployed at Sandwip Island and a timber jetty has also been provided in the inner Satalkhal Channel on the Island.

26. *Disallowed.*

INTEGRATION FUNDS

27. ***Mr. Habibur Rahman Bhandari :** (a) Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the total amount of money spent during the last five years from the Integration Fund and in what manner ?

(b) What is the total amount of money being spent from the said fund during this year and in what manner ?

Khwaja Shahabuddin : (a) The money spent during the last five years from the National Reconstruction Fund amounted to Rs. 63,03,221.

The above expenditure was sanctioned as follows :—

(i) Grants-in-Aid to Pakistan Council for National Integration.	..	Rs. 48,09,523
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(ii) Financial Assistance given to various agencies/associations for promoting National Integration by way of Exchange Programme.	..	Rs. 12,93,698
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(iii) Special Publicity Schemes	Rs. 2,00,000
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(b) The amount kept for the current financial year is Rs. 28,47,000/-which is being spent as follows :—

(i) Grants-in-Aid to Pakistan Council	Rs. 25,47,000
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(ii) National Integration Schemes	Rs. 1,00,000
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(iii) Special Publicity Schemes	Rs. 2,00,000
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TOTAL :			Rs. 28,47,000
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RADIO PAKISTAN ADVISORY COMMITTEES

28. ***Mr. Habibur Rahman Bhandari :** (a) Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the names of present members of the Advisory Committee for all the stations of Radio Pakistan along with their educational qualifications, past experiences and the basis on which they have been appointed, with the dates of their appointments ?

(b) What are the functions of such Advisory Committees ?

Khwaja Sahabuddin : (a) The names of the members of the Advisory Committees for all the stations of Radio Pakistan as re-constituted on the 20th November, 1967, are given in the statement placed on the Table of the House. As regards qualifications, experience etc., which make a person eligible for appointment as a member, the following considerations are kept in view :—

- (i) He should be a prominent person in the fields of Art, Literature, Journalism, Industries, Commerce, Social work, Education etc.
- (ii) He should be able to represent the interest of minority audience like Women, Children. Students, Labour and Cultural groups.
- (iii) *Ex-officio* members consist of representative of Education, Information, Health Departments and Defence Services etc.
- (iv) Women are also eligible for membership.

(b) The Committee is designed to associate representative public opinion with the planning and production of Radio programmes. It is meant to be purely advisory in nature and has no executive or administrative authority.

Names of the Members of the Advisory Committee as reconstituted on the 20th November, 1967 at various stations of Radio Pakistan

Name of Station	Names of the Members of the Advisory Committees
Rawalpindi :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director General, Radio Pakistan. (<i>Chairman</i>) 2. Regional Director, Rawalpindi Station. (<i>Secretary</i>) 3. Syed Ali Asghar Shah, MNA., Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Morson Road, Rawalpindi Cantt. (<i>Member</i>) 4. Lt. Col. Mohammad Gulzar Khan (Retired) 21-B, Baitul Aziz, Rehmanabad, Rawalpindi. " 5. Lt. Col. Masud Ahmed, Director, Public Relations, I.S.P.R. Directorate, G.H.Q., Rawalpindi. " 6. Mr. Shahjehan S. Karim, CSP., Vice Chairman, Pakistan Council for National Integration, Rawalpindi. " 7. Mr. Aslam Azhar, General Manager, Television Station, Chaklala, Rawalpindi. " 8. Mr. Manzar Hussain Kazmi, Director of Education, Rawalpindi Division, Rawalpindi. " 9. Mrs. Salma Masood, Principal, C. B. College for Women, Rawalpindi. " 10. Begum Mumtaz Jamal, M.P.A., 120, Range Road, Rawalpindi. " 11. Khan Imtiaz Muhammad Khan, Advocate, 778-F, Satellite Town, Rawalpindi. "

Name of Station	Names of the Members of the Advisory Committees
	12. Mr. Mohammad Ashraf Raja, M.N.A., (Member) Hospital Road, Gujarkhan, District Rawalpindi.
Peshawar :	1. Director General, Radio Pakistan. (Chairman)
	2. Regional Director, Peshawar Station. (Secretary)
	3. Ch. Mohammad Ali, Vice Chancellor, (Member) Peshawar University, Peshawar.
	4. Mr. Fida Mohalmmad Khan, M.N.A., ,, Advocate, Mohallah Gulab Khana, Peshawar City.
	5. Begum Zari Sarfraz, M.N.A., Sarfaraz ,, House, Mardan.
	6. Capt. Akhtar Ayub Khan, M.P.A., C/o. ,, The President's House, Rawalpindi.
	7. Begum Kulsum Saifullah Khan, Social ,, Worker, 1, Michni Lane, Peshawar Saddar.
	8. Dr. Mazhar Ali Khan, Chairman, English ,, Department, Peshawar University, Peshawar.
	9. Khan Bahadur Shah Alam Khan, 6, ,, Willcocks Road, Peshawar Cantt.
	10. Maulana Abdul Qadir, Director, Pushto ,, Academy, University of Peshawar.
	11. Nawabzada Mohd. Shah Khan, Younger ,, brother of H. H. the Nawab of Dir, 15-D, University Town Peshawar.
	12. Mr. Amir Hamza Khan Shinwari, Poet, ,, Qafila Sarai, Landikotal.
	13. Mr. Mohammad Younus Sethi, CIS, ,, Deputy Director, Tribal Publicity Orga- nisation, Peshawar.
Quetta :	1. Director General, Radio Pakistan. (Chairman)
	2. Regional Director, Quetta Station. (Secretary)
	3. Mir Nabi Bux Zehri, M.N.A., 5, Jail Road, (Member) Quetta.

Name of Station	Names of the Members of the Advisory Committees
	4. Sardar Mohammad Ishaque Khan, S. K., (Member) M.P.A., C/o. S. Mohammad Ishaq Khan & Co., Jinnah Road, Quetta.
	5. Khan Saleh Mohammad Khan Mandokhel, Chairman, Town Committee, Fort Sandeman. „
	6. Begum Saeeda Qazi Isa, 2-Lytton Road, Quetta. „
	7. Mr. Noor Mohd. Khan Parwana, Editor, Eilum, Mastung, Quetta. „
	8. Mr. Khurshid Marker, Karker Alkaloid, Jail Road, Quetta. „
	9. Malik Allah Bux, Personal Assistant to Khan of Kalat, Seriab Road, Quetta. „
	10. Deputy Director, Tribal Publicity Organisation, Government of Pakistan, Quetta. „
	11. Mian Saifullah Khan, TQA., B. Sc. (Engg) (Calif, U.S.A.), M.P.A., C/o. K.B.H.M. Habibullah Company, Jinnah Road, Quetta, P. O. No. 42. „
Lahore :	1. Director General, Radio Pakistan. (Chairman
	2. Regional Director, Lahore Station. (Secretary)
	3. Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan, M.N.A., (Member) S. Pk., S. I., T. Pk., Chief Commissioner, Girl Guides, 9-Aziz Avenue, Canal Bank, Lahore.
	4. Ch. Mohammad Iqbal, M.N.A., 30, Civil Lines, Sheikhpura. „
	5. Dr. A. Waheed, Chairman, Ferozsons Ltd., Lahore. „
	6. Begum Syed Shabbir Hussain, 'J' Block, Model Town, Lahore. „
	7. Syed Abid Ali Abid, Poet, Saghar Road, Lahore. „
	8. Mr. Khurshid Anwar, Music Writer and Composer, 22, Ferozpur Road, Lahore. „

Name of Station	Names of the Members of the Advisory Committees
	9. Mr. Masudur Raof, CSP., Secy. to the (Member) Govt. of West Pakistan, Information Deptt., 'Alfalah', Lahore.
	10. Mr. Qayyum Nazar, Resident Director, ,, Pakistan Council, Lahore.
	11. Mr. Agha Bashir Ahmed, General ,, Manager, Television Station, Lahore.
Hyderabad :	1. Director General, Radio Pakistan. (Chairman)
	2. Regional Director, Hyderabad Station. (Secretary)
	3. Makhdoom Muhammad Zaman Talibul (Member) Maula, T. Pk., M.N.A., Makhdum Mohallah, Hala New.
	4. Begum Tahira Agha, Unit No. VI, ,, Latifabad, Hyderabad.
	5. Mr. Jamil Ahmad, Vice-Chairman, ,, Hyderabad Municipality, Hyderabad.
	6. Mr. Ibrahim Shamim, Chairman, Board ,, of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Hyderabad.
	7. Dr. N. A. Baloch, T. Pk., Director, ,, Institute of Education, University of Sind, Hyderabad.
	8. Mr. Sikander Ali Khan Khoso, Zamindar, ,, Jacobabad.
	9. Mir Aijaz Ali Talpur, M.N.A., Tando ,, Mohammad Khan.
	10. Dr. Ahsan Farooqi, Department of ,, English, University of Sind, Hyderabad.
	11. Syed Fazal Ali Shah, Zamindar, Jamote ,, House, Civil Lines, Hyderabad.
Karachi :	1. Director General, Radio Pakistan. (Chairman)
	2. Regional Director, Karachi Station. (Secretary)
	3. Mr. Mumtaz Hasan, S. Pk., C/129, (Member) K.D.A., Scheme No. 1, Karachi-8.

Name of Station	Names of the Members of the Advisory Committees	
	4. Mrs. Gul K. Minwalla, Secretary, Theosophical Society of Pakistan, 47, Alamghir Road, Maqboolabad, Karachi.	(Member)
	5. Begum Mujib-un-Nisa Akram, S. K., M.N.A., 43-A., P.E.C.H.S., Karachi.	”
	6. Begum Ashraf Burney, M. A., MPA., Councillor, Karachi Municipal Corporation, Karachi.	”
	7. Mr. Jamil Ansari, Executive Editor, The Dawn (English), Karachi.	”
	8. Mr. Mohammad Zia-Ullah, Vice Chairman, Karachi Municipal Corporation, Karachi.	”
	9. Malik Shariuddin Ahmad, Advocate, Faddoo Building, Preeedy Street, Karachi.	”
	10. Mr. Mujahid Hussain, T. Pk., Advocate, 6-13/G., P.E.C.H. Society, Karachi-29.	”
	11. Sardar Amir Azam Khan, 154-S/2. P.E.C.H.S., Karachi.	”
Dacca :	1. Director General, Radio Pakistan.	(Chairman)
	2. Regional Director, Dacca Station.	(Secretary)
	3. Mr. Abul Kalam Shamsuddin, S.I., S.K., Editor, Dainik Pakistan, Dacca.	(Member)
	4. Mr. Abul Hashim, Director, Islamic Academy, Dacca.	”
	5. Mrs. Tahira Kabir, Girl Guides Commissioner, C/o Mr. A.M.A. Kabir, 5, Minto Road, Dacca.	”
	6. Mr. M. M, Huq, CSP., Secretary, Department of Information, Govt. of East Pakistan, Eden Building, Dacca.	”
	7. Dr. Hasan Zaman, Resident Director, Pakistan Council, D.I.T. Building, Dacca.	”
	8. Mr. Mohd. Abdur Rauf Khan, T. Pk., M.N.A., 1, Jinnah Avenue, Dacca-2.	”

Name of Station.	Names of the Members of the Advisory Committees
	9. Mr. Mohd N.A. Lashkar, M.N.A., 59/2, (Member) Purana Paltan, P.O. Ramna, Dacca.
	10. Mr. S. E. Kabir, Managing Director, ,, Spencers Ltd., and Director, State Bank of Pakistan, Dacca.
	11. Begum Dolly Azad, MNA., 19, New ,, Eskaton Road, Ramna, Dacca.
	12. Prof. Munir Chaudhary, S. I., Reader in ,, Bengali, Dacca University.
	13. Prof. Nurul Momen, S. I., Advocate, ,, Dacca.
	14. Mr. Amir-uz-Zaman Khan, General ,, Manager, Television Station, Dacca.
	15. Syed Azizul Haq (Nanna Mian) Advocate, ,, Dacca.
	16. Mr. Mustafa Hussain, Editor, Daily ,, Pasban, Dacca.
Rajshahi :	1. Director General, Radio Pakistan. (Chairman)
	2. Regional Director, Rajshahi Station. (Secretary)
	3. Mrs. Hamida Chowdhury, MPA., Ukil- (Member) para, P.O.P.S., T.O. and Sub-Division Naogaon, Distt. Rajshahi.
	4. Dr. Mosharaf Hussain, Head of Depart- ,, ment of Economics, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi.
	5. Mr. M. A. Samad, T.K., Ex-Chairman, ,, District Council, and Editor, Rajshahi, Barta (Weekly).
	6. Dr. A. K. M. Ayub Ali, Principal, Raj- ,, shahi Alia Madrasha, Rajshahi.
	7. Mr. Mahtabuddin Sarkar, SQA., MNA., ,, 31-Bijjoynagar, Dacca-2.
	8. Mr. Ayenuddin, MPA., and Parliamentary ,, Sectetary, Agriculture, Agricultural Mar- keting Forest, Fisheries and Livestock Department, Government of East Pakistan.

Name of Station	Names of the Members of the Advisory Committees
	9. Dr. Abdul Aziz, T. K., Member, Divisional Council, <i>Ex-Vice-Chairman</i> , Rajshahi Municipality, Rajshahi. <i>(Member)</i>
	10. Dr. Mazhrul Islam, Head of the Department of Bengali, Rajshahi University, Rajshahi. „
	11. Mrs. Rezia Khanam, Headmistress, P.N. Govt. Girls High School, Rajshahi. „
Chittagong :	1. Director General, Radio Pakistan. <i>(Chairman)</i>
	2. Regional Director, Chittagong Station. <i>(Secretary)</i>
	3. Mr. Mahbubul Alam, Editor, The "ZAMANA", Anderkilla, Chittagong. <i>(Member)</i>
	4. Mr. U.N. Siddiqi, S. K., Principal, Law College, Chittagong. „
	5. Capt. Shamsul Islam, T.K., Chairman, Solashahar Union, Chittagong. „
	6. Mr. Giashuddin Chowdhury, MNA., 85, Quaid-e-Millat Road, Chittagong. „
	7. Al-haj Moulvi Sultan Ahmed, MNA., Advocate, 48, Reazuddin Road, Chittagong. „
	8. Prof. A. A. Rezaul Karim Chowdhury, Principal, City College, Chittagong. „
	9. Syed Azizur Rahman, Resident Director, Pakistan Council, Chittagong. „

PROJECT OUTSIDE SECOND PLAN

29. *Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : Will the Parliamentary Secretary to the Planning Division be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Projects taken up outside the Second Five-Year Plan in East and West Pakistan and the amount spent for them during the Second Plan ; and

(b) the names of Projects sanctioned outside the Third Five-Year Plan for East and West Pakistan during the years 1965, 1966 and 1967, the amount allotted for each of them and the amount actually spent up to October, 1967 ?

Nawab Jam Sadik Ali : (a) The main works which have been taken up and executed outside the Five-Year Plans are related to the Indus Basin Settlement Plan. This project is being constructed to implement the provisions of Indus Water Treaty concluded between India and Pakistan in September, 1960 to end the twelve year old canal water dispute. The cost of the project is being financed outside the Five-Year Plans under the terms of the Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement signed simultaneously with the treaty in September, 1960 and subsequently modified by the Supplementary Agreement of April, 1964. The total resources committed under these agreements for financing the project amounts to \$ 1208.5 million of which roughly 60% are outright grants from Australia, Canada, West Germany, Newzealand, United Kingdom, USA., and the balance has been financed by the Government of Pakistan through loans and internal resources. During the Second Plan period, the total expenditure on the project, was Rs. 2919.33 million. The annual phasing of expenditure during the Second Plan period was as follows :

		(Million Rupees)
1960-61 } 1961-62 } 1962-63 }		Rs. 1197.46 From March, 1961 to June, 1963.
1963-64	Rs. 807.62	
1964-65	Rs. 914.25	
Total : Rs. 2919.33		

(b) During the Third Five-Year Plan, actual disbursements were Rs. 1035.09 million during 1965-66 and Rs. 715.25 million during 1966-67. Total expenditure during Third Plan is expected to be Rs. 27.00 million.

Except Tarbela, all other works under the Settlement Plan were scheduled to be completed by March, 1970. But due to certain changes in the design of Chashma Barrage and the Chashma-Jhelum link, these two projects are now scheduled to be completed by March, 1971. The Tarbela Dam which will be financed only partially by the Indus-Basin Development Fund is scheduled to be completed during the Fourth Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 3942 million. Since the project although part of the Indus-Basin Replacement Work is being financed outside the Indus-Basin Fund, it has been decided that the main cost of the Tarbela Project, which would be incurred during the Fourth Plan-period, would be incorporated in the Fourth Plan itself.

TELEPHONE COMPLAINTS

30. ***Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman :** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of daily telephone complaints in Dacca, Narayanganj and Chittagong Exchanges during the months January, 1967 to October, 1967 ;

(b) the total number of faulty telephones repaired daily in Dacca, Narayanganj and Chittagong Exchanges during the months January, 1967 to October, 1967 ;

(c) Whether it is fact that the direct trunk line between Narsinghdi and Madhavdi Exchange has been closed ;

(d) the time when automatic telephone exchange at Narsinghdi is expected to be completed ; and

(e) the time when carrier link between Dacca-Narsinghdi is expected to be completed ?

Mr. Abdus Sobur Khan : (a) and (b) : A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) No.

(d) In early 1969.

(e) By the middle of 1968.

STATEMENT

(a) The daily averages of telephone complaints registered in Dacca, Narayanganj and Chittagong Exchanges during the months January, 1967 to October, 1967 are as under :—

Months	Dacca	Narayanganj	Chittagong
January, 1967	414	40	398
February, 1967	450	38	459
March, 1967	557	49	491
April, 1967	523	49	552
May, 1967	573	53	494
June, 1967	604	57	515
July, 1967	656	47	297
August, 1967	736	47	487
September, 1967	666	57	456
October, 1967	558	35	491

(b) The daily averages of faults actually detected on the basis of registered complaints for Dacca, Narayanganj and Chittagong as per figures given in statement (a) above and repaired during the period from January, 1967 to October, 1967 are as under :—

Months	Dacca	Narayanganj	Chittagong
January, 1967	169	28	88
February, 1967	202	29	126
March, 1967	229	35	116
April, 1967	227	34	129
May, 1967	267	37	158
June, 1967	296	38	154
July, 1967	303	32	148
August, 1967	343	33	151
September, 1967	295	37	142
October, 1967	280	38	146

SENIORITY OF GOVT. SERVANTS IN AUTONOMOUS BODIES

31. ***Al-haj Moulvi Sultan Ahmed :** (a) Will the Parliamentary Secretary to the Establishment Division be pleased to state whether a Central Government servant, who after working for more than one year in a particular Central Government Department, goes in his own interest to an autonomous organisation after dissolution or abolition of that Department and comes back to that Department or any other Central Government Department after one or two years, is entitled to claim his original seniority, *i.e.*, from the date of his appointment in his previous Central Government Department? If so, under what rules?

(b) Will he be pleased to lay a copy of the said rules on the table of the House?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

SINDHI PROGRAMMES OVER RADIO

32. ***Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Wassan :** Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether Government have fixed any time for Sindhi programmes to be broadcast from Karachi and Quetta Radio Stations? If not, what are the reasons thereof?

Khwaja Shahabuddin : No. There is no need of Sindhi programmes from these stations.

C.S.P. OFFICERS ON MERIT

33. ***Mr. Mobarak Ali :** Will the Parliamentary Secretary to the Establishment Division be pleased to state the number of C. S. P. Officers recruited on merit basis during the years 1959 to 1966, year and Province-wise?

Mr. Md. Shahidullah :

	<i>East Pakistan</i>	<i>West Pakistan</i>
1959	2	3
1960	1	4
1961	1	4
1962	2	3
1963	1	5
1964	2	6
1965	3	3
1966	2	4

GANGES KOBADAK PROJECT

34. ***Mr. Mobarak Ali :** Will the Parliamentary Secretary to the Planning Division be pleased to state :

(a) the date when the Ganges Kobadak Project was approved and taken up for implementation ;

(b) the total estimate for the whole project ;

(c) the actual progress made and the actual amount expended, to-date ;

- (d) the target for finalising the implementation ;
- (e) the source for financing the scheme ;
- (f) the causes of bottlenecks, if any ; and
- (g) the actual benefit to be derived ?

Nawab Jam Sadik Ali : (a) July, 1954.

(b) The project has been divided in two units, viz., Kushtia unit and Jessore unit. The total estimated cost of the Kushtia unit, as it was sanctioned in 1960, is Rs. 197·8 million.

The cost of the second unit, which is presently under investigation has not been determined as yet.

(c) (i) The over-all physical progress as reported on 30th June, 1967 is 93% on the first phase and 58% on the second phase of the Kushtia unit.

The scheme for the survey and investigation of the Jessore unit is in an advance stage of completion.

Item-wise physical progress on the first unit is enclosed at Appendix I.

(ii) Actual expenditure up to 30th June, 1967 is reported as follows :

Ganges Kobadak

(Kushtia Unit—Phase I & II) Rs. 270·54

(d) The first phase of Kushtia unit is expected to be completed in all respects by the end of Third Five-Year Plan. The second phase will be completed early in the Fourth Plan.

The power house has already been completed and the irrigation benefits have also started flowing in. It has been reported that an area of about 80,000 acres has been brought under irrigation in 1966-67.

(e) The project has been aided by the FAO, the Colombo Plan and the ICA (USA). The FAO provided services of their experts and equipment for survey, investigation, project preparation and agricultural extension. The Canadian Government under the Colombo Plan provided engineering services and power house equipment for the construction of a 8,500 KW thermal power station, and the construction machinery, canal gates and pumping plant equipment. The internal costs have been met out of Governments' own resources.

(f) The causes for the delay in the completion of the project are briefly as follows :

- (i) Increase in rates of items of work, including increase in the cost of land.
- (ii) Changes in designs and construction schedule.
- (iii) Delays in deciding about the construction of the main pump house.

(g) The project envisages to provide irrigation facilities to a gross area of 488,000 acres of land and improve the existing drainage system through construction of new drainage channels and improvement of the existing channels.

A net work of 121 miles long main canals, 333 miles long secondary and 784 miles long tertiary canals with a capacity of 5,000 cusecs will be constructed. Besides, 313 miles of major drainage channels will be excavated and 60 miles of embankment will be raised to protect the crops in the project area.

Appendix I

PHYSICAL PROGRESS UP TO JUNE, 1967

Item	Percentage completed	
	1st phase	2nd phase
1. Irrigation Canal :		
(a) Main canal (45.64 miles) ..	100%	86.6%
(b) Secondary canal (133.00 miles) ..	99.9%	32%
(c) Tertiary canal (314 miles) ..	94.5%	2.46%
2. Field Distribution system : ..	18%	—
3. Drainage Channel : ..		
(a) Major ..	100%	5%
(b) Minor ..	7%	—
4. Hydraulic structure (470 Nos.) ..	72%	2%
5. Bridge & Culvert (1095 Nos.) ..	81%	12.75%
6. Subsidiary pump house ..	100%	—
7. Main pump house ..	98.75% (civil structure)	
	56.5% (erection work)	
8. Power House (1 No.) ..	100%	—
9. Intake Channel (1 mile) ..	50%	—

THIRD PLAN PROJECTS' PROGRESS

35. *Mr. Abul Quasem : (a) Will the Parliamentary Secretary to the Planning Division be pleased to state the shortfall in execution of the projects in East and West Pakistan, if any, during the first two years of the Third Plan Period with the names of projects and the reasons for shortfall ?

(b) What are the projects of the Third Five-Year Plan, the execution of which have been put off due to re-adjustment in East and West Pakistan, separately, with amount of each project ?

Nawab Jam Sadik Ali : (a) According to the Evaluation Report for the first year of the Third Plan a sum of Rs. 3202.83 million is estimated to have been spent against an allocation of Rs. 3422.40 million provided for in the revised ADP 1965-66, showing an over-all shortfall of about 6.4 per cent. The shortfall for East Pakistan is estimated at about 15 per cent while there was no shortfall in the case of West Pakistan. The shortfall in East Pakistan was mainly due to a larger proportion of new schemes compared to ongoing projects in East Pakistan's programme. The commencement of work on new projects was considerably delayed in 1965-66 due to the postponement of aid and war with India.

Information about the projects which had to undergo shortfalls is not readily available as their accounts for the relevant years have still to be finalised.

The Sectoral distribution and shortfall of estimated development expenditure and shortfall for 1965-66 both for East and West Pakistan is given below—

(Million Rupees)

Sector	East Pakistan			West Pakistan		
	Revised allocation 1965-66	Estimated Exp. 1965-66	Shortfall (—) (+)Excess	Revised allocation 1965-66	Estimated Exp. 1965-66	Shortfall (—) (+)Excess
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	176.08	165.74	—10.34	242.30	159.04	—83.26
Water & Power	440.05	343.04	—97.01	496.28	527.99	+31.71
Industries & Fuels & Minerals.	293.78	210.50	—83.28	87.43	78.89	—8.54
Transports & Communications.	205.89	202.94	—2.95	263.58	335.76	+72.18
Physical Planning & Housing.	94.14	94.45	+0.31	49.85	63.64	+13.79
Education & Training.	89.24	84.25	—4.99	85.74	57.48	—28.26
Health	58.35	47.86	—10.49	71.58	59.83	—11.75
Social Welfare	1.50	11.32	—0.18	2.00	1.72	—0.28
Manpower	2.60	2.35	—0.25	1.84	1.23	—0.61
Works Programme.	120.00	97.70	—22.30	100.00	122.23	+22.23
	1481.63	1250.15	—231.48	1400.60	1407.81	+7.21

The Evaluation of the implementation of development programme for 1966-67 is currently being undertaken and is expected to be completed shortly. No detailed information is yet available.

(b) The revised sectoral distribution of public sector programme for the Third Five-Year Plan is incorporated in the document "Revised Phasing and sectoral Priorities for the Third Five-Year Plan 1965—70" which was placed before the House last year.

The revised sectoral allocations compared to the original Plan allocations are shown in the following table :

(Million Rupees)		
Sector	Original Plan allocation May, 1965	Revised allocation December, 1966
Agriculture	4 670	4,115
Water & Power	8,400	8,047
Industry, Fuels & Minerals	5,160	4,105
Transport & Communications	6,460	6,711
Physical Planning and Housing	3,025	2,477
Education & Training	2,730	2,374
Health	1,330	1,175
Social Welfare	125	90
Manpower	100	86
Works Programme	2,500	1,820
Total :	34,500	31,000
Expected Shortfall :	4,500	1,000
Total (Net) :	30,000	30,000

DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITIES

36. *Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman : Will the Parliamentary Secretary to the Planning Division be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allotted in the Third Five-Year Plan for the development of various Universities in Pakistan ; and

(b) the schemes with amount sanctioned by the National Economic Council during 1965, 1966 and 1967, for the development of various Universities ?

Nawab Jam Sadik Ali : (a) The total amount allotted in the Third Five-Year Plan for the development of various universities in Pakistan is Rs. 4381.62.

(b) The names of the Universities in Pakistan together with the amount provided in the Annual Development Programme of the Government is given below :

EAST PAKISTAN

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Dacca University	116.00	35.50	45.00
Rajshahi University	84.60	35.00	50.00
Jahangirnagar University	2.00	5.00	1.00
Chittagong University	2.60	20.00	52.50
University of Engineering and Technology Dacca	80.75	65.00	65.00
Agriculture University, Mymensingh	140.00	54.70	119.30
Total	425.35	216.20	332.80

WEST PAKISTAN

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Punjab University	85.00	45.20	38.00
Karachi University	43.50	18.00	22.00
Peshawar University	13.00	10.00	12.00
Sind University, Hyderabad	50.00	18.00	18.00
Agriculture University, Lyallpur	173.00	27.00	26.00
University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore	70.00	25.00	..
Total :	434.50	143.20	116.00
CENTRE			
Islamabad University	30.00	5.00	30.00

Development programmes of the Universities are approved for the Plan period as a whole and allocations made on yearly basis. The programme of development under the Third Plan generally includes purchase of land, construction of new academic and administrative buildings, construction of hostels and staff quarters, Science Laboratories and libraries, etc. Further, sufficient funds have been provided for purchase of scientific equipment, furniture, books and modern literature in the different fields of study. In addition, a considerable amount is spent for providing recreational facilities and other amenities required for a balanced educational programme.

T. V. DEVELOPMENT

37. *Mr. Mahmud Ali : Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state :

(a) the recurring expenditure, separately, for each Television Station in Pakistan :

(b) whether Government have any scheme for development of the Dacca Station ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions to make announcements from Dacca Station using the expressions like “তিল্লাওত কারণে পাক” (Telawat-e-Quran-e-Pak) instead of the correct ones “পাক কোরাণ থেকে তিল্লাওত” (Telawat from the Holy Quran) ; if so, the reasons therefor ?

Khawaja Shababuddin : (a) The recurring expenditure in respect of each Television Station for the current financial year is as under :

Lahore	Rs. 20.49 lacs
Dacca	Rs. 18.31 lacs
Rawalpindi	Rs. 16.78 lacs
Karachi	Rs. 13.63 lacs

(b) Yes. Fulfilled station at Dacca is being set up at a total cost of Rs. 1.3 crores. Land has already been acquired and the equipment for the station has been ordered. The plan for construction of a Television House is in the final stages.

(c) Answer to the first part of the question is No. Appropriateness of expression stated to have been used in relation to the recitation from the Holy Quran is being looked into.

38-39. *Disallowed.*

ROOPPUR NUCLEAR POWER PROJECT

40. ***Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman** : Will the Minister for Scientific and Technological Research be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent so far during 1967-68 for the Rooppur Nuclear Power Project ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the office of the Project Manager for Rooppur Plant at Dacca has since been closed and the Project Manager has been transferred to Karachi ?

Mr. Raisud-Din Ahmed : (a) Rs. 1,58,196/-.

(b) No. It is being maintained with a Senior Nuclear Electrical Engineer Incharge of the Office of the Project *vice* the Project Manager transferred to Karachi.

COMMUNICATIONS STAFF

41. ***Mr. Mahmud Ali** : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state the total number of officers and staff under his Ministry, category and province-wise, at the end of 1966 ?

Mr. Abdus Sobur Khan : The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

FOREIGN T. V. FILMS

42. ***Mian Arif Iftikhar** : Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of films from Afro-Asian and Socialist Countries and the U.S.A., shown during this year on West and East Pakistan T.V. network ; and

(b) whether the Central Government have any plan for the creation of a National Theatre with suitable facilities and a National Academy of Dramatic Arts and Music and the provision of proper theatre and concert halls ?

Khwaja Shahabuddin : (a) All foreign films so far shown are of British or American origin.

(b) Concerns the Ministry of Education.

U. S. PROJECT ASSISTANCE

43. ***Mian Arif Iftikhar** : (a) Will the Parliamentary Secretary to the Planning Division be pleased to state the project assistance promised and project assistance received since September, 1965, to-date, by the Government from the United States of America ?

(b) Why the proposed Karachi Steel Mill is being set up in the private sector and on imported pig iron ?

(c) what country is supplying the equipment and what are the terms and rates of interest ?

(d) What technical assistance will be made available and what royalty and salary will be paid to the technicians for the proposed Karachi Steel Mill ?

Nawab Jam Sadik Ali : (a) Since September, 1965, USA has committed \$ 50.8 million as project assistance for the following projects :—

1. General Investigation W. P. WAPDA

2. Mangla Transmission Lines	8.2
3. Sui gas Compression	2.7
4. Improvement of PWD	4.8
5. Lahore-Multan Highway	15.0
6. Salinity control and reclamation Project No. 2-B	14.1

(b) The initial proposal for the Karachi Steel Mill visualised a plant based on imported scrap. Government decided in April 1967 to ask the two parties concerned to submit revised projects based on imported ore. This is not based on imported pig iron except for the small quantity required in the process. This decision was in view of latest technological factors which favour ore based plants located in port towns, in view of the sizeable reduction of transportation costs for bulk carriage.

The decision to locate the project in the private sector is in line with the Government's policy of normally setting up only those projects in the public sector for which private financing is not readily forthcoming.

(c & d) Both the parties which submitted revised project on 30th October, 1967 have presented their respective financing plans. Until a final decision is reached, question (c) and (d) cannot be answered.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

[Information promised in reply to supplementary to starred question No. 83, asked by Mr. Mashhur Rahman, on the 23rd November, 1965, regarding unqualified Engineer]

The graduates in electrical and mechanical engineering rarely apply for the posts of Assistant Engineer (Class II) in the Pak. PWD. The vacancies which are advertised through the Central Public Service Commission remain unfilled because of the dearth of suitable candidates. The posts are, therefore, filled by promotion of the diploma holders in the Department, who are liable to be replaced by directly recruited graduates when appointed against the quota reserved for them.

[Information promised in reply to supplementary to starred question No. 83, asked by Mr. Mohammad Abdul Matin, on the 23rd November, 1965, regarding unqualified Engineer]

The departmental promotees cannot be removed from the department, but they will be reverted to the lower post when directly recruited graduates are available for appointment and provided that the departmental promotees are in excess of their quota of 33-1/3% vacancies.

[Information promised in reply to supplementaries to starred question No. 141, asked by M/s. A. H. M. Kamaruzzaman, Hasan A. Shaikh and Al-haj Captain Ahmad Khan Ghuman, on the 27th November, 1965, regarding deceased military personnel]

The rates of compensation for construction of houses in urban and rural areas were revised as follows. It is considered that these are reasonably adequate for the purpose:—

1. Urban areas	..	..	..	Rs. 1,00,000.
2. Rural areas	..	..	..	Rs. 60,000.

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 634, asked by Mr. Md. Serajul Islam Chowdhury, on the 22nd June, 1966, regarding paper mills]

(a) Construction work will be taken up in hand as soon as finance for the project is available. At present the EPIDC is exploring all possible avenues to find out credit for the project from an aid-giving country.

(b) No.

Information promised in reply to starred question No. 25, asked by Mr. Fida Mohammad Khan, on the 24th November, 1966, regarding C.S.S. Examinations]

UNIVERSITY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CENTRAL SUPERIOR SERVICES CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR APPOINTMENT TO DIFFERENT CENTRAL SERVICES (CLASS I AND II) DURING THE YEAR 1963

Services recruited for	1963									
	No. of Selectees	Universities								
		(%)	Punjab	Pesh	Kar.	Sind	Dacca	Raj-shahi.	Indian	Foreign
C.S.P.	38	12	1	3	3	15	1	1	2	
P.F.S.	(100.0)	(31.6)	(2.6)	(7.9)	(7.9)	(39.5)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(5.3)	
P.S.P.	8	3	1	1	..	2	1	..	..
	(100.0)	(37.5)	(12.5)	(12.5)	..	(25.0)	(12.5)	..	..
PA & AS	15	5	2	3	..	4	1	..	..
	(100.0)	(33.3)	(13.3)	(20.0)	..	(26.7)	(6.7)	..	..
PRAS	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(100.0)	(75.0)	..	..	..	(25.0)	..	..	..
PMAS	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(100.0)	(50.0)	..	..	..	(50.0)	..	..	..
P.T.S.	10	4	..	1	1	4	..	..	..
	(100.0)	(40.0)	..	(10.0)	(10.0)	(40.0)	..	..	..
PC & ES	4	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
	(100.0)	(25.0)	..	(25.0)	..	(50.0)	..	..	..
ACI & E	..	There was no grade of ACI & E in 1963								
P.P.S.	5	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
	(100.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	..	(40.0)	..	..	..
PML & CS	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(100.0)	(50.0)	..	..	..	(50.0)	..	..	..
S. O. GRADE	25	10	3	2	..	6	4	..	..
	(100.0)	(40.0)	(12.0)	(8.0)	..	(24.0)	(16.0)	..	..
AITO (II)	41	12	2	1	6	16	4	..	..
	(100.0)	(29.3)	(4.9)	(2.4)	(14.6)	(39.0)	(9.8)	..	..
PPSS (II)	8	2	..	1	1	4	..	..	..
	(100.0)	(25.0)	..	(12.5)	(12.5)	(50.0)	..	..	..
EOI & E(II)	..	There was no grade of EOI & E in 1963.								
Total	161	54	10	14	11	58	11	1	2	
	(100.0)	(33.5)	(6.2)	(8.7)	(6.8)	(36.0)	(6.8)	(0.6)	(1.2)	

N.B.—In this study :—

- (1) University of graduation has been taken into account, and
- (2) Candidates whose offers of appointment were subsequently cancelled have been excluded.

UNIVERSITY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CENTRAL SUPERIOR SERVICES CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR APPOINTMENT TO DIFFERENT CENTRAL SERVICES
(CLASS I AND II) DURING THE YEAR 1964.

Services recruited for	1964								
	No. of Selectees	Universities							
		(%)	Punjab	Pesh.	Kar.	Sind	Dacca	Raj-shahi.	Indian	Foreign
C.S.P.	30 (100.0)	8 (26.7)	...	3 (10.0)	4 (13.3)	13 (43.3)	2 (6.7)	...	...
P.F.S.	10 (100.0)	5 (50.0)	...	...	...	5 (50.0)	...	...	...
P.S.P.	6 (100.0)	2 (33.3)	...	1 (16.7)	...	2 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	...	...
PA & AS	12 (100.0)	7 (58.3)	...	...	1 (8.3)	3 (25.0)	1 (8.3)	...	...
PRAS	4 (100.0)	1 (25.0)	...	...	...	...	2 (50.0)	...	1 (25.0)
PMAS	2 (100.0)	...	1 (50.0)	...	...	...	...	1 (50.0)	...
P.T.S.	24 (100.0)	9 (37.5)	...	2 (8.3)	3 (12.5)	9 (37.5)	...	...	1 (4.2)
PG & ES	5 (100.0)	3 (60.0)	...	...	...	2 (40.0)	...	...	...
ACI & E	...	There was no grade of ACI & E in 1964.							
P.P.S.	5 (100.0)	2 (40.0)	1 (20.0)	...	...	2 (40.0)	...	...	...
PML & CS	3 (100.0)	2 (66.7)	...	1 (33.3)	...	...	...	...	...
S.O. GRADE	24 (100.0)	14 (58.3)	1 (4.2)	...	...	9 (37.5)	...	...	...
AITO (II)	4 (100.0)	2 (50.0)	...	...	1 (25.0)	1 (25.0)	...	...	...
PPSS (II)	...	There was no recruitment for PPSS Class II in 1964.							
EOI & E (II)	20 (100.0)	11 (55.0)	...	...	1 (5.0)	7 (35.0)	1 (5.0)	...	...
Total	149 (100.0)	66 (44.3)	3 (2.0)	7 (4.7)	10 (6.7)	53 (35.6)	7 (4.7)	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)

N.B.— In this study :—

- (1) University of graduation has been taken into account, and
- (2) Candidates whose offers of appointment were subsequently cancelled have been excluded.

UNIVERSITY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CENTRAL SUPERIOR SERVICES CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR APPOINTMENT TO DIFFERENT CENTRAL SERVICES
(CLASS I AND II) DURING THE YEAR 1965.

Services recruited for	1965								
	No. of Selectees	Universities							
		(%)	Punjab	Pesh.	Kar.	Sind	Dacca	Raj-shahi.	Indian	Foreign
C.S.P.	30 (100.0)	13 (43.3)	...	2 (6.7)	1 (3.3)	13 (43.3)	1 (3.3)	..	...
P.F.S.	20 (100.0)	7 (35.0)	...	3 (15.0)	...	9 (45.0)	...	...	1 (5.0)
P.S.P.	9 (100.0)	5 (55.6)	...	...	...	4 (44.4)	...	...	...
PA & AS	15 (100.0)	7 (46.7)	...	1 (6.7)	...	7 (46.7)	...	...	...
PRAS	6 (100.0)	3 (50.0)	1 (16.7)	...	...	2 (33.3)	...	...	...
PMAS	4 (100.0)	2 (50.0)	..	..	..	2 (50.0)	..	..	..
P.T.S.	25 (100.0)	8 (32.0)	3 (12.0)	4 (16.0)	...	10 (40.0)	..	..	..
PC & ES	3 (100.0)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	..	..	1 (33.3)	..	..	..
ACI & E	3 (100.0)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	..	..	1 (33.3)	..	..	..
P.P.S.	4 (100.0)	2 (50.0)	...	1 (25.0)	...	1 (25.0)	..	..	..
PML & CS	4 (100.0)	..	...	1 (25.0)	..	2 (50.0)	1 (25.0)	..	..
S.O. GRADE	26 (100.0)	9 (34.7)	2 (7.7)	1 (3.8)	4 (15.4)	10 (38.5)	...	...	...
AITO (II)	8 (100.0)	4 (50.0)	...	1 (12.5)	...	2 (25.0)	1 (12.5)	...	...
PPSS (II)	6 (100.0)	2 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	...	...	2 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	...	...
EOI & E (II)	...	There was not recruitment for EOI & E in 1965.							
Total	... 163 (100.0)	64 (39.3)	9 (5.5)	14 (8.6)	5 (3.0)	66 (40.5)	4 (2.5)	...	1 (0.6)

N.B.—In this study :—

- (1) University of graduation has been taken into account, and
- (2) Candidates whose offers of appointment were subsequently cancelled have been excluded.

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 188, asked by Ch. Ghulam Rasul Tarar, on the 29th November, 1966, regarding import of power-tillers]

(a) 350 power-tillers, all imported into East Pakistan.

(b) The power-tillers were imported against the IDA credit operated by the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan, and were supplied to the loanees of the bank throughout East Pakistan. None of the districts were given power-tillers as specimen.

(c) Government did not place any order for the import of power-tillers during 1966. Power-tillers imported for the A.D.B.P. loanees against the IDA credit, however, came exclusively from Japan. The prices at which these power-tillers were supplied to the loanees of the A.D.B.P. are as follows :—

Make of Power-Tiller.		Sale price for A.D.B.P. loanees.
1. Kubota	...	Rs. 5,200·00
2. Iseki	...	Rs. 5,445·00
3. Mitsubishi	...	Rs. 5,100·00
4. Yanmar	...	Rs. 5,987·00

[Information promised in reply to supplementary to starred question No. 329, asked by Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan, on the 5th December, 1966, regarding R.C.D.]

So far only three projects have been approved in principle for location in East Pakistan as joint purpose enterprise under the aegis of R.C.D. These are :—

- (i) Wires and Cables Project.
- (ii) R.C.D. Jute Mill.
- (iii) Dipterex Plant.

2. Detailed project and feasibility studies are being prepared by Pakistan on these projects for consideration of member Governments. After these studies are prepared the representatives of three member countries will meet to finalise the arrangements.

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 334, asked by Shah Azizur Rahman, on the 5th December, 1966, regarding East Pakistan is in the P.I.A.]

(a) The required information is as follows :

List of East Pakistanis in various cadres in P.I.A. as on 30-11-1966.

Sr. No.	Cadre	Percentage of East Pakistanis.
1.	Departmental Heads	16·7
2.	Sectional/Section Heads	18·3
3.	Pilots, Flight Engineers, Flight Navigators & Ground Engineers.	13·5
4.	General Managers	25·0
5.	Officers other Pilots & Engineers	16·7
6.	Senior Supervisors (Non-Technical)	17·1
7.	Junior Supervisors (Non-Technical)	37·3
8.	Nurses	8·0
9.	Stenographers	7·7
10.	Cabin Crew	22·7
11.	Ground & Sales Receptionists	17·7
12.	Mechanic and Technical Supervisors	21·7
Ministerial Staff :		
13.	Clerks	23·1
14.	Stenotypists	15·9
15.	Typists	25·5
16.	Store-keepers	18·3
17.	Compounders	10·0
18.	Cooks	44·4
19.	Draughtsmen	5·3
20.	Sr. & Jr. Sales Assistants/Sr. & Jr. Traffic Assistants	37·2
21.	Sr. & Jr. Telephone and Sr. & Jr. Teleprinter Operators	15·2
22.	Drivers	22·5
23.	Staff equivalent to Class IV Government Servants	25·8

(b) Managers appointed as on 30-11-1966 in P.I.A. since 1962 are as follows :

West Pakistani	...	49
East Pakistani	...	15
	Total	64

(c) There are approximately 25% East Pakistanis in the cadre of trained pilots.

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 411, asked by Shah Azizur Rahman, on the 7th December, 1966, regarding production of goods]

Wing-wise cost of production is given below :—

Type of Cloth	Cost of Production	
	Per Yard	Per Pair
EAST PAKISTAN		
1. Medium long cloth (grey)	0·81	—
2. Medium long cloth (Bleached)	0·92	—
3. Medium sari	—	7·51
4. Fine sari	—	8·13
5. Superfine sari	—	8·50 to 10·65
West Pakistan :		
1. Coarse long cloth (grey)	0·71	—
2. Medium long cloth (Bleached)	0·95	—
3. Mazri cloth	0·99	—

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 525, asked by Mr. Aminul Islam Chowdhury, on the 10th December, 1966, regarding production of salt]

The total quantity of salt produced in East Pakistan during 1965 was approximately 65 (sixty-five) lac maunds.

[Information promised in reply to supplementary to starred question No. 573, asked by Dr. Aleem-Al-Razee, on the 13th December, 1966, regarding fishing.]

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Cost of the Scheme	Objective of the Scheme	Present status of the Scheme
EAST PAKISTAN				
		<i>Rs.</i>		
1.	Marine Fisheries Exploration and Research, East Pakistan.	36,58,000	(i) To explore sea fishing potentials in the deeper water of the Bay of Bengal. (ii) To introduce new types of fishing gears like long line and purseseine. (iii) To undertake oceanographic and biological research.	Already considered by the authorities concerned. Orders for the purchase of vessel has been placed with Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works.
2.	Development of Marine Fisheries, East Pakistan.	70,00,000	(i) To construct jetty at Cox's Bazar for mooring of the fishing vessels. (ii) To provide facilities like cold storage, ice plant, market shed, workshop, etc. (iii) To improve socio-economic condition of the poor fishermen.	Already considered by the authorities concerned. Final approval awaited.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Cost of the Scheme	Objective of the Scheme	Present status of Scheme
EAST PAKISTAN—Contd.				
Rs.				
3.	Vocational Training for Fishermen, East Pakistan.	1,50,000	(i) To train fishermen in seamanship, navigation, net making and mending, repairs and preservation and handling of fish on board the vessel. (ii) To produce trained fishermen capable to operate mechanised fishing fleet efficiently.	Already considered by the authorities concerned. Final approval awaited.
4.	Fish Harbour, Chittagong.	4,50,00,000	(i) To construct a land locked fish harbour safe from cyclones and tidal bores. (ii) To provide port and shore facilities like jetty, cold storage and ice plant and supply of fresh water for the fishing fleet.	As per decision of E.C. of N.E.C. taken in March, 1966, the project has been transferred to the Provincial Government. The Provincial Government revised the scheme at a cost of Rs. 3 crore which was approved by E.C. of the N.E.C. in its meeting held on 28th-30th August, 1967.
5.	Marine Biological Research Laboratory, Cox's Bazar.	13,48,700	(i) Systematic faunical study of our waters. (ii) Life history study of important commercial fishes. (iii) Productivity of our waters and factors governing the periodical appearance and disappearance of fishes specially the shrimps.	Approved. Land for the laboratory has been purchased.
WEST PAKISTAN				
1.	Sea Exploratory and Oceanographic Research Scheme, West Pakistan.	50,00,000	(i) To assess the sea fishing potentials of West Pakistan coast. (ii) To conduct biological and oceanographic research. (iii) To introduce long line fishing and purse-seining for catching tuna and sardines.	Already considered by the authorities concerned. Final approval awaited. Orders for the purchase of two research vessels have since been placed with the Karachi Shipyard & Engineering Works.
2.	Development of Marine Fisheries, West Pakistan.	52,70,000	(i) To construct jetty at Ibrahim Hydri for mooring of fishing vessels so that congestion at Karachi Fish Harbour may be removed.	Already considered by the authorities concerned. Final approval awaited.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Cost of the Scheme	Objective of the Scheme	Present status of Scheme
WEST PAKISTAN—Contd.				
		Rs.	(ii) To provide port and shore facilities like cold storage, plant, market, workshop, etc.	
3.	Vocational Training for Fishermen, West Pakistan.	1,50,000	(i) To train fishermen in seamanship, navigation net making and mending, repairs and maintenance of engines. (ii) To introduce modern fishing techniques. (iii) To produce trained fishermen capable to operate fishing boats efficiently.	Already considered by the authorities concerned. Final approval awaited.
4.	Extension of Fish Harbour, Karachi.	21,20,000	(i) To construct another jetty on the opposite side of the present jetty to ease congestion of the fishing vessels. (ii) To undertake dredging of the navigational channel. (iii) To construct one underground and one over-head tank to meet the fresh water requirements of the fishing fleet and fishing industry.	Do.

[† Information promised in reply to starred question No. 615, asked by Mr. Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, on the 14th December, 1966, regarding firms engaged in explorations of minerals.]

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 732, asked by Mr. Abul Quasem, on the 21st December, 1966, regarding delegations sent abroad.]

13 delegations were sent to different countries during the last twelve months.

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 64, asked by Al-Haj Moulvi Sultan Ahmed, on the 20th May, 1967, regarding Seamen welfare Contributory Fund.]

(a) An amount of Rs. 1.50 per month is contributed by each seaman towards Pakistan Seamen's (Contributory) Welfare Fund and the total amount realised is deposited by the Master of the Ship or the Company concerned at the time of discharge of the seaman.

† Being bulky not included in the debates; copy available in the N. A. Library.

(b) In the Shipping Office, Chittagong, the contributions so made are accounted for through Receipt and Cash Registers maintained in the Accounts Branch of that office. Thereafter, the money is deposited in the Shipping Master's Personal Ledger Account in the State Bank of Pakistan.

(c)			Shipping Office Karachi	Shipping Office Chittagong
1960	...	...	Rs. 13,498·10	Rs. 33,327·32
1961	...	...	Rs. 48,144·32	Rs. 60,531·11
1962	...	...	Rs. 64,157·66	Rs. 53,918·26
1963	...	...	Rs. 47,812·71	Rs. 41,491·13
1964	...	...	Rs. 63,471·84	Rs. 49,660·00
1965	...	...	Rs. 76,095·45	Rs. 47,684·74
1966	...	...	Rs. 1,11,975·40	Rs. 40,650·90
			Rs. 4,25,155·48	Rs. 3,27,263·46

(d) The procedure with regard to the deposit of fund collections has been explained in reply to part (b) of the question. A few cases of delay in the transfer of fund collections from Shipping and Discharge Section to the Accounts Branch of the Shipping Office, Chittagong, came to the notice of the Shipping Master who took appropriate action against the person responsible for delays. It would be incorrect to call delay in transfer from one Section of the Shipping Office to another as temporary embezzlement.

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 65, asked by Al-haj Maulvi Sultan Ahmed, on the 20th May, 1967, regarding Merchant Shipping Rules.]

(a) The Roster Scheme was introduced in October, 1961.

(b) It is not a fact that Roster Rules are generally violated in the Shipping Office, Chittagong. All the provisions of the Roster Rules are adhered to except that in cases of very urgent indents for supply of crew complement, particularly from the foreign shipowners, the formality of 15 days' call notice is not observed. This formality is dispensed with only when a foreign vessel calling at the Port of Chittagong makes a short-notice requisition and there is little time to send for the senior crews from far off places, with the result that readily available seamen are supplied to the ship.

(c) Year				Number of Applications Received from Displaced Seamen.
1960	...	...	...	841
1961	...	...	...	318
1962	...	...	...	29
1963	...	...	...	100
1964	...	...	...	2,083
1965	...	...	...	262
1966	...	...	...	595
			Total :	4,228

(d) 1,900 CDCs of Pakistani seamen displaced from India have been converted into Pakistani ones. The change of CDCs has been allowed in respect of only those seamen who fulfilled the conditions laid down by a Special Tripartite Committee which was appointed by the Central Government in 1964 when there was a large scale influx of Pakistani seamen as a result of serious communal riots in Calcutta in early 1964. The conditions regulating the grant of Pakistani CDCs to displaced seamen are as follows :—

- (i) possession of Pakistani identity cards ;
- (ii) possession of valid Indian CDCs ;
- (iii) having no adverse entries in their CDCs during three previous years ;
- (iv) having no charge of desertion or smuggling on any previous occasion ;
- (v) having not been continuously out of employment for more than 4 years ; and
- (vi) being medically fit and within the prescribed age limit.

Those displaced seamen who are found eligible in accordance with the above conditions are provided with employment according to their seniority on the Roster and availability of vacancies.

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 66, asked by Al-haj Moulvi Sultan Ahmed, on the 20th May, 1967, regarding foreign exchange earned by Pakistani Seamen.]

			Shipping Office Karachi	Shipping Office Chittagong
1960	..	..	Rs. 31,23,517	Rs. 57,79,525
1961	..	..	Rs. 36,16,977	Rs. 33,75,855
1962	..	..	Rs. 32,23,180	Rs. 39,30,077
1963	..	..	Rs. 38,20,634	Rs. 23,32,725
1964	..	..	Rs. 49,14,606	Rs. 39,80,313
1965	..	..	Rs. 42,66,343	Rs. 42,78,959
1966	..	..	Rs. 51,17,166	Rs. 43,72,622
			Rs. 2,80,82,423	Rs. 2,80,50,076

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 136, asked by Mr. Habibur Rahman Bhandari, on the 23rd May, 1967, regarding Cotton and Textile Industry]

(a) Government have taken the following measures to protect the cotton textile industry :—

1. Import of cotton textiles has been banned except the following items—

- (i) Umbrella cloth (grey) which is licensed in East Pakistan for processing ; and
- (ii) Umbrella cloth (in finished form) which is allowed under bonus to meet the requirements of umbrella industry. However, no licences have been issued under bonus for finished umbrella cloth during 1966-67.

2. Import of cotton yarn (80 counts and above) which is not manufactured in the country, is allowed under Free List in East Pakistan only (to meet the requirements of handloom industry). Import of cotton yarn of higher counts and supercombed peruvian cotton yarn in counts 36,40 and 50 (for specific units in hosiery industry only) is allowed under bonus exclusively. The bonus premium paid by the importers for import of these cotton yarns is itself a great protection to the local industry. However, no licences have been issued for cotton yarn in 1966-67 even under bonus.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 211, asked by Mr. Habibur Rahman Bhandari, on the 26th May, 1967, regarding fertilizer factories]

(a) to (d) The required information is placed on the Table of the House, (Annexures I and II). The country's present requirements of fertilizers are estimated to be about 16.89 lac tons in terms of ammonium sulphate.

Note : The formula for converting different types of fertilizers in terms of ammonium sulphate is as under :—

(i) *Urea*. One ton of urea is equal to 4.76 divided by 2.17 tons of ammonium sulphate.

(ii) *Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate*. One ton of ammonium sulphate-nitrate is equal to 4.76 divided by 3.75 tons of ammonium sulphate.

(iii) *Ammonium Nitrate*. One ton of ammonium nitrate is equal to 4.76 divided by 2.98 tons of ammonium sulphate.

ANNEXURE—I.

Statement showing the places where Fertilizer Factories have been established with their capacities and costs.

Places	Type of Fertilizer	Capacity	Estimated Investment	Remarks
WEST PAKISTAN :				
1. Daudkhel (WPIDC)	Ammonium Sulphate	50,000 tons.	Rs. 91.015 million.	Being expanded to 1,00,000 tons.
2. Lyallpur (WPIDC)	Single Superphosphate.	18,000 tons.	Rs. 2.625 million.	Being expanded to 54,000 tons.
3. Multan (WPIDC)	(i) Ammonium Nitrate.	1,03,000 tons.	Rs. 239 million.	Being expanded to 1,32,700 tons of ammonium nitrate and 75,700 tons of urea.
	(ii) Urea.	59,200 tons.		
4. Mari (ESSO)	Urea.	1,73,000 tons.	Rs. 148.05 million.	The factory is under installation. (The firm have also asked for increase of investment from \$ 31.5 million to \$ 36.00 million).
EAST PAKISTAN :				
1. Fenchuganj (EPIDC)	Urea.	1,17,000 tons.	Rs. 244 million.	Being expanded to produce 12,000 tons of ammonium sulphate also.
2. Chittagong (EPIDC)	Triple Superphosphate.	32,000 tons.	Rs. 20.90 million.	The factory is under installation.

Annexure—II

Statement showing the places where new Fertilizer Factories are going to be established with their capacities.

Places	Type of Fertilizer	Capacity
West Pakistan :		
1. Near Mari (Exact locations not yet finally decided). :		
(i) Hycsons	Urea	3,40,000 tons.
(ii) Dawoods	Urea	3,40,000 tons.
2. Khandkot (Adamjces)	Urea	3,40,000 tons.
3. Karachi (Jaffar Bros).	Triple Superphosphate.	1,50,000 tons.
4. Daudkhel (WPIDC)	Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate.	6,00,000 tons.
East Pakistan :		
1. Chittagong (EPIDC)	Triple Superphosphate.	1,20,000 tons.
2. Khulna (EPIDC)	Do.	1,20,000 tons.
3. Ghorasal (EPIDC)	Urea	3,40,000 tons.
4. Chittagong (Private)	Urea	3,40,000 tons.

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 218, asked by Mian Abdul Haque, on the 26th May, 1967, regarding coal]

(a) The total available reserves of coal in West Pakistan are estimated at 363 million tons. In East Pakistan, 700 million tons of coal alone have been proved in Jamalganj-Paharpur region of Rajshahi Division while another 3 million tons are estimated to be available in the boarder region of Sylhet District. A statement showing the break-up of reserves and quality of the coal in different coal-fields of Pakistan is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) During the calendar years 1960—65 the total quantity of coal mined in West Pakistan stood at 5,180,593 tons. The break-up is as follows :—

Hyderabad Division	259,382
Peshawar Division	35,900
Quetta-Kalat Division	2,669,691
Sargodha & Rawalpindi Divisions	2,215,620
Total	5,180,593

(c) The main consumers of indigenous coal in West Pakistan are :—

- (i) Brick-kilns (about 90% of the total production).
- (ii) Railways
- (iii) Defence Services.

A little quantity is utilized in cement, textile and ginning factories.

A statement showing the break-up of reserves and quality of the coal in different coal-fields of Pakistan.

Area/Locality	Presently Estimated Reserves.	Quality		Production in 1965
		Fixed Carbon %	Heating Value in BTUs	
WEST PAKISTAN :				
1. Sore Range-Deghari.	25 million tons	36—42	9,000—11,000	} Over 1 million Tons.
2. Khost-Sharigh-Harnai.	40 million tons	25—43	8,500—12,400	
3. Mach.	15 million tons	34—39	9,000—10,300	
4. Makerwal.	15 million tons	37—44	9,550—11,850	
5. Salt Range.	70 million tons	26—38	7,100—11,100	
6. Meting-Jhampir.	28 million tons	20—39	7,400—99,800	
7. Lakhra.	170 million tons	28—30	7,010—77,660	
EAST PAKISTAN :				
1. Rajshahi-Bogra.	700 million tons	20—36	12,095—12,297	Not in Production.
2. Sylhet.	3 million tons	18—39	Not available.	Do.

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 270, asked by Al-haj Moulvi Sultan Ahmed on the 29th May, 1967, regarding rehabilitation centres for disabled persons]

(a) 49.

(b) & (c) A statement giving the information is attached.

(d) & (e) No.

Statement showing the location of the Centres

Name of Station					Number of Centres
1. Lahore	..	..	..	..	6
2. Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	3
3. Multan	..	..	..	..	2
4. Jhelum	..	..	..	..	1
5. Karachi	..	..	..	..	12
6. Quetta	..	..	..	..	1
7. Peshawar	..	..	..	..	2
8. Lyalipur	..	..	..	..	1
9. Sargodha	..	..	..	..	1
10. Gujranwala	..	..	..	..	2
11. Sialkot	..	..	..	..	1
12. Abbottabad	..	..	..	..	1
13. Dacca	..	..	..	..	9
14. Mymensingh	..	..	..	..	1
15. Bogra	..	..	..	..	1
16. Rangpur	..	..	..	..	1
17. Chittagong	..	..	..	..	1
18. Sylhet	..	..	..	..	2
19. Comilla	..	..	..	..	1
Total :					49

Amounts of grant given by the national council of social welfare to voluntary social welfare agencies concerned with rehabilitation centres for disabled persons from 1960-66.

1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,10,750	1,01,760	74,000	1,71,000	1,64,000	1,93,000

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 302, asked by Dr. Aleem-al-Razee, on the 31st May, 1967, regarding foreign teachers, etc.]

NUMBER OF FOREIGN TEACHERS, PROFESSORS, ADVISERS AND TECHNICIANS WORKING IN THE UNIVERSITIES OF PAKITAN, THEIR NATIONALITIES AND ALLOWANCES AND ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS IN EACH CASE

Programme	Number of Foreign Advisors etc.	Nationality	Academic Qualifications	Pay and Allowances
US AID	23	Americans	16 Ph.D. 3 M.S. (Agri. Engg.) 1 M.S. (Architecture) 1 M.S. (Fisheries) 1 M.B.A. 1 (B. Architecture)	Paid by Government of U.S.A.
UNDP	4	1 British 1 Czechoslovakian 1 Denmark. 1 Poland	2 Ph D. 1 M.Sc. Engg. 1 M.Sc. (Architecture)	Paid by UNESCO
UNDP (TAP)	1	Germany	Ph.D. (Minerology)	Medical facilities and local T.A. paid by Government of Pak.
FORD FOUNDATION	3	Americans	Ph.D. (Business Administration)	Paid by Ford Foundation.
SEATO	1	Australian	B.Sc. (Hons. in Geology).	Paid by SEATO
C.E.C. PROGRAMME	3	British	All Ph.D. Pay Rs. 1175/- p.m. Rs. 2200/- p.m. Rs. 1828/- p.m.	Paid by the University.
COLOMBO PLAN	1	British	M.Sc. (Met. Engg.)	Salary paid by the donor country subsistence allowance and medical facilities provided by the University.

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 320, asked by Mr. Habibur Rahman Bhandari, on the 1st June, 1967, regarding eradication of cancer]

(a) A disease cannot be eradicated unless its causation is well established. No country in the world has so far been able to undertake eradication of cancer. Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment, however, are available at a number of institutions in the country.

(b) Cancer is not a notifiable disease and exact figures about its incidence in the country are not available. From records available, however, it appears that approximately 4,000 persons have died due to cancer since 1962, in Government hospitals.

[Information promised in reply to part (a) of starred question No. 343, asked by Shah Azizur Rahman, on the 2nd June, 1967, regarding cost of production of textile goods]

(a) Wing-wise cost of production is given below :—

Type of Cloth.	Cost of Production.	
	Per Yard.	Per Pair.
EAST PAKISTAN :		
1. Medium long cloth (grey)	0.81	..
2. Medium long cloth (bleached)	0.92	..
3. Medium sari .. ..	..	7.51
4. Fine sari .. ..	..	8.13
5. Superfine sari .. ..	..	8.50 to
WEST PAKISTAN :		
1. Coarse Long cloth (grey)	0.71	10.65
2. Medium Long cloth (bleached)	0.95	..
3. Mazri cloth	0.99	..

(b) and (c) Reply already given on 2nd June, 1967.

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 458, asked by Mr. Mahtabuddin Sarkar, on the 7th June, 1967, regarding retirement age].

Name of Ministry/ Division.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1. President's Secretariat (Public) ..	..	..	..	..
2. Establishment Division ..	11	1	9	..
3. States & Frontier Regions Division ..	..	..	..	..
4. Ministry of Commerce ..	23	5	18	6
5. Cabinet Division ..	1	..	1	..
6. Health Division ..	7	2	5	..
7. Scientific & Technological Research Division ..	..	..	..	..
8. Ministry of Finance ..	22	5	15	1
9. Labour & Social Welfare Division ..	3	1	2	1
10. Planning Division ..	1	..	1	..
11. Natural Resources Division ..	8	1	7	1
12. Ministry of Foreign Affairs ..	28	11	17	4
13. Economic Affairs Division ..	3	..	3	..
14. Ministry of Food and Agriculture ..	5	..	5	..
15. Rehabilitation & Works Divn. ..	12	7	5	3
16. Kashmir Affairs Divn. ..	1	..	1	..
17. Ministry of Defence ..	48	17	30	2
18. Home Affairs Division ..	2	1	1	..
19. Communications Division ..	18	9	9	..
20. Ministry of Education ..	1	..	1	..
21. Election Commission ..	1	..	1	1
22. Parliamentary Affairs Division ..	..	..	..	..
23. Industries Division ..	41	20	21	7
24. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting ..	16	8	7	1
25. Law Division ..	9	..	9	2
26. National Assembly Secretariat ..	3	1	2	1
Total ..	264	89	170	30

[Information promised in reply to supplementary to starred question No. 500, asked by Dr. Aleem-ul-Razee, on the 8th June, 1967, regarding distribution of Islamic literature in foreign countries]

The Department of Films & Publications have arranged the supply of the following magazines with Islamic bias in Bengali language published in East Pakistan to our Missions abroad :

1. Islamic Academy Partika (Bengali quarterly).	Islamic Academy, Baitul Mukarram, Dacca.
2. Al-Islam (Bengali monthly)	Central Muslim Sahitya Samsad, Jinnah Hall, Sylhet.

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 528, asked by Mr. Ajmal Ali Chaudhury, on the 9th June, 1967, regarding supply of Jinnah Caps to postal employees]

'Pugree' has been the regular headgear of the postmen lower grade staff for a long time. After independence Jinnah Cap was also recognised as such. The staff unions concerned in East Pakistan decided to change over to Jinnah Caps and this was allowed. There is a proposal for the supply of Jinnah Caps to the Postal staff in West Pakistan also and recognised unions of the Postal employees concerned, who are generally consulted in such matters, have been asked for their concurrence. The unions have not been able, however, to reach a decision so far. Further action will be taken on receipt of their views thereon.

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 592, asked by Mian Arif Iftikhar, on the 14th June, 1967, regarding U. S. Technical Advisors]

(a) Name of the Expert	Title of the Post	Place of Posting
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DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICAL SERVICES

1. Bruno A. Schiro.	Public Admin. Advisor.	Karachi.
2. Martin W. Gilbert.	Do.	Karachi.
3. Le Doy W. Schulz.	Do.	Karachi.
4. Harold A. Pederson	Do.	Karachi.
5. J. Edward Ely.	Do.	Lahore.
6. Bobbie E. Catlin.	Do.	Lahore.
7. J. Hugh Rose.	Do.	Dacca.
8. Donal G. Larson	Do.	Dacca.
9. John N. Admas.	Do.	Dacca.

MALARIA ERADICATION I PROJECT

10. Richard E. Shaw	Malaria Specialist	Lahore.
11. Allen J. Norton	Supply Advisor, Malaria	Lahore.
12. John R. Kaiser	Equipment Maintenance Specialist.	Lahore.
13. James C. Dooley	Supply Advisor, Malaria	Dacca.
14. Kenneth H. Jones	Equipment Maintenance Specialist.	Dacca.
15. Walter S. Shurkin	Malaria Adviser	Karachi.

(a) Name of the Expert	Title of the Post	Place of Posting
PUBLIC SAFETY II PROJECT		
16. Joseph J. Corr	Chief Public Safety Advisor	Lahore.
17. Jack M. Jimmink	Public Safety Advisor	Lahore.
18. Hosry B. Arnwine	Do.	Rawalpindi.
19. Robert N. Bush	Do.	Dacca.
20. Leon J. Clements	Do.	Dacca.
21. Robert Janus	Equipment Operation/Mntn. Specialist.	Dacca.
22. Charles E. Haley	Traffic Engineer Consultant	Rawalpindi.
23. John W. Lee	Public Safety Advisor (Comm.)	Lahore.
INVESTMENT ADVISORY CENTRE		
24. George W. Bricker	Chief of Party & Ind. & Mgt. Consultant.	Karachi.
25. Casper M. Bower	Financial Analyst	Karachi.
26. Lincoln Randall	Industrial Engineer	Karachi.
27. Harold Friendland	Marketing Advisor	Karachi.
28. Lucy M. Dowell	Administrative Asstt.	Karachi.
29. John Sproull	Industrial Engineer	Lahore.
SKILLED LABOUR TRAINING		
30. John W. Rantala	Chief of Party	Karachi.
31. Masao Uyematsu	Advisor Automotive	Karachi.
32. Ralph Lyon	Advisor in Sheet Metal Welding.	Dacca.
33. Ah Chong Zane	Advisor in Welding and Machine shop.	Dacca.
34. James Tamashiro	Advisor in Radio and Electricity.	Dacca.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		
35. Garth N. Jones	Chief of Party & Advisor, University of the Punjab.	Lahore.
36. Robert Abramson	Senior Advisor—NIPA	Lahore.
GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT		
37. Walter G. Halset	Senior Management Analyst	Dacca.
38. Gilbert Matson	Sr. Programme Control Engineer.	Dacca.
39. Oscarless Fenton	Programme Management Engineer, EPWAPDA.	Dacca.
ADVISORY ASSISTANCE TO INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN		
40. Bruce Thompson	Legal/Investment Banking Advisor.	Karachi.

(a) Name of the Expert	Title of the Post	Place of Posting
PAKISTAN MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTRE		
41. Herbert C. Narnett	Director, Divn. of Entomology	Lahore.
42. James A. Haley	Chief, Divn. of Parasitology	Lahore.
43. Adam C. Fulmer	Research Scientist	Lahore.
44. John E. George	Assistant Professor	Lahore.
45. Thomas M. Mack	Research Associate	Lahore.
46. David B. Thomas	Do.	Lahore.
47. Renald L. Anthony	Research Associate	Lahore.
48. Genell L. Knatterud	Chief Statistician	Lahore.
49. Richard H. Baker	Research Associate	Lahore.
50. Henry N. Buscher	Parasitologist	Lahore.
51. Edward B. Ryan	Do.	Lahore.
PAKISTAN-SEATO CHOLERA RESEARCH LABORATORIES		
52. Robbert A. Phillips	Director	Dacca.
53. W. Kendrick Hare	Deputy Director	Dacca.
54. Patrick Talmon	Executive Officer	Dacca.
55. Wiley Mosley	Chief, Epidemiology Section	Dacca.
56. Joseph L. Kinzie	Epidemiologist	Dacca.
57. Albert Martin	Do.	Dacca.
58. James O. Taylor	Medical Officer	Dacca.
59. David B. Sachar	Do.	Dacca.
60. William McCormack	Do.	Dacca.
61. Robbert S. Northrup	Do.	Dacca.
62. Norbert Hirschorn	Clinician	Dacca.
NATIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH & TRAINING		
63. Mr. D. L. Goodwin	Range Management Expert, Pakistan Forest Research Institute.	Peshawar.
64. Mr. M. J. Williamson	Expert in Silviculture, Pakistan Forest Research Institute.	Peshawar.
MANPOWER PLANNING II PROJECT		
65. Mr. J. Mihalka	Selection Technique Expert, National Manpower Council.	Karachi.
T. B. CONTROL PILOT PROJECT		
66. Mr. C. C. Tubb.	X-Ray Technician, T.B. Control Centre.	Rawalpindi.
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FAMILY PLANNING, KARACHI		
67. Joseph C. Hary.	Advisor	Karachi.
68. Barry Karlin	Do.	Do.
69. Delbert A. Dyke	Do.	Do.
70. Mrs. Mande P. Hood.	Do.	Do.

(a) Name of the Expert	Title of the Post	Place of Posting
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INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS, KARACHI.

71. Marvin Rozen	Advisor	Karachi.
72. Gordon C. Winston	Do.	D.
73. Edwin H. Clark	Do.	Do.
74. Arthur MacEwan	Do.	Do.

EXPORT PROMOTION BUREAU, KARACHI

75. Alexander O. Stanley	Advisor	Karachi.
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IV—HARVARD IBRD ADVISORY PROJECT—ASSISTANCE TO PLANNING INSTITUTIONS

76. Mr. Evan R. Rotner.	Adviser to Planning Commission in Project Appraisal and Evaluation.	
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(b) There are 9 main organizations which have their headquarters in West Pakistan and branches in one or both the wings of the country. Besides, there are 97 organizations in the Provinces. The names of the institutions and their location are shown in the attached list.

LIST OF THE U.S. FINANCED CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN PAKISTAN

Institutions having their headquarters in West Pakistan and branches in one or both the wings of the country.

1. Asia Foundation.
2. Ford Foundation.
3. Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE).
4. Wheat Associates.
5. American Friends of the Middle-East (Since Defunct).
6. Catholic Relief Services.
7. World Church Service.
8. 7th Day Adventist Mission in Pakistan.
9. Franklin Publications.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS IN WEST PAKISTAN

Place	Institutions	Name
1	2	3
Hazara.	Hospital	This hospital is situated at Mishirabad.
D. I. Khan.	One Mission Hospital and two Missions.	1. American Lethrine Christian Missionary. 2. International Mission Hospital, Tank. 3. Roman Catholic Priest Christian Missionary, D. I. Khan Cantt.

Place	Institutions	Name
1	2	3
Sargodha	One Mission Hospital	1. Mission Hospital (American Baptist Mission).
Lyallpur.	One School.	1. American Mission Primary School, Gujjar Basti.
Mianwali.	One School, one Dispensary ; and one Church.	1. Dispensary at Chak No. 17. 2. Primary School at Chak No. 17. 3. U. P. Church, Mianwali.
Lahore.	Five Schools.	1. Mission High School, Rang Mahal. 2. C.A.R.E. Organization, Lahore. 3. Christian Institute, Raiwind. 4. Normal School, Raiwind. 5. Church Council Girls School, Qasur.
Sialkot	Seven Schools and one Mission Hospital.	1. Mission Girls High School, Hajipura. 2. Mission Primary School, Galotian. 3. Mission Primary School, Thakkarke. 4. Mission Primary School, Ruchhara. 5. Mission Primary School, Ghatalian. 6. Mission Primary School, Qila Sobha Sinch. 7. Mission Primary School, Ugo Chak. 8. Mission Memorial Hospital.
Gujranwala.	One College, 5 Schools, 1 Dispensary ; and two Churches.	1. Terogical College Mission Ahata. 2. American Mission Girls School, City. 3. Christian Technical School. 4. C.M. School. 5. Saint Mary School. 6. Saint Joseph High School. 7. Saint Mary Home Dispensary. 8. United Bible Training Centre. 9. First United Church.
Sheikhupura.	Eight Schools and one Mission Hospital.	1. American Mission Primary School. 2. Pakistan Union School, Chuharkana. 3. S. D. A. Mission Hospital, Chuharkana. 4. Mission High School, Martinpur. 5. Primary School, Martinpur. 6. Young Son Abad Middle School. 7. American Mission Girls School, Sangla Hill. 8. Saint Anthony Primary School, Sangla Hill. 9. American Mission School, A. Mary Sheikhupura.

Place	Institutions	Name
1	2	3
Sahiwal	One Hospital.	1. Mission Hospital, Sahiwal.
Multan.	Two Schools, one Hospital, one Dispensary ; and three Missions.	1. Mission Hospital for Women, Multan Cantt. 2. Bishop House, Multan. 3. St. Mary Church, Multan. 4. Methodist Help Centre, Chak No. 136, Mian Channu. 5. Dispensary & Child Maternity Welfare Centre, Chak No. 133, Mian Channu. 6. Village Education Service, Chak No. 135, Mian Channu. 7. Village Education Service, Khanewal.
D.G. Khan.	One Hospital.	1. U.S. Missionary Hospital, Jampur
Larkana	One Mission.	1. American Mission, Larkana.
Sukkur	One Church, one School ; and one Hospital.	1. Stusxeivours Church, Sukkur. 2. Stusxeivours School, Sukkur. 3. Mission Hospital, Sukkur.
Sanghar	One Hospital.	1. Rita Hospital, Sanghar.
Karachi.	Two Missions.	1. C.A.R.E. (Cooperative American Relief Everywhere), H.Q. Karachi. 2. Catholic Welfare Relief Services, H.Q. Karachi.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS IN EAST PAKISTAN

Rangpur.	One School.	1. Free Primary School in Rangpur Town.
Dacca.	Four Missions.	1. Catholic Relief Services—USCC 52/1, Siddeswari Road, Dacca. 2. Cooperative American Relief Every- where—CARE, Road No. 4 or 4 Dhanmondi Residential Area. 3. Christian Council, Dilu Road, Maghbazar, Dacca. 4. Bottomly Home, Near Holy Cross College, Tejgaon, Dacca.
Faridpur	One Dispensary.	1. Charitable Dispensary (Indoor and Outdoor) attached to the Seventh Day Adventist Mission at Gopal- ganj, Faridpur.

Place	Institutions	Name
1	2	3
Chittagong	Two Missions.	1. Catholic Mission, Rangamati. 2. Fatema Rani Church, Bandarban (Catholic Mission) are partly financed by America.
Dinajpur	Four Schools.	1 & 2. Two Free Primary Schools attached to Lutharian Mission, Dinajpur. 1/6th of the expenditure of these institutions is financed by America and rest are borne by the U.K., French, Norway and Denmark Missionaries. 3 & 4. The 'NOVERA' Technical School and a Primary School attached to it are also financed by America jointly with the U.K., France and other western countries.
Khulna.	One School.	1. Free Primary School located in the compound of the American Mission House, Khulna Town.
Jessore	One Library.	1. Public Library at Mugura town, Jessore.
Chittagong.	One Hospital.	1. Charitable Hospital at Dulahazra under Chakaria P. S., Chittagong.
Mymensingh.	16 Schools, 1 Hospital, and 1 Dispensary.	1. Ranikong Mission Charitable Dispensary under Durgapur P.S. 2. Leprosium Hospital at Jalchatra under Madhupur P.S. 3. Baramari Mission School, Nalita-bari P.S. 4. Marium Nagar Primary School. 5. Biroidakuni Mission and High School, Sadar Sub-Division. 6. Thirteen Free Primary Schools.
Bogra.	7 Schools and one Hospital.	1. Mission Primary School, Bogra Town. 2. Junior High School, Kharympara P.S. Joypur Hut. 3. Pahananda Primary School, P.S. Joypur Hut. 4. Bhanaikhuslia Primary School, P.S. Joypur Hut. 5. Lakma Primary School, P.S. Panch-bibi, Bogra. 6. Thengamara Primary School, P.S. Panchbibi, Bogra. 7. Salna Primary School, P.S. Panch-bibi, Bogra. 8. Mission Hospital, Bogra Town.

[Information promised in reply to part (c) of starred question No. 662, asked by Mr. Aminul Islam Chowdhury, on the 15th June, 1967, regarding registered importers]

A statement showing the number of registered importers (commercial & industrial) district-wise, in East and West Pakistan, is placed on the Table of the House.

No.	District	Industrial	Commercial	Total
WEST PAKISTAN :				
1.	Lahore	1,008	3,663	4,671
2.	Sialkot	134	203	337
3.	Sheikhupura	12	85	97
4.	Gujranwala	275	417	692
5.	Sargodha	65	188	253
6.	Lyalpur	185	547	732
7.	Jhang	12	109	121
8.	Mianwali	1	7	8
9.	Multan	135	471	606
10.	Sahiwal	46	192	238
11.	Mozaffargarh	5	9	14
12.	D.G. Khan	6	8	14
13.	Bahawalpur	22	49	71
14.	Rahimyar Khan	19	30	49
15.	Bahwalnagar	3	29	32
16.	Quetta	31	307	338
17.	Loralai ... ..	...	3	3
18.	Sibbi ... ..	...	2	2
19.	Zhob ... ..	...	1	1
20.	Kalat ... ..	...	1	1
21.	Kachihi ... ..	...	1	1
22.	Mahran	1	...	1
23.	Khuram ... ..	...	...	...
24.	Khairpur	60	50	110
25.	Nawabshah	74	95	169
26.	Larkana	50	155	205
27.	Jacobabad	12	5	17
28.	Sukkur	110	531	641
29.	Hyderabad	312	1,171	1,483
30.	Tharparker	53	216	269
31.	Dadu	44	70	114
32.	Sangar	6	36	42
33.	Thatta	8	18	26
34.	Rawalpindi	165	1,010	1,175
35.	Gujrat	71	101	172
36.	Jhelum	10	35	45
37.	Campbellpur	3	6	9
38.	Peshawar	60	519	579
39.	Mardan	4	56	60
40.	Kohat	1	11	12
41.	Bannu	2	10	12
42.	D. I. Khan	1	27	28
43.	Hazara	7	61	68

No.	District	Industrial	Commercial	Total
44.	Swat ...	6	28	34
45.	Tribal Areas ...	2	58	60
46.	Karachi ...	2,360	9,406	11,766
EAST PAKISTAN :				
1.	Dacca ...	4,455	3,720	8,175
2.	Mymensingh ...	382	578	960
3.	Faridpur ...	97	200	297
4.	Chittagong ...	1,121	6,035	7,156
5.	Comilla ...	117	1,600	1,717
6.	Noakhali ...	257	1,530	1,787
7.	Sylhet ...	54	602	656
8.	Chittagong (Hill Tracts)	8	135	143
9.	Khulna ...	196	818	1,014
10.	Barisal ...	154	293	447
11.	Jessore ...	31	84	115
12.	Kushtia ...	39	132	171
13.	Rajshahi ...	26	587	613
14.	Pabna ...	444	538	982
15.	Dinajpur ...	56	395	441
16.	Rangpur ...	47	436	483
17.	Bogra ...	57	281	338

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 696, asked by Mr. Aminul Islam Chowdhury, on the 16th June, 1967, regarding appointment of Stevedors]

Names of the Stevedoring Firms Appointed by the N. S. C.	No. of Ships Allotted
CHITTAGONG :	
1. M/s. Mohammad Elias (Pak) Ltd., Double Moorings, Chittagong.	39 Ships
2. M/s. Ahmed Meah & Co., Double Moorings, Chittagong.	33 „
3. M/s. Ocean Maritime Ltd., Mercantile Court, Quaid-e-Azam Road, Chittagong.	5 „
4. M/s. Eastern Commercial Corporation, Agrabad Commercial Area, Chittagong.	9 „
5. M/s. Sulian Ahmed, Moorings, Chittagong.	3 „
6. M/s. Ancient Traders, Dewanhat, (Near Over-bridge), Chittagong.	1 „
CHALNA :	
1. M/s. Khan Bros. Ltd., Lower Jessore Road, Khulna.	37 „
2. M/s. Shah Usman Ahmed, 7, K.D. Ghosh Road, Khulna.	35 „

All the above stevedoring firms are Pakistani owned and registered in East Pakistan.

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 752, asked by Mr. Aminul Islam Chowdhury, on the 19th June, 1967, regarding iron and steel billets]

Names and addresses of the parties in East Pakistan who opened letters of credit for Rs. 1 lakh and above for iron & steel billets and strips during the years 1966 and 1967.

Sl. No.	Name and Address	Item
1966 :		
1.	East Bengal Trading and Industrial Corporation, Steel House, Near Sadarghat Road, Chittagong.	Billets.
2.	Pakistan Steel Limited, Sadat Mansion, Sadarghat Road, Chittagong.	-do-
3.	East Bengal Steel Re-Rolling Mills, 680/A, 1st floor, Jubilee Road, P.O. Box No. 337, Chittagong.	-do-
4.	East Bengal Steel Re-Rolling Mills, P.I.D.C. Road, Charer Hat Town, Khalispur, Khulna.	-do-
5.	Mohamedi Iron and Steel Works Ltd., Chittagong.	-do-
6.	Malik Re-Rolling Mills Ltd., Jogendra Ghunda Road, Behind Aperna Charan Girls High School, Chittagong.	-do-
7.	Sultan Mowjee Steel Industry, Dost Building, Opposite G.P.O., Chittagong.	-do-
8.	Pak Steel Structural and Foundry Ltd., 357, Qurbaniganj, P.O. Box 566, Chittagong.	-do-
9.	National Iron and Steel Industries Ltd., 680/A, 1st floor, Jubilee Road, P.O. Box No. 554, Chittagong.	-do-
10.	Sultania Iron and Steel Industry, 89, Asad Ganj, Chittagong.	-do-
11.	Bengal Steel Works Ltd., Amin Court (6th floor) 62/63, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.	-do-
12.	Tejgaon Re-Rolling Co. Limited, 181/182, Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dacca-2.	-do-
13.	Bengal Metal Industries, 91, Nawabpur Road, Dacca.	-do-
14.	Dacca Re-Rolling Mills, 201/2, Industrial Area Tejgaon, Dacca.	-do-

Sl. No	Name & Address	Item
15.	Eastern Pakistan Commercial Corporation, Dilkhusa Chamber, 8, Jinnah Avenue, P.O. Box 1025, Dacca.	Billets.
16.	Rahman Metal Industries, No. 404, Tejgaon, Industrial Area, Dacca.	-do-
17.	Rahim Steel Re-rolling Mills, P.O. 627, Dilkhusa Chamber, 8, Jinnah Avenue, Dacca.	-do-
18.	Prince Iron and Steel Industry, 26, Jinnah Avenue, Dacca.	do-
19.	Khulna Industrial and Trading Corporation Ltd., 6, Station Road, Khulna .	-do-
20.	National Tubes, Adamjee Court, Motijheel, Dacca.	Strips.
1967 :		
1.	East Bengal Trading and Industrial Corporation, Steel House, Near Sadarghat Road, Chittagong.	Billets.
2.	Pakistan Steel Limited, Sadar Mansion, Sadarghat Road, Chittagong.	-do-
3.	East Bengal Steel Re-rolling Mills, 680/A, 1st floor, Jubilee Road, P.O. Box No. 337, Chittagong.	-do-
4.	East Bengal Steel Re-rolling Mills, P.I.D.C. Road, Charer Hat Town, Khalispur, Khulna.	-do-
5.	Sultan Mowjee Steel Industry, Dost Building, Opposite G.P.O., Chittagong.	-do-
6.	Pak Steel Structural and Foundry Ltd., 357, Qurbaniganj, P.O. Box No. 566, Chittagong.	-do-
7.	National Iron and Steel Industries Ltd., 680/A, 1st floor, Jubilee Road, P.O. Box No. 554, Chittagong.	-do-
8.	Rahman Metal Industries, No. 404, Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dacca.	-do-
9.	Prince Iron and Steel Industry, 26, Jinnah Avenue, Dacca.	-do-

[Information promised in reply to supplementary to starred question No. 752, asked by Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh, on the 19th June, 1967, regarding import of iron & steel billets]

The desirability of allowing the small importers and people with small means to open letters of credit for iron and steel billets and strips has been examined. As both these commodities are items of raw material for the iron and steel re-rolling and pipe manufacturing industries, these are allowed to be imported by the industrial consumers, small or big, according to their entitlement or basis of licensing.

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 809, asked by Mr. Md. Scrajul Islam Chowdhury, on the 22nd June, 1967, regarding total expenditure incurred by the Central Government for Medical Aid, Health and Medical Education]

Central Government have incurred expenditure amounting to Rs. 11,54,45,236 for medical aid, health and medical education since 1960, to-date. Year and wing-wise break-up of expenditure is as follows :—

Year		West Pakistan	East Pakistan
1959-60	.. ..	1,17,73,826	5,09,999
1960-61	.. ..	1,16,99,864	6,97,866
1961-62	.. ..	1,79,50,377	6,03,562
1962-63	.. ..	93,47,643	6,33,484
1963-64	.. ..	1,07,06,454	7,84,350
1964-65	.. ..	1,57,07,641	9,05,907
1965-66	.. ..	1,61,31,728	9,13,435
1966-67	.. ..	1,60,37,700	10,39,400
Total	.. ..	10,93,55,233	60,90,003

[Information promised in reply to supplementary to starred question No. 842, asked by Mr. Mukhlesuzzaman Khan, on the 24th June, 1967, regarding maintenance of parity in P.I.A.]

The total number of positions in various establishments in East and West Pakistan are 1877 and 10178 respectively. Against these establishment positions the actual strength is 2797 East Pakistanis and 8632 West Pakistanis.

2. With a view to recruiting more East Pakistanis, the following measures have been adopted :

- (a) An East Pakistani officer has been appointed as Deputy Chairman of the Selection Board.
- (b) Groups I and II positions in East Pakistan are filled by East Pakistani candidates. The positions at Karachi and in West Pakistan in these groups are also open to East Pakistanis.

- (c) East Pakistanis who qualify at the test/interview are selected to fill establishment positions in preference to West Pakistani candidates, irrespective of their positions on the merit list. Thus, a West Pakistani candidate standing very high in the merit list may not be appointed while an East Pakistani candidate quite low on the merit list may get a chance.
- (d) Relaxation of qualification and experience is also given to East Pakistanis where such relaxation does not contravene minimum standards laid down by the Government or by the international aviation organisations or does not compromise safety factors.

3. In spite of the continuing effort of the Corporation to bring about parity in the employment of East and West Pakistanis, the objective has not been achieved for the following reasons :

- (a) Karachi being the head office of the Corporation and being an international airport where the handling of foreign carriers has been taken over by the PIA, has a very large number of establishment positions. The East Pakistani candidates are, however, reluctant to accept low paid positions in Karachi and West Pakistan.
- (b) Even for jobs requiring basic educational qualification of Matriculation with science not many East Pakistani candidates come forward. Recently when the position of Apprentice Mechanic was advertised there were only 76 candidates from East Pakistan who met the specifications. Against this there were 1299 candidates from West Pakistan. After test and interview, 5 East Pakistani candidates qualified but one of them did not report for medical examination and another candidate did not join after the medical examination.
- (c) For positions like Air Hostess, Ground Receptionist, Sales Receptionist, Kitchen Supervisor, Menu Supervisor etc. which are open to women candidates only, the number of candidates from East Pakistan who apply is very limited. Recently for the positions of Ground Receptionist only one East Pakistani candidate could be selected and that too after relaxation of the physical requirement of height and weight.
- (d) East Pakistani candidates asked for extension of joining time more than once and some finally refused the offer after remaining in correspondence with us for a couple of months. Recently a Works Officer selected for Dacca first obtained extension of joining time and after reporting for duty informed us that he could not get clearance from his previous employer and as such could not continue with us. A candidate selected for the post of Senior Statistician and two candidates offered the position of Assistant Librarian after obtaining extension finally refused.
- (e) For positions which need some professional experience usually very few East Pakistani qualified candidates apply. For the post of Special Handling Officer, where 10 years' experience of Public Relations or Travel Agency was required, only two East Pakistani candidates met the specifications as compared to 23 such candidates from West Pakistan. In the test and interview none of the East Pakistani candidates qualified.

- (f) There was no eligible candidate for the post of Link Instructor.
- (g) Against 226 eligible candidates from West Pakistan for the post of Stenotypist, there were only 22 eligible candidates from the Eastern wing.
- (h) For the post of Works Officer after great difficulty we have found a suitable East Pakistani candidate who had to be given 3 advance increments to make the job acceptable to him. In West Pakistan candidates are available on the initial salary of the scale.

[Information promised in reply to part (b) of starred question No. 878, asked by Ch. Muhammad Iqbal, on the 27th June, 1967, regarding production of vegetable ghee]

(b) Actual production of vegetable ghee in East Pakistan during 1965 and 1966 is given below :—

(In tons)

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	Actual Production	
		1965	1966
1.	M/s. Balagamwala Vegetable Products Ltd., Chittagong.	—	612
2.	M/s. Hosni Vanaspati Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Chittagong.	2950	2521.71
3.	M/s. Dacca Vegetable Oil Industries, Dacca.	3193	2754.53
4.	M/s. Rahatin Industries, Rangpur.	(Sanctioned recently).	

[Information promised in reply to starred question No. 978, asked by Mr. Sultan Ali Choudhury, on the 4th July, 1967, regarding Satiana-Samundri Drainage Scheme]

A summary on this scheme is being submitted by the Planning Division to the Executive Committee of National Economic Council for approval shortly. Further progress in the matter will be intimated in due course.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

Mr. Abdus Sobur Khan : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to make a reference to some deaths that have taken place between the period we met last and now that we are meeting.

First of all, let me make a reference to the sad demise of Mohtarma Miss Fatima Jinnah. Well, in her death the country has lost a great patriot and as a sister of our beloved Quaid-i-Azam she occupied a very esteem and noble place in the heart of every Pakistani and her demise has definitely caused a very sad blow over the mind of everybody who held Quaid-i-Azam in the highest esteem along with Miss Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah.

Sir, in this connection I also beg to mention the sad and untimely demise of one of our beloved friends, Ch. Ali Akbar Khan. He was a Member of this august House and was also a member of the Presidential

Council of Ministers. By his amiable, decent indisposition and pleasing habits, he endeared himself to each corner of the House and everybody who had the opportunity of knowing him has mourned his death.

Then another friend of ours who had rather to court death under very tragic circumstances was Mr. Sultan Ahmad. Although he was a very quiet and calm type of person but those who came in close touch with him knew him to be very amiable and of a very happy disposition, and he endeared himself to almost everybody who came in touch with Mr. Sultan Ahmad. In his death this House has been deprived of a great Member and we mourn his loss.

Sir, in this connection I also will be failing in my duty if I do not make a reference to the death of one of our past colleagues, Mr. M. A. Waseque, who, from his earlier days as a student leader, was closely associated with the freedom movement which ultimately culminated into the creation of Pakistan. To remove and change the insignia of the Blackhall tragedy was one of his sweeping movements. So, Mr. Waseque was the fore-runner of the students' awakening in the then Bengal and in him we have lost a very great patriot and a great leader for all times to come.

Last of all, Sir, we have heard—we have rather learnt with a very heavy heart, the sad demise of Nawab of Kala Bagh. Sir, he was Member twice of the Constituent Assembly; he was Chairman of the PIDC, and was gifted with the qualities of head and heart. Those who came in close touch with him always admired him for his amiable disposition and outstanding character and ability.

Now, Sir, I will request you to convey to all the bereaved families our great sense of condolence and sorrow, and pray to Almighty so that their souls may rest in peace.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Ladies and Gentlemen, With a heavy heart I refer to the sad demise of Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah, the sister of the Quaid-i-Azam, who passed away on the 9th July, 1967, at her Karachi residence. Miss Jinnah was born in Karachi on 31st July, 1893, and received her education in Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta. In 1929 she returned to Bombay, and from that time until the death of Quaid-i-Azam in 1948, she had been the constant companion of her illustrious brother. She was a member of the working committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League and the Council of the All-India Muslim League. She was also a member of the Women's Sub-Committee of the All-India Muslim League. It was in recognition of her services to the people, and the assistance she rendered to the Quaid-i-Azam, that the people affectionately called her "Madar-e-Millat".

In 1965 Miss Jinnah contested the Presidential elections as the candidate of the Opposition parties. She was associated with various public and welfare organizations and institutions. The Fatima Jinnah Women's College, Karachi, and the Fatima Jinnah Medical College, Lahore, are among the many institutions that will carry her memory to the future generations apart from the most distinguished position she held among the women of the country.

[Mr. Speaker]

In her death the country has lost a great freedom fighter, a person of indomitable courage and strong character. May her soul rest in eternal peace! I hope the House will adopt the following resolution:—

“This Assembly places on record its sense of profound sorrow and grief at the sad demise of Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah, in whose death the country has lost a great freedom fighter and a personality of rare qualities of head and heart.”

After I have finished all the obituary references, we will offer “fateha”. I think that this resolution is passed.

Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: Now I refer the House to the sad demise of Ch. Ali Akbar Khan, former Central Minister for Home and Kashmir Affairs and ex-Member of the National Assembly. Ch. Ali Akbar Khan was born in Hoshiarpur District of the former Punjab. He graduated in Law from the Punjab University in 1935 and joined the Bar at Hoshiarpur. He was President of the District Muslim League and a Member of the Provincial Muslim League Working Committee. He became a Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1946. After Partition, he settled down in Lyallpur. In 1949, he was elected to the first Constituent Assembly and attended the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in Istanbul. In 1951, he was elected a Member of the former Punjab Legislative Assembly, and became the Law and Education Minister in 1953. He piloted the University Act in the Provincial Assembly of Punjab. In 1956, Ch. Ali Akbar Khan was appointed as the first Ambassador of Pakistan to the Sudan. From there he went to Saudi Arabia in 1958 as Pakistan's Ambassador.

On his return to the country in 1962, he took up legal practice in Lyallpur, and also worked for the reorganization of the Muslim League. In 1965, he was elected to the National Assembly from Samundri Tehsil (NW-33, Lyallpur-IV), and was appointed Minister for Home and Kashmir Affairs in the Presidential Cabinet. After serving for over one year he resigned his office due to ill health.

He died of heart attack in his home town at Lyallpur on Sunday, the 8th October, 1967. He had served the country in many capacities as a legislator, diplomat, Minister and social worker. In his death the country has lost a dedicated and gifted person well-known for his high patriotism and sense of service.

I propose that the House adopt the following resolution:—

“This Assembly places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of Ch. Ali Akbar Khan, ex-Central Minister and ex-Member of the National Assembly, and conveys its heartfelt sympathy and condolence to Begum Ch. Ali Akbar Khan and other members of the bereaved family.”

I think this resolution is passed.

Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: Next, I come to the sad demise of Ch. Sultan Ahmad, ex-MNA, who died in an accident in Lahore on the 13th October, 1967. He was born at Bismillahpur in the district of Lyallpur in 1914. He was a Law graduate. He became member of the Sargodha Divisional Council and the Lyallpur Improvement Trust in 1960. From 1962 to 1965 he was a Member of the West Pakistan Assembly and Joint Secretary of the West Pakistan Muslim League Assembly Party. In 1962, he was President of the Multan Chamber of Commerce and Industries. In 1965, he was elected a Member of the National Assembly from Central Constituency No. NW-24, Lyallpur V. Late Ch. Sultan Ahmad was an able parliamentarian, a great patriot and an active Muslim League worker. His death is a great loss to the country. May Allah grant eternal peace to his soul! I hope, the House will unanimously adopt the following resolution:—

“This Assembly places on record its sense of profound sorrow and grief on the sad demise of Ch. Sultan Ahmad, in whose tragic death Pakistan has lost a great patriot, parliamentarian and social worker, and conveys its sympathy and condolence to Begum Sultan Ahmad and other members of the bereaved family.”

I think this resolution is also adopted unanimously.

Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: Next, I come to the sad demise of Mr. Abdul Waseque, a former Member of the National Assembly, who died on the 21st November, 1967. He was born in the district of Dacca in 1909, and was educated at the Calcutta Islamia College. He was a pioneer of the Muslim Student Movement in the sub-continent during the pre-independence days. Mr. Waseque was the President of All-India Muslim Students Federation. He was one of the leaders of the Helwell-Monument Movement. As a student leader, he took a prominent part in the independence movement. He was a member of the Dacca District Board and the Chairman of the Dacca District School Board for six years. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1962 from Central Constituency NE-38, Dacca-1. He was a prominent Muslim Leaguer, a great patriot and a valiant fighter for Pakistan.

In the death of Mr. Waseque the country has lost a person dedicated to the service of the country. May Allah grant eternal peace to his soul! I hope, the House will unanimously adopt the following resolution:—

“This Assembly places on record its sense of profound sorrow and grief on the sad demise of Mr. Abdul Waseque, ex-MNA, a veteran political worker, a freedom fighter and a patriot. His death is a loss to the country, and the Assembly offers its deep condolence to the members of the bereaved family.”

I think this resolution is accepted.

Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: Next, I come to the sad and tragic death of late Malik Amir Mohammad Khan, H. Pk., H. Q. A., of Kalabagh, former Governor of West Pakistan, who passed away under sad and unfortunate circumstances on November 26, 1967. He was born on June 20, 1910, at Kalabagh in one of the richest families of the Province and was educated at the

[Mr. Speaker]

Aitchison College, Lahore. He was a prominent Muslim Leaguer, full of patriotic zeal. Before integration of West Pakistan he was elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly on the Muslim League ticket. He was also a Member of the National Assembly from 1956 to 1958 and the West Pakistan interim Legislature.

The late Malik Amir Mohammad Khan made a significant contribution towards the agricultural and industrial development of the country. In December, 1958, he was appointed Chairman of the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. He was also appointed Chairman of the Food and Agriculture Commission by the President. In 1960, he was appointed Governor of West Pakistan and he held that office for over six years until September, 1966. In his death the country has lost a person dedicated to the service of the country. May Allah grant eternal peace to his soul! I hope, the House will unanimously adopt the following resolution :

“This Assembly places on record its sense of profound sorrow and grief on the tragic death of Malik Amir Mohammad Khan, H. Pk., H. Q. A. and offers its deep condolence to Begum Amir Mohammad Khan and other members of the bereaved family.”

Is the resolution accepted ?

Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I now request the honourable Members to rise in their seats to offer ‘Fateha’, to all the departed souls.

(Honourable Members rose to offer ‘Fateha’)

NOMINATION OF PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Mr. Speaker: I have an announcement to be made regarding nomination of a Panel of Chairmen for the Dacca (Winter) Session, 1967. Under sub-rule (1) of rule 14 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the National Assembly of Pakistan, I hereby nominate the following Members of the National Assembly to constitute the Panel of Chairmen for the Winter Session, 1967 to be held at Dacca. In the absence of the Speaker and both the Deputy Speakers, the person whose name is highest on the panel, from among those present at the sitting, shall take the Chair :

1. Mr. Md. Azizur Rahman.
2. Mr. Sultan Ali Choudhury.
3. Mr. A. S. M. Sulaiman.
4. Mr. Fida Mohammad Khan.

MESSAGES

Mr. Speaker: Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the National Assembly of Pakistan and also on my behalf I sent a message to the President of the National Assembly of Turkey on the sad occasion of the

earthquake disaster in Western Turkey. I have received a reply from the President of the Turkish National Assembly which reads as follows :

“I thank you most sincerely for the kind message of sympathy and condolences sent by Your Excellency and by the Honourable Members of your Assembly on the sad occasion of earthquake disaster in our country.”

Ladies and gentlemen, I have another announcement to make. I sent the following message to the Speaker, House of Commons, London, on the sad demise of Lord Clement Attlee, *ex-Prime Minister* of the United Kingdom, on my behalf and as well as on behalf of the Members of the National Assembly of Pakistan :

“Deeply shocked to hear of sad demise of Lord Attlee. Members of the National Assembly of Pakistan join me in offering heart-felt condolences and paying rich tributes to his memory. His great qualities of head and heart and statesmanship will ever be remembered by all. We share your grief in this irreparable national loss. Kindly convey to the bereaved family our condolences and profound sympathies.”

The following reply was received from Mr. Attlee, son of Late Lord Clement Attlee :

“The Speaker of the House of Commons has conveyed to me the message you sent on the death of my father. My family and I deeply appreciate your kind word and we would ask you to convey our thanks to the Members of the National Assembly of Pakistan.”

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker : Ladies and gentlemen, I have received an application from Malik Damsaz Khan, T. Pk., T. K., M. N. A., for the grant of leave of absence under rule 144(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the National Assembly of Pakistan.

Under sub-rule (2) of the said rule I now read out the application which reads as follows :

“Sir,

I have been unwell for quite a long time now and since I have been suffering from blood pressure so, I am unable to fly to Dacca unless so permitted by my doctor.

In the circumstances, I shall not be in a position to attend the forth-coming session to be held at Dacca from 1st December, 1967.

It is, therefore, requested that under rule 144(2) my application for leave of absence from the sitting of the Assembly for the entire session be placed before the National Assembly of Pakistan and the same may be granted.”

Will the leave be granted ?

Members : Yes.

Mr. Speaker : The leave is granted.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

Mr. Speaker: I now come to the 2 adjournment motions which I kept for decision as to whether those are in order, but I do not find the movers of those adjournment motions. So, those motions fall through.

PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. Speaker: Next item—Papers to be laid before the National Assembly—Mr. S. M. Zafar, Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
OF ISLAMIC IDEOLOGY

Mr. Abdul Awal: I beg to lay before the National Assembly a copy of the annual report of the proceedings of the Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology for the year ended 31st December, 1966, as required under clause (2) of Article 205 of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: The paper is laid. Next item.

DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION ORDER

Makhdumzada Syed Hamid Raza Gilani: I beg to lay before this Assembly a copy of the Declaration of Exemption Order No. 2/6/66-Poll. E. II, dated the 3rd August, 1967, under section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939.

Mr. Speaker: The paper is laid. Next item please. Col. Nawabzada Abdul Ghafoor Khan.

14TH ANNUAL REPORT AND STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT OF PAKISTAN
INSURANCE CORPORATION

Mr. Nurul Haque Choudhury: I beg to lay before the National Assembly a copy of the 14th Annual Report and Statements of Account for the year ended 31st December, 1966 of the Pakistan Insurance Corporation as required under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Pakistan Insurance Corporation Act, 1952 (Act No. XXXVIII of 1952).

Mr. Speaker: The Paper is laid. Next item—The Budget—Mr. N. M. Uquaili.

EXCESS DEMANDS FOR GRANTS AND APPROPRIATIONS OF EXPENDITURE

Mr. Nurul Islam Sikdar: I beg to lay before the National Assembly Excess Demands for Grants and Appropriations for the Expenditure of the Government of Pakistan for the Financial Year ending June 30, 1963, under Article 44 of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: The Paper is laid. Next item.

Mr. Nurul Islam Sikdar: Sir, I beg to lay before the National Assembly Excess Demands for Grants and Appropriations for the Expenditure of the Government of Pakistan for the Financial Year ending June 30, 1964 under Article 44 of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker : The paper is laid. Next item.

Mr. Nurul Islam Sikdar : Sir, I beg to lay before the National Assembly Excess Demands for Grants and Appropriations for the Expenditure of the Government of Pakistan for the Financial Year ending June 30, 1965, under Article 44 of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker : The paper is laid. Now, legislative business. Mr. S. M. Zafar, Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs.

ORDINANCES LAID BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY

Mr. Abdul Awal : Sir, I beg to lay before the Assembly the following Ordinances as required under clause (2) of Article 29 of the Constitution :

- (1) The Defence Services Laws Amendment Ordinance, 1967, (III of 1967).
- (2) The Defence Services Laws (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1967 (IV of 1967).

Mr. Speaker : The Ordinances are laid before the House. Next item. Kazi Anwarul Haque, Minister for Education.

THE ANTIQUITIES BILL, 1967

Kazi Anwarul Haque : Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the preservation and protection of antiquities (The Antiquities Bill, 1967).

Mr. Speaker : The Bill is introduced. Next Item, Khwaja Shahab-uddin, Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

THE LISTED POSTS (SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENTS) BILL, 1967

Mr. Md. Shahidullah : Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill to provide for vesting in the President the power to make substantive appointment to certain posts in connection with the affairs of a Province [The Listed Posts (Substantive Appointments) Bill, 1967].

Mr. Speaker : The Bill is introduced. Next item. Mr. S. M. Zafar, Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1967.

Mr. S. M. Zafar : Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill further to amend the Electoral College Act, 1964 [The Electoral College (Second Amendment) Bill, 1967].

Mr. Speaker : The Bill is introduced. Next, Mr. A. H. M. Shams-ud Doha.

THE SECOND CAPITAL OF THE REPUBLIC (DETERMINATION OF AREA) BILL, 1967.

Syed Asghar Hossain Zaidi: Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill to determine the area of the Second Capital of the Republic at Dacca [The Second Capital of the Republic (Determination of Area) Bill, 1967].

Mr. Speaker: The Bill is introduced.

Vice-Admiral A. R. Khan.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1967

Makhdumzada Syed Hamid Raza Gilani: Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill further to amend the Official Secrets Act, 1923 [The Official Secrets (Amendment) Bill, 1967].

Mr. Speaker: The Bill is introduced.

Vice-Admiral A. R. Khan.

Makhdumzada Syed Hamid Raza Gilani: Sir, I beg to move that the requirement of rule 59 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the National Assembly in regard to this Bill be dispensed with.

Several Members: Yes, it should be put.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the requirement of rule 59 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the National Assembly in regard to the Official Secrets (Amendment) Bill, 1967, be dispensed with.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Next, Sardar Mohammad Aslam Khan.

Mr. Nurul Islam Sikdar: Sir, in the absence of Sardar Mohammad Aslam Khan I may be allowed to move the Bill.

Mr. Mohammad Haneef Khan: I think, Sir, we should now adjourn for tea-break.

Mr. Speaker: No, please wait. Now, item No. 8, Mr. Nurul Islam Sikdar, please let me know who is the Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Nurul Islam Sikdar: Sir, the Chairman is absent but I was a member of that Committee.

Major Zulfiqar Ali Khan Qizilbash: No, you are an *ex-officio* member.

Mr. Nurul Islam Sikdar: Sir, it may kindly be deferred, if desired.

Mr. Speaker: All right, let the Chairman come. Now resolutions. Item No. 9.

THE DEFENCE SERVICES LAWS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE,
1967.

Mr. Muhammad Qasim Malik : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the resolution :

“That this Assembly approves under clause (3) of Article 29 of the Constitution, the Defence Services Laws Amendment Ordinance, 1967, (III of 1967), promulgated by the President.”

Several Members : No discussion.

Mr. Speaker : So I put the question before the House. The question before the House is :

“That this Assembly approves under clause (3) of Article 29 of the Constitution, the Defence Services Laws Amendment Ordinance, 1967, (III of 1967), promulgated by the President.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker : Item No. 11. Vice-Admiral A. R. Khan, Minister for Defence.

THE DEFENCE SERVICES LAWS (SECOND AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 1967.

Mr. Muhammad Qasim Malik : Sir, I beg to move :

“That this Assembly approves under clause (3) of Article 29 of the Constitution, the Defence Services Laws (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1967 (IV of 1967), promulgated by the Speaker, National Assembly, acting as President.”

Mr. Speaker : The motion moved is :

“That this Assembly approves under clause (3) of Article 29 of the Constitution, the Defence Services Laws (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1967 (IV of 1967), promulgated by the Speaker, National Assembly, acting as President.”

Since no disapproval motion is moved by anybody, it is open to discussion.

Mr. Muhammad Qasim Malik : Sir, I would like to say a few words about the Ordinance which has already been approved by this Assembly and also this Ordinance which is now before this House. Sir, both the Ordinances deal with the civilians who are found doing any espionage in regard to Pakistan Air Force installations. Previously, the law as it is today, no civilian could be liable to be tried under the Pakistan Army Act or the Pakistan Air Force Act or for that matter the Pakistan Navy Ordinance. Now, Sir, if the Assembly approves this Ordinance, then the civilians would be liable to be tried or dealt with under this Act as well as under the Pakistan Navy Ordinance for doing any espionage with regard to Army, Navy or Air Force installations.

Mr. Speaker : I put the question. The question before the House is :

“That this Assembly approves under clause (3) of Article 29 of the Constitution, the Defence Services Laws (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1967 (IV of 1967), promulgated by the Speaker, National Assembly, acting as President.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker : Ladies and Gentlemen, in view of the month of Ramzan I propose to hold the sitting w.e.f. Monday the 4th December at 10 a.m. and rise at 2 p.m.

Mr. Abdus Sobur Khan : It should be, Sir, from 9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

Mr. Speaker : I have no objection, if he can come. From my side, I can come even at 8 a.m. but some of the Members who will keep fast it will be convenient for them to come at 10.

Mr. Abdul Awal Bhuiya : Let it be 9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m., Sir.

Mr. Speaker : I hope there should not be any difference of opinion among the Members of the Government Party.

Mr. Muhammad Qasim Malik : As a democratic tradition Members of the Government Party can have difference of opinion and my submission is that the decision should be from 9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. I am one of those who would be fasting and I know, Sir, one does not like to sit after 1-30 p.m. because one feels tired.

Mr. Mohammad Hanif Khan : As our Leader has suggested it should be from 9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

Mr. Speaker : Very well. That will be done.

A Voice : Let us adjourn till Monday.

Mr. Speaker : You need not dictate.

The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 4th December, 1967, at 9-30 a.m.

The Assembly adjourned till half past nine of the clock, in the morning, on Monday, the 4th December, 1967.