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PART ONE

THE CENTRE

PART ONE

I.—GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

I—PARLIAMENT

THE *Constituent Assembly of Pakistan* works for the present in a dual capacity both as the *Federal Legislature* as well as the *Constitution-making Body.* During the year 1953-54 the country demanded speeding up of the constitution; leaders of various schools of thought in Pakistan also endorsed the demand and the *Constituent Assembly* itself decided to go ahead. So much has been done on the constitution-making side that it is appropriate to deal with it in this Chapter to the exclusion of the work done by the *Constituent Assembly* as the *Federal Legislature.*

CONSTITUTION-MAKING

On 7th October, 1953, Prime Minister Mohammed Ali moving for consideration of the *Report of the Basic Principles Committee*, declared: "Today marks a historic occasion. The obstacles that had bogged and held up the progress of constitution-making have been at last resolved." "Constitution-making", he explained, "is always a difficult and complicated matter. It is more so in our case because of certain features of country's geography and population which are peculiar to Pakistan." He happily announced that the constitutional deadlock in the matter of representation of various *Units* and the *Federal Legislature* had been solved.

Proposed Federal Legislature

Special features of those proposals are that the *Federal Legislature* would be bi-cameral. Pakistan, for the purpose of representation to the *Federal Legislature*, would be divided into 5 Units. There would be a Lower House, to be called the *House of Representatives*, in which Units are to be represented on the population basis and a smaller Upper House, to be called the *Senate*, in which each of the Units would enjoy equal representation.

Both Houses would be given equal powers. In case of difference of opinion, a measure is required to be passed at a joint session by majority, but this majority must include at least 30 per cent of the members present and voting from each zone. For this purpose, East Bengal would constitute one zone and the four Units, commonly known as West Pakistan, would together constitute another zone. Vote of confidence or no-confidence is also to be submitted to a joint session subject to the 30 per cent saving clause.

This formula was accepted by the *Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.*

During the discussion on the *Report of the Basic Principles Committee*, which lasted for over a dozen sittings, almost all members took part before the motion, that the report be taken into consideration, was adopted on 26th October, 1953.

The *Assembly* then took up the consideration of the *Report para* by *para* and carried on that consideration up to 14th November, 1953, when with elections in East Bengal on hand, the *Assembly* postponed further consideration.

Directive Principles

During the consideration of the *Report of the Basic Principles Committee para* by *para*, the Assembly declared the *Directive Principles of State* policy. The *Directive Principles* include amongst others:

(1) The State should be guided in its policies and activities by the principles enunciated in the *Objectives Resolution.*

(2) The economic policy of the State should be so directed as to secure an all round well-being of the people irrespective of creed, race and colour.

(3) The State should make every effort to remove illiteracy from the country within the minimum possible period.

(4) The State should endeavour to strengthen the bonds of unity amongst the Muslim countries and promote peace and goodwill amongst the people of the world.

(5) The State shall endeavour to promote international peace and security, maintain just and honourable relations between nations and encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

The *Assembly* decided that no Legislature should enact any law which is repugnant to the Holy Quran and the *Sunnah.* The Holy Quran and the *Sunnah*, when applied to any sect, were deemed to mean the interpretation

thereof as is recognized and is accepted by that particular sect. The money bills, however, were excluded from the operation of this provision for 25 years after which a commission would be appointed to make necessary recommendations. This has ensured that there will be no dislocation in the fiscal and monetary measures, laws relating to banking, and insurance and other matters affecting the existing economic, financial and credit systems.

Name of the State

The *Assembly* also decided that the name of the State should be *The Islamic Republic of Pakistan* which should be a Federation of all the 5 Units and the acceding States.

Executive Powers

It was decided by the *Constituent Assembly* that the executive powers of the *Federation* should vest in the Head of the State to be exercised by him in accordance with the constitution and the law except in cases where it was provided that the Head of the State should act at his discretion, he was required to act on the advice of his minister or ministers. The Head of the State is to be a Muslim and should be elected at a joint sitting of both the Houses of *Federal Legislature* provided, however, that the successful candidate gets at least 30 per cent of the total votes from each zone. The Supreme Command of the Armed Forces is vested in the Head of the State. The discretionary powers of the Head of the State include powers of clemency throughout Pakistan in such cases where an exercise of this power is not forbidden by the Holy Quran and the *Sunnah*, and appointment of *Election Commissions and Election Tribunals.*

It was also decided that there should be a *Cabinet* with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the Head of the State in the exercise of his functions except in those cases where he was empowered to act at his discretion. The Prime Minister is to be appointed by the Head of the State and other ministers were to be appointed by the Head of the State on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Cabinet is to be collectively responsible to the *Federal Legislature.*

Federal Legislature

The *Federal Legislature* is designed on the basis of the formula presented by the Prime Minister and accepted by the *Assembly*. Suitable provisions with regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir are to be made in the constitution at an appropriate time and in accordance with the wishes of the people

of that State. The representation of Junagadh and Manavadar in the *Federal Legislature* is to be determined after their liberation.

Every citizen of Pakistan, who has attained an age of 21 years, is entitled to vote at elections to the *House of Representatives.*

UNITS

The *Constituent Assembly* also decided that the executive authority of a Unit is to be vested in the Head of the Unit to be exercised by him in accordance with the constitution and the law. He would also have a cabinet with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise him in the exercise of his functions, except in those cases where he is empowered to act in his discretion. The Ministers in the Unit are also to be collectively responsible to the *Legislatures* of the Units, for which there should be a unicameral *Legislature* composed of members chosen through direct elections. Various other matters with regard to the executive, legislative spheres of the *Federation* and the Units were also provided and the *Assembly* postponed consideration on 14th November, 1953.

Work after East Bengal Elections

During later months, important political activities occupied the country's attention when more than half its population, namely of East Pakistan, went to the polls. Those elections had to be organised on an unprecedented scale. The magnitude of the task, however, was not allowed to stand in the way of expediting the work of constitution-making, for, as soon as elections in East Bengal were over, Prime Minister Mr. Mohammed Ali announced that the consideration of the *Report of the Basic Principles Committee* would be resumed.

The Sixteenth Session of the *Constituent Assembly* commenced with the members determined to solve problems that had defied solution earlier and stood in the way of constitution-making. Decisions on State language, position of the Judiciary and the services, and various other problems were taken by the *Assembly.*

Supreme Court

It was the desire of all sections of the *Assembly* to ensure that Judiciary is independent of the Executive. It was decided that the appointment of the Judges of the *Supreme Court* should be made on the recommendations of the Chief Justice of the *Supreme Court* and not merely 'after taking into consideration the recommendations made by the Chief Justice'.

An advocate or barrister of not less than 15 years' standing would be eligible for appointment to the Bench of the *Supreme Court.* The salary of the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of the *Supreme Court* was fixed at Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000 per month respectively besides providing them with rent-free residence and entitling them to such privileges and allowances as may from time to time be determined by the Head of the State. At the same time, the permanent Judges were debarred from practising in a Court of Law or any other authority like the *Election Tribunal, PRODA Tribunal,* etc. The age of retirement of the Judges of the Supreme Court was fixed at 65 years.

Karachi was designated as the headquarters of the *Supreme Court.* It was, however, provided that the *Supreme Court* should sit at Dacca at least once a year for such period as may be required to hear the cases of East Bengal.

As both the *Supreme Court* and the *High Court* had concurrent jurisdiction in the matter of issuing writs, it was provided that the *Supreme Court* should exercise the power if the *Federal Legislature* by law confers it on that Court. The *Supreme Court* would possess the power of issuing writs for purposes of fundamental rights and for preventing legislation repugnant to the Holy Quran and the *Sunnah.* Any action by the executive infringing the constitutional provisions and guarantees could be made the subject of a judicial review, thus guaranteeing the fundamental rights of the citizens of Pakistan.

High Courts

The Assembly decided to set up a *High Court* for each *Unit*—East Bengal, the Punjab, Sind and the North-West Frontier Province. The *Chief Court* of Sind and the *Judicial Commissioner's Court* of the North-West Frontier Province were to be raised to the status of a *High Court.* These *High Courts* would be situated at Dacca, Lahore, Karachi and Peshawar. Every Judge of a *High Court* would be appointed by the Head of the State on the recommendations of the Chief Justice of *Supreme Court.* In the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice of the *High Court,* the Chief Justice of the *Supreme Court* would consult the Chief Justice of the *High Court* concerned before making his recommendations. The executive has been given no hand in these matters and the Judiciary has been afforded complete independence.

The Assembly also determined the qualifications of the Judges and decided that any person who has held judicial offices for at least ten years

should be qualified for appointment as a Judge of a *High Court.*

Like a permanent Judge of the *Supreme Court,* a permanent Judge of a *High Court* is not entitled to plead or act in any Court nor before any other authority. The age of superannuation of the Judges of the High Court is fixed at 60 years.

A remarkable feature of the proposed constitution is that a Judge from one *High Court* might be transferred to another *High Court* within the territory of Pakistan by the Head of the State on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of the *Supreme Court,* but the initiative could be taken by the *Supreme Court* and not by the Executive. This provision, therefore, removes any possibility of direct or indirect pressure that the executive could exert on the Judges by means of transfer of Judges.

STATE LANGUAGE

The question of the language of the Republic of Pakistan was one of the most intricate and controversial subjects that the *Assembly* had to face. In view of the mounting controversy on the subject, it could no longer be deferred. The majority party in the *Assembly* met several times in order to arrive at a final decision. On 7th May, 1954, the Prime Minister moved the formula under which the official languages of the Republic would be Urdu and Bengali and any other language as might be declared to be such by the Head of the State on the recommendations of the Provincial Legislature concerned. For a period of 20 years from the commencement of the Constitution, however, the English language would continue to be used for all official purposes of the Republic for which it was being used immediately before such commencement. As the Prime Minister stated, 'the most important effect of these problems is to concede an equality of status to both Urdu and Bengali as the official languages of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan'. At the same time the position of other provincial languages has also been safeguarded,

ELECTION TRIBUNALS

The superintendence, direction, control, preparation of Electoral Rolls and conducting of all elections to the *Federal Legislature* and to the *Legislatures* of the Units is to be vested in an *Election Commission.* The members of the *Federal* and *Unit Election Tribunals* will be persons who are, or have been, or are qualified to be the Judges of the *Supreme Court* or *High Court* or have

been District and Sessions Judges. Adequate precautions have thus been taken to ensure fair and impartial elections in the country.

PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY

It was necessary to make a provision in the Constitution to enable the Head of the State to deal effectively with any sudden emergency in the country. The *Constituent Assembly* decided that the Head of the State might proclaim an emergency if:

(*a*) the security or economic life of Pakistan or any part thereof is threatened by way of external aggression or internal disturbances or circumstances arising out of a mass movement of population from and into Pakistan; or

(*b*) the financial stability or credit of Pakistan or any part thereof is threatened; or

(*c*) a situation arises in which the Government of a Unit cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution.

This provision was thoroughly debated before it was adopted by the *Assembly*. There appeared to be unanimity of views that adequate measures were necessary to deal with any emergency.

Amendment of the Constitution

It is necessary that the rigidity of a written constitution should depend upon the nature of the provisions thereof. If the constitution goes into greater details and is not restricted to mere fundamentals, a flexibility has to be allowed on matters of details without sacrificing in any way the fundamental basis of the constitution or the ideology of a State. An ample provision has, therefore, to be made not to restrict unduly the future generations from adopting a course of conduct best suited for their growth and development. Amendment of a constitution, therefore, is a matter which demands careful consideration. In Pakistan, where recommendations of the *Basic Principles Committee* had at times concerned the matter of details, a distinction had to be drawn between the provisions of a fundamental nature and other provisions which did not require the same rigidity. The *Assembly*, therefore, decided that an amendment of the constitution might be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of the *Federal Legislature*. Such a Bill should be passed in each House in identical terms by a majority of the total membership of the House concerned and also by a majority of not less

than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting. In the event of a difference of opinion between the two Houses in respect of any of the provisions of the Bill, the entire Bill should be deemed to be rejected and no joint session of the two Houses should be summoned to resolve the conflict between the two Houses.

When the Bill is passed in both the Houses, it should be presented to the Head of the State for his assent and upon such assent being given, the constitution should stand amended in accordance with the provisions of the Bill as passed.

Provided that if such amendment seeks to make any change in this article or in any of the articles mentioned below, the amendment should be ratified by each of the Unit legislatures of Pakistan by a resolution passed to that effect before the Bill is presented to the Head of the State for assent:

(*a*) (i) Election and Removal of the President.
(ii) Extent of the Executive Power of the Federation.
(iii) Extent of the Executive Power of the Units.

(*b*) (i) Federal Judiciary.
(ii) High Courts.
(*iii*) Relations between the Federation and the Units.

(*c*) The lists of subjects for the purpose of legislation, i.e., the *Federal*, the *Unit* and the *Concurrent Lists.*

(*d*) Composition of the Houses of the *Federal Legislature* and certain other matters concerning the two Houses; and

(*e*) Prohibition of Legislation repugnant to the Holy Quran and the *Sunnah.*

The various Committees are now trying to finalise their recommendations with a view to expedite the work of the *Assembly.*

Drafting Work

The *Drafting Committee* has held several meetings and is proceeding with its work speedily. It has secured the services of an eminent Constitutionalist, Sir Ivor Jennings, and is likely to complete its task before the *Assembly* resumes session after disposing of the *Basic Principles Committee's Report* and other matters of importance. The Leader of the House has already announced that it is his intention to have the Constitution of Pakistan finalised as early as possible and take necessary steps simultaneously to hold fresh elections under the new Constitution. The Constitution of Pakistan is now in its final stages.

2—THE CIVIL SERVICES

C. S. P.

THE Government of Pakistan at first adopted the Civil Service organisation previously in force with of the Central Government of the British Indian Empire. Soon thereafter, the *Superior Civil Service*, which was more commonly known as the I. C. S., and which formerly had separate Provincial cadres, was re-constituted on a wholly centralised basis as the *Civil Service of Pakistan*. This decision, reached by unanimous agreement between the Centre and the Provinces, constituted an important landmark in the progressive organisation of Pakistan's administrative machinery on an efficient basis. The functions of this Service are broadly the same as those performed by the former I. C. S., and, apart from serving directly under the Central Government, the members of the Service hold important posts in the Provinces.

Initial appointments were made from those officers of the former I. C. S. and the *Indian Political Service* who had opted for service under the Government of Pakistan. To these were added some of the efficient officers of the Provincial Civil Services who were promoted as a special measure.

Fresh recruitment to the Service is made exclusively by competitive examination held every year by the *Pakistan Public Service Commission* set up under the Constitution Act. The difficulties with which Pakistan was faced due to the shortage of trained and experienced Civil Servants immediately on its birth after Partition in 1947, are being steadily overcome; but there is no room for complacency, for Government are still very short of officers in the middle reaches of the C. S. P. (Civil Service of Pakistan) cadre. *The Administrative Enquiry Committee*, in its report on the re-organisation of the Central Government last year, recommended an increase in the annual intake of C. S. P. officers, so that an adequate number of these officers are made available to man the posts of Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary in the Central Secretariat. Government have accepted these recommendations and have decided to increase the yearly intake of the C. S. P. to 25. More than 100 C. S. P. officers have so far received training at the *Civil Service Academy* at Lahore

in West Pakistan, and in East Bengal as well as abroad, and are holding responsible administrative posts in the Provinces and at the Centre.

Judicial Branch

It has recently been decided by Government that there should be a *Judicial Branch* of the C. S. P. just as there used to be a Judicial Branch of the former I. C. S.

In order to improve the quality of candidates who intend to take the *Central Superior Service* examinations, special *Coaching Classes* have been instituted by Pakistan's Universities with the active co-operation of the Provincial Governments. Such classes have already been started in East Bengal, the Punjab and Baluchistan.

Central Superior and Central Engineering Services Examinations

Candidates from all Provinces have shown great keenness to appear at the Competitive Examinations conducted by the *Pakistan Public Service Commission* for recruitment to the *Central Superior* and the *Central Engineering Services*. On the results of the *Central Superior Services Examination* held in January, 1954, it is intended to select about 61 candidates for vacancies in the various Superior Services.

About 21 vacancies will be filled during 1954-55 as a result of the *Central Engineering Service Examination* held in December, 1953. Another new feature of the year 1954-55 will be the introduction of a competitive examination for recruitment to the *Survey of Pakistan Service.*

Azad Kashmir

With a view to provide the residents of Azad Kashmir and refugees from the Indian-occupied parts of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with better opportunities for appointments to the Central Services, the Pakistan Government have in their case relaxed the upper-age limits for recruitment to all Central Services and posts by 3 years. Besides, they are required to pay only 1/4th of the application fee wherever it is prescribed.

Training Overseas

As in previous years, full advantage was taken of the *Technical Assistance Scheme* of the *Colombo Plan* for the training of officers in Commonwealth countries. Under this scheme 21 officer-probationers have so far been sent for training abroad. Of these 4 were sent to Canada for a course of training for about 3-1/2 months in General Administration, 15 to the U. K. for a similar course of about 6 months and one to the *Administrative Staff*

College at Henley-on-Thames for about 4 months. An officer of the C. S. P. was also sent to the Imperial Defence College in the U.K. for the 1954-Course.

Service Associations

The formation of *Staff Associations* was continued to be encouraged, and as many as three new Associations were recognised by Government during 1953-54.

Departmental Enquiries

In order to expedite the disposal of disciplinary cases which have been pending for a long time in the Ministries and Departments due to the pressure of important work on the Enquiry Officers, Government have appointed a retired C. S. P. officer as an *Officer on Special Duty* with the status of Joint-Secretary in the Establishment Division of the Cabinet Secretariat to hold enquiries in cases relating to gazetted officers.

3—LAW

Legislation

THE following legislative measures were sponsored by the Ministry of Law:

(1) *The Bar Councils (Amendment) Act, 1953 (III of 1953)*
This *Act* enables a refugee lawyer to be elected to one of the five seats of *Bar Council* requiring at least ten years' standing in the relevant High Court, by allowing him to add to the number of years during which he may have practised in that High Court, the number of years of his practice before Partition in any British Indian High Court.

(2) *The Sind Civil Courts Act, 1869 (Repeal) Act, 1953 (IV of 1953)*
This *Act* repeals the *Sind Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869)* the retention of which on the Statute Book was not necessary.

(3) *The Colonial Courts of Admiralty (Pakistan) Amendment Act, 1953 (VII of 1953)*
This *Act* confers powers to exercise Admiralty Jurisdiction, which was available only to the High Court of East Bengal and the Chief Court of Sind, on the other High Courts in order to enable those High Courts as well to exercise the powers of a prize Court in respect of aircraft. It has also removed the words "Colonial" from the short title of the *Principal Act (XVI of 1891)*.

(4) *The Governor-General's Pension Bill 1954*
A *Bill* to make provision for the payment of a pension of Rs. 2,000 a month for life to any one who has held the office of Governor-General of Pakistan for not less than two years and who has not been removed from it for misconduct, was introduced on the 27th April, and passed by the *Constituent Assembly* on the 8th May, 1954.

ELECTIONS

The extended life of the *East Bengal Legislative Assembly* was to expire in March, 1954. Therefore it became necessary to delimit the constituencies

in that Province on the basis of adult franchise as required by the *Government of India Act, 1935*, and the *Delimitation of Constituencies (Adult Franchise) Act, 1951*. In pursuance of the latter *Act* a *Delimitation Committee* was appointed for the purpose with instructions to issue a preliminary report within three months. The *Committee* had to be given an extension of one month and seven days. The *Committee* published its preliminary report on the 1st November, 1952 and submitted its final report to the Central Government at the end of March, 1953.

The constituencies were delimited by the *Territorial Constituencies (East Bengal) Order, 1953 (XII of 1953)* and on its basis elections were held in that Province in March, 1954.

FEDERAL COURT

During the year under review, the *Federal Court* had a pending list of 392 cases of different categories. Out of these, 130 were *Regular Criminal Petitions for Special Leave to Appeal*, filed through duly constituted Attorneys of the Court, 142 unrepresented *Petitions for Special Leave to Appeal* received through Jail authorities, 75 *Criminal Appeals*, 31 *Civil Appeals* and 14 *Civil Petitions for Special Leave to Appeal*. Majority of these cases have been disposed of by the *Court* during this period. Two *Original Suits* were also given several hearings.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahman retired on the 4th October, 1953. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohammed Shahabuddin, Chief Justice of the *Dacca High Court* and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. R. Cornelius, a Judge of the *Lahore High Court* were appointed permanent Judges of the *Federal Court* in October, 1953. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid, Chief Justice of Pakistan, was appointed to act as Governor-General of Pakistan during the absence on leave out of Pakistan of His Excellency Mr. Ghulam Mohammed from the 19th October to the 4th December, 1953. As the work of the *Court* increased considerably, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohammed Sharif, a retired Judge of the *Lahore High Court*, was appointed a permanent Judge of the *Federal Court* with effect from the 13th of April, 1954.

During this term the *Court* did not move to Dacca, as there was not sufficient number of cases to be disposed of there.

Publications

The *Court* has started publishing its *Reports* entitled *Federal Court*

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Publications

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Reports. The first volume of the *Reports* has been published. Mr. M. Anwar, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed as Editor and Official Reporter of the *Federal Court Reports*.

Advocates on Rolls

The number of Advocates on rolls of the *Court* now stands at 54 Senior Advocates, 106 other Advocates and 48 Attorneys.

INCOME TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

The *Income Tax Appellate Tribunal* is a statutory quasi-judicial body created in pursuance of Section 5-A of the *Income Tax Act, 1922*, and is charged with the function of hearing and disposing of appeals on questions of fact and law against the orders of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax and reference applications to the *High Courts*. The jurisdiction of the *Tribunal*, which was originally confined to appeals and reference applications arising under the *Income Tax Act* and subsequently enlarged to appeals and reference applications arising under the *Excess Profits Tax Act, Business Profits Tax Act* and *Sales Tax Act* was, during the year under review, further enlarged by the enactment of the *Estate Duty (Amendment) Act of 1953* which provided for appeals to the *Tribunal* against the orders of the Controller of Estate Duty.

Functions of the Tribunal

In exercising its statutory powers the *Tribunal* functions like a Court of law, the appeals and reference applications are decided after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard, and at the hearings while the assessees are usually represented by lawyers, accountants or other Income Tax Practitioners, the Income Tax Department is represented by a standing counsel known as the Departmental Representative, who is an officer of the Income Tax Department. The *Tribunal* has made *Rules* regulating its own procedure in all matters arising out of the discharge of its functions and these *Rules* have been duly notified in the *Gazette of Pakistan* for general information.

The powers and functions of this *Tribunal* have hitherto been exercised and discharged by a *Bench* consisting of two Members, a President-cum-Judicial Member and an Accountant Member. This was the minimum strength with which the *Tribuna'* could function under the *Act* as it originally stood. Provision has, however, now been made in the *Income Tax Act, 1922*, by the *Finance Act, 1953* providing for the amendment of the proviso

to Sub-section (6) of Section 5-A of the *First Act* so as to provide that the powers of the *Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal* can be exercised not only by one Member but also by each Member separately. In pursuance of this provision the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Law, by its *Notification* No. F.34 (4)/53-E dated the 30th September, 1953, directed that all the powers and functions of the *Tribunal* shall be exercised severally and singly by the President and Accountant Member of the said *Tribunal* in respect of appeals, where such appeals pertain to assessees whose total income as computed by the Income Tax Officer does not exceed Rs. 30,000. Accordingly cases falling in this category have since been heard and disposed of by the President and the Accountant Member, sitting singly.

Jurisdiction of the Tribunal

As the jurisdiction of this *Tribnal* extends to the whole of Pakistan and there is no sub-office anywhere else, all the appeals and reference applications are filed with the Registrar at the headquarters of the *Tribunal* at Lahore. However, in order to make it convenient to the assessees residing in far-flung Provinces, the Members of the *Tribunal* have to undertake long tours, so much so that for most part of the year they have to be in camp in order to cope with the ever-increasing institution of cases in the Provinces. During the year under review the *Tribunal* also came to be vested with jurisdiction over cases arising from Khairpur State in pursuance of *Khairpur (Federal Laws) (Second Extension) Order, 1953*, by which the Governor-General extended the *Income Tax Act, Business Profits Tax Act, Sales Tax and The Estate Duty Act* to the said State.

A steady upward trend in the number of cases filed with the *Tribunal* has been marked ever since the establishment of Pakistan. The year 1953-54 turned out to be the peak year inasmuch as the institutions registered an unprecedented rise and nearly double the number of cases were filed during the preceding year. To cope with this increase in the volume of work, the disposals were also accelerated a great deal and lately the average rate of disposal per month has been more than ever in Pakistan or in undivided India.

LAW COMMISSION

As a corollary to the *Objectives Resolution* passed by the Constituent Assembly on the 12th March, 1949, the Government of Pakistan, by a Resolu-

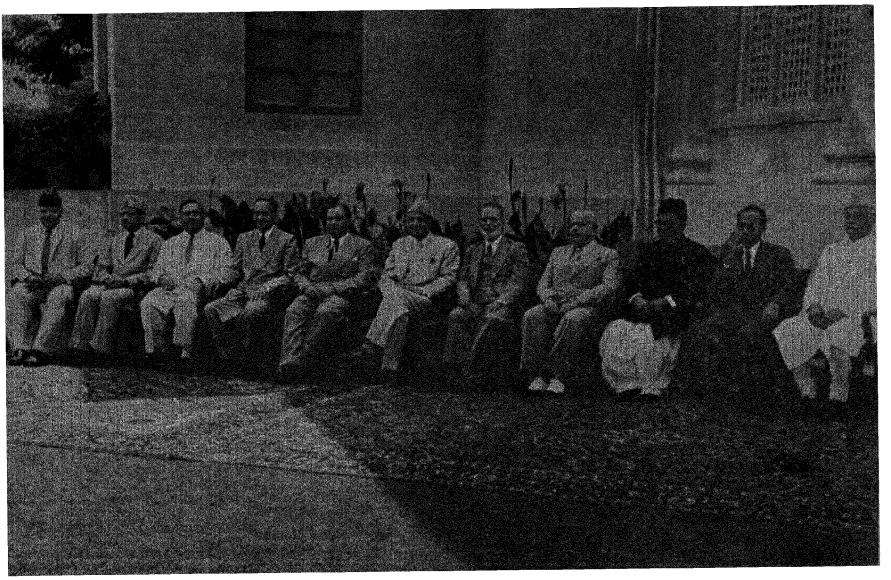
tion dated the 15th February, 1951 constituted a *Law Commission* for suggesting to Government, "what modifications, if any, should be made in the existing laws to bring them in conformity with the Principles embodied in the *Objectives Resolution*". The Resolution further stated, "it shall be the duty of the said *Commission*, having studied this question to submit their report to the Central Government. For this purpose the *Commission* may hear witnesses and take evidence". This *Resolution* was published in the *Gazette of Pakistan* on the 15th February, 1951 under Notification No. F. 19/51/Leg.

To start with the *Commission* was constituted by Mr. Justice A. S. M. Akram, a Judge of the *Federal Court of Pakistan*, as Chairman and Mr. Justice Mohammad Bakhsh A. Memon, Judge, Chief Court, Sind, Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, Maulana Mufti Jaffar Hussain, Mujtahid, and Dr. Khalifa Shuja-ud-Din, as members. Later on two more members, namely Mr. Abdul Haque, Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Punjab and Maulana Mufti Mohammad Shafi, Member, *Taleemat-i-Islami Board*, were also added.

The *Commission* held several meetings, some at Karachi and the rest at Lahore and scrutinised a large number of legislative enactments with a view to ascertaining if there was any conflict between the provisions of these enactments and the *Islamic Shariat*. Before the recommendations of the *Commission* with regard to any of these enactments could be finalised, the *Commission* lost the benefit of Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi's advice because of his death on the 23rd November, 1953.

The *Commission* submitted its recommendations with regard to the following enactments to the Central Government on the 6th May, 1954:

1. The Punjab Laws Act (IV) of 1872.
2. The Christian Marriages Act (XV) of 1872.
3. The East Bengal Civil Courts Act (XII) of 1887.
4. The Punjab Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act (IX) of 1948 as amended by Act IX of 1951.
5. The Caste Disabilities Removal Act (XXI) of 1950.
6. The Muslim Dissolution of Marriage Act (VIII) of 1939.
7. The Musalman Waqf Validating Act, 1913 (Act VI of 1913).
8. The Punjab Auqaf Act, 1952 (Act VI of 1952).
9. The North-West Frontier Province Muslim Waqf Act, 1939 (Act I of 1939):



H. E. Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, Governor-General of Pakistan, with the Central Cabinet

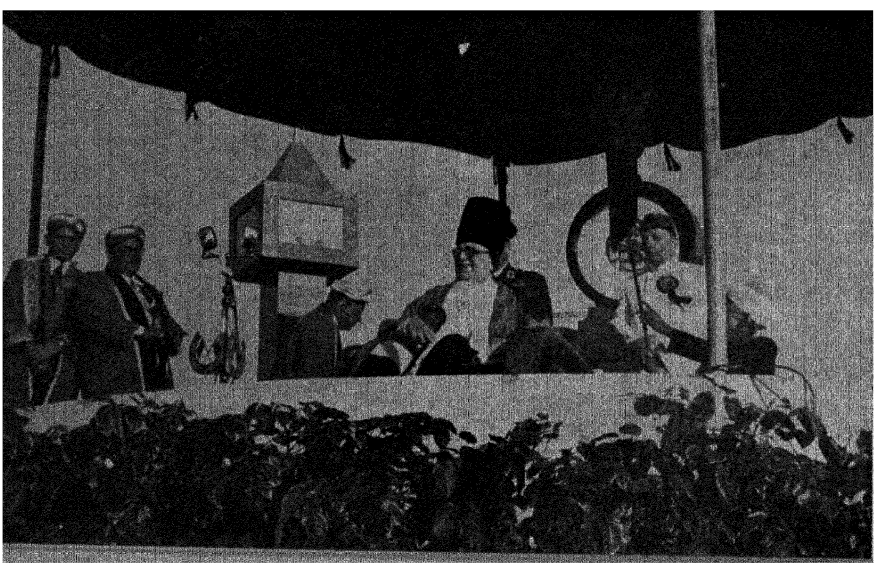
Members of the Japanese Diet, who visited Pakistan in September, 1953, meet Hon'ble Dr. A. M. Malik, Minister for Health, Works and Labour in Karachi

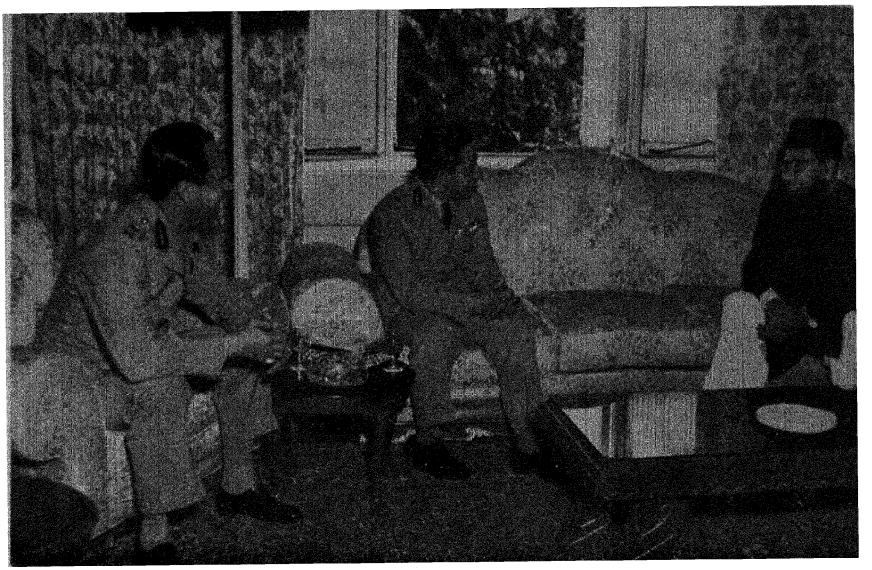




A Six-man British Parliamentary Delegation arrives in Karachi under the leadership of Lord Rea on 31st January, 1954

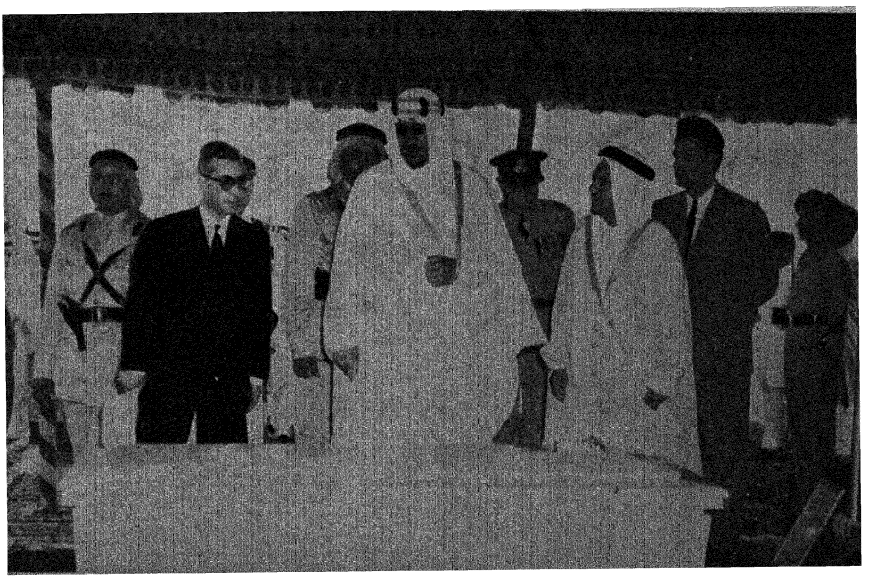
H. H. The Aga Khan being weighed against platinum on the occasion of his Platinum Jubilee celebrated in Karachi on 3rd February, 1954





H. M. King Feisal II of Iraq and H. R. H. Crown Prince Amir Abdul Illah, who visited Pakistan in March, 1954, meet Hon'ble Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan, President of the Constituent Assembly in Karachi

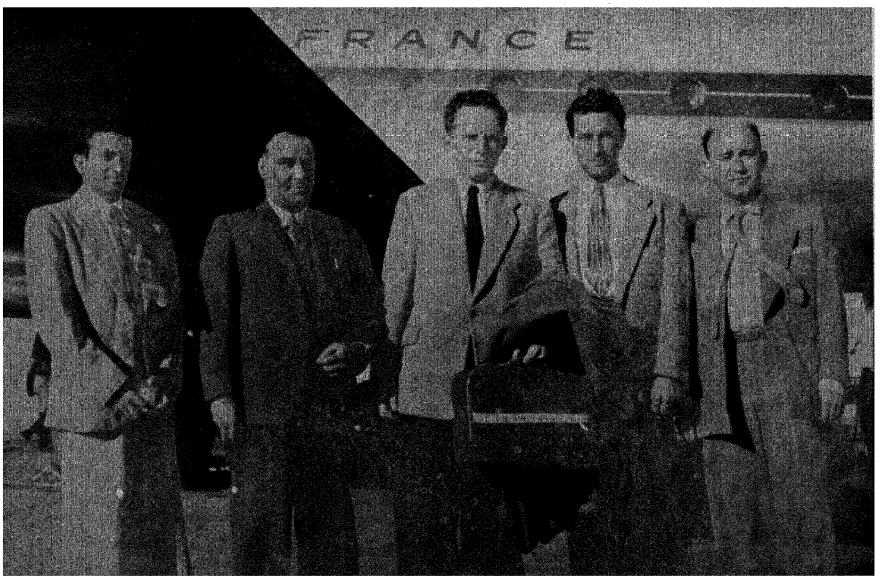
H. M. King Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, whose Royal visit to Pakistan followed that of H. M. King Feisal II of Iraq in April, 1954, is seen here at the grave of the Quaid-i-Azam in Karachi





Egyptian Commercial Mission meets Pressmen on arrival at Karachi Airport on 30th December, 1953

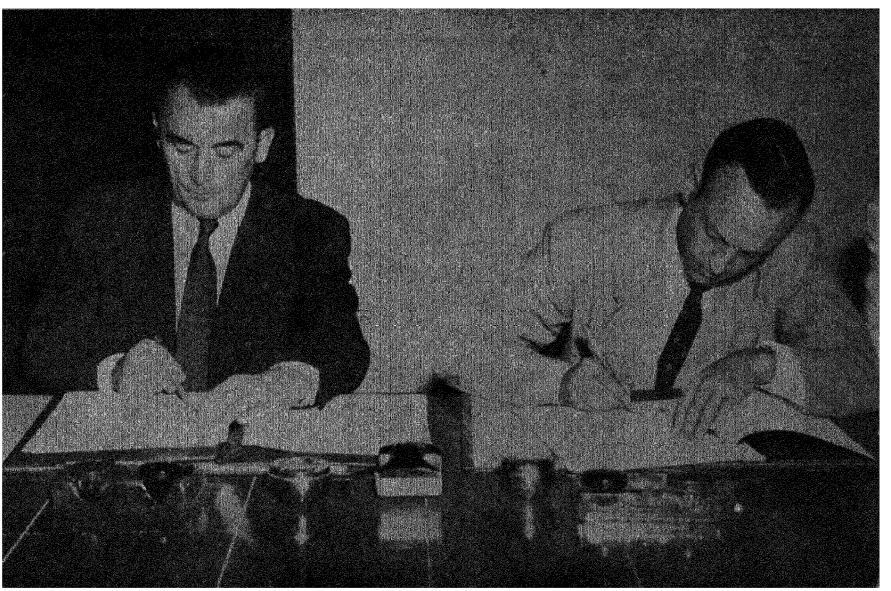
French Trade Delegation on arrival at Karachi Airport on 15th February, 1954





Pakistan-Germany Trade Pact being signed on 18th February, 1954

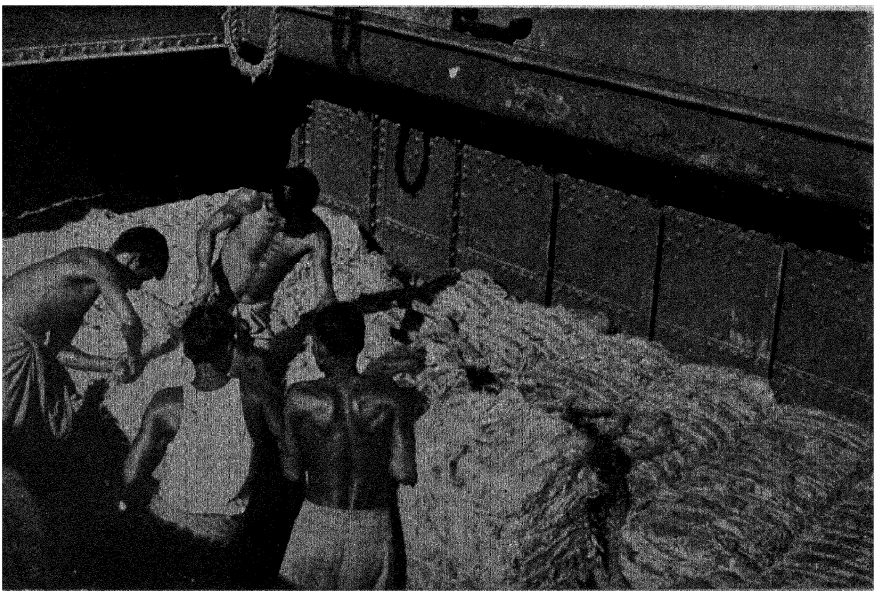
Trade Pact being signed in Karachi between Pakistan and Yugos avia on 15th May, 1954

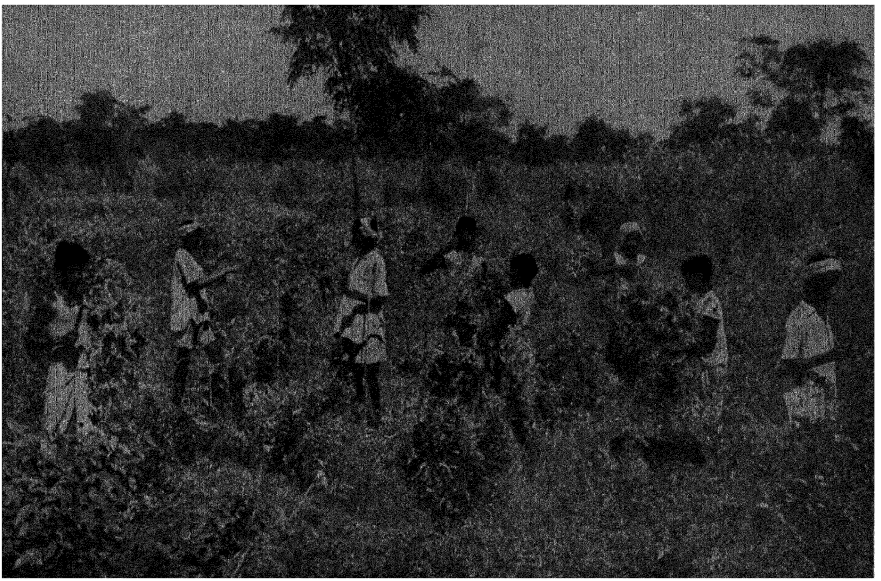




Jute harvesting in East Bengal

Jute bales for export at Chalna, East Pakistan

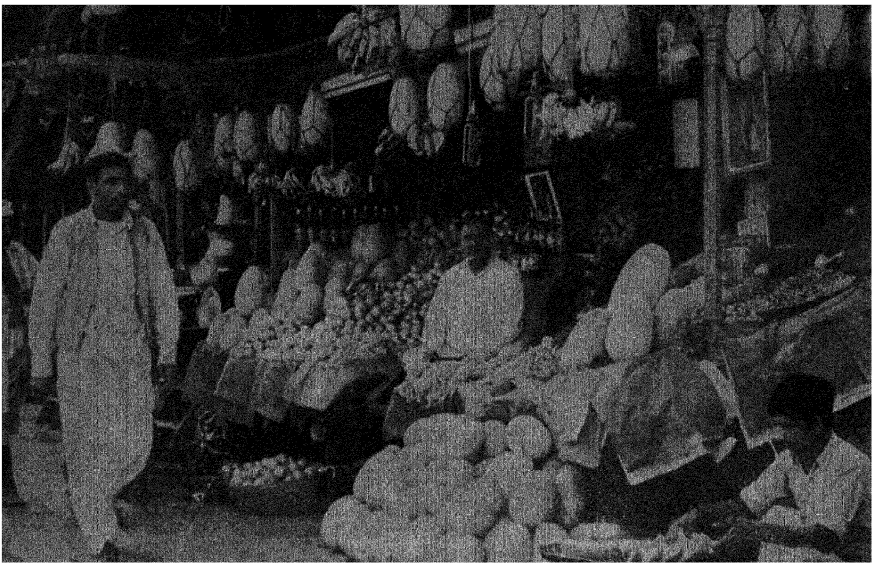




A Tea Estate in East Bengal

Cotton pickers in a Sind Village





A fruit-shop in Peshawar, Capital of the North-West Frontier Province

American Pasture and Range Development experts studying the soil and plantation near Quetta in Baluchistan



10. The Bengal Waqf Act 1934 (Act XIII of 1934).
11. The Limitation Act, 1908.
12. The Evidence Act, 1872.
13. The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898.
14. The Majority Act, 1872.
15. The Stamp Act, 1899.
16. The Registration Act, 1908.
17. The Suits Valuation Act, 1887.
18. The Court Fees Act, 1870.

The *Commission* is busy with the consideration of other enactments and will submit its recommendations about them in due course.

II.—ECONOMIC SURVEY

1—FINANCE

THE economic conditions prevailing towards the beginning of the year 1953 were fraught with grave difficulties arising from a sharp fall in foreign earnings. The very nature of these difficulties, however, stimulated the nation to a greater effort to raise the level of national production and Government policy in various fields was also directed towards that end. The maximum possible resources were made available for the expansion of agricultural and industrial production by grants and loans for schemes of irrigation and other "grow more" projects and for industrial expansion undertaken through the *Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation.* Fiscal policy was designed to provide a powerful incentive to private enterprise and investment in industry. Priority was given to the import of capital goods and industrial raw materials required for the expansion of industry and for the development projects undertaken by Government. Besides, monetary and credit policies operated in concert with other policies to maximise production.

The budget for the year 1954-55 constitutes an important landmark in the financial history of Pakistan. It has not only established the intrinsic economic strength of the country, but also bears witness to the success of Government's economic and financial policies.

CENTRAL BUDGETS

The following table indicates the budgetary position of the Central Government of Pakistan since 1948-49:

(In Million Rs.)

Year		Revenue Receipts	Revenue Expenditure	Surplus
1948-49	(Actuals)	667.6	647.0	20.6
1949-50	,,	885.8	853.2	32.6

Year		Revenue Receipts	Revenue Expenditure	Surplus
1950-51	,,	1,277.2	1,247.5	29.7
1951-52	,,	1,449.6	1,441.5	8.1
1952-53	,,	1,285.8	1,280.2	5.6
1953-54	(Revised Est.)	1,079.2	1,078.3	0.9
1954-55	(Budget)	1,114.7	1,113.7	1.0

It would be seen that the revenues of the Central Government showed a progressive improvement until the year 1951-52. This improvement was due partly to the growing economy of the country and partly to the rise in the prices of the country's exportable commodities which followed the Korean conflict. With the cessation of hostilities, the country was hit hard by recession in the primary commodity prices in common with other raw material producing countries. Revenue receipts of the Central Government, which stood at Rs. 1,449. 6million in 1951-52, were estimated only at Rs. 986.0 million during 1953-54. As a result of the measures taken by Government to speed up development and the consequent increase in internal production, coupled with partial relaxation of import restrictions and improvement in prices and volume of exports, revenue receipts for the year 1953-54 are now estimated at Rs. 1,079.2 million as against the original estimate of Rs. 986.0 million. The above figures indicate that the Central Revenues had already touched the lowest level after the recent recession in commodity prices. The improvement that has been witnessed since 1953-54 is not only an index to the economy being stabilised but, what is more, it reflects the increasing volume of national production. A further improvement is envisaged in the estimates of revenue receipts for the year 1954-55 which are placed at Rs. 1,136.8 million. Of this Rs. 22.1 million have been utilized in giving tax reliefs; the final estimates for the year, therefore, stand at Rs. 1,114.7 million.

In granting taxation relief, the main objectives kept in view are relief to the common man and provision of further incentive to industry to encourage production and lower its cost. The following are the important reliefs afforded:

Relief to Common Man

(a) Reduction of the import and excise duties on petrol by Annas 8 per gallon.

(b) Raising the exemption limit of Income Tax from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 4,200.

(c) Lowering the import duty on coconut oil, copra and spices from 40-48 per cent to 30 per cent.

(d) Reduction of the Money Order remittance fee from Annas 2/6 per Rs. 10 to Annas 2.

Incentives to Industry

(a) Extension of the concession regarding exemption from tax of investments in the share capital of industrial companies.

(b) Raising of the initial depreciation allowance from 15 per cent to 25 per cent in the case of buildings constructed for workmen.

(c) Expenditure on the construction and maintenance of schools and hospitals for the benefit of the employees and their dependents will be deductable currently against profits.

(d) The capital expenditure on scientific research related to the tax-payer's business will be allowed currently against profits.

(e) Raising the limit of exemption from sales tax of small manufacturers from Rs. 36,000 to Rs. 60,000.

(f) Exemption from excise duty of cloth printed, dyed, bleached or sized in factories employing less than 20 workers.

The concessions (b) and (c) will benefit industrial workers. To provide an incentive to the middle classes to save, the exemption limit for insurance premia and contributions to *Provident Funds* has been raised from $\frac{1}{6}$ of total income to $\frac{1}{5}$ and the maximum exemption from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000.

The following table gives the details of the Central Government's Revenue Budget for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55.

REVENUE BUDGET

(Rs. Million)

	Actuals 1951-52	Actuals 1952-53	Budget Estimates 1953-54	Revised Estimates 1953-54	Budget Estimates 1954-55
Revenue Receipts					
Customs	822.0	612.4	341.3	367.5	377.5
Central Excise Duties	70.8	69.8	106.1	130.0	150.0
Income Tax and Corporation Tax	171.5	175.5	156.2	171.5	158.5

	Actuals 1951-52	Actuals 1952-53	Budget Estimates 1953-54	Revised Estimates 1953-54	Budget Estimates 1954-55
Sales Tax	143.6	134.5	61.5	85.0	95.0
Railways—Net Receipts	14.2	47.5	53.2	61.9	61.8
Posts and Telegraphs— Net Receipts	9.6	9.2	16.0	12.9	12.3
Currency and Mint	6.6	8.0	29.3	24.3	30.0
Defence Receipts	47.8	46.4	35.0	40.1	40.0
Interest Receipts	68.2	63.6	76.5	76.8	93.0
Refugee Tax	16.4	18.1	16.1	16.8	17.6
Other Items	78.9	100.8	94.8	92.4	101.1
Effect of New Concessions					—22.1
Total Revenue Receipts	1,449.6	1,285.8	986.0	1,079.2	1,114.7
REVENUE EXPENDITURE:					
Direct Demands on Revenue (Revenue Collecting Departments)	24.5	26.9	23.6	25.1	29.5
Civil Administration	201.1	241.7	215.1	228.8	257.8
Defence Services	792.4	725.7	601.0	633.2	640.5
Currency and Mint	4.2	5.1	4.0	3.9	3.5
Civil Works and Central Road Fund	11.0	5.4	13.5	19.0	22.5
Pensions, Printing and Stationery	—	13.8	7.5	9.0	7.5
Contribution to Special Fund for Rehabilitation of Refugees	—	18.1	16.1	16.8	17.6
Servicing Debt	65.1	76.1	76.8	77.1	89.6
Grants to Provincial Governments	101.0	19.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Other Heads	242.2	147.9	14.5	52.9	32.7
Total Revenue Expenditure	1,441.5	1,280.2	984.6	1,078.3	1,113.7
SURPLUS	8.1	5.6	1.4	0.9	1.0

The revenue receipts of the Central Government, particularly under Central Excise and Sales Tax, are an index to the improvement brought about in the country's economy as a result of Government's policy of encour-

aging internal production. An important and wholesome transformation is, thus, being gradually brought about in the revenue structure of the Central Government by reducing its dependence on Customs revenue, which is a vulneable and unreliable source of income, and placing increased reliance on Income Tax, Sales Tax and Central Excise Duties, which would continue to grow with the development of country's economy. The bulk of the increase in the revenue expenditure during 1954-55, which is expected to be Rs. 1,113.7 million as against Rs. 1,078.3 million during the previous year, is being applied towards nation-building activities such as education, public health, etc. The provision for education stands at Rs. 24.5 million as against Rs. 13.8 million during 1953-54. The expenditure on public health would be Rs. 14.2 million as against Rs. 11.0 million in 1953-54. Some of the important provisions made under these and other heads of revenue expenditure for the year 1954-55 are as follows:

		(Rs. Million)
1.	Promotion of Small-Scale Industries ..	2.5
2.	Village AID Programme (Central Contribution) ..	4.0
3.	Grant to Karachi University ..	3.5
4.	Grants to other Universities for improving the standard of higher education ..	2.5
5.	Grants for Social Uplift ..	1.0
6.	Fund for Scientific and Industrial Research (set up in the year 1953-54) ..	10.0
7.	Additional provision for construction of houses for refugees in Karachi ..	10.0
8.	Construction of hostel for Hajis in Mecca ..	1.2

The country needs an urgent economic development in the fields of agriculture, industry, power, communications etc. It is only by speeding up production that the supply of consumer goods can be increased, the volume of employment stepped up and the standard of living of the common man raised. With this end in view larger sums are being provided in the *Capital Budget* every year for direct development expenditure by the Central Government and through development loans to Provinces as shown below:

(Rs. Million)

	1950-51 Actuals	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Actuals	1953-54 Revised	1954-55 Budget
Direct Capital Outlay of Central Government on Development Projects	69.2	171.7	270.7	344.7	444.7
Expenditure from Social Uplift and other Development Funds	03.9	20.0	55.4	71.6	106.3
Loans to Provincial and Local Bodies etc., for Development	75.7	105.3	96.3	298.2	360.1
Total	148.8	297.0	422.4	714.5	911.1

These amounts are being spent in addition to the revenue budget of the Central Government. It is the policy of Government that the economic development of the country should not be allowed to be circumscribed by the ordinary revenue resources which are in themselves an index to an underdeveloped economy.

The volume of development and other capital expenditure is nearly as much as the total revenue expenditure of the Central Government including the expenditure on Defence. The following table gives details of the total capital expenditure and sources from which it is financed:

CAPITAL BUDGET

(Rs. Million)

	1953-54 Budget Estimate	1953-54 Revised Estimate	1954-55 Budget
(A) Direct Outlay of the Central Government:			
Railways ..	152.2	143.7	140.0
Posts & Telegraphs ..	27.0	26.5	32.5
Civil Aviation ..	11.4	13.9	7.8
Industrial Development ..	124.1	118.0	186.7
Civil Works and Outlay on Federal Capital ..	29.0	25.8	52.2

	1953-54 Budget Estimate	1953-54 Revised Estimate	1954-55 Budget
Other Development Expenditure ..	40.3	16.8	25.5
Defence ..	199.0	175.3	159.5
Other Capital Heads ..	1.0	1.2	0.9
(B) Development Loans to Provinces, Local Bodies, etc. ..	191.4	298.2	359.4
Other Loans ..	2.3	10.5	2.7
(C) Expenditure from Reserve Funds ..	99.8	71.6	106.3
Total Capital Expenditure ..	877.5	901.5	1,073.5
Financed by:			
1. Revenue Surplus ..	1.4	0.9	1.0
2. Permanent Debt Internal Increase in ..	200.0	248.2	150.0
3. Permanent Debt External Increase in ..	76.9	66.5	127.0
4. Floating Debt (net) ..	-37.6	-95.6	162.5
5. Unfunded Debt (net) ..	38.1	45.0	75.0
6. Foreign Aid ..	80.0	44.6	157.8
7. Accretions to Reserve Funds ..	65.5	79.7	82.7
8. Receipts and Recoveries on Capital Account ..	2.5	40.0	40.0
9. Schemes of State Trading ..	240.4	220.4	163.1
10. Recoveries of Loans and Advances	31.4	25.4	46.5
11. Other Deposits and Remittance Heads (net) ..	49.3	100.9	55.2
12. Drawal on Cash Balance ..	129.6	125.5	12.7
	877.5	901.5	1,073.5

Foreign Exchange and Balance of Payments Position

During the year 1953, the exchange earnings amounted to Rs. 1,554.9 million and the year ended with a surplus of Rs. 122.4 million as against a deficit of Rs. 870 million in 1952. The exchange earnings during 1954

are estimated at Rs. 1,500 million and payments at Rs. 1,480 million. Government's objective is to maintain equilibrium in the balance of payments.

FOREIGN AID

The foreign exchange earnings were supplemented by economic (capital) assistance offered by the U.S.A. and the Commonwealth countries for the implementation of Pakistan's development progarmme. Under their *Mutual Security Programme*, the U. S. A. allocated to Pakistan during their fiscal years 1952 to 1954, $ 44.25 million for the purchase of equipment and services required for 35 projects in different sectors of national economy, in addition to a special wheat gift during 1953-54, proceeds from which are being used to meet internal cost of development projects. Canada offered $ 28.57 million in the three years ending 1951-54, Australia £(A) 5.7 million and New Zealand £ 0.75 million over the same period. Canada and Australia also made gifts of wheat (116,000 tons and 42,954 tons respectively) during 1953-54. Further foreign aid worth Rs. 157.8 million is expected from the Governments of United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand during 1954-55. A credit of £ 10 million has also been arranged from the United Kingdom, to be used mainly for agricultural and other food production schemes. Arrangements were also made for the import of machinery on deferred payment terms from Japan, the United Kingdom and other countries.

Loans were obtained from the *World Bank* amounting to $ 27.2 million during 1951-52 for the *Railway Rehabilitation Programme*, $ 3.25 million during 1952-53 for the *Punjab Agricultural Machinery Project* and £ 5 million ($ 14 million) for *Sui Gas Transmission Project* during 1954-55. A loan of $ 15 million was negotiated during 1952-53 with the Export-Import Bank of the U. S. A. to finance purchase of wheat from the U. S. A. The *International Bank* has been approached for further loans and loan agreements are expected to be concluded during 1954-55 for the *Karnafulli Paper Mill*, Karachi Electric Supply Corporation and some other projects.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES

As the constitution of Pakistan is federal in character, an appreciation of the financial position of the country would be incomplete without taking

into account the budgetary and financial position of the various Provinces which have their own revenue and capital budgets. The following table shows the position of revenue budgets of the Provincial Governments since 1947-48:

BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE PROVINCES

(Rs. Million)

	Actuals 1947-48	Actuals 1948-49	Actuals 1949-50	Actuals 1950-51	Actuals 1951-52	Actuals 1952-53	Revised Estimates 1953-54	Budget Estimates 1954-55
East Bengal								
Gross Revenue ..	97.2[1]	168.6	144.2	176.0	201.1	196.4	238.8	234.5
Gross Expenditure	88.4[1]	+160.0	171.0	182.4	222.6	247.2	249.1	240.3
Deficit (—) Surplus (+) ...	+8.8	+8.6	—26.8	—6.4	—21.5	—50.8	—10.3	—.5.8[2]
Punjab								
Gross Revenue ..	65.7[1]	172.1	195.0	221.8	259.1	216.0	248.1	246.2
Gross Expenditure	108.8[1]	194.3	183.1	205.0	228.5	261.7	238.1	245.7
Deficit (—) Surplus (+) ..	—4.31	—22.2	+11.9	+16.8	+30.6	-45.7	+10.0	+0.5
Sind								
Gross Revenue ..	82.3[3]	76.2	71.9	83.0	95.3	97.6	99.5	97.0
Gross Expenditure	95.2[3]	82.5	80.8	83.3	106 9	103.1	115.5	96.8
Deficit (—) Surplus (+) ..	—12.9	—6.3	—8.9	—0.3	—11.6	—5.5	—16.0	+0.2
N.-W.F.P.								
Gross Revenue ..	33.6[3]	32.0	33.1	42.0	47.7	56.5	72.5	65.0
Gross Expenditure	36.6[3]	34.1	37.7	44.3	49.4	53.3	71.8	67.5
Deficit (—) Surplus (+) ..	—3.0	—2.1	—4.6	—2.3	—1.7	+3.2	+0.7	—2.5[4]

Apart from the revenues raised locally by the Provinces and federated States, they also receive financial assistance from the Central Government by one or more of the following methods:—

[1]For the period 15th August, 1947 to 31st March, 1948.

[2]The Budget is expected to be balanced by the increased receipts from estates to be acquired during the year.

[3] For full year 1947-48..

[4]The deficit is expected to be appreciably reduced by the recovery of arrears of taxes during the year.

(i) Allocations from certain Central taxes on a percentage basis; (ii) Grants-in-aid statutory or others and (iii) Grant of development or other loans.

The scheme of allocation from Central Revenues was revised under the Raisman Award with effect from the year 1952-53 to the considerable advantage of the Provinces and States. All the Provincial Governments now share the expanding sources of Central revenues, viz., Income Tax, Sales Tax, and Central Excise Duties. In addition, the East Bengal Government are also entitled to receive 62½ per cent of the net collections of the export duty on jute and jute manufactures. This is a special concession to East Pakistan as the Provinces of West Pakistan are not entitled to share the export duties on commodities like cotton etc., produced by them.

As regards Sales Tax, the arrangement is that the Provinces in West Pakistan receive half of the net collections made in the respective areas plus a certain percentage of half the collections made in Karachi. The allocation from Karachi collections made to the Provinces is in recognition of the fact that imports at Karachi are subject to Sales Tax at one point only at the time of import, whereas they are consumed by all the Provinces in West Pakistan. The East Bengal Government are entitled to get half of the net collection made in East Bengal at import stage as well as from local manufactures with the further provision that the share of the Provincial Government would in no case be less than Rs. 18 million. In the case of Income Tax and Central Excise Duties, the East Bengal Government are assigned 45 per cent of the divisible pool although the bulk of the collections are made in West Pakistan. The following Table shows the allocations made from the Central taxes to the various Provinces since Partition:—

(1947-48 to 1954-55) (Rs. Million)

Province	Jute Duty	Central Excise Duties	Income Tax	Sales Tax	Total
East Bengal ..	389.6	47.4	43.8	154.1	634.9
The Punjab ..	—	32.7	26.3	242.0	301.0
Sind ..	—	13.4	11.6	54.3	79.3
The N.-W.F.P. ..	—	9.9	7.7	28.4	46.0

Out of the total collection of Rs. 187.7 million during 1954-55, the share of East Bengal works up to Rs. 95.5 million, which is approximately 51 per cent of the total collections.

Development loans are granted for financing approved development schemes of the various units. Loans have also been granted for other miscellaneous purposes. The amounts of grants-in-aid and development loans given from 1947-48 onwards are indicated below:

GRANTS-IN-AID

(1947-48 to 1954-55)

Nature of Grants-in-Aid (Rs. Million)

Province, State or Area	Refugee Rehabilitation	Agricultural Development	Road Development	Border Police	Civil Defence	Universities and Colleges	Social Uplift	Special	Subvention	Total
East Bengal ..	16.0	13.0	4.7	23.2	1.5	1.2	55.0	6.0	..	120.6
The Punjab ..	62.1	7.9	7.4	17.7	4.5	1.2	50.0	20.0	..	170.8
Sind	13.3	5.2	2.0	4.3	1.2	1.1	20.0	..	..	47.1
The N.-W.F.P. ..	1.6	4.7	2.7	..	..	6.4	15.0	..	82.5	112.9
Bahawalpur ..	2.5	0.2	0.5	..	..	..	3.5	..	..	6.7
Other Areas ..	44.6	2.9	4.5	..	2.8	5.5	36.5	..	..	96.8
Total ..	140.1	33.9	21.8	45.2	10.0	15.4	180.0	26.0	82.5	554.9

DEVELOPMENT LOANS

(Rs. Million)

Province	1948-49		1949-50		1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		Total	1953-54		Total 1954-55 (B.E.)	
	Amount sanctioned	Amount drawn	Amount sanctioned	Amount drawn	Amount sanctioned	Amount drawn	Amount sanctioned	Amount drawn	Amount sanctioned	Amount drawn	Amount drawn	Amount sanctioned	Amount provided in R.E.	Amount sanctioned	Amount provided for
East Bengal	40.0	—	42.1	—	20.0	20.0	33.0	33.0	29.0	29.0	82.0	138.5	—	302.6	—
The Punjab	50.0	50.0	52.5	52.5	40.0	40.0	45.0	45.0	39.0	39.0	226.5	121.3	—	347.8	—
Sind	17.5	—	—	—	17.6	3.5	15.0	—	2.5	2.5	6.0		258.9	52.6	308.7
The N.-W.F.P.	5.2	5.2	9.0	4.0	7.5	7.5	15.0	15.0	13.5	13.5	45.2	16.3	—	66.5	—
Bahawalpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.5	—	38.5	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	1.0	—
Total	112.7	55.2	103.6	56.5	85.1	71.0	108.0	93.0	84.0	84.0	359.7	315.6	258.9	809.0	308.7

The Provincial Governments finance their Capital Expenditure from development and other loans granted by the Central Government and the loans raised by them in the open market. The progress of Capital Expenditure incurred by the Provincial Governments since 1947-48 is indicated below:

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Rs. Million)

	E. Bengal	Punjab	Sind	N.-W.F.P.	Total
1947-48 ..	2.0	12.8	13.6	2.5	30.9
1948-49 ..	6.4	49.6	—24.8	3.2	34.4
1949-50 ..	15.6	83.6	22.8	8.3	130.3
1950-51 ..	29.1	89.5	9.0	10.1	137.7
1951-52 ..	51.6	120.6	20.5	20.6	213.3
1952-53 ..	79.2	135.7	39.7	10.4	265.0
1953-54 (Rev. Est.)	96.3	155.6	79.3	19.1	350.3
1954-55 (Bgt. Est.)	67.7	156.2	170.1	23.7	417.7
Total ..	347.9	803.6	330.2	97.9	1,579.6

In addition to giving development loans to Provinces and Direct Capital Outlay on development projects, the Central Government are participating in the setting up of important industries through the *Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation* which has already set up important industries such as jute, paper, heavy engineering (including iron and steel), ship-building, fertilizers, cement, sugar and textiles in participation with private and Government capital. The total cost of the projects sponsored by the *P.I.D.C.* so far is estimated at Rs. 550 million towards which the Central Government have invested a sum of Rs. 155 million by 1953-54. The activities of the *P.I.D.C.* will be dealt with in detail in the Chapter on *Industries.*

The growing volume of private investments in industrial undertakings has been a welcome feature of the country's economy. Such investment has been estimated at about Rs. 170 million during 1953-54. In addition, the *P.I.D.C.* invested about Rs. 100 million in various industries on behalf of Government, bringing the total investment in industry during the year

to Rs. 270 million. Substantial sums have been invested in the rehabilitation of the East Bengal Railway, the construction of Chittagong and Chalna Ports, the establishment of a number of vital industries such as jute, paper, etc., and the extension of postal, telegraphic and telephonic facilities in the country.

CONCESSIONS IN TAXATION TO INDUSTRY

In pursuance of Government's policy to encourage private investment in industries, substantial concessions in taxation have been given from year to year which *inter alia* include:

(1) exemptions from Income and Super Taxes of the profits of new industrial undertakings up to 5 per cent of the capital invested;

(2) exemptions from both Income and Super-Taxes, of income invested in approved industrial undertakings up to 20 per cent of the total income up to Rs. 100,000 and 10 per cent on the balance; in the case of individuals having incomes up to Rs. 25,000, investments in Government Securities and Post Office Savings Certificates are exempt from Income Tax up to 20 per cent of the total income;

(3) exemption of all investments made in approved industrial enterprises from estate duty;

(4) exemption of all machinery including capital goods and spare parts from Sales Tax;

(5) exemption of industrial raw materials from import duty and Sales Tax; and

(6) special depreciation allowances on buildings, plants and machinery.

With a view to provide incentive to foreign investors, unilateral relief equal to 100 per cent of the Pakistan tax, or the foreign tax, whichever is lower, has been granted to persons resident in Pakistan in respect of their doubly-taxed foreign income. The exemption in respect of moneys brought from abroad, which expired on 31st March, 1954, has been extended for another year i.e., up to the 31st of March, 1955.

Industrial Production

As a result, a favourable climate has been created for investment in industry and notable increase has been recorded. The number of industrial

companies has been on the increase. In 1951, 49 per cent of the capital sanctioned was for industrial concerns. In 1952 the percentage of industrial companies increased to 55 and in 1953 to 69.

BANKING

As banking and credit facilities play an important role in mobilizing domestic financial resources, the Government of Pakistan have paid particular attention to the growth and development of banking and other credit institutions in the country.

State Bank of Pakistan

At the time of Partition, Pakistan had no central banking and monetary authority of its own. The State Bank of Pakistan was accordingly set up on 1st July, 1948. The Bank was in the beginning confronted with problems which few other central banks had ever to face. The credit system of the country had suffered greatly on account of Partition. The number of bank branches at the time of Partition was reduced to 213. After Partition, 147 branches were closed. The quality of banking service also needed remedial action. The State Bank had, therefore, to accomplish the task of rehabilitating the banking structure. It initiated training schemes to provide personnel for banking institutions. It encouraged all sound banks to expand their operations, reopen closed offices and open new ones. These efforts have borne fruit and the situation today is vastly different from what it was when the State Bank of Pakistan was opened in 1948. Today the number of scheduled banks is 32, while bank branches have increased to 244 out of which new branches opened since Partition number 178: of these 143 have been opened by Pakistani banks.

The State Bank has successfully floated several Central and Provincial Government loans and Treasury Bills and carried out open market operations. The State Bank has sought to improve money market as undeveloped money markets put several impediments in the way of credit control and quantitative adjustment of the volume of money supply. The Bank has also introduced a Bill Discounting Scheme with a view to build up the bill market in the country.

The Bank has seven Offices, including the one recently opened at Khulna. This branch would provide exchange and remittance facilities in addition

to other important services to banks and the business community at this centre. Khulna, situated at the hub of an extensive navigation system, has traditionally been the centre for the marketing of Sunderban products. After the opening of Chalna Anchorage it grew in importance as the terminus of major boat routes and railways. Lately, the industrial progress of the city has further enhanced its economic importance. The opening of the State Bank branch in this part would not only fulfil the present requirements of commerce and industry but would also facilitate further economic progress.

National Bank of Pakistan

With a view to promote the development of commercial banking in the country, the Government of Pakistan established the National Bank of Pakistan in November, 1949, with an authorised capital of Rs. 60 million of which 25 per cent has been subscribed by the Central Government. The Bank is making a steady progress in all spheres of its activities. The Bank's deposits rose to Rs. 340.3 million during the year 1953, as against Rs. 286.0 million in 1952, Rs. 200.8 million in 1951 and Rs. 64.4 million in 1950. The number of its branches has now increased to 60 including three foreign branches at Jeddah, Calcutta and London. Necessary surveys have also been carried on in a number of other centres with a view to extend the Bank's operations and afford the much needed banking facilities to the trading and investing public.

Since its establishment, the National Bank has been rendering invaluable assistance to trade and commerce by providing short-term credit. It has played an important role in the movement and marketing of the country's main cash crops—jute and cotton. These advances granted by the Bank touched the highest level in 1952, when they stood at Rs. 248.3 million as compared to Rs. 208.9 million in 1951 and Rs. 47.7 million in 1950. Despite the cancellation of the O. G. L., resulting in an appreciable fall in the demand for accommodation against imported goods, advances granted by the Bank in 1953 amounted to Rs. 244.4 million.

The Bank also finalized the Agency Agreement with the State Bank of Pakistan early this year and is now operating 20 currency chests and 5 sub-chests, thus making remittance facilities under the State Bank's Scheme available to the public.

PAKISTAN REFUGEES REHABILITATION FINANCE CORPORATION

In May, 1948, the Government of Pakistan established the first *Finance Corporation* to provide financial assistance to refugees. The authorised capital of the *Corporation* is Rs. 30 million to be wholly subscribed by Government. The *Corporation* is assisting the refugee artisans and craftsmen by advancing loans, by organising schemes of cottage industries on a cooperative basis and by arranging the marketing of their goods. Up to the end of 1953, it had advanced loans amounting to Rs. 10 million to individuals, firms and societies, and distributed sewing machines worth about Rs. 454,828, thereby assisting refugee widows, low-paid employees, tailors, etc. Raw material such as cotton, silk and woollen yarn, pig iron, and synthetic stones valued at Rs. 9.5 million were supplied by the *Corporation* to refugee artisans and workshops, below market prices. The *Corporation* has also established industrial centres and colonies at 10 places at a cost of Rs. 3.8 million to help artisans who could not furnish sureties for loans and has built 256 houses in Karachi and let them on hire-purchase system.

PAKISTAN INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

The *Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation* was established in 1949 to provide medium and long-term credit facilities to industries. The total accommodation granted by the *Corporation* to industrial concerns up to 5th January, 1954, amounted to Rs. 38.1 million.

In 1952, the scope of the *Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation Act*, 1949, was enlarged to enable the *Corporation* to grant loans and other financial assistance to all industrial concerns, whether incorporated or not. The Law, as originally enacted, authorised the *Corporation* to grant loans only to the public limited companies or registered cooperative societies. After this amendment, the *Corporation* sanctioned loans amounting to about Rs. 3.3 million to individuals and Rs. 10.3 million to private limited companies as against Rs. 4.3 million for public limited companies.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION

The Government of Pakistan have established another similar institution, namely, the *Agricultural Development Finance Corporation*. The *Corporation* commenced business in March, 1953, and is providing credit facilities to agri-

culturists for the development of agriculture and agricultural products (horticulture, forestry, fisheries, animal husbandry, poultry keeping and dairy-farming) including provision of mechanical equipment for mechanisation of farming, provision of water-lifting equipment, provision of tractor stations, production and distribution of chemical and other fertilizers, establishment of stores or godowns for keeping implements, seeds or other agricultural products, provision of embankments, water-courses and drainage, reclamation, elimination of agricultural pests and taking measures against water logging, purchase and distribution of agricultural implements and cattle-breeding etc.

Loans are given ordinarily in kind but cash loans can also be granted by the *Corporation* at its discretion. Loans can be sanctioned up to a limit of Rs. 100,000 in the case of individuals and Rs. ½ million in the case of a company or *Cooperative Society*. These limits can be relaxed by Government up to Rs. 200,000 and Rs. 2 million respectively for special reasons. The rate of interest has been reduced this year from 6.25 per cent to 5 per cent per annum in the case of individuals and 4 per cent in the case of *Cooperative Societies*.

The *Corporation* has its Head Office at Karachi and three Regional Offices at Sukkur, Lahore and Dacca to cater to the requirements of various units of the country.

The problems of agricultural credit in the country are vast, varied and complex. The *Corporation* has to expand its operations with care and caution if it is to establish itself as a sound and strong credit institution. The *Corporation* in the very first year of its operations, sanctioned loans of over Rs. 2.5 million to 530 agricultural concerns.

HOUSE BUILDING FINANCE CORPORATION

In view of the acute shortage of housing accommodation in the country, and the absence of credit facilities for construction of houses, Government established the *House Building Finance Corporation* with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 million. The *Corporation* was instituted in 1952 and commenced its operations in the Federal Capital Area. It has since extended its business to important towns in other Provinces and has also opened two regional offices at Dacca and Lahore. The *Corporation* has so far sanctioned loans amounting to over Rs. 2.5 million. It has also recently invited

applications for loans from *Cooperative Housing Societies*. Loans up to a limit of Rs. 40,000 are given to individuals and up to Rs. 1 million to *Co-operative Societies*. The rate of interest charged by the *Corporaion* has been reduced from 6% to 5 % per annum from April, 1954. In the case of *Cooperative Housing Societies* the interest has been reduced to 4 % per annum.

MOBILIZATION OF SAVINGS

With a view to mobilize and direct the savings of the people into productive channels, the Government of Pakistan are running a *Savings Scheme* through Post Offices in the country, thus making the savings facilities available in the remotest parts of the country. The *Scheme* operates through the sale of *Savings Certificates* which carry handsome bonus, free of Income Tax. In addition, the Post Office also provides Savings Bank facilities at its various branches. Details regarding investments in *Post Office Saving Banks* and *Savings Certificates* will be found in the Chapter on *Posts and Telegraphs*.

PUBLIC DEBT

The Central and Provincial Governments of Pakistan have, from time to time, floated a number of loans to raise funds for financing their development and other capital expenditure. The following tables give the particulars of these loans and the amounts outstanding against them at the end of February, 1954:

Description of Loan	Amount Outstanding
I. CENTRAL LOANS	
	(Rs.)
1. 2¾% Loan 1955-56	134,049,500
2. 2½% Loan 1956-57	69,558,000
3. 2¾% Loan 1957-58	120,194,000
4. 2¾% Loan 1958-59	103,053,000
5. 3% Loan 1958	396,121,900
6. 1½% Income Tax Free Bearer Bonds 1958	855,200
7. 3% Loan 1960	177,412,900
8. 3% Loan 1961	120,575,400

	Description of Loan	Amount Outstanding
		(Rs.)
9.	3% Loan 1963	30,233,300
10.	3% Loan 1968	144,733,200
11.	3% Loan 1969-70	53,025,600
	II. PUNJAB LOAN	
1.	3% Punjab Bonds, 1955 ..	23,520,000
2.	3% Punjab Bonds 1956 ..	24,678,300
3.	3% Punjab Bonds 1958	
	(a) Original Issue	
	(b) Further Issue	34,987,200
4.	3% Punjab Bonds 1960 ..	29,581,600
5.	3½% Punjab Loan 1961 ..	32,722,100
6.	3½% Punjab Loan 1963 ..	39,216,400
7.	3½% Punjab Loan 1964 ..	41,317,100
	III. BENGAL LOAN	
1.	3½% Bengal Loan 1960 ..	33,414,700
	IV. SIND LOAN	
1.	3% Sind Loan 1958	12,456,300
	V. N.- W. F. P. LOAN	
1.	3½% N.-W. F. P. Loan 1964 ..	7.500,000
	GRAND TOTAL ..	279,393,700

SECURITY MARKET

At the time of Partition, Pakistan had no organised Security Market. The *Karachi Stock Exchange* was accordingly set up in 1949 to provide facilities for floating new capital issues for dealing in the existing shares and stocks and encouraging corporate activity in the country. Some of the important securities traded on the Exchange *inter alia* include the Securities of the Central and Provincial Governments, banks and insurance agencies, industrial securities etc.

With the increase in the development activity in East Pakistan and the

establishment of a large number of industries, a *Stock Exchange* has also been recently established in Dacca to meet the requirements of the industrialists in that part of the country.

CAPITAL ISSUES

As a result of the measures taken by Government to encourage savings and investments, there has been a steady increase in the issue of capital in the country since Partition as will be seen from the following figures:

VALUE OF NEW CAPITAL ISSUES

Year	Amount of new capital sanctioned	Total increase during the year
1951	113,957,300	54,341,910
1952	260,356,400	146,399,100

During the period from Ist January, 1953 to 31st December, 1953, 76 Pakistani Companies—59 Industrial, 13 Commercial and 4 Financial—were granted permission to issue capital to the value of Rs. 271.4 million. During the year under review, 19 foreign companies—9 Industrial and 10 Commercial—were also granted permission to issue capital worth Rs. 20 million.

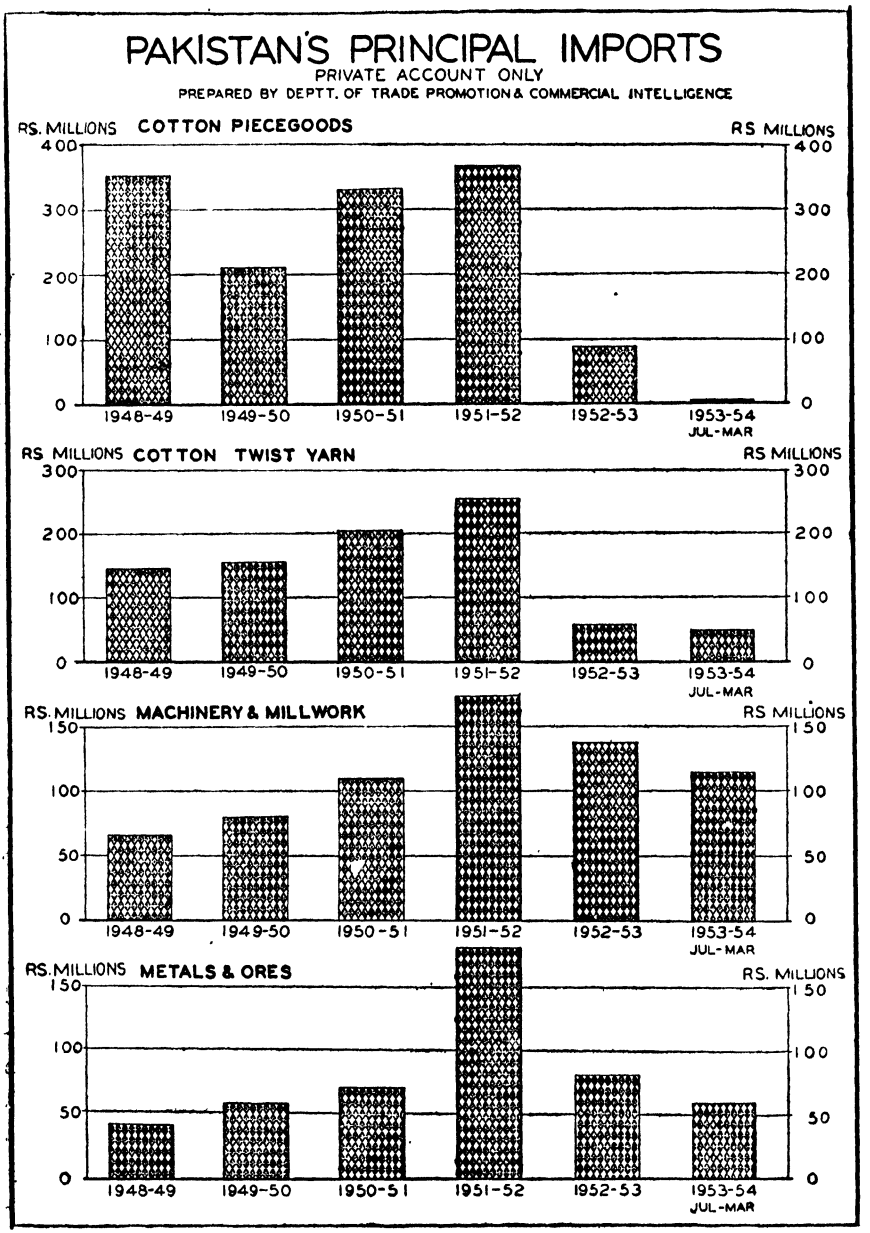
2—TRADE AND COMMERCE

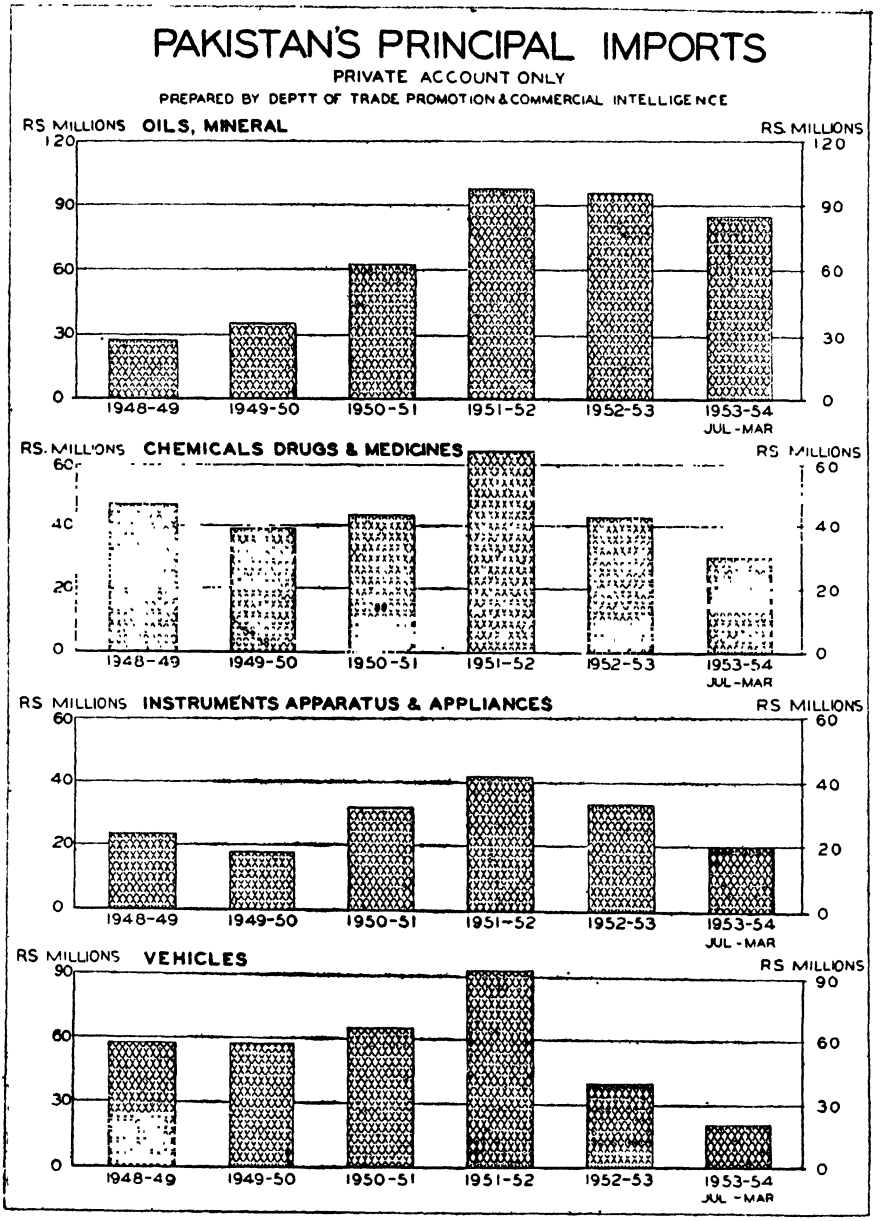
BEING essentially an agricultural country, Pakistan features as an important exporter of raw materials. Among the principal items of export it holds a virtual world monopoly of jute and is also an important supplier of cotton, hides and skins, wool and tea to various foreign countries. On the other hand, on account of its under-developed local industries, Pakistan has to meet her requirements of consumer goods by imports. With the development schemes now in hand, it is also a good market for machinery and capital goods.

IMPORT POLICY

During the year 1953, in view of the difficult payments position, the Pakistan Government had to take extraordinary measures in import policy, at first by curtailing the *Open General Licence* and then by bringing all imports under licence.

The aim of the restrictive import policy during 1953 was to restore equilibrium in the balance of payments position and to help industrial development of the country as rapidly as possible in order to lessen the demand for imported consumer goods. The emphasis on industrialisation naturally caused severe curtailment of imports of consumer goods and the consumer has had to undergo a period of hardship on this account. But the travail was not long as with the improvement in Pakistan's payments position, the import policy for the first half of 1954 was somewhat liberalised by raising the number of licensable items from 184 in the July-December 1953 Shipping Period to 287 in the January-June 1954 Shipping Period and licensing imports liberally up to the *Open General Licence* level in case of certain essential goods like drugs and medicines, tyres and tubes, and petroleum products. Though Pakistan turned the corner, having become self-sufficient in food and the prices of her main exportable commodities—cotton and jute—having stabilised, yet great care has still to be taken in utilising the limited earnings of foreign exchange. The bulk of the foreign exchange will continue to be spent


PAKISTAN'S PRINCIPAL IMPORTS
PRIVATE ACCOUNT ONLY
PREPARED BY DEPTT. OF TRADE PROMOTION & COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE
RS. MILLIONS COTTON PIECEGOODS
RS MILLIONS
400
300
200
100
0
1948-49
1949-50
1950-51
1951-52
1952-53
1953-54 JUL-MAR
RS MILLIONS COTTON TWIST YARN
RS MILLIONS
300
200
100
0
1948-49
1949-50
1950-51
1951-52
1952-53
1953-54 JUL-MAR
RS. MILLIONS MACHINERY & MILLWORK
RS MILLIONS
150
100
50
0
1948-49
1949-50
1950-51
1951-52
1952-53
1953-54 JUL-MAR
RS. MILLIONS METALS & ORES
RS. MILLIONS
150
100
50
0
1948-49
1949-50
1950-51
1951-52
1952-53
1953-54 JUL-MAR


PAKISTAN'S PRINCIPAL IMPORTS
PRIVATE ACCOUNT ONLY
PREPARED BY DEPTT OF TRADE PROMOTION & COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE
RS MILLIONS OILS, MINERAL
RS MILLIONS
120
90
60
30
0
1948-49
1949-50
1950-51
1951-52
1952-53
1953-54 JUL-MAR
RS MILLIONS CHEMICALS DRUGS & MEDICINES
RS MILLIONS
60
40
20
0
RS MILLIONS INSTRUMENTS APPARATUS & APPLIANCES
RS MILLIONS
RS MILLIONS VEHICLES
RS MILLIONS
90

on development needs, so that self-sufficiency in essential requirements is rapidly achieved. Pakistan has already become self-sufficient in jute manufactures and is progressing towards self-sufficiency in textile, paper, matches, etc. The pace of industrialisation also holds out the hope of Pakistan being able to export some finished products in the near future.

EXPORT POLICY

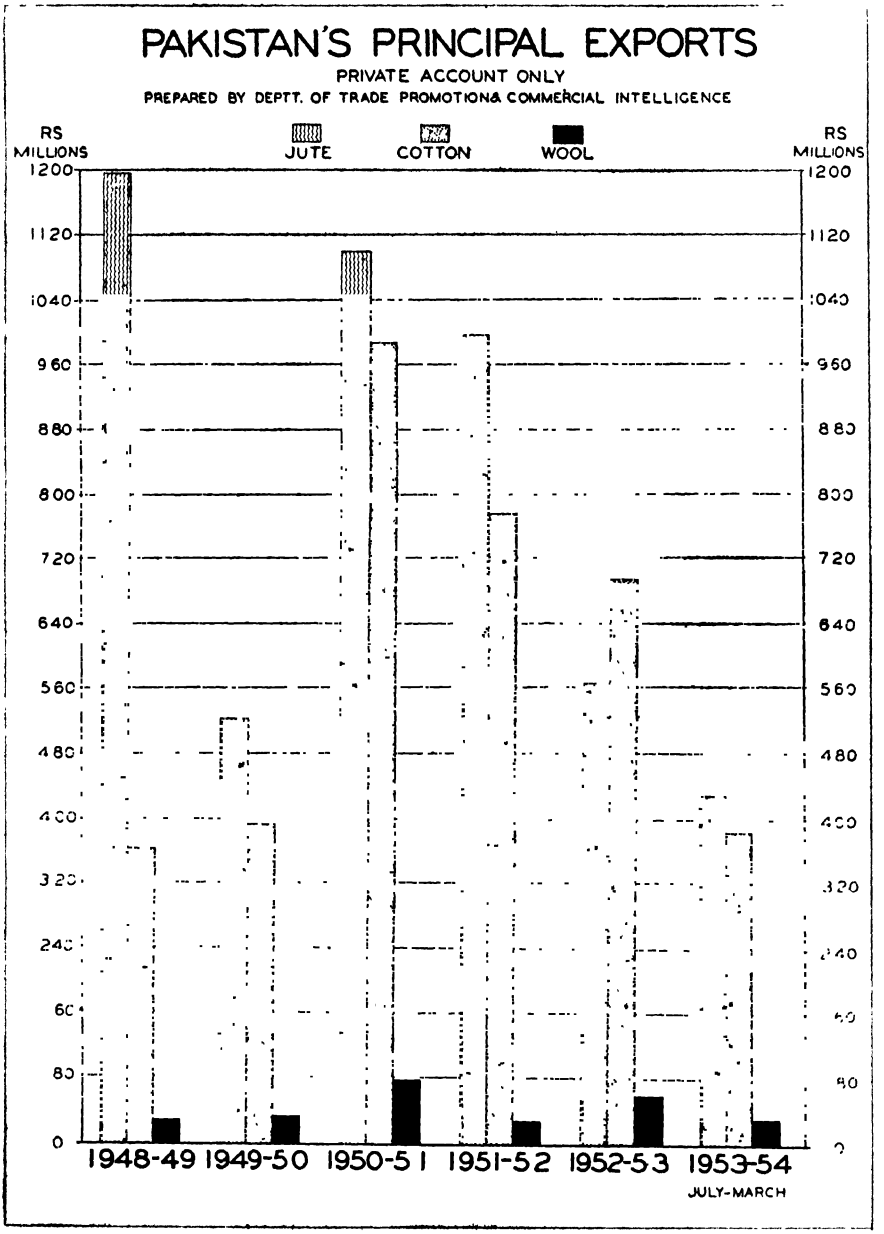
Expansion is the key-note of Pakistan's export policy. The weakness of Pakistan's position has been due to its dependence on raw materials for earning foreign exchange. Among these raw materials, jute and cotton are the main items of export. In order to minimise dependence on these two commodities and to encourage the export of other articles, Government have liberalised their export policy. The *Export Open General Licence* now contains 126 articles. The main articles added to the list are handloom cloth of cotton, silk or art silk and their manufactures, lime (from West Pakistan), footwear (all sorts), wool and jute wastes, chased brassware Moradabadi-ware) and honey (from East Pakistan). In addition, it has been decided to permit the export of a number of new items such as grey cotton, cloth, leather, hosiery, glassware etc., under licence. The question of further liberalisation of exports is under consideration.

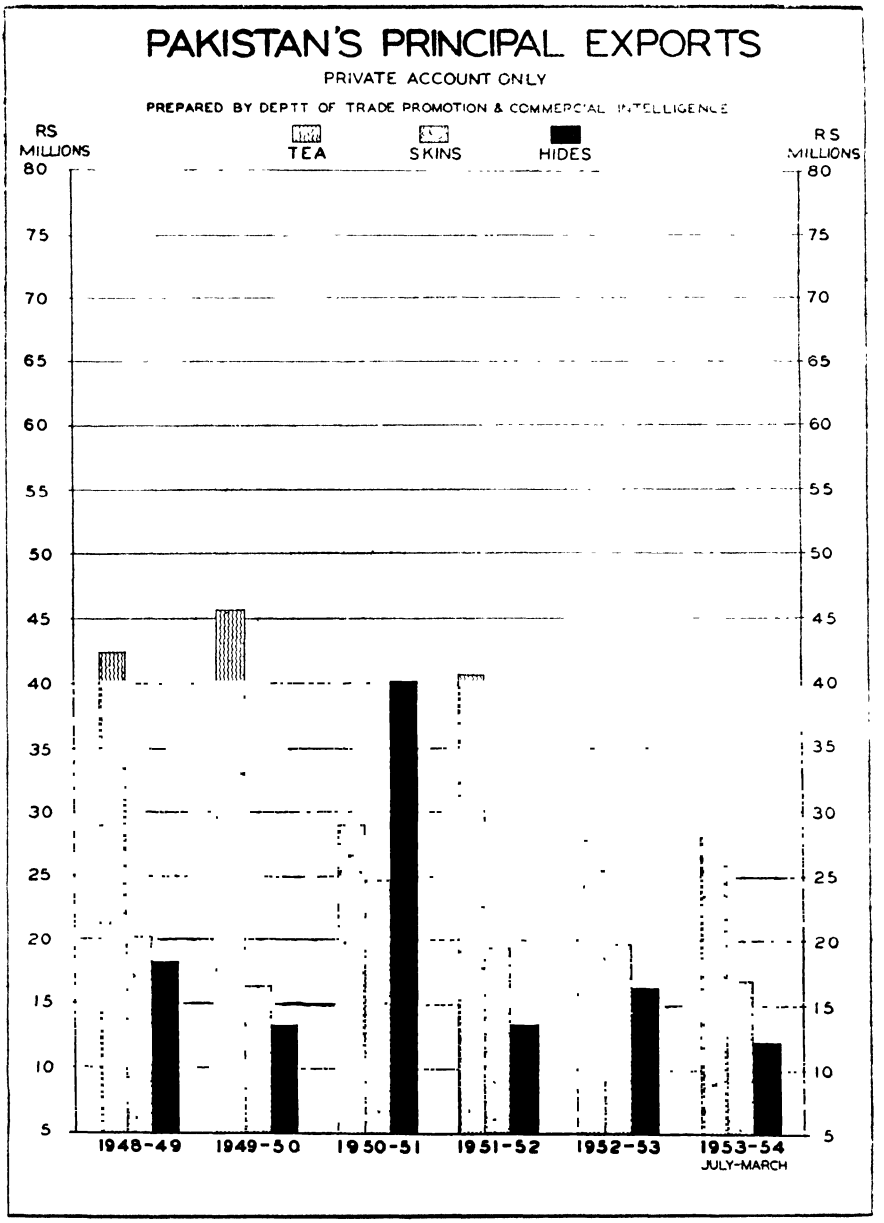
Items on the *Export Open General Licence* can be exported to all countries of the world but to encourage exports to the dollar area in particular, Government have promulgated a special *Open General Licence* applicable to this area only. This special list includes goat-skins and chrome ore.

Jute

For a correct appreciation of the jute policy for the current season (1953-54), it will be necessary to review the position obtaining during 1952-53. The year 1952-53 started with a large carry-over of 1.8 million bales and a big crop estimated at 6.8 million bales. The Indian crop was officially estimated at 4.6 million bales. The total world supply, thus, stood at about 13.2 million bales as against a world demand of 9 to 10 million bales. This situation presented difficulties which were aggravated by a shrinkage of demand in a falling market. Several measures were taken to meet this situation. The export duty on jute was reduced from Rs. 7 to Rs. 3 per maund, the minimum internal market prices were fixed; anti-smuggling measures

were tightened up; arrangements were made for the purchase of jute in the border areas; a rigid control was clamped on export prices and the State Bank of Pakistan was advised not to register contracts below a certain level. Destinational quotas were abolished and automatic licensing introduced. In spite of these measures, it was anticipated that the year would close with a large carry-over. In order to dispose of the burden-some surplus, it was decided to limit production in 1953-54 to a maximum of 4.2 million bales. The prospects of less jute being sown in 1953-54 had, at the end of March 1953, the desired effect on the market. Exports during May and June, 1953 rose to high levels for these months which are normally inactive in the jute trade. Prices became steady in May, 1953, and for the first time for 7 months rose above the E. P. C. minimum fixed by the *Jute Board.* The prices reached their peak in January, 1954 when jute was sold at Rs. 23/4 per maund. The year 1952-53, therefore, ended on an optimistic note. The overseas countries had purchased in all 3.8 million bales while India took only 1.5 million bales. Although Pakistan had a large carry-over from the 1952-53 season due to a big crop, this was offset by the expected reduced crop for 1953-54. The fact that jute had been cheap in 1952-53, caused hardship to the local cultivators, but it had the effect of maintaining markets for jute goods and even making inroads into the field captured by substitutes. The note of optimism, with which the season started, has been fully maintained throughout the season. Except for a slight recession in September, 1953, prices have remained steady at a level which is satisfactory both to the trade and the cultivator. Price of jute for overseas countries during the current season has been higher than the last season's levels. The average export price obtained so far is £ 12.5 per bale as against £ 8 of last season. At this level jute will continue to hold its own against substitutes. In view of the improvement in the situation, Government have adopted a policy of non-interference with the normal trade this season. Control on internal prices of the fibre and export rates was abolished from the very outset in 1953-54 and the market was allowed to find its own level. The State Bank of Pakistan, however, maintains its rigid check on under-invoicing. With a view to maintaining stability in prices, the crop for the next season has again been fixed at 4.2 million bales. In determining this target the likely demands have been taken into consideration and care has also been taken that scarcity conditions are


PAKISTAN'S PRINCIPAL EXPORTS
PRIVATE ACCOUNT ONLY
PREPARED BY DEPTT. OF TRADE PROMOTION & COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE
RS MILLIONS
JUTE
COTTON
WOOL
RS MILLIONS
1200
1120
1040
960
880
800
720
640
560
480
400
320
240
160
80
0
1948-49
1949-50
1950-51
1951-52
1952-53
1953-54
JULY-MARCH


PAKISTAN'S PRINCIPAL EXPORTS
PRIVATE ACCOUNT ONLY
PREPARED BY DEPTT OF TRADE PROMOTION & COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE
RS MILLIONS
TEA
SKINS
HIDES
RS MILLIONS
80
75
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
1948-49
1949-50
1950-51
1951-52
1952-53
1953-54
JULY-MARCH

not created and that jute does not price itself out of world markets.

Pakistan has made its debut in the export market for jute manufactures and, as time progresses, it will be exporting more and more of jute goods. Consumption of an increasing percentage of our raw jute production by the indigenous mills will further help in stabilising jute prices and ensuring a fair return to the cultivator.

Cotton

The cotton season, September, 1952 to August, 1953, closed with a carry-over of about 0.2 million bales. Production during the season 1953-54, is estima'ed at 1.55 million bales as against 1.87 million bales last year. The total availability is, therefore, 1.75 million bales. Of these, at least 0.4 million bales are likely to be consumed locally leaving an exportable surplus of 1.35 million bales. Total cotton shipped during the current season up to 30th April, 1954 was 0.78 million bales as against 1.05 million bales during the corresponding period last year.

Export of cotton, which is on *Open General Licence*, continues to be in a buyers' market. Compared to the last season's sharp fluctuations, prices have been steady with gains during the current season. Normally *Desi* cotton sells at a discount as compared to staple cotton. As the latter carried a duty of Rs. 90 per bale while the former was free from duty, it was found that *Desi* cotton was selling at a premium. As this might have induced cultivators to increase the production of *Desi* cotton, a duty of Rs. 60 per bale was imposed with a view to reduce the advantage that *Desi* cotton was enjoying.

Barter transaction, involving import of yarn against export of old crop cotton, continued and this facilitated movement of the old crop cotton which it would have, otherwise, been well nigh impossible to dispose of. The *Cotton Board* was able to liquidate Government stocks of cotton and was able to recoup to the extent of about Rs. 10 million out of the originally estimated loss of Rs. 50.5 million due to the *Price Support Scheme*. Government have also allowed barter of the old 1950-51 and 1951-52 crop cotton lying with certain private cotton exporters.

An *Enquiry Committee* was set up by Government to study the cotton trade and make recommendations to place it on a sound footing. The *Committee* has made recommendations on many important matters including

Hedge Contract, re-organisation of the *Cotton Associations* and revision of the bye-laws of these Associations.

Tea

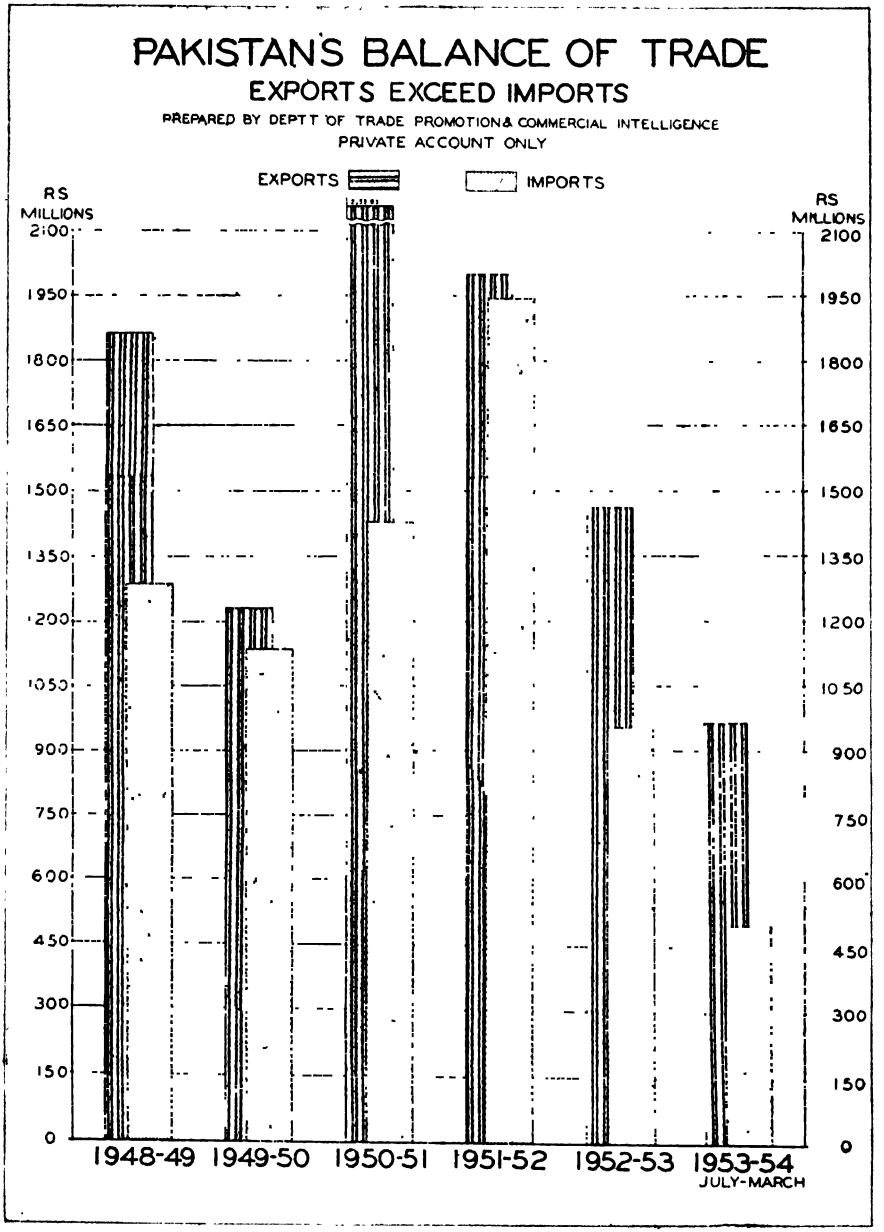
The world-wide depression of the tea market during 1952 had an adverse effect on the tea industry in Pakistan also. Prices of Pakistan tea declined to such an extent that cultivation of tea ceased in many cases to be an economic proposition. To reduce the gap between the cost of production and the low export prices, the Central Government suspended the export duty on tea on the 12th September, 1952, for 3 months in the first instance. The period of suspension was later extended to 31st March, 1954. It has now been further extended till the 31st March, 1955. Since 1953 the prices of tea, both external and internal, have steadily and considerably been improving. It is expected that this tendency will continue inasmuch as producers now pay more attention to the production of quality teas.

In order to explore additional markets and to promote sale of Pakistan Tea in the Middle East, a *Tea Mission* sponsored by the *Pakistan Tea Board*, visited Iraq, Syria, the Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. The *Board* has also taken preliminary steps to establish the *Pakistan Tea Research Station* in East Bengal and to launch a country-wide campaign for the sale and consumption of tea.

Hides and Skins

The exports of cow and buffalo hides and sheep-skins continue to be on world *Open General Licence*. Goat-skins are on *Open General Licence* for the American Account Area and subject to destinational quotas and individual licensing for the rest of the world. Pakistan annually produces about 13 million pieces of hides and skins. Exports during the period July, 1953 to March. 1954 were to the extent of 8 million pieces valued at Rs. 29 million as against 7.5 million pieces valued at Rs. 27.1 million during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Although with the gradual establishment of tanneries and leather goods manufacturing factories in the country, the intake by local industry is on the increase, yet a reasonable quantity is still available for export and Government have given an impetus to this export trade by further reducing the rate of tariff values.


PAKISTAN'S BALANCE OF TRADE
EXPORTS EXCEED IMPORTS
PREPARED BY DEPTT OF TRADE PROMOTION & COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE
PRIVATE ACCOUNT ONLY
EXPORTS
IMPORTS
RS MILLIONS
RS MILLIONS
2100
1950
1800
1650
1500
1350
1200
1050
900
750
600
450
300
150
0
1948-49
1949-50
1950-51
1951-52
1952-53
1953-54
JULY-MARCH

Wool

Pakistan annually produces about 30 million lbs. of raw wool out of which approximately 5 million lbs. are consumed by local industry and the balance is exported. Exports during the period July, 1953 to March, 1954 amounted to 15.4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 32.5 million as against 23 million lbs. valued at Rs. 44 million during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The bulk of Pakistan's production of wool is suitable for the manufacture of carpets. Principal and traditional buyers of such wool are the U. K. and the U. S. A.

As will be seen in Chapter 5 of this *Section*, a wool grading scheme has been launched on a voluntary basis with effect from February, 1954, and it is proposed to put this scheme on a compulsory basis shortly. It is hoped that with the full introduction of this scheme, the scope for malpractices in exports will be reduced, and this will result in Pakistan's raw wool enjoying greater reputation for quality in the international market.

BALANCE OF TRADE

The fall in commodity prices during 1952-53 and early in 1953-54 throughout the world had its inevitable effect on Pakistan's economy. Nevertheless, the trend of Pakistan's exports during 1953-54 was somewhat more satisfactory than could be anticipated. The exports on private account, for instance, during the first nine months of 1953-54 (July/March) amounted to Rs. 966.8 million against the total imports of Rs. 557.1 million which resulted in a favourable balance of trade of Rs. 409.7 million. During 1953-54 there was an improvement in prices of Jute and Cotton during the second and third quarters of the year. Another factor which helped Pakistan to maintain a favourable trade balance throughout the year was the restricted import policy which allowed imports of only essential goods, 70 per cent of which consisted of industrial equipment and machinery and the rest consumer goods.

NEW TRADE ORGANISATIONS

Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations play an important role in the development of trade and commerce of a country and in evolving heal-

thy business practices. Government have encouraged such organisations to be established and have gradually accorded recognition to important bodies among them. So far 13 such bodies in the Federal Capital, 1 in Sind, 10 in East Bengal, 6 in the Punjab, and 1 in the N.-W. F. P. have been recognised. Five of these bodies were recognised during the past year.

Foreign Trade Development Council

This body was established in 1950 to advise Government on trade policy and related matters with the following terms of reference:

(i) to advise Government on Export/Import policy from time to time and on related administrative and legislative procedure and regulations;

(ii) to adivse on the extension of Pakistan's export trade and generally to assist in trade promotion;

(iii) to make recommendations regarding the content and source of imports and

(iv) to advise Government on the assistance which should be given to traders abroad in a business or representative capacity.

The *Council* consists of the Commerce Minister as Chairman, 3 officials of the Commerce Ministry and 31 representatives of recognised Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations.

An important achievement of the *Council* has been the report which its sub-committee on *Export Promotion* submitted to the Government. This report, which has received the attention of Government, has surveyed the entire field of Pakistan's export trade with the exception of jute and cotton and has made useful suggestions for the promotion of the exports of the country.

PROTECTION TO INDUSTRIES

The following industries were granted protection during the year 1953-54:

1. Lock industry
2. Match industry
3. Steel Casting industry
4. Iron wire netting industry
5. Fruit preserving industry.

The protection granted to the electric fan and hurricane lantern indus-

tries has been extended respectively up to 30th June, 1954 and 30th September, 1956.

INSURANCE

During the year 1953 one new Pakistani and one foreign company were registered under the *Insurance Act, 1938*, while the registration of two Pakistani insurance companies was cancelled. The total number of insurers registered in Pakistan on the 31st December, 1953, thus, remains at 91. This includes 14 Pakistani Companies working in the country.

The total Gross Premium income in Pakistan during 1952 was Rs. 55.57 million of which the share of Pakistani Companies was Rs. 21.22 million as compared with the corresponding figures of Rs. 55.39 million and Rs. 15.98 million respectively for the year ending 31st December, 1951.

The total life insurance business in force on the 31st December 1952 was 63,191 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 255.80 million compared with the corresponding figures of 56,673 policies for a sum assured of Rs. 207.75 million as on 31st December, 1951.

The total assets of Pakistani insurers on the 31st December, 1952 amounted to Rs. 65.50 million as compared to Rs. 54.67 million on the 31st December, 1951. The total assets in Pakistan of foreign insurers amounted to Rs. 67.35 million on the 31st December, 1952, as compared to Rs. 57.87 million on the same date in 1951.

During the period under review, the *Insurance Act, 1938* was amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1953, which came into force on the 1st July, 1953. The new amendment has introduced a class of "approved investments," giving the insurers the widest possible range to invest their Life Insurance Funds profitably, and has also placed local and foreign insurers on equal footing in that respect.

The number of licences issued to insurance agents during the calendar year 1953 was 8,469 of which 4,388 licences were issued to new agents.

The Pakistan Insurance Corporation

In 1950, it was felt that in spite of every possible help and encouragement from Government, the indigenous insurance industry was not making satisfactory progress and the proportion of business written by them was small as compared to that of the foreign companies operating in Pakistan. The

main obstacles to the floating of new companies and to the expansion and development of the existing indigenous companies were lack of trained personnel and absence of adequate re-insurance facilities. It was, therefore, feared that Pakistan might remain backward in the insurance field unless initiative was taken by Government. The Government of Pakistan, there-therefore, decided to establish a statutory *Insurance Corporation* doing re-insurance business with the object of assisting and encouraging indigenous insurance.

The Pakistan Insurance Corporation Act, 1952 was passed for setting up the *Pakistan Insurance Corporation.* The authorised capital of the *Corporation* is Rs. 10 million divided into 100,000 fully paid-up shares of Rs. 100 each of which 20,000 shares worth Rs. 2 million have been issued and subscribed. Fifty-one per cent of the capital is reserved for Government and has been subscribed for by them. The *Corporation* is authorised to do all kinds of re-insurance business, including the re-insurance of a 10 per cent quota share of business ceded to it by the insurers of Pakistan under the *Insurance Corporation Act*, to promote new insurance companies, to assist insurance companies in organising training schemes for their staffs and to underwrite the issue of the stocks, shares, bonds or debentures of insurance companies.

After making arrangements for further re-insurance of the risks assured by it, the *Corporation* commenced business on 16th July, 1953.

TRADE PROMOTION

The Department of Trade Promotion and Commercial Intelligence under the Ministry of Commerce is the main official organisation in Pakistan which, among other things, deals with the dissemination of commercial information and promotion of Pakistan's export trade. During the past seven years, the Department has been supplying information to the various sections of trade on Pakistan's prospects in overseas markets, tariffs, import/export restrictions in various foreign countries, trade agreements and statistics. Although most of the work in the Department has been concentrated on the dissemination of commercial information, consistent efforts to promote exports to foreign markets have also been made through official trade representatives.

Dissemination of Information

The supply of commercial information to various Chambers of Commerce and registered firms in Pakistan has been an important feature of the activities of the Department. This task has been supplemented by the preparation of bulletins, handbooks and other commercial literature for the day-to-day use of the business community in Pakistan.

Pakistan Trade, a monthly official trade journal, which is now the principal publication of this Department, is being published regularly since 1950.

Commodity Surveys

The preparation of monthly commodity surveys on jute, cotton, wool, hides and skins, all of which constitute the major exports of Pakistan, has also been undertaken with fruitful results. These surveys are prepared with a view to disseminate information on production, consumption, exports, prices and prospects etc.

Commercial Publications

Other important commercial publications, which in the opinion of this Department have helped Pakistan's trade promotion programme, are the *Commercial Handbooks* on foreign countries with which Pakistan today enjoys close commercial links. So far, handbooks on the U. K., the U. S. A., Canada, Australia, France, Italy, Iran, Egypt, Norway and the Netherlands have been issued. Other important publications issued recently were *Selling Goods to* the *U. S. A.*, *Prospects of Exports to Foreign Markets* and *A Guide to Business in Egypt*. The main object of these publications was to provide suitable information to Pakistani businessmen visiting these countries. A Commercial Library has also been organised within the premises of the Department for the use of businessmen.

SHIPPING

Karachi/Chittagong Passenger Service

A regular passenger-cum-cargo service was established between Karachi and Chittagong in May, 1950, and a licence was given to the *British India Steam Navigation Company* to operate this service as none of the Pakistani shipping companies were then in a position to acquire a suitable passenger ship for this run. The licence was renewed from time to time and has now been further extended up to the 31st December, 1954. In addition, the two

Pakistani passenger-cum-cargo vessels, S. S. *Safina-e-Arab* and S. S. *Safina-e-Nusrat* have also been permitted to perform specified voyages on this run during the off-Hajj seasons.

Freight Rates Advisory Board

Under the provisions of Section 9 of the *Control of Shipping Act, 1947*, a *Shipping Rate Advisory Board* was set up in 1951 to examine and recommend to Government economic and reasonable fares and freight rates for the traffic on the coast after cost examination of representative voyage-accounts of Pakistani shipping companies. In December, 1953, the *Board* was reconstituted to speed up its deliberations and the Chairman of the *Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation* was appointed its Chairman as well. The Chairman submitted an interim report recommending certain freight rates for some of the major commodities moving on the coast. The report was found wanting in certain respects and has been referred back to the *Board* for reconsideration. The Chairman is expected to submit another report shortly. The freight structure will be announced as soon as the recommendations of the *Board* have been finally accepted by Government.

Hajj Arrangements

Pakistani passenger vessels have been taking part in *Hajj* traffic since 1951. They have catered to approximately 40 per cent of the pilgrim traffic during the last three years. During 1954 it is hoped that the *Pan-Islamic Steamship Company's* two vessels S. S. *Safina-e-Arab* and S. S. *Safina-e-Nusrat* would be able to carry approximately 7,000 pilgrims from Karachi to Jeddah, out of the total of 17,000 pilgrims to be sent by sea from both the wings of Pakistan.

MERCANTILE MARINE

Training of Pakistani Boys as Merchant Navy Officers

Under a *Three-Year Scheme* of the Pakistan Government for training of Merchant Navy Officers, two batches of 12 cadets each were sent to the United Kingdom during 1952 and 1953. While both these batches are at present receiving training in their respective Marine Institutions, selection for the third batch was also completed in April, 1954, and the cadets sailed for the U. K. in June, 1954. They will be given about 3 months preliminary training in a suitable educational institution in that country before they join

Marine Institutions or Workshops by the middle of September, 1954.

Mercantile Marine Academy

The scheme for the establishment of a *Merchant Navy Academy* at Juldia Point, Chittagong, for the training of Merchant Navy Officers was approved about 3 years ago. Recently a team of 3 experts from the U. K. visited Pakistan to study conditions on the spot and advise Government on the various aspects of the scheme. The visit has been useful and is expected to lead to important changes in the plan which is now to be considered *de novo.*

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948

The *International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948,* which was signed in London on the 10th June, 1948, was ratified by the Government of Pakistan in 1951. The *Convention* could not, however, be enforced in Pakistan as the existing Merchant Shipping Laws of Pakistan required suitable amendment. An amending bill has now been passed by the Constituent Assembly (Legislature), and it is hoped that the *Convention* will shortly be enforced in Pakistan .

3--AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE is the largest industry of Pakistan. Cultivation of land forms the main occupation of the people, 80 per cent of the population directly or indirectly depending on it. Agricultural methods and crops sown differ from Province to Province according to soil and climate, but throughout the country there are two main cropping seasons, namely, *Kharif* and *Rabi*. The principal *Kharif* crops are rice, cotton, *bajra*, *jowar*, maize, sugarcane and jute; and the main *Rabi* crops are wheat, gram, rape and mustard and barley.

The area under principal crops during the year 1953-54 was: rice 23,692,000 acres, cotton 3,094,000 acres, *bajra* 2,422,000 acres, *jowar* 1,504,000 acres, maize 1,067,000 acres, sugarcane 962,000 acres, jute 760,000 acres, wheat 10,065,000 acres, gram 2,458,000 acres, rape and mustard 1,525,000 acres and barley 551,000 acres.

Agricultural Development

Agriculture is a Provincial subject and the Provinces are responsible for its proper development within their respective areas. The Central Government are mainly responsible for formulating a co-ordinated agricultural policy for the entire country and for setting up federal agencies and institutes for overall research and technical training. In view, however, of the limited financial resources of the Provinces and States, the Central Government have initiated a system of giving liberal grants-in-aid to the Provinces and States for their sound and promising agricultural development schemes. Grants amounting to Rs. 16.86 million have already been sanctioned to the Provinces and States to be spent on about 79 schemes relating to the Provinces and States to be spent on about 79 schemes relating to the extension of cultivation, provision of irrigation facilities, mechanisation of agriculture, fertilizers, animal husbandry, forestry, etc. Out of these 79 schemes, 43 schemes belong to East Bengal and grants amounting to nearly Rs. 7.5 million were sanctioned to the Government of East Bengal for these schemes.

IRRIGATION

West Pakistan is situated in the arid zone of the world having scanty rainfall during the year, whereas East Pakistan has a tropical climate with heavy rainfall during seven months in the year. In other words, the main obstacle in the way of expansion of cultivation in West Pakistan is the shortage of water, while in East Pakistan the chief bottleneck is the absence of proper drainage which leads to heavy floods during the monsoons. To overcome these difficulties Government have undertaken the construction of new canals and are also tapping underground water resources in West Pakistan, while in East Pakistan they are launching a number of important schemes for drainage.

Development Schemes

For development of agriculture the most important schemes under execution in various parts of Pakistan are: the *Lower Sind Barrage*, the *Thal Project* the *Punjab Tubewell Project*, the *Kurram Garhi Project*, the *Nari-Bolan Project* and a number of other small schemes. *The Lower Sind Barrage* will be completed shortly and will irrigate two million acres, of which 600,000 acres are already under cultivation on inundation canals. The *Thal Project*, in the Punjab is expected to bring about 1.5 million acres under cultivation of which 327,000 acres have already been brought under the plough.

Three other development projects are in their initial stages. These are the *Taunsa Barrage* in the Punjab, the *Guddu Barrage* in Sind and a multi-purpose project for the *Brahamaputra-Ganges Delta* in East Bengal. The last-named project is expected to take 20-30 years' time for completion and is expected to increase the agricultural production by 100 per cent as a result of irrigation. The *Ganges-Kobadak* part of this scheme, which is expected to be completed by 1955-56, will bring under cultivation over 175,000 acres of land. In addition, a number of minor schemes for irrigation ,drainage etc., have been sanctioned for East Bengal. Several of these schemes have already been completed and the rest are at different stages of execution.

CASH CROPS

Cotton

Cotton plays an important part in the economy of Pakistan and is the

most important cash crop after jute, contributing about 40 per cent to the earnings of foreign exchange of the country. In order of importance the principal cotton-growing units in Pakistan are: the Punjab, Sind, Bahawalpur State and Khairpur State. The Chittagong Hill Tracts in East Bengal also produce about 20,000 bales of cotton known as *Comilla Cotton* which is perhaps the roughest variety produced in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

The production of cotton during the crop year 1953-54 is reported to have slightly decreased as compared to the crop of the previous year. This is due to the *Grow More Food Campaign* launched by Government. According to the third official forecast, the production of cotton during the current crop year is 1,371,000 bales of 392 lbs. each, and the area sown under cotton is 3,094,000 acres. These figures are not final and are likely to be revised in the subsequent official forecasts.

The American up-land varieties with staple length varying from 3/4″ to $1\frac{1}{32}$″, which are grown under irrigation, constituted the bulk of the crop. *Sind Desi*, *Punjab Desi* and *Comilla Cotton*, being of short and rough staple, are ideal for mixing with wool for carpet industry.

Pakistan Central Cotton Committee

Immediately after Partition the varietal purity of cotton crop suffered considerably due to various factors, causing a serious set back to the cotton growing industry. To offset this, Government established the *Pakistan Central Cotton Committee* in 1949, which was entrusted with the work of improving and developing the growing, marketing and manufacture of cotton in Pakistan. During a brief period of 5 years, the *Committee* has been responsible for: (*i*) sponsoring agricultural research schemes, (*ii*) initiating technological research projects and (*iii*) rendering expert advice in matters relating to ginning, pressing and marketing of cotton.

As a result of the agricultural research work undertaken by the *Committee*, some promising strains such as *M-100* in Sind and *Lasani* in the Punjab have reached an advanced stage of development and are expected to establish themselves as commercial varieties in the near future.

In order to meet the growing demand of the textile industry in the country, efforts are being made to increase the yield per acre by adopting improved agronomical practices, planting of pure seeds of high-yielding varieties and putting into use proper plant-protection methods. These measures have

resulted in a progressive increase in the yield per acre as is evident from the following figures:

Year	Yield of lint per acre (lbs.)
1947-48	141
1948-49	146
1949-50	174
1950-51	202
1951-52	210
1952-53	214

Keenly alive to the importance of technological research on cotton in assessing the fibre property and testing the spinning performances of the new strains of cotton evolved in the country, the *Committee* has established an *Institute of Cotton Research And Technology* at Karachi. The *Institute* is expected to start functioning sometime during 1954. When completed, the *Institute* will serve as a useful link between the grower and the textile industry and provide ample facilities for fundamental and applied research on all aspects of cotton and cotton seed.

Jute

The production of jute is virtually the monopoly of Pakistan as practically the bulk of the world jute crop is grown in the Province of East Bengal. Jute is a regulated crop and its acreage is controlled. Jute area is licensed annually according to market requirements. The target of production during the year 1953-54 was fixed at 4.2 million bales of 400 lbs. each. With a view to maintain stability in prices, the production target for the year 1954-55 has again been fixed at 4.2 million bales.

Pakistan Central Jute Committee

The Government of Pakistan established the *Pakistan Central Jute Committee* in 1950 to watch and help the interest of all branches of agriculture, industry and trade of jute from the field to the factory. During the year 1953-54 two new Sections—*Bio-Chemistry* and *Statistics*—were started in the *Jute Research Laboratory* of the *Committee*. The *Botanical Section* will start functioning shortly. It is also proposed to establish a Section for work on *Plant Breeding*, *Agronomy*, *Mycology* and *Entomology*. The following

Research schemes are in operation under the supervision of the Director of Jute Research (Agriculture):

(*i*) Agricultural Research on Jute at the Central Station.

(*ii*) Agricultural Research on Jute at the Kishoreganj Farm.

(*iii*) Enquiry into the cost of production of jute.

(*iv*) Estimation of jute area and production in East Bengal.

The last two schemes will continue during the current jute season only. Accurate information regarding the cost of production of jute and crop forecast and statistics is very essential both for the cultivators and traders. It is hoped that results obtained will be of immense benefit to them.

Retting of jute in a scientific manner is most important in order to economise the cost of production and improve the quality of fibre as otherwise substitutes may take its place. It is contemplated to carry on research on a comprehensive scale on the scheme entitled: "A study on micro-organisms involved in the retting of jute".

Seed Farms

Arrangement has been completed to start a *Jute Seed Multiplication Farm* at Dattanagar, Jessore. The *Farm* is likely to start during the current jute season. This will be an experimental farm, and if successful, the *Committee* will start more farms on similar lines later on.

The construction of the *Jute Research Institute* building is likely to be completed by the end of 1954. It will accommodate the Technological, Agricultural, Economic and Marketing Sections in addition to the Secretariat of the *Committee.*

TEA

Tea is another important cash crop of Pakistan. Its cultivation is carried on along the lower slopes of the Himalayas in northern East Bengal in the district of Sylhet and also in the hills of Chittagong and Tipperah. It represents a total capital investment of about Rs. 500 million and in this capacity occupies a leading position among the organised industries of the country. The tea estates in Pakistan number in all about 133 and range from holdings of 15 acres to 2,500 acres each. The total acreage allocated to Pakistan under the *International Tea Agreement* is 83,700 out of which 74,900 acres are under actual crop. The total poundage of tea produced

from these estates during 1953-54 was estimated at 52 million lbs. The U. K. is the largest buyer of Pakistan tea.

SUGARCANE

Sugarcane and oilseeds are the other important cash crops of Pakistan. The area under sugarcane has shown a steady increase during the last 4 years. During 1953-54 the area under sugarcane was estimated at 962,000 acres as compared to 870,000 acres in 1952-53, 704,000 acres in 1951-52 and 696,000 acres in 1950-51. The production of cane during 1953-54 was estimated at 12,629,000 tons as compared to 10,956,000 tons in the previous year.

The area under rape and mustard oilseeds was practically the same as last year, that is, about 1,500,000 acres.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE COUNCIL

In July, 1953, the *Food and Agriculture Council, Pakistan* sanctioned 47 schemes relating to researches on agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries. The expenditure involved in the schemes is over Rs. 4 million and necessary sanction has been communicated to the Provincial and States Governments and Universities which sponsored these schemes. More schemes received from various Provincial and States Governments and Universities are pending for the consideration of the *Council* at its next meeting.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION

Pakistan became a member of the *Food and Agriculture Organisation* (FAO) of the United Nations in 1947; was elected to its *Council* in 1949 and re-elected in 1951. During 1953-54, delegations were sent to some of the important meetings organised by FAO.

During the year under review, 39 Fellows were sent abroad for training in Agriculture and allied subjects under the various *Technical Assistance Programmes.*

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

A cell of Agricultural Economics was created in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in March, 1952. It has collected a vast amount of agricultural economic material which is being made available to agricultural officers in

the Provinces and States. This information covers acreage, yield and production of crops in this country as well as in other parts of the world, and rainfall, temperature, condition of standing crops, labour conditions, livestock situation, etc., in Pakistan. The following *Bulletins* have so far been issued:

1. *Facts About Crop Yields in Pakistan*
2. *Weather And Crop Reports*
3. *Wheat Situation Vols. 1 & 2*
4. *Rice Situation Vol. 1.*

With the help of an expert from the U. S.A., whose services were obtained under the *Point Four Programme*, farm management surveys have been conducted in the Mardan-Charsada area of the N.-W. F. P., and in three districts of the Punjab. These surveys show why some farms give larger returns than others and suggest the most economical size of farms and the cost of production of crops.

Agricultural Statistics

Under the *Expanded Technical Assistance Programme* the services of Dr. Scheltema, a statistician, were obtained from FAO to assist the Government of Pakistan in the improvement of Agricultural Statistics. The recommendations of the expert are being considered and necessary steps to implement them will be taken as soon as the views of the Provincial and States Governments are known.

Government are considering the question of conducting an *Agricultural-cum-Livestock Census* at the earliest possible date. The services of Dr. Rauterberg, an expert in Agricultural Census, were obtained from FAO. His report has been received and recommendations made by him have been forwarded to various units to elicit their views.

The *Agricultural Inquiry Committee* and the *Economic Appraisal Committee*, appointed by the Government of Pakistan, have also made several recommendations for the improvement of Agricultural Statistics. The Provincial and States Governments have been requested to implement these recommendations.

FORESTRY

East Bengal

The provisions of the *Private Forests Act* have been extended to Chitta-

gong Division where 10,000 acres of private forests have been taken over for scientific management. Steps to extend the provisions of this *Act* to other forest areas are also being taken.

Sal plantations have been started in private forests and 3,000 acres of plantations were raised in Government forests during 1953-54. These plantations consist mostly of teak and other valuable species like mahogany, *jarul, gurjan*, etc. Another 3,700 acres of forests have been clear-felled during the year for plantation in the 1954 season.

A saw mill, a seasoning kiln and a number of tractors with a complete workshop for their repairs, have been ordered from the U. S. A. under the *FOA Technical Assistance Programme* for extraction and conversion of logs on a large scale from the forests of Chittagong Hill Tracts. They are expected to arrive in 1954 and will go into production in 1955. The E. B. Railway has set up a creosoting plant for treatment of railway sleepers near Chittagong. Two more plants are expected during the next year for treatment of transmission poles for hydro-electricity and for construction projects under the *Road Development Plan*. A Deputy Conservator of Forests has been deputed to the U. S. A. for training in mechanical extraction and conversion of hardwoods in modern saw mills and plywood factories.

20 acres of land have been acquired and another 20 acres leased by the Government of East Bengal at a nominal rent for the establishment of a *Forest Research Laboratory* at Chittagong. There will be four Sections in this Laboratory consisting of: (1) Seasoning, (2) Preservatives, (3) Composite Wood Products and (4) Wood Working Section. Four Sectional Officers will be appointed in 1954 and sent to the U. S. A. for training.

Since the *Chandragona Paper Mill* has gone into production, the supply of bamboo from the forests has also started. Some 90,000 tons of bamboo will be supplied every year when the Mill will start working at its normal capacity. A newsprint mill will be set up at Khulna which will use the local soft wood known as *Gewa* from the neighbouring Sundarbans forests. A complete stock of this species in this forest has been taken and it is hoped that the full requirements of the proposed newsprint mill can be met from this area.

The Punjab

Another 90,160 acres of civil *rakhs* have been taken over by the Punjab Forest Department for afforestation. The total area at the end of 1953-54 stood at 1,583,910 acres as compared to 956,000 acres on 14th of August,

1947. During the year plantations have been raised over 25,000 acres on bare and scrub forests, and 774 miles of canal and road side avenues have also been planted. Owing to shortage of water in the irrigation canals, afforestation with tube-well irrigation has been started on an experimental basis.

For soil conservation purposes 291 *bunds*, 2,470 check dams and 6 spillways were constructed, and 7,388,000 stumps and seedlings were distributed for village plantations.

The N.-W. F. P.

The reserved forests have been extended to about 39,000 acres of *Unclassed Forests*. Voluntary closures have also been extended by 11,350 acres of private land. The *guzaras* yielded Rs. 519,000 as revenue under Government management of which Rs. 124,000 was disbursed amongst the owners of the *guzaras*. Scientific exploitation of *muzres* leaves yielded Rs. 92,700 as revenue against Rs. 80,000 in the previous year and also ensured continuity of supply. Walnut and *Khair* plantations were established according to plan. During the Tree Plantation Week over 1,100,000 plants were distributed free to the local people.

Sind

30,000 acres in the *Lower Sind Barrage* area have been made over to the Forest Department for afforestation. Mechanical cultivation of ground for Agri-Forestry operations has been started. Over 17,000 acres of arid tract were sown from the air with seeds of aerophytic species.

Baluchistan

Some 269 square miles of forests, mainly consisting of juniper, were notified as State forests which now comprise 1,125 square miles against 400 square miles at the time of Partition. For improvement of range land a scheme has been sanctioned with an annual expenditure of Rs. 200,000 for which machinery, fencing material etc., will be supplied free by FOA. A *Grass Nursery* has been started near Quetta to find out the most suitable species for this locality. A flood-irrigation channel has been constructed for irrigating the Gulushahr plantation. Some 30,000 acres of land have been selected for raising an irrigated plantation in the Nasirabad area.

The establishment of a pencil factory is under active consideration. One thousand tons of Ephedra were harvested, of which 700 tons were supplied to the local factories and the balance sold in foreign markets. Some

100,000 seedlings were supplied free to the public during the Tree Plantatien Week.

SOIL CONSERVATION

The *Central Soil Conservation Organisation* during the second year of its existence (1953-54) established a Nursery-cum-Experimental Plot at Mastung in Kalat State. A large number of exotic as well as indigenous trees, legume and grass species have been planted with a view to acclimatizing them and testing their efficacy in the control of erosion.

Intensive research studies covering various aspects of the soil and water conserv. tion have also been started. Trials with "pit method" of planting trees on the barren hills of Baluchistan have shown promising results. The only remnants of old forests in Baluchistan are a few patches of sparse-growing trees mainly *juniper, pinus gerardiana* and olive. All the three species are very slow growing and do not produce good quality timber. A fast-growing pine (*pinus halepensis*) was, therefore, selected for this experiment. The saplings planted in November, 1953, have not only established themselves in the local soil but have also successfully wintered over the year. If these plants are able to withstand the drought conditions during the ensuing summer, this specie will prove to be of a valuable source of good timber for Baluchistan.

SOIL SURVEY

Reconnaissance soil survey and land capability classification of the Nari-Bolan area in the Baluchistan States Union and in the Quetta-Pishin and Loralai districts of Baluchistan, comprising an area of 8.8 million acres was completed during the year. It is evident from the survey data for the areas covered so far that only 2.3 per cent of the total area is free from erosion. This shows the gravity of the erosion problem in these areas. In addition, an area of 5.76 million acres of land in Sind was surveyed and mapped in cooperation with the *Soil Survey Team* of the *Photographic Corporation of Canada.* The areas covered consisted mostly of the land to be commanded by the *Kotri* and *Guddu Barrages.*

In order to demonstrate proper soil and water conservation measures in Pakistan, a *Soil and Water Conservation Project,* comprising 5 demonstra-

tion areas (2 in Rawalpindi district, one each in the districts of Jhelum, Gujrat and Attock) in the Punjab, and a *Range Development Project* and a *Sailaba Cultivation Project* in Baluchistan, were sanctioned during the year under the *Technical And Economic Assistance Programme* of FOA. These projects will be run by the local departments in cooperation with the *Central Soil Conservation Organisation.*

CO-OPERATION

There has been an all-round development of *Co-operation* in Pakistan during the year 1953-54. The progress has been maintained during the period in respect of *Cooperative Credit, Multi-Purposes Cooperative Societies, Cooperative Farming, Consolidation of Holdings, Mill Societies* and *Cooperative Housing Societies,* etc. The financial position of the *Societies* has considerably improved and has consequently resulted in a complete overhaul of the organisation. The defunct and unsound *Cooperative Societies* have been liquidated.

Agricultural Credit Societies totalling 27,894 form the backbone of the Cooperative Movement in Pakistan. The total number of *Multi-purpose Societies* is 3,907 out of which 3,740 are in East Bengal. These Societies provide facilities in credit, purchase, sale and various welfare activities.

Cooperative Farming was introduced after Partition on Government lands and the agricultural land left by non-Muslims. Some 200 *Cooperative Farming Societies* have so far been organised in the Punjab, covering an area of approximately 200,000 acres. In the *Thal* area, a number of *Cooperative Farming Societies* have been estab'ished and have taken up mechanised farming.

The Consolidation of Agricultural Holdings has received attention in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. The total number of such *Societies* in Pakistan is 658. Of these, 602 are in the Punjab and the remaining in the N.-W. F. P. The total membership exceeds 60,000 while the area consolidated so far exceeds 600,000 acres.

The establishment of *Cooperative Mills*—jute factories, cotton ginning factories, cotton spinning mills, rice-husking mills, roller flour mills and oil expellers—are some of the important cooperative developments, particularly in the Punjab and East Bengal.

In the Karachi Federal Area, there are 239 *Cooperative Societies.* The total membership is about 50,000 with a working capital of Rs. 40 million. Of these the largest number of *Societies,* totalling 101, are for house-building purposes with a membership of 16,000 persons and working capital of about Rs. 20 million. These *Societies* have considerably helped in the rehabilitation of refugees. The land allotted to them is about 3,000 acres wherefrom 16,000 plots have been chalked out for house-building purposes. So far 6,000 houses have been completed on these plots. The number of buildings for public utility and amenities—schools, hospitals, maternity homes etc.—already built comes to 135, covering an area of 50 acres of land. The total investment made for development, amenities and house-building so far comes to about Rs. 107 million.

In view of the fact that Karachi has no *Central Financial Organisation* to finance the *Primary Cooperatives,* the Karachi Central Cooperative Bank has been formed. Share Capital is being collected and premises have been obtained, and it is hoped that it shall start functioning in the near future.

A *Cooperative Institute* has recently been established with a view to impart training to official and non-official members.

The *All-Pakistan Co-operative Advisory Council* was established in 1953 to co-ordinate the efforts of the official and non-official agencies in the field of *Cooperation.*

WOOL GRADING

The Pakmark Wool Grading Scheme sanctioned by Government aims principally at regulating and expanding Pakisatn's wool trade through the introduction of a system of grading wool according to the *Pakmark* Grade Specifications and thereby creating confidence among overseas buyers by supplying them uniform and reliable qualities of Pakistan wool.

Before export the wool will be examined for correct grading and tested for the yield and fineness at the *Wool Test House* established at Karachi. The *Test House* will then issue a *Certificate of Quality* bearing the description of wool in each bale for the facility of the buyers. The scheme has gone into operation on a voluntary basis. The compulsory grading of wool will be taken up shortly.

PLANT PROTECTION

Plant Protection constitutes one of the most practicable methods of increasing food production by eliminating the loss done by pests which on a conservative estimate is approximately 10 per cent of the yield of agricultural crops and much more in the case of fruits.

Locust presents a major menace to agricultural crops in Pakistan, and Government have built up a modern anti-locust organisation equipped with trained staff, motor transport, control equipment and aeroplanes.

Since 1949 Pakistan has been subjected to a swarming locust cycle described by international authorities as one of the severest for many decades; but due to a vigilant and efficient anti-locust organisation in the country, there has been practically no loss to agriculture by hoppers from the breedings which have taken place within Pakistan.

Control of locust breeding in Pakistan has helped to save huge losses to agricultural crops. With the help of trained staff, cooperation of the local authorities and public-spirited men, and with large quantities of locust-control equipment, insecticides, etc., distributed at strategic centres well in advance, the organisation has achieved success against hoppers. In the summer of 1952, some 26,500 square miles of desert and cultivated areas in Sind and Las Bela and Bahawalpur States were infested with locust breedings. Some of the swarms, which had migrated into Pakistan from the Middle East in September-October, 1952, over-wintered here and laid eggs in the spring, infesting an area of approximately 150 square miles. These breedings were also brought promptly under control. Spring breeding of locust was light in Pakistan during 1953 as only a few swarms over-wintered here.

Swarms of locust started from Africa and the Middle East in late April, and continued till July, 1953. About 30 of these swarms entered Pakistan and started breeding in Mekran, Sind, Khairpur, Bahawalpur and Las Bela States. The breeding was effectively controlled by the end of August. The second round of breeding in Sind, the N.-W. F. P. and the Las Bela and Bahawalpur States and Karachi Federal Area took place in early September and was controlled effectively by the end of the same month. The total area affected during these breedings was 6,382 square miles. In 1954 locust swarms from Arabia and Iran started invading parts of Baluchistan in the second week of April, resulting in heavy breedings over an extensive area.

Necessary measures have also been taken to combat these breedings.

Three *Beaver* aeroplanes received during 1953-54 from the Canadian Government were added to the aerial wing of the *Plant Protection Department* which now possesses eight planes. Six pilots have been trained in aerial spray work by an American pilot whose services were obtained under the *Technical Administration Programme* of FAO. An officer of the Department was also sent to Kenya to study the British technique of controlling flying swarms.

Study of Insect Pests

The *Plant Protection Division* has been engaged in studying insect pests of inter-provincial importance, establishment of an Insect Museum, survey of the insect fauna of Karachi and introduction and coordination of plant protection schemes with different Provinces and States of Pakistan. Plant Protection Schemes have been sanctioned for the N.-W. F. P., Baluchistan and East Bengal Provinces.

Treatment Against Pests

During 1953, the entire sugarcane crop, covering an area of over 100,000 acres in the N.-W. F. P., was threatened by serious outbreak of pyrilla. Over 76,000 acres severely affected by this pest in the Province were effectively controlled. A large-scale campaign was started against the rice-stem borer in the D. G. Khan and Muzaffargarh districts of the Punjab and parts of Sind. About 10,000 acres of rice crop affected by rice fulgorid in parts of Sind were sprayed by ground and aerial equipment.

Under the *Codling Moth Scheme* in the N.-W. F. P., 75,000 trees are treated annually against codling moth in Kurram Agency and the pest has been brought well under control. Campaign against rats was also organised on a large scale.

4—FOOD

PAKISTAN, which is normally a surplus-food producing area, found itself in the grip of widespread scarcity of food-grains during 1951-52 and 1952-53. This unusual phenomenon was brought about by a combination of causes some of which were beyond human control. The most important of these were the failure of rains and the shortage of water in the canals and rivers. This led to a short-fall of about 950,000 tons in the production of wheat crop harvested in 1952 as compared to the previous year. Production during 1953 was none-the-less worse. Wheat crop harvested in April-May, 1953, except in Sind and Khairpur State, was far below the normal. Sind expected a surplus production of about 80,000 and Khairpur about 5,000 tons of wheat, while other Provinces and States declared a total deficit of 1,156,000 tons. The situation was later reviewed in consultation with Provincial and States Governments and it was decided to import at least one million tons of wheat.

Surplus countries were consequently approached and 471,000 tons of wheat was procured, on cash and under *Aid Plan*, from Belgium, the U. S. A, Australia and Canada. In June, 1953, however, the U. S. Government agreed to give 1,000,000 tons of wheat out of which 700,000 tons were to be outright gift to Pakistan while terms for the supply of the balance, if required, were to be settled later. The shipment of U. S. wheat started immediately after signing of the agreement. A total quantity of 606,000 tons was received against this agreement. With the improvement of position in the country, the Government of Pakistan, in consultation with Provincial and States governments, decided that the import of the balance 94,000 tons to complete 700,000 tons of U. S. gift wheat was not necessary. They further decided not to avail themselves of the kind offer of the U. S. A. of 300,000 tons of wheat which was to be made available to Pakistan if required.

Grow More Food Schemes

Side by side with imports, production of wheat and other food-grains was also intensified in the country. In July, 1952, a high-level *Grow More*

Food Conference was held in Karachi. The *Conference* adopted several resolutions incorporating measures calculated to increase the production of food-grains.

Due to the failure of the monsoon of 1952, and consequent fall in production of the *Kharif* season grains—rice, *bajra*, *jowar* and maize—and again of the *Rabi* season food-crops—wheat, gram and barley—during 1952-53, the food situation in the country became much worse. The Central Government invited Lord Boyd Orr, a well-known authority on agricultural matters, and in pursuance of one of his recommendations, constituted the *Central Grow More Food Emergency Committee*. The Provincial Governments were also asked to set up similar committees to work in conjunction with the *Central Committee*. The *Central Committee* was charged with the responsibility for the approval and sanction of short-term schemes capable of yielding quick results in terms of food production. The *Committee* held 18 meetings during the year 1953-54 and sanctioned 105 short-term *Grow More Food Schemes* received from the Provinces and States. The total cost of these 105 schemes was Rs. 32.37 million and the *Committee* contributed more than Rs. 17 million as its share of the expenditure on the schemes.

Agricultural Development Committee

With marked improvement in the country's food position, the *Committee* has now been converted into *Agricultural Development Committee* so that apart from sanctioning funds for increased food production, it may also entertain schemes relating to the development of livestock, poultry and fisheries resources in the country.

Chemical Fertilizer

One of the important measures taken by Government for increasing agricultural production, particularly food production, was the supply of chemical fertilizer. During the *Rabi* season of 1952-53 about 14,000 tons of ammonium sulphate was imported. As food situation worsened, it was decided to procure 90,000 tons of fertilizer for the *Kharif* season of 1953 as well. Out of this quantity 75,000 tons were provided by FOA and 15,000 tons were purchased from India exclusively for East Bengal. Another 50,000 tons were imported through FOA for the *Rabi* season of 1953-54.

The distribution of the fertilizer to the farmers was preceded by an intensive educational campaign on the need and utility of the chemical fertilizer in all the

Provinces. Heavy subsidies were given by Government to enable small farmers to purchase the required quantities of the fertilizer.

So far the fertilizer was being distributed on subsidised basis for food-crops only; but during the current *Kharif* season the scope has been widened to cover cash-crops such as cotton and sugarcane as well.

Relief Work

The Central Government, in consultation with the Provincial and States Governments, decided in July, 1953, to start relief works in the distressed areas of Pakistan, so that the needy people might be able to earn wages with which they could buy food and other necessities of life. In pursuance of this decision, the Central Government made available to the various Units of Pakistan, a sum of Rs. 20 million out of the sale proceeds of the U.S. gift wheat, as under:

	Rs. Million
East Bengal	6
Punjab	5
North-West Frontier Province	2
Baluchistan	2
Baluchistan States Union	2
Sind	1
Bahawalpur	1
N.-W. F. P. (Tribal Areas)	1
Total	Rs. 20 Million

Increasing Yield

Partly as a result of *Grow More Food* efforts and partly due to good rains and favourable climatic conditions, the total area under the *Kharif* food-crops (rice, *bajra*, *jowar* and maize) increased from 26.6 million acres in 1952-53 to 28.7 million acres in 1953-54. There was, thus, an increase of more than 2 million acres under the *Kharif* food-crops in the current year. In the current *Rabi* season, the area sown under wheat and barley is estimated at 10.6 million acres as compared to 9.6 million acres in 1952-53. There is, thus, an increase of one million acres under *Rabi* food-crops. The total increase under all food-grains (*Kharif* and *Rabi*) is more than 3 million acres.

FOOD PRICE

The prompt action of Government in arranging for food imports and procuring indigenous wheat went a long way in stabilizing prices in the country. In the Punjab, wheat prices fell from Rs. 18 per maund in April to Rs. 12 per maund in May and June, and remained at that level till August, 1953, when due to a good *Kharif* crop and general improvement in the food position, the prices started to decline further. In March, 1954, the prices of wheat in the Punjab ranged between Rs. 9/12 in producing areas and Rs. 12/8 per maund in consuming areas. The minimum prices in March in Sind and Bahawalpur were Rs. 10 and Rs. 11 per maund, respectively.

Out of the U. S. wheat gift of 700,000 tons, 606,000 tons were received in Pakistan and distributed to Provinces and States, leaving a balance of about 208,000 tons with the Central Government on the 1st of May, 1954. About 210,000 tons of the U. S. wheat was utilized for free distribution among those, who for circumstances beyond control, could not buy their wheat, and for payment to labourers employed on famine relief works. Cost of distribution of free wheat was met from its sale proceeds.

In order to bring down the prices further, the following measures were taken during the period under review:

(*i*) In July, 1953, the price of imported wheat was reduced from Rs. 12/8 to Rs. 11/8 per maund including bags f.o.r. Karachi. It was further reduced from Rs. 11/8 to Rs. 9/4 per maund in bags f.o.r. Karachi from 1st May, 1954. Finally, the price of American wheat has been reduced to Rs. 6/4 per maund in bags f.o.r. Karachi.

(*ii*) The procurement price of indigenous wheat harvested in April/May 1954, has been fixed at Rs. 9/4 per maund ex-*mandi*/railheads.

(*iii*) To avoid similar shortage in the future, Government have decided to maintain a reserve of 500,000 tons of wheat in West Pakistan and 100,000 tons of rice in East Pakistan.

(*iv*) The movement of wheat in West Pakistan has been made free, except to border areas. Provincial and States Governments, however, have been authorised to cordon off provisioned areas and surplus areas from where wheat is to be procured.

(*v*) The movement of gram, pulses and *jowar* has been made free throughout Pakistan.

(*vi*) Restrictions on inter-provincial movement of barley in West Pakistan, except out of the N.-W.F.P., have been removed.

(*vii*) In order to meet wheat requirement of deficit areas and for turning over of the reserve of 500,000 tons of wheat, Provincial and States Governments have been asked to maximise procurement of wheat in their respective areas.

OVER-ALL FOOD SURPLUS

During the last *Kharif* season ending on the 31st October, 1953, the Sind Government procured nearly 245,000 tons of rice, out of which 220,000 tons were surplus of the Provincial requirements. Out of this surplus, 211,400 tons were supplied to deficit areas in the country and 8,600 tons were sold for export. During the *Kharif* season starting on 1st November, 1953, Sind and the Punjab declared surpluses of 234,000 tons and 85,300 tons or rice, respectively. The internal requirements of the country have been met in full. Sales for export of over-all surpluses are, therefore, in progress.

East Bengal, hitherto deficit in rice, has been declared self-sufficient in rice during 1954. Rice in the required quantities is available in the open market at reasonable prices.

STORAGE SCHEMES

The Central Government have sanctioned a scheme for the construction of godowns and bins for the storage of 328,000 tons of food-grains in West Pakistan. The estimated cost of construction in the Centrally Administered Areas will be borne by the Central Government, and that in the Provinces and States will be shared equally between the Central and Provincial Governments. In addition, a scheme has been sanctioned for the installation of three elevators, each with 10,000-ton capacity, in Karachi, Chittagong and Lyallpur.

5—FISHERIES, ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(A) Marine Fisheries

PAKISTAN has a coast-line of about 750 miles with considerable fish-wealth. A lot of food is found for fish breeding in the deltas of the Indus and the Brahmaputra-Ganges, as well as along the coast-line of the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, where plankton is prolific after the monsoons. However, these resources have hardly been tapped as yet, because the local fishermen have neither proper equipment and craft nor experience of deep-sea fishing. They do not venture out of sight of the land for want of any navigational device to guide them. The result is that in-shore fisheries predominate in Pakistan, while deeper waters remain unexploited. A motor-fishing trawler—ALA—has been engaged in trawling operations since 1948. During 1953-54 the trawler made 18 trips and 100 hauls, the average catch per trip was 1,618.4 lbs. These operations were carried along the Karachi and Sind coasts. In order to exploit in-shore fisheries with nets other than otter trawl, two small fishing vessels are being procured through FOA (TCA) for fishing in in-shore waters with mechanized nets. Attempts are being made to procure two *Fisheries Research Vessels* which were specially designed with the help of the Naval Architect of FAO for exploitation off-shore. The specially designed nets for use on these vessels have already been purchased from Holland.

Mechanisation of Boats

As mentioned above, our fishermen at present use only sail-boats for fishing purposes. In order to increase their range and efficiency, it has been planned to instal auxiliary engines on sail-boats. These boats have been classified and measured by Mr. K. H. Magnusson, a Naval Architect of Sweden, whose services were obtained through FAO. He has prepared 11 sets of drawings; tank-tests are now being carried on at Rome and in Sweden on the models in order to assess the type and size of the engine to be installed

in each case; the type of fuel will also be indicated in the report. Small boats, which cannot take inboard engines, will be fitted with outboard motors and the trials of such motors are in progress.

Fish Production

The total production of fish, both fresh-water and marine for the year 1953 was 180,000 tons, out of which 24,600 tons valued at Rs. 16.8 million were exported. The export of fish meal and manure amounted to 4,050 tons valued at Rs. 1.3 million. Total imports were 14.5 tons of canned fish, 240 tons of hardened fish oil and 2,590 tons of fish-liver oil.

Fish Industry

One modern fish-meal plant has started operations and a joint company known as the *International Fisheries (Pakistan) Ltd.*, has been found with American and Pakistani capital. Their freezing plant, which is nearing completion, will freeze prawns (shrimps) and fish for export to foreign countries. This concern has purchased a small shrimping boat—*Pakistan Explorer* —for exploratory work. Private enterprise appears to be gradually realising the potential fish wealth in Pakistan and enquiries from Pakistani and foreign firms are now being received on various aspects of its development and export.

A *5-Year Plan* to organise the fisheries of Pakistan is under preparation. The *Plan* will aim at increasing fish production in inland waters and developing different phases of the main fisheries in the country.

Fish Harbour

A plan for the *Fish Harbour Project* at Karachi was completed in 1952-53 for execution jointly by T. C. A. and the Government of Pakistan. The work was expected to start in June, 1953, but owing to the re-orientation of the site as a result of the development plan of the *Karachi Port Trust*, the work could not commence on schedule. The details are being worked out at present and it is hoped that the dredging will start shortly.

Research

Taxonomic work on commercial varieties of prawns (shrimps) is in progress; 12 species have so far been recorded. Work has also continued on *Sardines, Mackerels* and *Mullets.* Under the programme chalked out by the *Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council for Burma, Pakistan and India,* the *Central Fisheries Department* has started investigations on *Hilsa.*

In the technological laboratory the work is being continued on the liver-oil of different varieties of shark found in Pakistani waters. This will form the basis for a shark liver-oil industry in Pakisan.

(B) Fresh Water Fisheries

The *Central Fisheries Department* is helping the *Karachi Joint-Water Board* in the development of fisheries in and around Haleji Lake. A small consignment of *Etroplus* was obtained from Bombay. It is now planned to get *Etroplus* and *Gourami* from Bombay and *Helostoma* from Bangkok. The local fishes which will be introduced in these waters, will be *Mullets* and other brackish water fishes. A small fish-farm will also be established near Haleji Lake for rearing purposes.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

One of the objects of the *Zoological Survey Department* is the study of the *Zoogeography* of the country. This is accomplished through faunistic surveys of certain selected localities representative of the fauna of the region.

Hitherto these surveys were carried out in the western wing of the country, mostly in Sind and Baluchistan, but during 1953-54 it was extended to the eastern wing where the areas representing Chittagong Hill Tracts and Chittagong District were selected for the purpose. While the survey was to cover the entire biota, special attention was paid to birds and fishes.

Seasonal survey of the marine littoral fauna of the Karachi coast was continued (Monora Island having been selected for the purpose) and data useful to the advancement of fundamental research was recorded.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

During 1953-54 the *Animal Husbandry Research Institutes* at Peshawar and Comilla produced and issued over one million dozes of vaccine and sera, costing Rs. 162,083 to combat various diseases of livestock and poultry. They also carried out useful researches on the study, control and treatment of important bacteriological and parasitic diseases and also compiled economic data on wool production, droppings etc.

The Central Government sponsored four schemes entitled: 'Improvement of Poultry Industry', 'Training of Animal Husbandry Staff', 'Immunisa-

tion of Sheep against Anthrax' and 'Warble Fly and Mange Control' in Baluchistan. These schemes are making steady progress.

Control of Rinderpest

Some progress was made on the finalization of the *Pilot Scheme* for the control and eradication of rinderpest in both East and West Pakistan. This scheme will be launched in those pockets where the disease seems to exist in severity, while its extension to other areas will be considered later. The expenditure will be shared by the Central and Provincial Governments. Technical aid from FAO is also likely to be obtained. Negotiations between the Centre and the Provinces in regard to the implementation of the scheme are nearing completion.

F. M. D. Laboratory

A scheme for the establishment of a *Foot and Mouth Diseases Laboratory* at a suitable place is under consideration. This *Laboratory* is intended to carry out research on all aspects of the foot and mouth diseases among animals in this country, as well as to serve as an educational centre for training in the prevention, control and eradication of foot and mouth diseases among animals in countries around Pakistan.

6—DEVELOPMENT

A plan for the economic development, commonly known as the *Six-Year Development Programme of Pakistan*, to be executed during the period July, 1951 to June, 1957, was drawn up in 1950. It was estimated to cost Rs. 2,600 million as shown below:

	Rs. Million
Agriculture	820
Transport and Communications	530
Fuel and Power	470
Industry and Mining	490
Social Capital	290
Total	2,600

Two-Year Priority Plan

Due to the situation created by the Korean War, it was found necessary to advance the due dates of certain projects so that the country could attain self-sufficiency in the more important fields. For this reason, a *Two-Year Priority Plan* was prepared in 1951, and its implementation was given a high priority. This Plan costing Rs. 500 million is an integral part of the *Six-Year Programme*.

PROGRESS OF THE PLAN

I. Agriculture

Irrigation

The Provincial Governments have launched a number of irrigation schemes which are largely financed from loans obtained from the Central Government. The important projects, which are already in progress, are indexed below :

Province and Project	Estimated Cost	Area to be Covered	Food Grains Yield	Completion Schedule
	Rs. Mill.	000 Acres	000 Tons	Year
Punjab				
Thal	179.4	1,473	258	1956-57
Taunsa Barrage ..	101.0	710	197	1957-58
N.-W. F. P.				
Kurram Garhi Warsak	21.8	270	40	1954-55
High Level Canal ..	7.0	93	28	1957-58
Sind				
Lower Sind Barrage ..	240.0	2,000	825	1954
Sind and Baluchistan				
Guddu Barrage ..	283.0	2,145	..	1957-58
East Bengal				
Ganges-Kobadak (First Phase)	19.6	175	66	1955-56
Teesta Barrage ..	99.5	1,125	333	1960

In addition, in the Punjab, work is in progress on the *Rasul Tubewell Project* which is intended to reclaim 300,000 acres of water-logged land at the rate of 40,000 acres per annum. Of the 1,860 tubewells projected, 1,482 have already been installed; work on 89 has begun and the machinery for the remaining has been ordered. When the *Project* is completed in 1954-55, it will yeild over 100,000 tons of food-grains. The Central Government have also set up an *Irrigation Circle* for exploring the possibilities of constructing water dams on the Indus and Jhelum rivers.

Food Storage

The construction of storage godowns for 328,000 tons of food-grains has begun and will be completed for storing the coming *Rabi* harvest.

In addition, a scheme has been sanctioned for the installation of three elevators each with 10 000 ton capacity, in Karachi, Chittagong and Lyallpur.

II. Fuel and Power

Thermal Power

On account of the progressively increasing requirements of electric

power, a *Two-Year Plan* for the installation of a 140,000 K.W. thermal plant at a cost of Rs. 135 million was sanctioned. This was over and above the installation of 27,000 K.W. sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 25 million. In addition, a loan of Rs. 3.3 million to *Dacca Electric Development Company* and a loan of Rs. 4.5 million to *Karachi Electric Supply Corporation* have been sanctioned. Government have also invested Rs. 18 million in the shares of the latter. So far, there has been an addition of 100,000 K.W. of thermal power in the country since 1947.

Hydel Power

The position of various projects approved by Government is as under:

Project and Province	Total Cost Rs. (Million)	Capacity 000 K.W.	Present Position
N.-W. F. P.			
Extension of Malakand Project	4.0	10	Completed
Dargai ..	15.5	20	-do-
Warsak Dam ..	221.0	150	Under progress
Punjab			
Rasul ..	85.7	22	Completed
Mianwali ..	211.4	100*	Preliminaries completed.
Four-Canal Fall Hydel Schemes ..	87.1	81	Civil works in hand
East Bengal			
Karnafulli ..	188.8	160	Civil works in hand
Total	813.5	543	

**Revised Capacity*

Coal and Oil

Requirements of imported coal and oil have decreased on account of the increase in the indigenous production of coal and oil, the conversion of railway locomotives from coal to oil-burning and the switch-over to oil in a number of industries. Exploration of peat deposits in East Pakistan, improvement of Sharigh coal mines and establishment of a coal briquetting

plant in the Punjab, are among the important schemes which are expected to go a long way in the development of mining in Pakistan.

III. Industries

For the purpose of promoting new industries and, if necessary, participating in industrial undertakings, the *Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation* (PIDC) was established in January, 1952. Where private capital is not forthcoming in the initial stages, PIDC aims at transferring as much of share capital as possible to the private investors at later stages. An account of PIDC's activities will be found in the following Chapter on *Industries.*

Scientific and Industrial Research

A Central Laboratory was set up in Karachi in 1952 for dealing with the problems relating to the utilisation of natural resources of the country which includes testing of industrial raw material and finished products. Important amongst the researches already made are the de-sulphurication and up-grading of West Pakistan coals, substitutes of *bidi* leaves and de naturants of alcohol. Three regional laboratories at Dacca, Lahore and Peshawar will also be established for this purpose. A provision of Rs. 2.5 million has been made in the budget for 1954-55 on this account. Equipment worth Rs. 1 million is expected from the U.K. under the *Colombo Plan* for this purpose and civil works are in hand for the Dacca Branch of the *Testing Laboratory.*

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

Railways

A loan of $ 27.2 million was obtained from the World Bank in 1951-52 for the purchase of locomotives and rolling stock. Negotiations for a further loan are under way. The position of replacement of locomotives and rolling stock will be found in the Chapter on *Railways.*

SOCIAL UPLIFT SCHEMES

A fund of Rs. 180 million was created by Government from the revenue surpluses during 1950-51 and 1951-52 for social uplift schemes. This has been allotted to the Provinces and States and is drawn upon when re-

quired for approved educational, health and labour welfare schemes. A sum of Rs. 67.2 million has already been sanctioned for various schemes financed out of this fund. The Budget for 1954-55 includes a provision of Rs. 45 million for this purpose.

TRANSFORMING THE VILLAGER AND THE VILLAGE

The *Village AID* Programme, as its name indicates, aims at securing improvement in the manifold aspects of village life through voluntary efforts of the villagers themselves, Government's role being confined only to stimulate their efforts by teaching and demonstrating to them through groups of trained Village Workers, the methods and techniques employed in more advanced countries to deal with rural problems.

Out of the eight training centres for Village Workers initially envisaged, seven centres have already started at Daulatpur, Gaibandah and Sylhet in East Bengal, Quaidabad in the Punjab, Sakrand in Sind, Peshawar in the N.-W.F.P., and Pishin in Baluchistan. The eighth centre is to be established very shortly in the Punjab at Lyallpur. It is also proposed to establish another training centre at Rahimyar Khan (Bahawalpur) at an early date.

At each training centre about 60 trainees, including women, belonging to the agricultural class, are selected after suitable tests. After completion of their training, they are placed in selected Projects Areas comprising about 300 villages, each trainee having in his charge about 5 villages.

The Government of Pakistan and the Provinces and States will spend between them about Rs. 10 million during the first year of operation of the *Programme*. A portion of this will meet some of the expenditure necessary for training the Village Workers, but the major part of this expenditure will meet the cost of multi-purpose developmental activities in the selected development areas. As each training centre produces a new group of 60 trained Village Workers, they will be placed in fresh selected development areas and in this manner gradually more and more areas will come under intensive development. The expenditure on such development will, therefore, progressively increase from year to year. It is hoped that in this manner the entire country will be covered for intensive multi-purpose development in due course of time

In order to assist the Programme in its initial stages, the Foreign Operation Administration (FOA) of the U.S.A. made available to the Government

of Pakistan a sum of $ 2.737 million to meet the external expenditure on the training programme by providing machinery, equipment and advisory services. This includes provision for equipment worth about $ 0.4 million necessary for setting up of 10 major and 20 minor Agricultural-cum-Village AID extension farms in East Bengal. The working of these farms will be closely related to the objectives of the *Village AID Programme.* The *Ford Foundation* of the U.S.A. also offered to associate themselves with the training programme and undertook to provide $ 1.25 million over a period of four years on the basis of paying 100 per cent of the recurring expenditure for the first year, 75 per cent for the second year, 50 per cent for the third year and 25 per cent for the fourth year of training operations.

FOREIGN AID

During the past few years Pakistan has received substantial foreign aid in the implementation of the development programme. Although the Government of Pakistan have been progressively making larger resources available for development purposes (despite the adverse effect on its income during the last two years after the Korean truce), the demands of developmental activity have been expanding even faster. This is because individual development projects have gradually passed the planning stage, thus, calling more and more for actual expenditure, and because the growing experience of the executive agencies is giving them greater confidence and capacity for undertaking work. The shortage of foreign exchange is greater than that of rupee finance, partly due to the reduced foreign exchange earnings and partly due to the enlarged requirements of spare parts and industrial raw material for equipment already brought into use and of capital and producer goods for new enterprise. Thus, the part which foreign aid plays in the successful implementation of our development programme, has become increasingly important. Foreign aid is highly valuable, not only because it helps to provide the finances (and of course foreign exchange), but because it enables quicker import of capital and other developmental goods and brings with it the technical 'know how'.

Foreign economic aid is conveniently classified into: (*a*) Economic Assistance and (*b*) Technical Assistance. Economic or capital assistance relates to the provision of equipment for individual development projects

and may include the services of consulting engineers or other technicians and contract personnel for the execution of the projects. *Technical Assistance* relates to the provision of training facilities abroad for Pakistan nationals, foreign experts for advice in specific fields and provision of equipment for training institutions and demonstration projects. Apart from the aid on grant basis (outright gift), there may be loans, e.g., from the World Bank, or special assistances or long-term credit facilities.

Economic Assistance is received by Pakistan from Commonwealth countries (Canada, Australia and New Zealand under the *Colombo Plan* concept of cooperation) and from the U.S.A. under the *U.S. Mutual Security Programme. Technical Assistance* is received under three regular programmes: (*i*) United Nations and Specialised Agencies, (*ii*) *U.S. Point Four* (operated by FOA formerly known as TCA), and (*iii*) *Technical Cooperation Scheme* of the *Colombo Plan* and from the *Ford Foundation* (a philanthrophic institution of the U.S.A.). Recently offers of technical assistance have been received from Sweden and Western Germany. Loans have been negotiated with the *World Bank* and *Export-Import Bank of the U.S.A.*

General Review

It is no doubt true, that by far the bulk of expenditure on development is met from domestic resources. During the last three years, 1951-52 to 1953-54, the Central Government alone made available over Rs. 1,430 million (Direct Outlay as well as Grants and Loans to Provinces). Actual disbursements (as distinguished from offers) of foreign aid grants and loans (apart from wheat requirements) during this period have probably been no higher than Rs. 150 million. Evidently, the burden of development of a country must be borne mainly by the people themselves. However, the limited domestic resources and anxiety for rapid progress make it inevitable that foreign aid should be made use of as far as possible. If the flow of aid continues at the present level (it ought to increase, however), the actual disbursements would rise more quickly, and greater impact would be noticeable on the development process. As it is, very valuable contribution has been made by foreign aid in Pakistan. Apart from substantial help in increasing the technical 'know how' in the country, the progress in individual sectors has been accelerated.

For obvious reasons, the bulk of foreign aid has been used in the field of agriculture. Additional areas are being brought under cultivation under

bigger projects like the *Taunsa Barrage* in the Punjab (assisted by FOA), the *Ganges-Kobadak Project* in East Bengal (FOA and Canada), the *Nari-Bolan Project* in Baluchistan States Union (New Zealand) and the *Makhi-Dhand Reclamation* in Sind (FOA), and under minor irrigation and *Grow-More-Food* schemes (assisted by FOA and Australia). To provide lift irrigation, pumping sets have been imported for East Bengal and Thal (both Australia) and the *Ground Water Survey* is under way in Bahawalpur and the Punjab (both FOA). Eight Agricultural Workshops (FOA) are being set up in various Provinces and States to ensure a satisfactory basis for reclamation and mechanical cultivation where considered necessary. Soil conservation projects have been undertaken in the eroded areas of the Punjab and Baluchistan (both FOA). In order to increase crop yields, over 125,000 tons of fertilizer has been imported (FOA) and a fertilizer factory is being set up (FOA) with a production capacity of 50,000 tons a year.

Measures for the protection of standing crops have been undertaken (with the assistance of Canada and FOA); grain storage capacity (ordinary godowns as well as modern silos) has been greatly enlarged (FOA), and a cold storage programme (Australia) outlined. Forest resources in East Bengal are sought to be exploited (FOA) and a large farm has been set up in Thal (jointly by Australia, Canada and New Zealand) to promote cattle-wealth. A programme of assisting agricultural research (FOA) and extension of the *Village AID Programme* (FOA and *Ford Foundation*) has been undertaken, to strengthen the agricultural organisation in Provinces and States (FOA) and to ensure an orderly and speedy agricultural development.

Development of Power

Foreign aid is making substantial contribution in the development of power which is so essential for both agricultural and industrial purposes. The *Warsak Multi-purpose Project* (financed by Canada) is under way and detailed designing of the *Karnafulli Project* (FOA) is being done to ensure speedier implementation. Chittagong and Dacca are being linked in a power grid (Canada). A number of power stations are being installed by making use of the drop in the Punjab canals (Canada).

Industrial Development

Aid has not been secured from other countries in any large measure for industrial development. Two cement factories (one Canada and the other New Zealand) are being established and a large centre to assist small industry is being set up at Lahore (FOA). In the transport sector very substantial aid has been secured: locomotives (Australia and World Bank) and sleepers (Canada) for railways, transmitters for broadcasting and tele-communications (Australia) and equipment for road building in East Bengal (FOA).

Health and Education

In the social sector considerable aid has been received in the form of training equipment for hospitals, mobile dispensaries, laboratories and technical schools (Commonwealth countries and FOA). D.D.T. for anti-malaria sprays (FOA) as well as equipment for a D.D.T. factory (UNICEF and WHO), have also been received.

Foreign Aid Coordination Committee

Keeping in view the substantial contributions of foreign aid in the implementation of Pakistan's development programme and the need for securing maximum advantage out of it and avoiding duplication or overlapping of others, Government have set up a *Foreign Aid Coordination Committee* to coordinate offers of economic and technical assistance as well as loans and credits and review progress on the utilisation of aid. It is presided over by the Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and has as its members the representatives of all aid-giving agencies.

PARTICIPATION IN U. N. BODIES

ECOSOC

During 1953-54 Pakistan was elected a member of the *Economic and Social Council* of the U. N. It participated in the 17th session of ECOSOC held in New York from 30th March, 1954.

ECAFE

Pakistan took part in the various sessions of ECAFE and its subsidiary bodies.

PLANNING BOARD

A *Planning Commission* has been in existence since 1951, but the

approach has been on a project basis, i.e., individual schemes have been considered without being related to a general comprehensive plan of national development. The *Six-Year Development Programme of Pakistan*, which forms part of the *Colombo Plan*, was substantively an outline plan and made only sectional provision for various aspects of national development. The Government of Pakistan have, therefore, felt for some time the need of a special organisation, exclusively employed to deal with the problems of planning. The task of comprehensive and integrated planning has to be entrusted to a body which is free from the cares of day-to-day administration. The problems involved are of a highly complex and technical character and need the whole-time attention of an expert body. Accordingly, a *Planning Board* has been appointed with the following terms of reference:

(a) To review the development that has taken place since Independence,

(b) To assess the resources, material and human, which can be made available for development during the next 5 years, beginning from April, 1954 (now changed to 1955),

(c) To prepare a national plan of development based on the fullest possible utilisation of those resources for implementation in a period of 5 years from the 1st of April, 1954 (now changed to 1955), as a step towards the attainment of the economic and social objectives of Government's policy,

(d) To make proposals regarding the administrative machinery best calculated to ensure the successful implementation of the plan, and

(e) To make any other recommendations which, in the opinion of the *Board*, will contribute towards the success of the plan.

It will be the duty of the *Planning Board* to make a careful assessment of all the resources which can be made available for development and on the basis of such assessment recommend a pattern of comprehensive development for all spheres of national life, including such subjects as the fiscal and monetary system, education and health services, agrarian reforms etc.

The *Board* will consist of a Chairman (who has already been appointed) and two members, assisted by foreign and Pakistani expert advisers in the various fields. Arrangements have been made for obtaining the services of senior and experienced experts from abroad, some of whom have

already joined. Substantial progress has also been made in recruiting Pakistani experts, a number of whom have taken up their positions. But the *Board* will require some time to organise its services fully, for selection of qualified men and their release from their present employment is necessarily a lengthy and difficult process. However, the work for which the *Board* was appointed, has commenced and is daily increasing in tempo.

Review of Policies and Targets

The Provincial Governments and Central Ministries were asked some time back to commence their part of the work and to formulate their ideas regarding what in their opinion can and should be attempted during the Five-Year period. Most of the Governments have already sent the *Board* preliminary statements showing the order of expenditure they would like to incur in various directions and the schemes which they would like to put through. These will be followed in due course by detailed statements with necessary explanations regarding the policies that are proposed and the targets that are in view. By then the expert team of the *Planning Board* will be ready to deal with the material and to initiate discussions with the experts of the Central and Provincial Governments with a view to evolving the programme to be incorporated in the plan.

Objectives of the Board

It is the intention of the *Board* to place the plan before the country as soon as it is ready for an expression of opinion from all quarters, including the Press, the Universities, Chambers of Commerce and other trade bodies, industrialists, trade unions, political parties, etc. The plan will be finalised after taking full account of the public views and reactions.

7—INDUSTRIES

A retrospective study of the progress of development in Pakistan during the last 7 years will reveal that there has been a gradual process of transition from a predominantly agricultural to a partly industrial economy. During the first 3-4 years of its inception, Government of Pakistan followed a policy of non-interference in the industrialisation of the country, but the results were not altogether satisfactory: firstly, because Pakistanis were mostly new to this field and had little experience of setting up industries; secondly, they were mostly attracted to a few enterprises to the neglect of other important ones, and thirdly, there was an absence of the atmosphere for an all-round industrialisation of the country. A number of vital industries, such as chemicals, fertilizers, cement, sugar, iron and steel, ship-building, paper, wool and jute were not receiving the attention they deserved, either due to lack of experience, want of capital or absence of the necessary incentive.

It was to make up for these deficiencies in the economic life of the country that the *Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation* (PIDC) was set up on January 12, 1952, by an *Act* of Parliament passed two years earlier i.e. in 1950. But by the establishment of PIDC, Government of Pakistan in no way aimed at the nationalisation of industries. Its main purpose was to bring about co-ordination between public and private capital which would provide the necessary incentive for stimulating industrial activity. The *Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation* supplements and does not supplant capital and enterprise. In fact, it hands over every project that it builds to the public by floating individual public companies as was done in the case of the Karnafulli Paper Mills. The other projects of PIDC as well, will come into public possession in the course of time.

The primary concern of PIDC was, and still remains, to see that industrialisation is uniform and that no important industries are neglected even if private capital is altogether absent from them. This purpose is achieved by financing the projects entirely from public money. As such,

most of the PIDC projects are under implementation with the finances advanced by Government.

PIDC in a way stands charged with the responsibility of implementing the *Two-year Plan* and the *Six-year Programme* (discussed in the foregoing pages) in respect of the industries which are included in the *Corporation's Charter* and which cannot be set up by unaided private capital. Even in cases where PIDC fails to elicit private capital in the initial stages, it makes its best efforts to transfer them to private enterprise at later stages. Fortunately, the activities of PIDC have exercised such a salutary influence on the general trend of industrialisation in the country that response to the shares of the companies floated by it has been highly encouraging. Only recently it brought in the market shares worth Rs. 30 million of the Karnafulli Paper Mills and in a couple of hours about thrice the amount was subscribed by the public.

The industries entrusted to PIDC are: 1. Jute, 2. Paper, 3. Heavy Engineering, including Iron and Steel, 4. Ship-building, 5. Heavy Chemicals, 6. Fertilizers, 7. Cement, 8. Sugar, 9. Textiles, 10. Sui Gas and 11. Pharmaceuticals.

The total capital cost of the projects sponsored by PIDC works to Rs. 580 million. Of this amount, PIDC has invested Rs. 155 million of public and Rs. 100 million of private money on different projects. Another Rs. 145 million will be advanced by Government in the next two years, making a total of Rs. 300 million till 1956. During this period Rs. 80 million will be received from foreign countries as aid under the *Foreign Operation Administration* of the U.S.A. and the *Colombo Plan*. The total investments will thus be:—

	Rs. Million
Government investments	300
Private Capital	200
Foreign Aid	80
Total ..	580

By 1956 the schemes will cause a saving in foreign exchange by an additional earning of approximately Rs. 440 million per annum and provide employment to about 75,000 persons in its factories and projects.

PIDC has made considerable progress in many of these projects as will be seen in the brief review given below:

Jute

Jute is an important industrial fibre of Pakistan. It has always been realised that the country should be able to put this 'Golden Fibre' to industrial uses in the shortest possible time. Out of this realisation have emerged the *Adamjee Jute Mills* in East Pakistan which stand foremost in the field of ventures in which Government and private enterprises have joined hands. The present operating capacity of jute mills in Pakistan is 1,500 looms, producing 50,000 tons of jute goods per year.

Under the *Six-Year Development Programme* a target of 15,000 looms for the jute industry was laid down, of which 6,000 looms were to be installed by June, 1957. It is now expected that these 6,000 looms will be installed by the end of 1955. The country is now self-sufficient in its requirements of jute goods, thus, saving foreign exchange worth Rs. 40 million per annum. Jute goods worth Rs. 10 million were exported by the end of March, 1954, and worth another Rs. 70 million are expected to be exported by the end of December, 1954.

Paper

The *Karnafulli Paper Mills*, the first of its kind in Pakistan, commenced production in October, 1953, and will reach their full capacity within 1954. The cost of the project, which was initially wholly sponsored by Government, is estimated at Rs. 60 million. These mills are expected to produce 30,000 tons of paper per annum, thus, saving foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 30 million.

A high grade paper and board mill at Nowshera is under construction and is likely to be completed within 1954 at an approximate cost of Rs. 9 million. Simultaneously with this mill, a straw-board mill will also be completed at Rahwali at a cost of Rs. 6 million. Each of these mills will produce 7,500 tons of paper-board per annum.

A scheme for the establishment of a n ews-print mill in East Bengal, with a capacity of 30,000 tons per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 million, is also under preparation.

Heavy Engineering Industries

PIDC has conducted a survey for the establishment of electric furnaces and rolling and re-rolling mills. The survey recommends the establishment of

a 100,000-ton merchant-bar mill, providing also for 10,000 tons of baling hoops and 5,000 tons of wire rods in Karachi and a 86,800-ton sheet-and-tin mill in Chittagong.

A team of 14 German experts of the well-known firm of Krupps is at present busy in prospecting work for iron ore deposits in the Kalabagh area of Mianwali District in the Punjab. It has reported encouraging results and it is hoped that the pilot-plant scheme will be finalised shortly. Under this scheme a plant will be installed to produce 50,000 tons of iron and steel annually till the whole scheme is implemented.

A survey of the iron ore deposits in Pakistan conducted last year by another German firm, Demags, has revealed that the iron ore deposits found in Attock, Mianwali and Sargodha districts have an iron content of about 45 per cent and that the deposits in Chitral possess a remarkably high percentage of 64. The deposits in Mianwali district are estimated to have an absolute minimum of 10 million tons and a maximum of 100 million tons. The precise quantity of the iron ore in these areas will be determined by the final survey which the Krupps are doing at present.

The prospecting operations are to be made initially in the Punjab districts only

Ship-building

The first phase of the scheme for establishing a Ship-repair and Ship-building Yard at Karachi at a cost of Rs. 15 million is under implementation. The Yard will provide facilities for ship-repairs and construction of small craft. The first phase will be completed in 1955. With it has been dove-tailed the scheme for a Commercial Dry Dock which will cost Rs. 16 million. The total cost of the project will be Rs. 42.5 million. To meet the requirements of inland water transport in East Bengal (both railways and private craft), work has commenced on the scheme for a Repair Yard at Khulna, costing Rs. 8 million. It will be dovetailed with the East Bengal Government scheme for dockyards at Narayanganj.

Heavy Chemicals

In conjunction with private capital, a 10-ton-a-day caustic soda and chlorine plant is being set up at Nowshera at a cost of Rs. 2.6 million, of which Government's share will be Rs. 1.3 million, and will be completed within 1954. WHO and UNICEF are jointly providing a DDT plant which

PIDC will run at a "no-profit-no-loss" basis. This plant is also expected to be completed within 1954. A 10-ton sulphuric acid plant, which was ordered by a *Co-operative Society* in East Bengal, has been taken over by PIDC as the *Society* could make no progress. The plant is being installed as a part of the *Karnafully Paper Mills* at Chandragona.

As the production of sulphuric acid is in excess of requirements, the sulphuric acid plant at Lyallpur will be converted into a super-phosphate-cum-sulphuric acid plant for producing 6,000 tons per annum of fertilizer. The total cost of this scheme is expected to be Rs. 2.5 million of which Government will provide Rs. 1.875 million.

Fertilizer

FOA have agreed to contribute towards the cost of a 50,000-ton ammonium sulphate plant being installed at Daud Khel and has so far contributed $10.5 million. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 63.5 million and the plant is scheduled for production by mid-1956.

Cement

Requirements of Cement in Pakistan are estimated at 900,000 to 1,000,000 tons per annum and the present production capacity of the five cement factories now running in Pakistan is hardly 600,000 tons per annum; thus leaving a deficit of 3 to 4 hundred thousand tons per annum.

The *Council of Industries* in its third session recommended the following additional capacity for cement to be developed: 75,000 tons in East Bengal; 120,000 tons at Hyderabad Sind; 100,000 tons at Rohri; 100,000 tons at Wah and 100,000 tons at Dauc Khel.

Development of 100,000-ton capacity at Wah has already been completed by the extension of *Wah Cement Works*. The 75,000-ton capacity in East Bengal is being developed by expanding the existing cement factory at Chattak. This work is already in progress and is expected to be completed by the middle of 1955. Since private capital was not forthcoming for the development of this industry, PIDC is setting up one factory at Hyderabad Sind with an annual capacity of 120,000 tons and another at Daud Khel. The total cost of the Hyderabad plant, which will go into production by August, 1955, will approximately be Rs. 17 million.

It is estimated that up to the beginning of 1956 the total production would go up to 770,000 tons per annum.

Sugar Industry

There were five sugar factories functioning in East Pakistan and two in West Pakistan prior to Partition. A modern sugar mill has been added to the number by the establishment of the *Premier Sugar Mills* at Mardan which has a capacity for production of 50,000 tons of sugar per year. Again, after Partition the capacity of the *Frontier Sugar Mills* at Takht-i-Bahi near Mardan has increased from 5,000 tons to 10,000 tons per year as a result of installation of new machinery.

Though progress in the development of sugar industry has not kept pace with other schemes, there has been 80 per cent increase of production level in the last six years. Present production from existing mills numbering eight is approximately 82,000 tons per annum. The capacity is being expanded by the establishment in Thal of two sugar factories, each of 10,000 tons of sugar per year, expected to be completed by the end of 1954-55; one being financed entirely by private enterprise and the other jointly by PIDC, the *Thal Developmemt Authority* and cane-growers. A third factory is proposed to be set up at Charsadda near Peshawar. In addition to these, PIDC is carrying out a survey of large tracts of land in Lower Sind and East Bengal for establishing five mills in Lower Sind and two mills in East Bengal at an estimated cost of about Rs. 60 million, giving a total production of approximately 88,000 tons per annum.

Woollen Textiles

Pakistan produces approximately 28 million lbs. of raw wool per year, but due to the absence of woollen textile mills, most of the quantity is exported. To utilise the indigenous raw wool, a beginning was made by starting two mills with 4,000 worsted spindles and 400 woollen spindles respectively now in operation in Karachi and the Punjab. Another mill at Karachi is producing woollen yarn for carpets and blankets.

A woollen mill at Bannu in the N.-W.F.P. and another at Harnai in Baluchistan, with 2,400 spindles each and costing Rs. 5 million each, came into production in October, 1953. Each of these mills will produce 40,000 barrack blankets, 400,000 lbs. of carpet yarn for distribution to cottage industries and 270,000 lbs. of fine tweeds and woollens. Public companies for these mills are being registered and 50 per cent of the capital will be offered to the public.

A scheme for the establishment of a 1,000-spindle woollen mill in Thal at a cost of Rs. 2.5 million, of which PIDC will contribute Rs. 1.625 million and the *Thal Development Authority* Rs. 875,000, has been submitted to the *Thal Development Authority*. PIDC is also examining the possibility of participating in another woollen mill at Nowshera.

In all, 32,000 spindles will be required to produce the woollen yarn and 46,000 spindles to produce worsted yarn required for the needs of the country. Out of these, up to and during the year 1954-55, 11,000 spindles for woollen yarn and about the same number for worsted yarn will be in position in nine mills. The plants of 13,000 spindles each for both woollen and worsted yarn should be in position by 1956 at a total estimated cost of about Rs. 95 million for the entire number of spindles.

Besides the above-mentioned industries which are controlled by PIDC, there has been an appreciable progress in the following industries depending solely upon private enterprise and guidance from the Central Ministry of Industries:

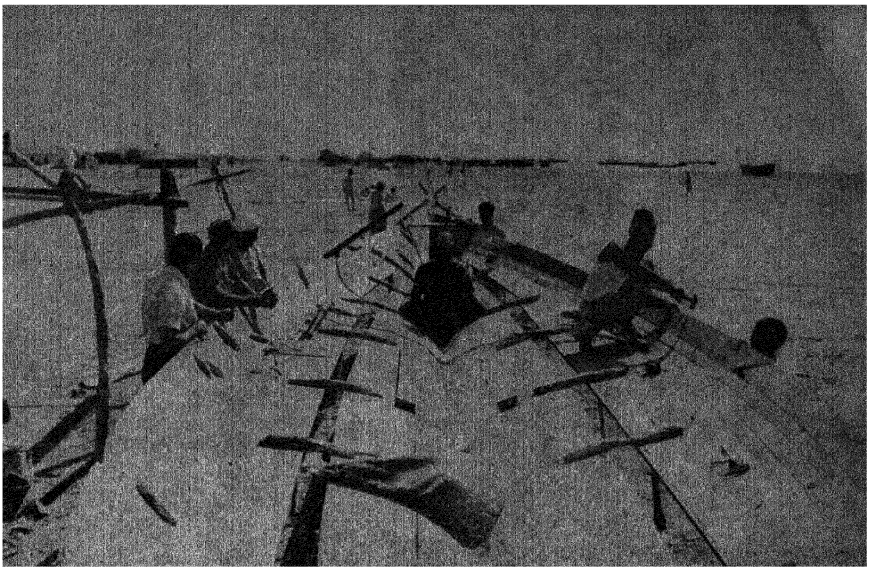
Cotton Textiles

The number of spindles installed, which was 692,944 in August, 1953, went up to 882,000 by the end of March, 1954. The number of looms have similarly risen from 11,154 to 14,122. It was expected that by the end of July another 200,000 spindles and 800 looms would have been installed.

The entire target figure of 2 million spindles has been allocated among various parties. Even East Bengal's quota of 400,000 spindles, which was lying un-utilised so long, has been taken up entirely. The number of mills has already risen from 17 at the time of Partition to 62 at the end of March, 1954, and more mills are in course of installation or waiting for machinery which has since been ordered. It is expected that by the end of 1955 the entire 2 million spindles will be installed and the target will be achieved two years ahead of schedule.

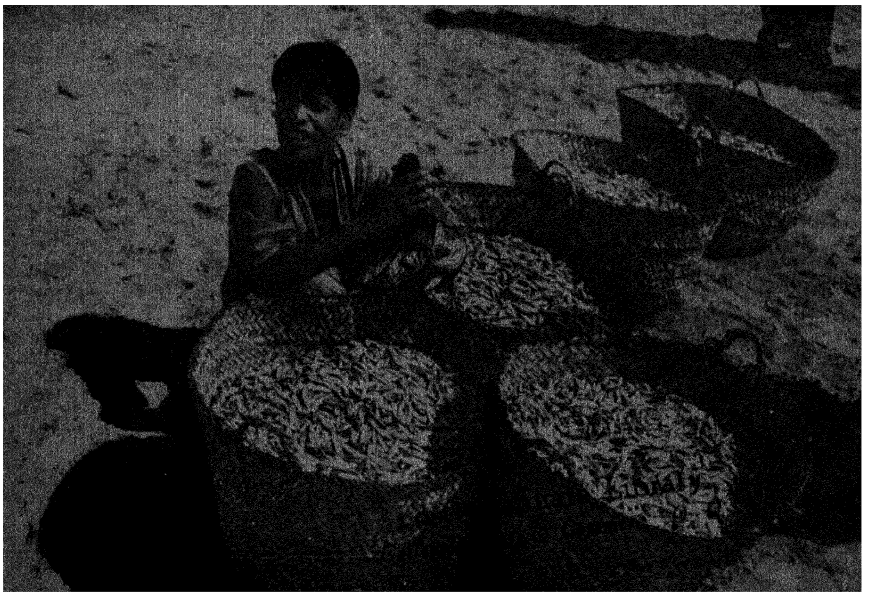
The production has also gone up likewise. Actual production is expected to show 100 per cent increase in the case of yarn and 50 per cent increase in cloth over the figures for the 6th year which were 141,714 bales of cloth and 92,032 bales of yarn.

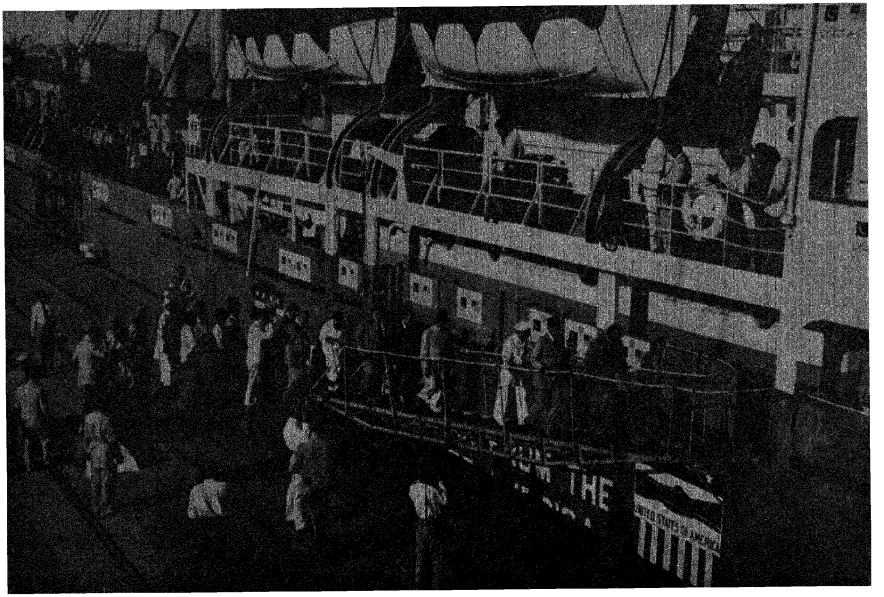
The effort of private enterprise in the expansion of textile industry has



Boat-building at Ibrahim Hyderi Fishing Village near Karachi

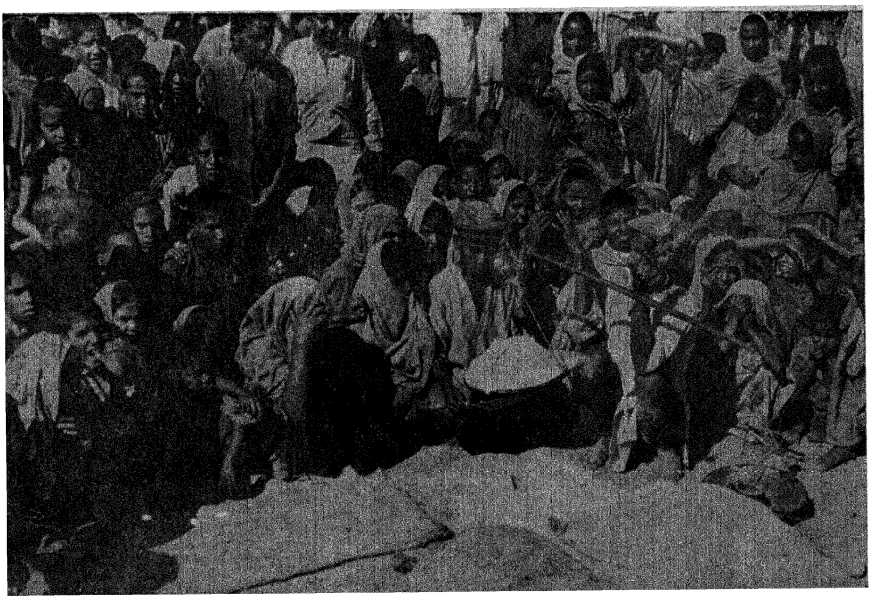
Small fish caught from Korangi Creek, Karachi

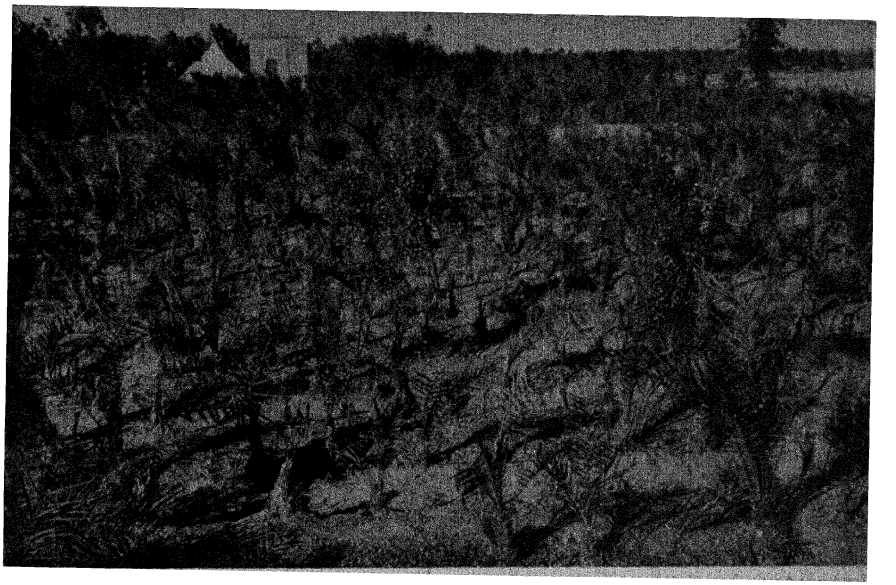




S. S. "Anchorage Victory" arrives at Karachi with the first consignment of American gift of wheat

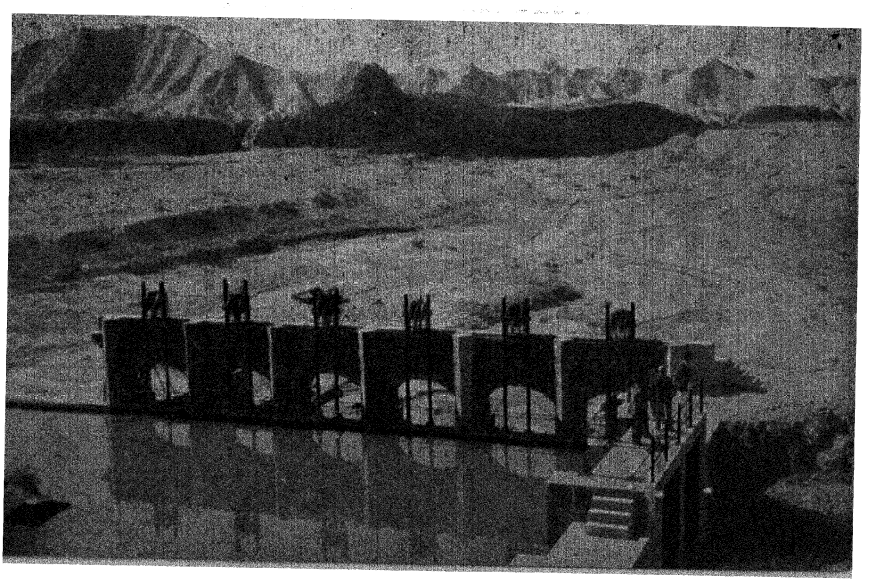
American gift wheat being distributed free among Pakistani village folk

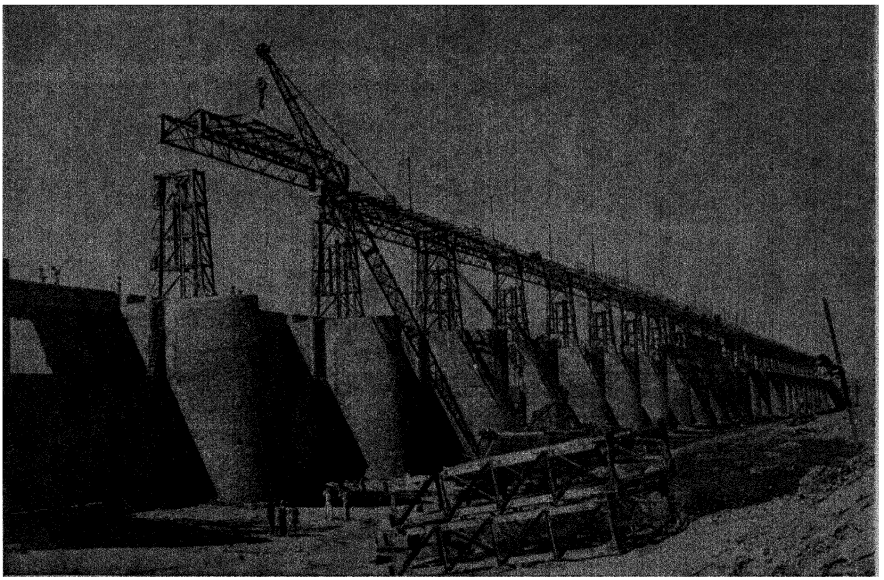




Newly planted palm-groves in the Thal Area of the Punjab which was a wasteland before the birth of Pakistan

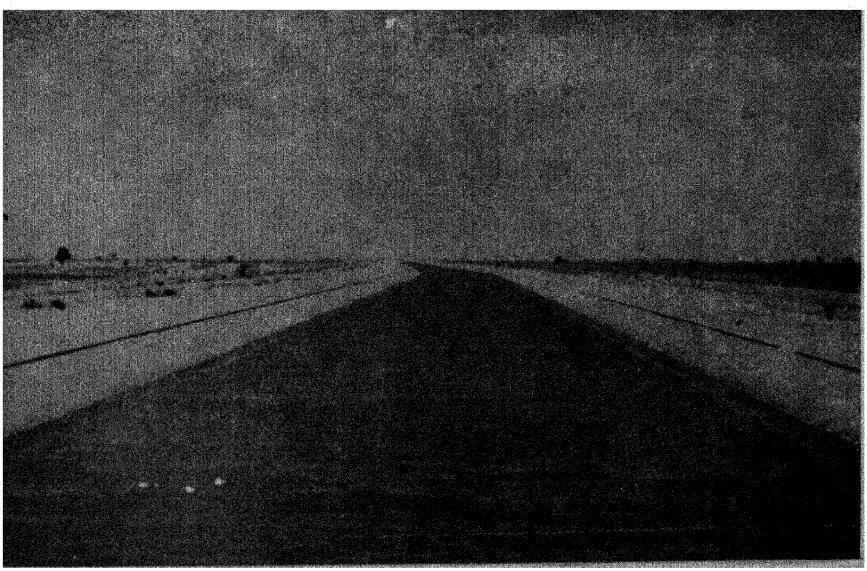
The Shabo Canal Irrigation Project now in progress in Baluchistan

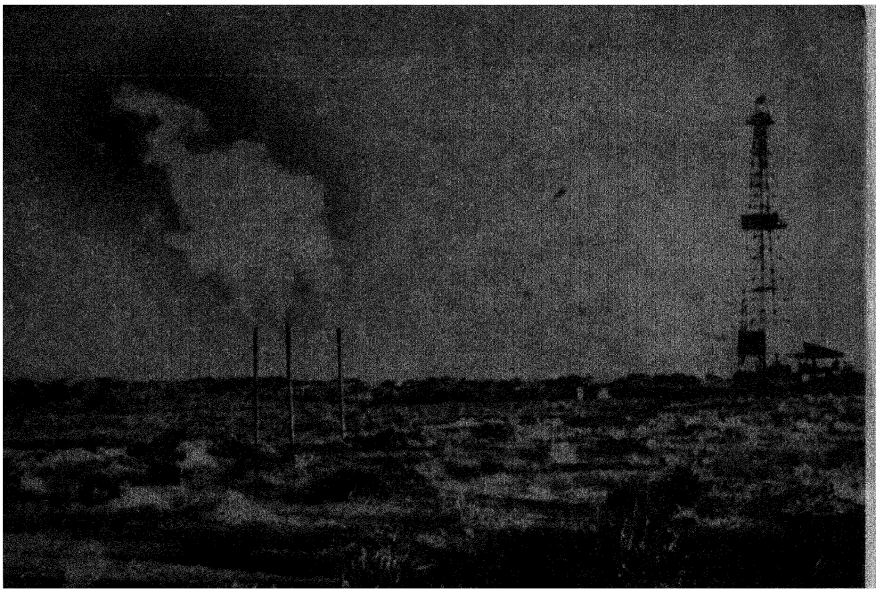




Lower Sind Barrage under construction near Kotri for irrigating 2 million acres of virgin land in the Province of Sind

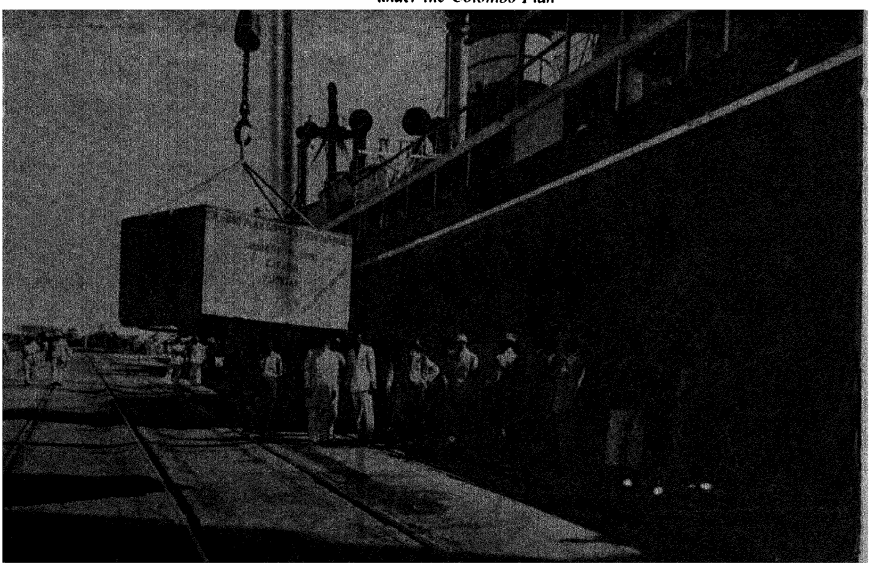
One of the net-work of canals which will turn an area of 1,473,000 acres of the Thal Area (Punjab) into green fields

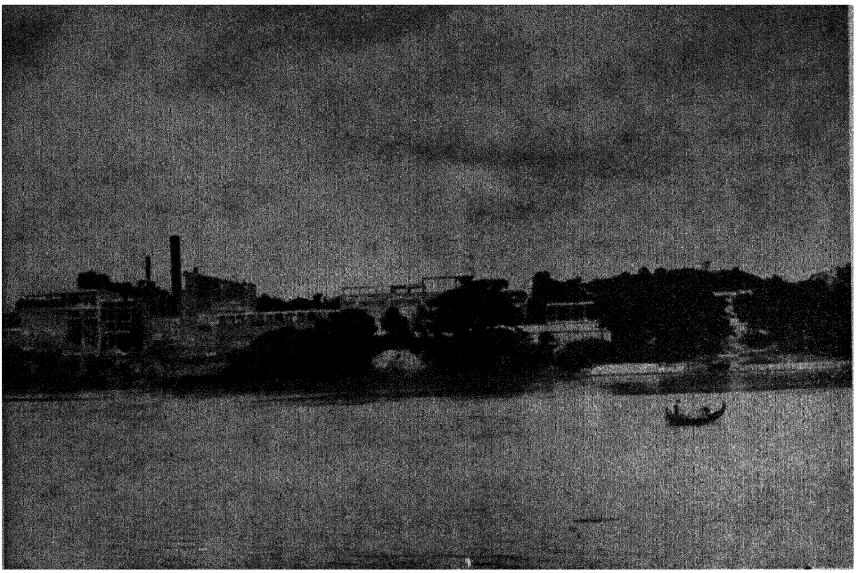




The Gas Field at Sui in Baluchistan. The gas pool found in this area is extensive enough to meet the fuel requirements of stationary boilers in West Pakistan for the next 60 years

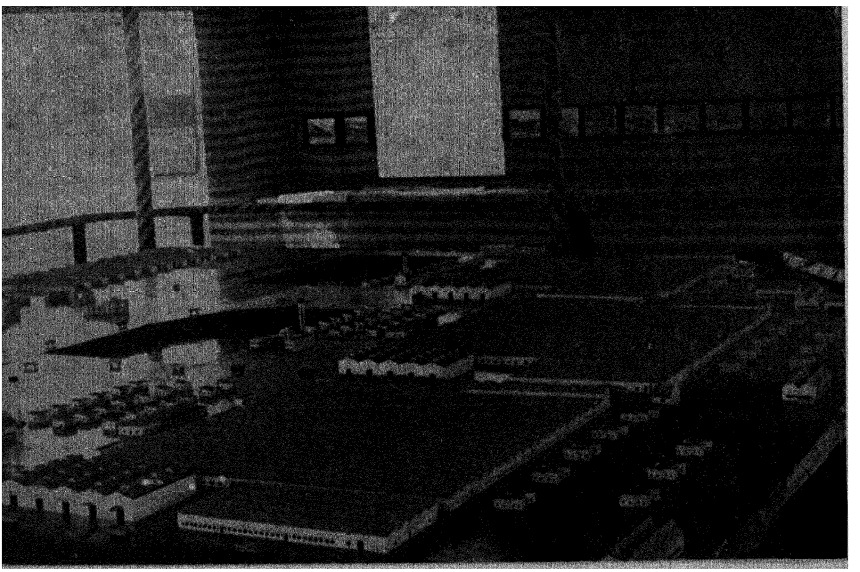
'First consignment of supplies being unloaded at Karachi harbour from Australia under the Colombo Plan

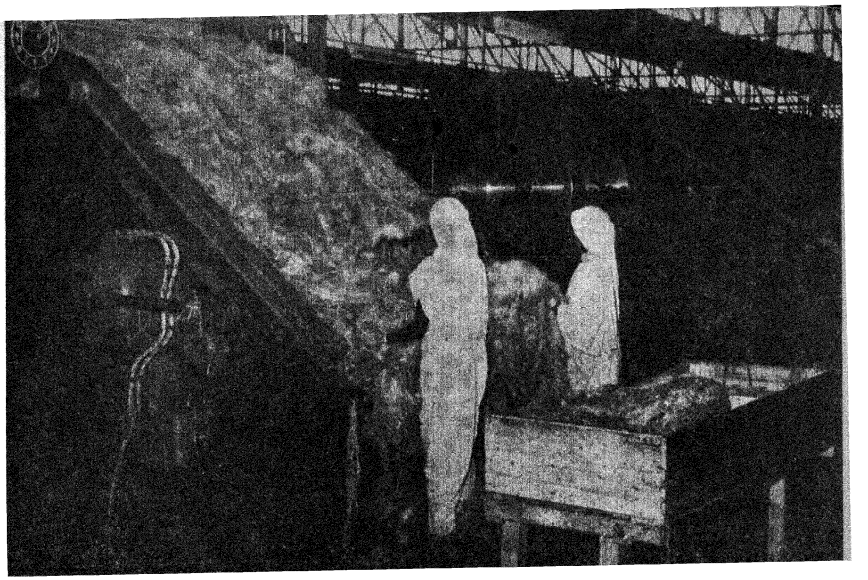




General view of the Karnafulli Paper Mills at Chandragona, East Bengal, with the annual production capacity of 30,000 tons

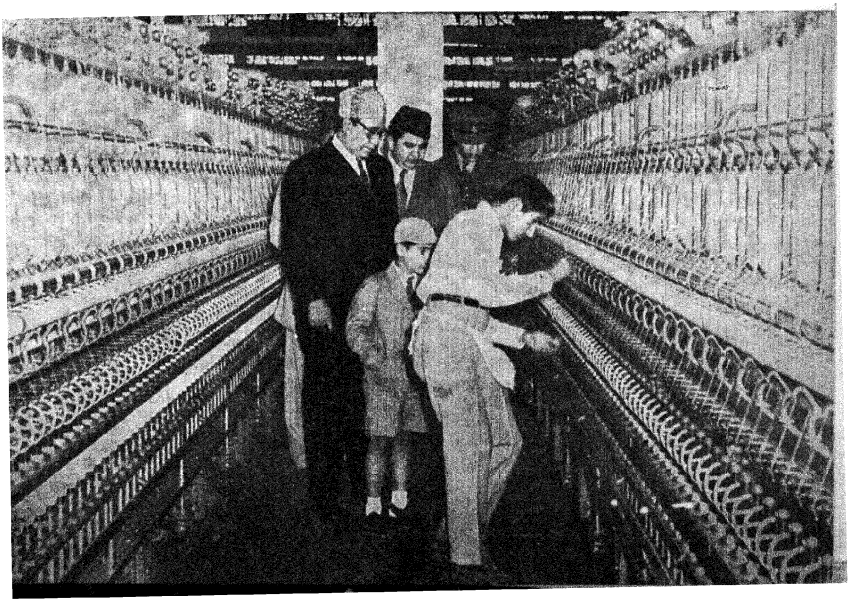
Model of the Adamjee Jute Mills set up at Narayanganj near Dacca, East Bengal

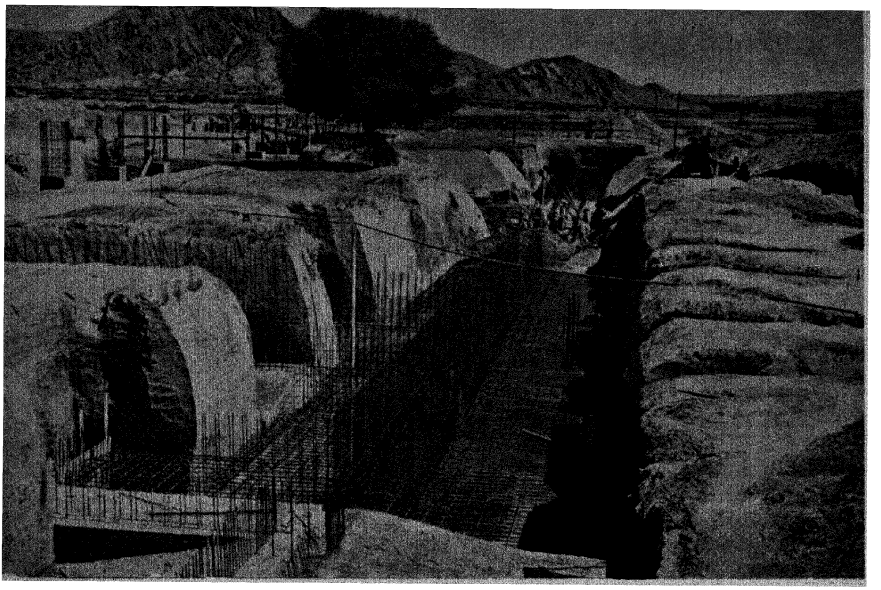




Jute fibre being processed at the Adamjee Jute Mills

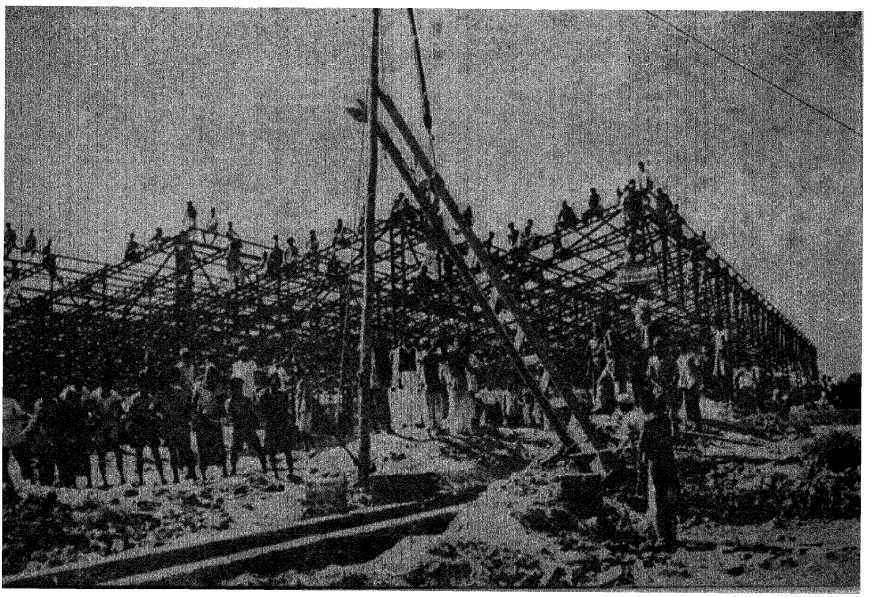
***A Section of the Valika Textile Mills, Karachi. H. E. Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola** is seen here watching the mechanism with keen interest*





One of the chain of factories under construction in the That Area, Punjab

***The Muslin Cotton Mills** under construction at Kaliganj, East Bengal*



been most encouraging, and even in East Bengal there has been a welcome change in the attitude of private enterprise during 1953-54. PIDC has joined hands with the Government of East Bengal to set up a 50,000-spindle cotton textile mill at Kaliganj costing Rs. 20 million to provide the much-needed cotton yarn to the hand-loom weavers in East Bengal.

Tobacco

(Cigarette Industry)—Since Partition, Government have been making earnest efforts towards speeding up of cigarette industry to meet the country's requirements. Government have already granted permission to establish six factories with an estimated total production capacity of 6,890 million cigarettes per annum. To meet further requirements, Government have now permitted five more firms to establish cigarette factories—two in East Bengal and three in West Pakistan. Total investment so far made and contemplated on sanctioned projects is about Rs. 30 million. As soon as all these factories go into production, the country will be self-sufficient in the requirements of cigarettes.

Matches

The number of match factories working at present is 14 and the installed capacity per annum is estimated at 6.4 million gross match boxes of 50 sticks each, while actual production during 1953 was 2.4 million gross match boxes of 50 sticks each.

Seven new factories are under construction. The total capacity of all the match factories in the country is expected to hit the mark of 11.4 million gross boxes by the end of 1955.

POWER

An account of the development and production of electric power in Pakistan has been given in the foregoing pages in the Chapter on *Development*.

MINERALS

Pakistan is rich in potential mineral wealth but its resources have hardly been tapped as yet. The Geological Survey of Pakistan has completed plans for the survey of the land which will reveal the existence of many important minerals in the country in fairly large quantities. The minerals exploited on commercial basis at present include petroleum, chromite, coal, gypsum,

silica sand, limestone, fireclay, celestite and ochres. The progress made in prospecting and mining of important minerals is detailed below:

Petroleum and Natural Gas

Petroleum, which is known to exist in the Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and parts of East Bengal, is being worked in commercial quantities in Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts of the Punjab. Drilling for petroleum and natural gas has been carried out at a number of places, mainly at Chakwal in the Punjab, Sui and Zin in Baluchistan, and Patharia and Patiya in East Pakistan. The Sui area was, however, the centre of interest and continues to be so, as according to the report of an American gas expert, whose services were commissioned by Messrs. Pakistan Petroleum Limited, the gas pool found in this area is extensive enough to meet the fuel requirements of the stationary boilers in this region for the next 60 years.

A limited company, styled as the *Sui Gas Transmission Company*, has been floated with an authorised capital of Rs. 150 million and issued capital of Rs. 37.8 million. The issued capital has been taken up in almost equal proportion by PIDC, Pakistan Public, the *Commonwealth Development Finance Company* of the U.K. and the *Burmah Oil Company*. A loan of £ 5 million has been granted by the *World Bank* to the *Sui Gas Transmission Company* for the construction of the pipe-line. Under this project gas will be piped from Sui to Karachi, a distance of about 350 miles, and, thus, by mid-1955, this indigenous fuel to electric power, cement and other industrial plants will be made available throughout the area traversed.

The actual construction work on the pipe-line is scheduled to start on October 1, 1954, while the target date for the completion of the project is May, 1955. The Project Business Managers of *Pakistan Constructors*, the slected pipe-line contractors, who will lay the pipe-line, have already arrived and a large number of highly skilled technicians for laying the pipe-line will shortly be arriving in Karachi from the U.K. and the U.S.A.

Messrs. Pakistan Oilfields were also successful in 1952 in discovering a new oil horizon while deepening one of their existing wells, the production from which had declined, in their Dhulian oilfields in the Pujnab. This discovery gave a new fillip to the oil industry, which led to deepening of a number of other wells in the neighbourhood with almost equal success.

Towards the end of 1953, a few American firms, including the Standard

Vacuum Oil Company, which had completed a pre-exploration survey of East Pakistan in 1952, also showed interest in exploration and prospecting for oil in Pakistan.

Production of crude oil during the year 1953, from Chakwal, Khaur, Dhulian, Joya Mair and Balkassar was 1,541,284 barrels as compared to 1,384,671 barrels produced during 1952, the increase being 11.31 per cent. Of this, 1,184,046 barrels were produced by Messrs. Attock Oil Company and 357,238 barrels by Messrs. Pakistan Petroleum Limited.

Chromite

Chromite is found in the hills bordering Zhob valley and the upper reaches of the Pishin valley in Baluchistan. There are also possibilities of finding chromite in Waziristan and Kalat State. The quality of the Baluchistan ore has shown that it can compete very favourably with other sources of the mineral. The year 1953 saw considerable zeal in prospecting and mining for chromite. Some new deposits of this mineral were also discovered in the Kharan State by the Geological Survey of Pakistan.

A British firm enjoyed the monopoly in the production and export of this mineral till the end of 1949, whereafter a few Pakistani firms also applied for mining concessions for it. Two of the Pakistani firms produced more than 8,000 tons of chromite during the year 1953. The total production of the mineral during 1953 amounted to 23,442 tons as against 17,419 tons produced during the preceding year.

Coal

The known deposits of coal in Pakistan are in Baluchistan, the Punjab, Sind and the N.-W.F.P. Recently large deposits of lignite have been located in south Sylhet, east Mymensingh and northern Tippera districts of East Pakistan. Investigations have not yet been completed but it is estimated that more than 100 million tons of lignite deposits exist in the Harashpur region. Schemes of working these deposits economically will be made as soon as investigation reports are complete. Mining concessions for coal were granted over a number of new areas in the Punjab and Baluchistan during the year 1953. However, the production of coal during the year was 583,727 tons only as against 600,026 tons in 1952, the decrease being due to the limited demand for indigenous coal. Of this quantity 371,024 tons were produced from Baluchistan, 188,775 tons from the Punjab, 12,192 tons

from the N.-W.F.P., and 11,736 tons from Sind.

Gypsum

The known deposits of gypsum are in the Punjab and Baluchistan. There is also a small yield in Sind. The production of gypsum during the year 1953 was 27,527 tons as against 29,194 tons produced in 1952, the production being limited to demand.

Limestone

Limestone is found in abundance in Sind, Baluchistan, the Punjab and the N.-W. F.P. The production of limestone during the year 1953, was 878,722 tons, which showed an increase of more than 25 per cent over 702,478 tons produced in the preceding year. Out of the total of 878,722 tons 213,097 tons were produced in the Karachi Federal Area, 111,591 tons in Sind and 554,034 tons in the Punjab. The main producers and consumers of this mineral were the cement factories.

Silica Sand

Silica Sand occurs in appreciable quantities in Jungshahi and in Dadu district of Sind, in Mianwali, Makerwal, Dandot, Multan and Jhelum in the Punjab and in Paniala and Hazara in the N.-W.F.P. Regular prospecting and mining has, however, been limited to Jungshahi in Sind where the reserves are estimated to be 315,000 tons. Production of Silica Sand during the year 1953, was 7,717 tons which showed an increase of about 67 per cent over 4,615 tons produced in the preceding year. Out of 7,717 tons, 3,193 tons were produced from the Punjab, 539 tons from Sind and 3,985 tons from Karachi.

Fireclay

Fireclay is found to occur in the Salt Range in the Punjab and in the Tatta and Dadu districts in Sind. During the year 1953, the production of fireclay was 5,051 tons; out of this quantity 4,510 tons were produced in the Punjab and 541 tons in Sind.

Celestite

Celestite deposits have been found near Daud Khel, Mianwali district in the Punjab and in Thana Bulla Khan of Dadu district in Sind. Total production during the year 1953, was 821 tons as against 431 tons produced in the preceding year. Celestite is at present worked in Sind only.

Ochres

Total production of ochres during 1953 was 510 tons as against 408 tons produced in the previous year. 111 tons were produced in Sind and 399.5 tons in the Punjab.

Other Minerals

Besides iron ore, Certificates of Approval have been granted for the exploration of the following minerals:

Asbestos, Barytes, Bentonite, Beryl, Copper, Feldspar, Lead ore, Manganese, Magnesite, Marble, Mica, Radio-Active minerals, Soap-stone and Strontium minerals. Of these about 100 tons of Magnesite was worked during 1953.

GENERAL

Pakistan produces a large number of engineering and general goods covering a wide range of items. Within a short period of seven years the country has not only become self-sufficient in small range horizontal type diesel engines, general purpose lathes, oil expellers, agricultural implements, electrical general service lamps, electric ceiling fans, hurricane lanterns, cycle tyres and tubes, door and window fittings, steel furnitures and aluminium utensils, etc., but also possesses surplus capacity in many of these items.

COTTAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

It has been decided to set up a reserach and production centre each in East and West Pakistan. These centres are intended to assist cottage industries in the production as well as marketing of goods produced by cottage and small-scale industries. For supplying tools and improving technical efficiency, a precision tool-and-die shop is expected to be established during 1954-55. A sum of Rs. 2.5 million, to be spent during 1954-55 and 1955-56, has been earmarked for this purpose. It is also hoped that a *Corporation* for promoting cottage industries will come into being shortly.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

A Central Laboratory was set up in Karachi in 1952 for dealing with the problems relating to the utilisation of natural resources of the country,

which includes testing of industrial raw material and finished products. Important amongst the researches already made are the de-sulphurisation and up-grading of West Pakistan coals, substitutes for *bidi* leaves and de-naturants of alcohol. Three regional laboratories in Dacca, Lahore and Peshawar will also be established for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 2.5 million will be spent during 1954-55 on this account. Equipment worth Rs. 1 million is expected from the U.K. under the *Colombo Plan* for this purpose.

8—LABOUR

BEFORE Partition, the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent was not a very highly developed country industrially, and the territories which now constitute Pakistan were even less industrialised than the rest of the sub-continent. Taking all pre-Partition industrial establishments together into account, Pakistan's share in factories was about 9.6 per cent and in employment about 7.3 per cent. Thus, Pakistan did not inherit any great industries, nor any labour problems of appreciable magnitude that usually follow industrialisation.

Growth of Labour Problems

With the policy and programme of progressive industrialisation now in hand, labour problems are increasing in Pakistan frequently. The interdependence of these two aspects—economic and social—is an established fact in every progressive democratic State, and Pakistan is fully conscious that all efforts for the development of a country are likely to be un-productive if the social problems relating to the living and working conditions of labour in a growing industrial economy are neglected.

Labour Policy

On Partition Pakistan inherited a Labour Code covering a wide field of protective legislation. The existing labour laws, which are almost the same as were in force at the time of Partition, apply only to about a million workers who are in organised industry. At the same time Government are of the view that labour problems today are not only confined to the workers in factories, transport, docks and mines but extend as well to population engaged in commercial establishments, restaurants, places of amusement, small-scale industry, news agencies and a host of other establishments where salaried employees are engaged. Keeping in view the fact that firstly, Pakistan did not start with any grave labour problem and secondly, that the labour problem is bound to increase not only with the progress of industrialisation but also with the changing conception of the denotation of working classes, Pakistan can be said to be in an ideal position to lay the foundation of a

firm and progressive labour policy in the light of the experiences of countries where industrialisation had set in much earlier. The account of Government's activity that follows will mainly indicate the efforts at building up a stable and long-term labour policy.

Report of I.L.O. Labour Survey Mission

An *ILO Mission* consisting of five experts had been invited during 1952-53 under the *Technical Assistance Programme* to conduct a comprehensive survey of labour problems in Pakistan for recommending necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure better working and living conditions for workers in industry and to raise their general efficiency level. The *Mission's* assignment also included the labour employed in organised agriculture, generally known as plantations, as distinct from cultivators working under a tenancy system concerning whom a separate enquiry was conducted. The report of the *Mission* was received and published during the period under review. A special officer has been deputed to examine the recommendations of the *Mission* from the point of view of their application to conditions in Pakistan. He is to give a report to Government as to which of the recommendations can be implemented immediately, which at a later stage, and which may be rejected as inapplicable to labour conditions in Pakistan. Further action on the *Mission's* recommendations, with a view to formulating a definite labour policy, will be initiated as soon as the findings of this office are known.

Agricultural Labour Survey

Since there was even scantier information available about agricultural labour than that concerning industrial workers in the country, an Expert on agricultural labour problems had been invited from ILO for conducting a preliminary enquiry into the conditions of agricultural labour throughout Pakistan. The enquiry was conducted in two phases during which he visited all the Provinces of Pakistan. The work has been completed and his report and recommendations are being awaited by Government. It is expected that the report will indicate the broad lines along which future action can be taken for the amelioration of working and living conditions in rural areas.

Social Security

A team of two ILO Experts had also been invited to advise Government on certain social security problems and their report was received during the period under review. The report is being examined with a view to preparing

a pilot-project of social insurance, covering certain contingencies, such as maternity and employment injury.

Productivity

In order to increase the productivity in the textile and other industries, the question of procuring technical assistance from ILO had been under consideration for some time past. As a result, ILO has recently been approached for the services of two Experts for a period of one year. They will undertake the work of pilot-project in selected textile mills with a view to increasing productivity and earnings. Their work will initially be confined to the textile industry in the Federal Capital Area, but later on they might extend their activities to other areas or even other industries. The team of these two Experts is expected to start working from the Ist of September, 1954.

Collaboration with ILO

Apart from the above-mentioned technical assistance schemes, Pakistan is deriving benefit from its membership of ILO and taking active part in all its activities. During the year 1953-54, delegations from Pakistan participated not only in the general sessions of the *International Labour Conference* but also in the regional meetings held at Tokyo and Nuwara Eliya, and certain technical meetings held elsewhere on special labour subjects. An important aspect of Pakistan's relationship with ILO was the unanimous election of the Hon'ble Dr. A. M. Malik, Pakistan's Minister for Labour as Chairman of the Governing Body of ILO for the year 1953-54.

MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

The Department of Manpower and Employment provides an example of how an organisation, which originally started with a limited object, came to play a more and more important role in the national economy of the country and subsequently justified its existence as a service of national importance. This organisation, which came into existence in undivided India late in 1945, had hardly passed through its initial stages of development when the establishment of Pakistan, followed by the process of Partition in 1947, brought in its wake quite a crop of political, social and economic problems. Under the circumstances, the Department undertook the task of offering employment assistance to those millions of uprooted persons who had managed to reach Pakistan as refugees, while on the other hand it helped to provide workmen

to those industries where work was dislocated due to unexpected exodus of non-Muslim employees to India. The organisation has, during last seven years, grown into a net-work of 20 *Employment Exchanges* and 5 *Technical Training Centres* all over the country.

The 5 *Technical Training Centres* are functioning at Karachi, Lahore, Sialkot, Peshawar and Dacca, with a total seating capacity of 1,250. These *Centres* provide training in 36 different trades in the fields of engineering, building and cottage industries. In view of the quicker pace of industrial development in the country, however, there is an increasing demand for more training centres as well as more seating capacity than at present. Every effort is, therefore, being made to increase, as far as possible, the training facilities from year to year.

Employment Figures

Some 23,123 persons got employment through the efforts of the *Employment Exchanges* during 1953, while 81,104 unemployed persons were on the enrolment registers of these *Exchanges* on 31st December, 1953. An effort has been made to place available manpower into the best possible use by compulsory registration of persons belonging to some 80 different technical categories under the *Essential Personnel Registration Ordinance, 1948.* So far 4,311 persons have been registered with various *Exchanges* under this Ordinance; however, the Department has not so far been able to cover extensive ground in gauging and controlling the utilisation of manpower in the country and as such, it has not yet been able to attract complete attention of private industrialists. Efforts are, however, being made to establish the importance of the *Employment Exchange* service on a wider scale so that industrialists may turn to them for their manpower requirements.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

With the growth of industrialisation in the country, *Unions* among the rank and file of labour are also multiplying. Workers are becoming more and more conscious of their rights and Government have generally been following a policy of encouraging healthy trade unionism so that organised labour may be able to bargain collectively for improving conditions of service, wages, hours of work, welfare facilities etc. At the same time, workers are being discouraged from playing into the hands of unscrupulous and selfish labour leaders whose main aim is not trade unionism but selfish

politics. The recent figures concerning disputes handled by the *Central Conciliation Machinery* indicate that out of every 5 disputes 4 were settled with the consent of both employers and employees. When attempts to bring about mutual settlement fail, workers resort to strike resulting in suspension of productive processes, entailing loss of national wealth. The *Central Conciliation Machinery* has been working hard for the maintenance of industrial peace in the country. Only when the conciliation machinery fails to bring about a settlement, Government resort to compulsory settlement through the appointment of *Industrial Tribunals.* During 1953, only 9 of the disputes which arose in the Central undertakings all over the country and in the Federal Capital, had to be referred to *Industrial Tribunals.* During the period from 1st April, 1953 to 31st March, 1954, officers of the *Central Conciliation Machinery* handled 455 disputes. Of these 155, were settled before the receipt of a strike notice, 20 after serving a strike notice, but actually before commencing a strike, 31 (including lightning strikes) after workers had actually gone on strike, 9 were referred to *Industrial Tribunals* and 240 were pending at the close of the period.

LABOUR WELFARE

Special welfare measures are being taken for specific classes of working people. For instance, the *Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund* meets to some extent the welfare needs of coal-miners. It is proposed to set up 3 Labour Colonies, each consisting of 25 houses in the coal-field areas of Sharigh, Mach and Makerwal for which a sum of Rs. 96,000 has specially been reserved out of the *Social Uplift Fund.* This project is likely to be executed during the year 1954-55, while in the following year it is proposed to construct at least 75 more houses out of the *Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund.*

Educational, health and recreational facilities have also continued to be provided out of the *Fund.* Officers of the *Mines Inspectorate* have also been looking after the safety and welfare of mine-workers in the Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan. A number of prosecution cases have been lodged against some mine-owners for contravention of provisions of the *Mines Act.*

The Coal Mines Regulations and the *Metalliferous Mines Regulations* under the *Mines Act of 1923* have been amended to promote increased safety, health and welfare of miners. Construction of a *Merchant Club* and a

Seamen's Hostel for the welfare of seamen is contemplated for the port of Chittagong at a cost of approximately Rs. 3,247,000. Similar welfare projects are also proposed for the *Chalna* port. *The Directorate of Seamen's Welfare* has also been assisting seamen in various matters such as repatriation, securing of dues, settlement of disputes on ships and payment of compensation money, etc.,

For the workers of *Pakistan Public Works Department* a special *Welfare Officer* has been deputed to arrange payment of outstanding dues.

Welfare of employees in offices of the *Central Government* is partly being looked after by the *Staff Welfare Fund Committee* which has started a *Fair Price Shop* and two canteens on non-profit basis. The *Committee* is shortly opening more canteens, *Fair Price Shops* and recreation clubs, etc.

The Protector of Emigrants registered 1,159 new migrants during the year 1953-54, settled 316 compensation cases and secured payment of about Rs. 38,570 to returned emigrants or their dependents.

Decasualisation of Labour

On the recommendation of the *Pakistan Tripartite Labour Conference*, a special *Committee* was appointed to examine the problems of decasualisation of labour in certain industries to provide greater regularity of employment to workers and to ensure that there is adequate supply of workers for efficient performance of work. To start with, the *Committee* has examined the decasualisation scheme for dock workers. The *Committee* has since submitted a unanimous report recommending:

(*a*) that the time is not opportune and the existing conditions prevailing in Karachi and Chittagong are not favourable for immediate implementation of decasualisation;

(*b*) that the *Local Committee* set up at each of the ports of Chittagong and Karachi in pursuance of the recommendations made in para 7 of the *Interim Report* of the *Decasualisation Committee* should, be called upon to examine—

(*i*) the system of payment made to dock labour by contractors with a view to ensuring that the labour is correctly paid and that there is no under-payment and, if necessary, to formulate a proper scheme for this purpose; and

(*ii*) the system of engagement of dock labour to ascertain whether it could be better regulated by issue of Service Cards or any

such measures as are considered necessary, and to take action accordingly.

(*c*) that a *Sub-Committee* comprising members of the *Decasualisation Committee* should be deputed to study the decasualisation scheme in the Indian ports and their efforts on the working of the ports.

It has been decided to accept the findings of the *Committee* with the exception of one suggesting the setting up of a Sub-Committee for studying *Indian Decasualisation Schemes*. Steps are being taken to: (*i*) publish the report of the *Committee* for the general information of the public, and (*ii*) ask the *Local Committees* to examine the present system of engagement and making payment of wages, etc., by contractors.

Labour Intelligence

During the year 1953-54 the *Labour Bureau* of the Ministry of Labour met a long-felt public demand by starting the publication of the *Pakistan Labour Gazette*. This has initially been issued on a Quarterly basis, but it is proposed to be turned into a Monthly as soon as circumstances permit.

The Labour Bureau has compiled Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly and Annual statistics of industrial disputes as well as a list of *Trade Unions* registered in Pakistan up to the 31st of January, 1954. Other statistics required under the provisions of various labour laws are being compiled.

III.—PUBLIC SERVICES

1—GENERAL SURVEY

(A) Survey of Pakistan

PROJECTS are in hand, throughout Pakistan, for irrigation of vast areas of unproductive land, control of the great rivers, storage of water, generation of hydro-electric power, and development of urban and industrial areas. In short, these projects reflect the country's determination to develop her economic resources, to grow more food and to raise the standard of living of its people.

Field Surveys

The basic implementation of most of these national projects is dependent upon accurate survey. It is obvious, for instance, that the planning and lay-out of canals, the design and location of dams and of water and power installations can make little progress unless maps showing the relief of the ground at high accuracy are available. In the case of the mapping of four sites of dams proposed on the upper reaches of the Indus and Jhelum rivers, the air mapping has been done under the *Colombo Plan* by the *Canadian Photographic Survey Corporation*, who are also engaged in air mapping the urban area of Karachi at a large scale.

But the great bulk of the project mapping is in the hands of the *Survey of Pakistan*. The vast areas concerned, running into several thousands of square miles, have been specially surveyed at medium scales with contour intervals from one to five feet, involving complicated programmes of levelling and enplacement of levelled stone pillars in a close network throughout many areas in the country. These surveys have been facilitated by the completion of air photography of the whole of West Pakistan by the Canadian *Colombo Plan* team, and of almost all of East Pakistan by commercial organisations. Larger-scale maps have been completed for dam sites and for town planning. In all, surveys of over 60 separate projects have been tackled since 1947. These surveys have not only involved very extensive field operations, but also

a heavy programme of map drawing and compilation in the *Survey of Pakistan* drawing offices.

Among the major current projects involved, the following are the more important ones from the survey point of view:

(i) *Taunsa Project*, irrigating areas of the Punjab and Baluchistan west of the Indus. The Survey of Pakistan is surveying an area of 2,250 square miles at a scale of 4 inches to 1 mile, with contours at 5 feet. intervals, with mark-stones at the corners of 25-acre rectangles. This survey will be completed in 1955.

(ii) *Ganges-Kobadak Project*, irrigating and draining great areas in the Jessore and Khulna districts of East Bengal west of the Padma River. Mapping at 1 inch to 1 mile, with contours at 1 foot interval and the embedding of mark-stones at the corners of 640-acre rectangles is in progress. Survey of the total area of 28,000 square miles will take several more years to complete.

(iii) *The Karnafulli Scheme* and irrigation and drainage projects in Mymensingh, Sylhet, Dacca, Tippera, Noakhali and Chittagong districts of East Bengal, involving survey of 25,000 square miles at 1 inch to 1 mile, with contours at 5 feet interval, and in places at 1 foot. interval, with mark-stones at the corners of 640-acre rectangles. Completion of this survey will take several more years.

(iv) *Lower Sind (Kotri) Barrage Project*, irrigating 2 million acres of land. The *Survey of Pakistan* is engaged in surveying 4,700 square miles at 8 inches to 1 mile, with contours at 1 foot interval and mark-stones at the corners of 32-acre rectangles. It is hoped to complete this work in 1954.

(v) *Upper Sind (Guddu) Barrage Project*, irrigating 2.145 million acres of land. The surveys involved cover 3,400 square miles at 4 inches to 1 mile, with 1 foot contours and mark-stones at the corners of 32-acre rectangles. It is estimated that this survey will be completed in 1957.

In addition, there are several smaller schemes of considerable urgency and importance such as the Makhi-Dhand Reclamation project in Sind, involving the mapping of 300 square miles at 8 inches to 1 mile with 1 foot contours, and the survey of Dacca Town and surrounding country, involving

the survey of over 100 square miles, at 330 feet to 1 inch with contours at 1 foot. The *Survey of Pakistan* is also providing the ground survey framework for the air mapping by the *Canadian Photographic Survey Corporation* of dam sites in West Pakistan and of Karachi urban areas.

Map Publication

During 1953-54, over 50,000 copies of such project maps have been produced, and 13,000 square miles have been surveyed at medium and large scales. Since the establishment of Pakistan, half a million copies of project-maps have been published and 60,000 square miles of land surveyed.

All this is in addition to the very considerable basic task which involves the survey and maintenance of the standard One Inch, Half Inch and Quarter Inch maps of the country, as well as of Town Guide Maps, Road Maps, Province Maps, General Maps, Aviation Maps and Geographical Maps at various scales. The total number of such separate maps to be maintained exceeds 1,700 and many thousands of copies are required to be printed each year.

Since 1947 six million copies of these maps have been printed at the *Survey of Pakistan* printing offices located at Risalpur and Murree and the small branch office at Comilla, involving 20 million map impressions. New Province Maps of Bengal, the Punjab and Sind have been made and the existing Province Maps of Baluchistan the N.-W. F. P. and Karachi have been kept in supply. In addition, miscellaneous printing of maps for cadastral and other purposes has been carried out for Provincial Governments and for Central Government departments, including the printing of naval charts surveyed by the Hydrographic Department of the Royal Pakistan Navy.

The *Survey of Pakistan* has also been closely involved in surveys for the settlement of the India-Pakistan boundary in both wings of Pakistan. Boundary surveys have been carried out in certain disputed areas of the boundaries of East Bengal and the Punjab. In other sectors where the location of the boundary is fully accepted by both countries, extensive traverses have been carried out to record the position of the accepted boundary line in *Survey of Pakistan* mapping terms.

Gravity and Geomagnetic Survey

With the assistance of UNESCO, field work on a gravity survey and on geomagnetic survey is under way. The nucleus of a Geodetic organisation

has been established at Quetta. This organisation will gradually expand as trained personnel, instruments and installations become available and will eventually carry out in Pakistan the function performed in India before Partition by the Geodetic Branch at Dehra Dun.

Overseas Training

The value of overseas training in the more highly specialized and scientific or technical branches of the work of the department has been fully recognised. One officer has been trained in Geodesy in the U. K. under United Nations auspices, and a second officer will be sent in 1954. Under the *Colombo Plan* four officers have been trained in Canada in photogrammetric survey and one in England. The Canadian Government are now training two more officers in photogrammetry and one in photo-lithography.

Equipment

Multiplex photogrammetric equipment has been purchased in the U. K. and installed at the *Survey of Pakistan* offices in Murree.

New lithographic printing presses and new process cameras have been brought to the country and a Vandarcook press and monotype equipment have been obtained to modernise the letter-press printing of the Department.

(B) Census

Adequate planning for development and effective administration requires reliable statistical data regarding the people and the land with reference to human and material resources of the country. The first *Census of Pakistan* taken in 1951, is a major attempt to bring the data in respect of population to an up-to-date standard. The data collected on millions of individual slips had to be processed through various phases of manual and machine sortings before the long-awaited Census Reports could be brought out.

The *Census Reports* comprising the following 8 Volumes have now been published:

1. *Pakistan* (All Provinces And States)
2. *Baluchistan*
3. *East Bengal*
4. *The N.-W. F. P.*
5. *The Punjab*

6. *Sind*
7. *Detailed Economic Tables for West Pakistan*, and
8. *Detailed Economic Tables for East Bengal.*

The *Reports* contain a set of tables showing the data in respect of demographic, economic and social characteristics including age, marital status, languages, literacy, education, occupation and industry. Separate tables have been given for *Muhajirs*, immigrants from India, who form an important element of the population.

Significance of Reports

Besides the series of tables, the *Reports* discuss the significance of the data with a brief note about the geographical and historical set up of each Province. An evaluation of the data has been given, wherever possible, with an analysis showing the inter-relationship of demographic, economic and social factors. The civilian labour forms 31 per cent of the total population both in East and West Pakistan; of this agricultural labour force accounts for 26 per cent in East Pakistan and 20 per cent in West Pakistan. The non-agricultural civilian labour force, which forms about 5 per cent and 11 per cent of the total population respectively in East and West Pakistan, has also been classified by occupations and cross-classified by industry and industrial status.

Among other things, the *Reports* discuss the difficulties in the collection of data mainly arising from the inadequate standard of literacy and education prevailing in the country.

1951 CENSUS AT A GLANCE

(Revised Figures)

	Pakistan	Baluchistan including States Union	East Bengal	Federal Capital Area Karachi	N.-W.F.P. including Frontier Regions & States	Punjab including Bahawalpur State	Sind including Khirpur State
Area.....(Sq. Miles) ..	364,737	134,002	54,501	812	39,259	79,716	56,447
Average persons per sq. mile ..	208	8.8	777	1,387	150	259	87
Population* (000) ..	75,842)**	1,174	42,063	1,126	5,900	20,651	4,928
Muhajirs (Refugees) (000) ..	7,227)**	28	699	617	51	5,281	550
MALES PER THOUSAND FEMALES							
Sex Ratio ..	1,127	1,215	1,097	1,343	1,117†	1,153	1,220
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION							
Muslim % ..	85.8	98.5	76.8	96.0	99.9	97.9	90.5
U r an Population %* ..	10	12	4	95	9	17	14
Agricultural Labour Force %	23.2	22.6	25.6	0.4	21.5	19.7	24.1
Non-Agric tural Labour Force % ..	7.5	8.1	5.1	33.3	9.6	10.1	9.3
Not in Civilian Labour Force %	0.6	1.5	0.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6
Children under 12 years %	36.0	37.2	36.3	31 3	32.3	36.9	34.4
Dependents aged 12 years and over ..	32.7	30.6	32.7	33.5	35.4	32.4	31.5

*Includes Non-Pakistanis.

**In round figures.

†N.-W. F. P. (Settled Districts) only.

CENSUS OF PAKISTAN—1951

Literacy And Education Among Refugees—All-Pakistan

(The figures in italics show the number of females included in the total above them)

	Literacy and Educational levels	Pakistan	Baluchistan including States Union	East Bengal	Federal Capital area Karachi	N.-W.F.P. including Frontier Regions	Punjab including Bahawal-pur State	Sind including Khairpur State
1	TOTAL REFUGEES	7,226,584	27,988	699,079	616,906	51,126	5,281,194	550,291
2		*3,304,906*	*10,103*	*316,686*	*266,337*	*21,080*	*2,436,906*	*253,794*
3	Total Literates	1,756,738	16,449	178,159	238,622	18,151	1,175,988	129,369
4		*699,495*	*5,495*	*46,046*	*85,901*	*3,942*	*511,104*	*47,007*
5	Percentage of Literacy*	24.3	58.8	25.5	38.7	35.5	22.3	23.5
6		*21.2*	*54.4*	*14.5*	*32.3*	*18.7*	*21.0*	*18.5*
	Number of Refugees Passed:							
7	No Examination	943,249	6,629	74,463	94,078	4,455	674,577	89,047
8		*491,179*	*3,625*	*26,357*	*48,530*	*1,511*	*369,868*	*41,288*
9	Primary Standard	453,303	4,225	55,718	78,998	5,326	287,840	21,196
10		*137,932*	*1,240*	*14,763*	*33,456*	*1,402*	*83,339*	*3,732*
11	Middle Standard	219,405	2,821	31,040	29,133	4,028	141,536	10,847
12		*51,768*	*457*	*4,151*	*2,901*	*667*	*42,191*	*1,401*
13	Matriculation	110,126	2,205	13,774	26,737	2,907	58,230	6,273
14		*15,883*	*143*	*688*	*803*	*284*	*13,469*	*496*
15	Degree	23,356	414	2,688	7,251	1,138	10,431	1,434
16		*2,096*	*22*	*67*	*171*	*55*	*1,702*	*79*
17	Higher Degree	7,299	155	476	2,425	297	3,374	572
18		*637*	*8*	*20*	*40*	*23*	*535*	*11*

*Percentage for females relate to the total number of females among the refugees.

Literacy and Education

(The figures in italics show the number of females included in the totals above them)

	Literacy and Education Levels	Pakistan	Baluchistan including States Union	East Bengal	Federal Capital Area Karachi	N.-W.F.P. including Frontier Regions	Punjab and Bahawalpur State	Sind and Khairpur State
1	TOTAL POPULATION*	73,880,344	1,154,167	41,932,329	1,122,406	4,109,398	20,636,702	4,925,342
2		*34,738,372*	*521,155*	*19,994,754*	*479,114*	*1,938,022*	*9,586,848*	*2,218,479*
3	Literate population	13,958,013	118,445	8,855,579	352,774	315,519	3,663,109	652,587
4		*4,057,651*	*31,466*	*2,260,233*	*129,959*	*36,602*	*1,431,515*	*167,876*
5	Literacy Percentage**	18.9	10.3	21.1	31.4	7.7	17.8	13.2
6		*11.7*	*6.0*	*11.3*	*27.1*	*1.9*	*14.9*	*7.6*
7	*No. of Passed:*	7,375,649	80,882	4,373,015	159,063	115,432	2,111,711	535,546
8	No Examination	*2,796,025*	*27,444*	*1,474,284*	*73,389*	*15,995*	*1,051,387*	*153,526*
9	Primary	4,256,109	20,055	3,001,886	97,558	122,366	936,646	77,598
10		*967,937*	*2,635*	*662,221*	*47,853*	*13,521*	*230,341*	*11,366*
11	Middle	1,695,865	10,197	1,148,919	44,981	48,840	419,840	23,088
12		*238,823*	*954*	*112,706*	*6,042*	*4,928*	*112,057*	*2,136*
13	Matriculation	521,856	6,078	282,158	37,960	23,273	159,792	12,595
14		*47,151*	*348*	*9,582*	*2,050*	*1,746*	*32,713*	*712*
15	Degree	85,988	940	41,484	9,903	4,350	26,553	2,758
16		*6,102*	*70*	*1,270*	*458*	*314*	*3,868*	*122*
17	Higher Degree	22,546	293	8,117	3,309	1,258	8,567	1,002
18		*1,613*	*15*	*170*	*167*	*98*	*1,149*	*14*

Note.—1. Excluding: *206,669 persons claiming nationalities other than Pakistanis.
Estimated population of Frontier Regions comprising 1,755,152 persons. The population of Frontier Regions of the North-West Frontier was partly estimated (1,755,152) and partly enumerated 887,226. The figures for Frontier Regions included in this table are for the enumerated population only. The total population of Pakistan-inclusive of all the above is 75,842,165.

**The percentages for females relate to the total female population.

2—RAILWAYS

WITH over 7,000 miles of track and about 150,000 persons on the employment register, the railways constitute one of the biggest industrial undertakings in Pakistan. They are the largest means of communication in the country, catering to the needs of nearly 76 million people, living in an area of over 364,000 square miles.

The Pakistan Railways comprise two separate systems: the *North-Western Railway* in West Pakistan and the *Eastern Bengal Railway* in East Pakistan.

The *North-Western Railway* has a route milage of 5,362.09 (4,561.58 miles broad-gauge, 318.74 miles metre-gauge and 481.77 miles narrow-gauge). The broad-gauge *viz*; 5'-6", is the widest gauge in use in the world. It has 801 stations and employs about 100,000 persons.

The *Eastern Bengal Railway* has a route milage of 1,682.13 (544.13 miles broad-gauge, 1,118.50 miles metre-gauge and 19.50 miles narrow-gauge). It has 395 railway stations and employs over 55,000 persons.

The *North-Western Railway* has one of the largest workshops (Moghalpura) in the East, with nearly 15,000 employees. In this workshop 18 locomotives, 125 carriages and 642 wagons are given heavy repairs every month.

The Saidpur Workshop on the Eastern Bengal Railway provides overhaul facilities to 2 broad-gauge and 11 metre-gauge locomotives every month. It gives employment to 4,000 persons.

*

FINANCIAL POSITION

Receipts and Expenses

Year	Traffic Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Gain/Loss
	Rs. Thousand	Rs. Thousand	Rs. Thousand
15th August, 1947 to 31st March, 1948	152,460	150,126	—6,666
1948-49	351,326	317,903	+33,423
1949-50	348,674	328,946	+19,728
1950-51	381,758	364,638	+17,120
1951-52	418,778	403,591	+15,187
1952-53	454,244	406,729	+47,515
1953-54 (Revised Estimate)	452,850	390,992	+61,858
1954-55 (Budget)	460,088	398,248	+61,840

In spite of disproportionate increase in working expenses, both due to substantial enhancement in wages and allowances of staff and steep rise in cost of fuel and stores, there has been continuous increase in earnings. The working expenses have, however, registered a decrease after 1952-53, mainly due to reduction in price of fuel and drive for economy in expenditure. The expenditure during the year 1954-55 includes contribution of Rs. 10 million to the *Depreciation Reserve Fund Account.*

Passenger Traffic

There has also been a steady flow of passenger traffic carried by the Pakistan Railways from year to year as will be seen from the following Table:

Year	No. of Passengers carried	Passenger Miles
1948	89,474,641	4,092,074,381
1949	125,638,203	5,819,620,135
1950	116,072,076	5,524,521,894
1951	127,618,506	5,997,217,323
1952	132,948,277	6,117,957,923
1953*	122,454,062	5,435,877,178

*Figures are provisional and open to adjustment.

Goods Traffic

Shrinkage in the Inter-Dominion traffic, i.e. between Pakistan and India, was offset by alternative markets for Pakistan's exportable goods and progress in industrialisation, resulting in a consistent increase in the traffic as shown below:

Year	No. of Wagons Loaded	Ton Miles
1948	805,377	1,928,110,587
1949	984,852	2,234,409,759
1950	1,074,740	2,499,765,642
1951	1,194,869	2,904,664,456
1952	1,247,004	2,809,981,499
1953*	1,284,625	3,725,302,710

Punctuality:

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
N. W.	49	71	83	84	84	85	79
E. B.	38	46	64	71	81	85	79

Revision of Rating Structure

On the question of rationalisation and simplification of the rating structure of the Pakistan Railways, a *Report* was prepared in April, 1953. The main features of recommendations contained in the *Report* are:

(i) Continuance of the principle of "charge what the traffic can bear";
(ii) assimilation of the *ad hoc* increased charges in the basic rates;
(iii) replacement of the existing flat rates (i.e., rates increasing in direct ratio to distance) by telescopic class rates (i.e., rates declining with the increase in distance); and
(iv) replacement of the existing slab rates for parcels and luggage by the per-maund per-mile rates.

These recommendations have been accepted by Government for implementation.

NEW RAILWAY LINES

Since Partition, the following new railway lines with total route milage

*Figures are provisional and open to adjustment.

of 59.92, all in East Pakistan, have been opened:

(a) Jessore Darsana Railway.

(b) Shaistaganj-Habiganj Railway.

(c) Amnura-Chapai-Nawabganj Railway.

In addition, the single-line section between Akhaura and Bhairab Bazar stations, about 17 miles in length, was doubled.

The following lines are under construction:

(i) *Sylhet-Chattack Railway (E. B. Railway)*.—The construction of this line is nearing completion. The line has already been opened to goods traffic from Sylhet to Afzalabad, a distance of about 13 miles, with effect from 1st Janaury, 1954, and the whole line is expected to be opened to all kinds of traffic by July, 1954.

(ii) *Jacobabad-Kashmor Conversion from Narrow Gauge to Broad Gauge (N. W. Railway)*.—Due to difficulties of foreign exchange, progress on this project has been slowed down and arrangements for the procurement of permanent-way material from abroad are being made in the current year.

(iii) *Mardan-Charsadda Railway (N. W. Railway)*.—The construction of this railway line is nearing completion.

(iv) Work on the construction of the following two new railway lines in West Pakistan had been started in 1952-53 but had to be suspended due to financial difficulties:

(a) Kashmor-Dera Ghazi Khan—Kot Adu Railway.

(b) Tando Mohammed Khan—Moghalbin Railway.

SURVEY OF NEW LINES

At the instance of the Provincial Governments, surveys for the following new railway lines have been carried out:

East Pakistan

(i) Dacca-Aricha Railway,

(ii) Chittagong-Rangamati Railway.

West Pakistan

(i) Gunjyal-Bhakkar Railway,

(ii) Mardan-Swabi-Jahangira Road Railway,

(iii) Dera Nawab Sahib-Panjnad-Muzaffargarh Railway.

Of these the only railway line which is financially justified is Gunjyal—Bhakkar Railway.

A detailed traffic survey for a broad-gauge railway line from Lyallpur to Jhang, a length of about 50 miles in the Punjab, is in progress with a view to finding out whether or not the construction of that railway line is financially justified.

Rehabilitation of Tracks and Bridges

The policy of Government since Partition has been to rehabilitate the Pakistan Railways and, at the same time, under-take such developments as are essential for national security and economy, for promotion of trade and industry and for convenience of the public.

By the end of the year 1952-53, a sum of about Rs. 340 million had been spent on the *Capital* and *Depreciation Reserve Fund Account*. A further sum of Rs. 143.7 million is anticipated to be spent during 1953-54.

LOCOMOTIVES AND CARRIAGES

The programme of replacement and rehabilitation of locomotives and carriages on the Pakistan Railways has made steady progress. During the year under review, 9 passenger diesel-electric locomotives, manufactured by the *American Locomotive Company* of New York and 10 shunting diesel-electric locomotives, manufactured for the N. W. Railway by the *International General Electric Company* of New York, have been received. These are in addition to 9 goods diesel-electric locomotives received during 1952-53 which are hauling trains between Karachi and Lahore. Of the 40 diesel-electric locomotives ordered from the U. S. A. for the E. B. Railway, 10 locomotives have been received and a new fast express train worked by these locomotives has been introduced between Chittagong-Dacca and Narayanganj stations since the 1st of April, 1954. The remaining 30 locomotives will be received in two instalments of 15 each during 1954-55 and the following year. Additional 38 diesel-electric locomotives ordered for the two railways are also expected to be delivered during this period.

Carriages

There has been satisfactory improvement in the condition of coaching stock during the last 5 years. Some 45 passenger carriages purchased from Japan were placed in service on the E. B. Railway during 1952-53. Out of

113 M. G. all-steel light weight carriages ordered in France for the E. B. Railway, 99 coaches have been received and 14 more are expected to arrive in the near future. Another order has been placed for 65 B. G. carriages for the E. B. Railway. On the N. W. Railway, 92 out of the 122 B.G. coaches ordered in France have been received and the remaining 30 are expected to arrive shortly. Another order for 121 B. G. and 20 M. G. all-steel light weight carriages has been placed for that Railway.

Wagons

Replacement of over-age wagons is continuing on a scale larger than the previous year. The stock is also being augmented to meet the increased movement of goods in the country. 5,468 wagons (2,492 B. G. and 272 M. G. on the N. W. Railway and 2,704 M. G. on the E. B. Railway) have been received so far and placed in service: 1,955 more wagons (1,697 for the N. W. Railway and 258 for the E. B. Railway) are on order in various countries. Provision has also been made for an additional 194 wagons for the N. W. Railway.

Some 1,650 bogies (3,300 4-wheeled units) of covered wagons, 704 (1,408 4-wheeled units) bogies of open wagon bodies and 50 (100 4-wheeled units) tank wagons were built in E. B. Railway workshops on existing under-frames.

River-Craft

Orders have been placed for supply of 2 Passenger Steamers and 2 Tugs to the E. B. Railway for replacing some of their marine craft. Deliveries are expected to be received towards the end of 1954.

Diesel Electric Workshops

A diesel-electric workshop has been set up in Karachi for the repairs and maintenance of diesel-electric locomotives at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.8 million. Some of the machinery ordered for this workshop has been received. A similar workshop is also being set up at Pahartali in East Pakistan at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 million.

Diesel Training School

It is proposed to set up a *Diesel Training School* in Karachi for the training of the N. W. Railway personnel in the maintenance and operation of diesel-electric locomotives with the assistance of FOA.

Loan from the World Bank

An Agreement was concluded with the *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development* during 1952-53 for a loan of $ 27.2 million for the

rehabilitation of railways. The Bank has so far paid $ 12.38 million against the total sanction.

STAFF TRAINING

During 1953-54, the Pakistan Railways sent 23 Officers and members of the staff for training abroad under the various training schemes of the *U. N. Technical Assistance Programme, Point Four* and the *Colombo Plan.*

AMENITIES FOR TRAVELLING PUBLIC

Since Partition, greater emphasis has been laid on the provision of increased facilities to passengers, particularly to those of the lower classes. Besides the provision of new coaches, lower class waiting halls and rooms for gents and ladies have been constructed, and improved shelters have been provided for passengers on the railway station platforms. Adequate arrangements for drinking water have been made at all stations and steps taken to improve catering arrangements. Provision of fans in the Third and Intermediate class compartments is in progress; fans are also being installed on the railway station platforms and in the lower-class waiting halls. It is also proposed to electrify the more important stations. During the year 1953-54 a provision of Rs. 2.23 million was made for amenities to lower class passengers of which Rs. 1.73 millions was for the N. W. Railway and Rs. 0.5 million for E. B. Railway.

STAFF WELFARE

A tuberculosis hospital for the exclusive use of the railway staff at Quetta has been completed and opened; air-conditioned wards in the railway hospitals at hot places like Sukkur, Khanpur, Khanewal and Jacobabad have been provided; Child-Welfare Centres and Kindergarten schools, football grounds and gymnasiums for the railway staff have also been provided. The work on the construction of a tuberculosis sanatorium at Kumira is well under way. A special grant of Rs. 1.77 million was made during the year 1953-54 for *Staff Welfare Works* of which Rs. 1.27 million was for the N. W. Railway and Rs. 499,000 for the E. B. Railway.

Educational Facilities

Although education is a Provincial responsibility, the Railways have to run schools for the benefit of the children of the railway employees owing to

inadequate facilities for education at certain out of the way stations. On the E. B. Railway two new schools have been constructed and opened at Pahartali and Ishurdi. In addition to the schools run by the Railways, the organisation gives annual subsidies to numerous private schools, where children of the railway employees receive education.

Housing Accommodation

The acute shortage of housing accomodation after Partition had created a serious problem which has been partly solved with the construction of 7,154 new quarters on the E. B. Railway and 4,090 quarters on the N. W. Railway. The construction of staff quarters will continue for some years until reasonable housing accommodation has been provided for in both East and West Pakistan.

3—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

AT the beginning of the year under review there were 843 Combined and 6,749 Non-Combined Post Offices in Pakistan. During the year 1953-54, a provision of Rs. 300,000 was made for the opening of 500 new experimental Post Offices in the rural areas of Pakistan, but 686 new Post Offices were actually opened by the end of March, 1954. Besides, 12 new Sub-Offices were also opened with a view to providing better postal facilities to the general public. Nine existing Post Offices in rural areas had to be closed down as they were found to be running at a loss beyond the permissible limit.

Nine *Night Post Offices* were also opened during the year under review.

Special efforts were also made by the Department to provide more telegraph facilities to the public. With this end in view, telegraph facilities were provided at 18 of the existing Post Offices and 9 new P. & T. Combined Offices were also opened. In addition to these, 6 Combined Offices (Including 3 Seasonal) were opened temporarily during the year. Out of these, one is still working in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly Building in Karachi.

FOREIGN MAILS

Improvements were brought about in the International Postal Services as a result of a review of Pakistan's foreign postal system carried out by the *Universal Postal Congress* held at Brussels in 1952. Some of the important improvements are indicated below:

(a) Previously, second class mails (printed papers, packets, business packets, sample packets, blind literature packets and mixed packets) could be sent by air only at the same rates of mail postage which applied to first class mails (letters and postcards). From September, 1953, special reduced rates of air mail postage were introduced for the desptach of second class mails to a large number of foreign countries, while a further reduced tariff of air mail postage was brought into existence for newspapers which comply with the conditions applicable to the registered newspaper service in the internal sphere.

(b) Air Parcel Service has been introduced for the following 15 countries:—

Australia, British Postal Agencies in the Persian Gulf, Burma, Ceylon, East Africa, Egypt, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Malaya, New Zealand, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America.

(c) Air letters which are now designated as *Aerogrammes*, can also be registered under the conditions applicable to the registration of other categories of letter mail articles for foreign countries.

(d) Insurance fee on insured air mail letters for foreign countries has been reduced to the level of insurance fee on surface mail insured letters for the foreign countries concerned.

Other facilities

(a) Enquiries for missing unregistered articles of foreign letter mail can now be made on payment of a fee of Annas 2 per article for and from Aden, Ceylon, India and Portuguese India, and a fee of Annas 4 per article for and from other Union countries.

(b) Enquiries for missing registered or unregistered articles can now be sent also by airmail or by telegram on payment of additional prescribed airmail or telegraphic charges as the case may be.

(c) If the sender of a registered article so desires, the special acknowledgment of delivery can be returned to him by air mail on payment of the requisite airmail fee in addition to the ordinary fee for such acknowledgment.

(d) A definite provision has been made in the rules in respect of the notice of non-delivery for undelivered parcels. A fee of Annas 4 per parcel is payable for the despatch of instructions in reply to the notice of non-delivery. These instructions can also be sent by air mail or by telegram on payment of the requisite air mail or telegraphic charges in addition to the ordinary fee of Annas 4.

(e) Previously, there was no minimum limit for the size of foreign letter mail articles other than postcards. A minimum limit of 4" X $2\frac{7}{8}$" has now been fixed for all classes of foreign letter mail articles.

(f) Air mail service has been extended to Nepal and Portuguese India.

(g) Air mail leaflet, which was previously a priced publication, will now be distributed to the members of the public free of charge.

(h) The service relating to the insurance of airmail letters has been extended to the U. K., Bermuda, Argentine and British Postal Agencies in the Persian Gulf.

(i) All kinds of mails exchanged between Rawalpindi on the one side and Gilgit and Skardu on the other, are now being carried by air without any additional charge, *i.e.*, without recovery of airmail fee.

Postal rates

(a) The rates of insurance fee on foreign insured parcels, except those for India, were revised with effect from the 1st July, 1953. The revised rates are 8½ annas for a unit value of Rs. 200 or £ 20 or fraction thereof as against the old rates of 8½ annas for a unit value of Rs. 300 or £ 30. The change was made as a result of the decisions taken at the *Brussels Postal Congress* held in 1952 at which Pakistan was also represented.

(b) With effect from 1st April, 1952, the rates of commission for inland Money Orders was reduced from two annas six pies to two annas for every sum of Rs. 10 or part thereof, and the Customs Clearance Fee of annas twelve was abolished in the case of inward foreign parcels which contain books or/and magazines exclusively.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

The *Post Office Life Insurance Fund* was constituted some 70 years ago for the benefit of the Post Office employees. Its benefit was later on extended to employees of other Government Departments as well. On Partition, Pakistan assumed liability for persons insured with the *Post Office Insurance Fund* who had opted for service in Pakistan or were residing therein on the 31st March, 1948.

During the first 6 years after the establishment of Pakistan, the *Postal Life Insurance Organisation* was rather inactive, and fresh business obtained by it was meagre. Government have now reconstituted the institution with a Central Organization in Karachi under the Director of *Postal Life Insurance* in the Posts and Telegraphs Directorate to deal with both the administration as well as the accounting of the Fund.

The scope of the Fund was also extended to include employees of semi-Government bodies like the *State Bank of Pakistan, National Bank of Pakistan, Agricultural Finance Corporation,* etc., and also employees of Government.

aided educational institutions and temporary Government employees.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The *Pakistan Post Office Savings Bank System* started on the 15th August, 1947, with 932,079 Savings Bank Accounts and a total balance at credit exceeding Rs. 287.4 million. The year 1947-48 was, for various reasons, the worst period when withdrawals far exceeded deposits, but the Department met the situation, paying over Rs. 56 million more than what it received as deposits. Things have considerably improved since then, deposits during the last three years being consistently more than withdrawals. The number of Accounts has increased from 1.14 million on 31st March, 1953 to Rs. 1.22 million on 31st March, 1954. The total amount at credit has increased from Rs. 297.16 million on 31st March, 1953 to Rs. 312.20 million on the 31st March, 1954; and deposits exceeded withdrawals by over 19.52 million.

Post Offices also sell certain varieties of *Savings Certificates.* At present the 12-Year Savings Certificates and 6-Year Defence Savings Certificates are current.

Post Boxes

Wooden post boxes have been replaced by steel post boxes made of light alloy with proper locking arrangements. This scheme has been re-organised in Karachi and the use of post boxes has been extended to many important towns of East Pakistan as well.

Stamp Vending Machines

The scheme of installation of stamp-and-postcard selling machines, which was introduced in Karachi as an experimental measure, has given satisfactory service to the public in purchasing postal stamps and stationery when local Post Offices are closed. This scheme has been extended to many important cities like Quetta, Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Dacca and Chittagong.

Stamp Cancelling Machines

With a view to removing the complaints of philatelists regarding "killing" of postal stamps and stationery, and to begin with mechanical handling of mails, stamp-cancelling electric machines have been installed at important Post Offices in both the wings of Pakistan.

TELE-COMMUNICATION

On the 15th March, 1953, there were the following telephonic

installations in the country:

	No.
Telephones	27,644
Telephone Exchanges ..	370
Public Call Offices	281

With the increased public consciousness of the utility of telephones, demand for this facility is increasing day by day. During the year 1953-54, the Capital Works programme for providing these facilities consisted of opening of new telephone exchanges, extensions, renovations and improvements to the existing system, construction of new buildings and providing residential accommodation and other amenities to the staff.

Telephone Exchanges

The policy of opening of telephone exchanges at medium-sized towns, where marketing facilities exist for the rural population, was pursued and exchanges were opened during this financial year at:

Renala Khurd, Jahanian Mandi, Puran Bazar (Chandpur), Tando Mohammed Khan, Tando Adam, Matiari, Dadu, Khairpur Mirs, Jauharabad, Tatta, Shahdadpur and Daulatpur.

The work of installation of new exchanges at the following places has progressed and the following exchanges were expected to be completed within the next few months:

Vihari, Khushab, Mianwali, Chiniot, Chakwal, Khanpur, Chakjhumra and Sadiqabad.

The demand for more telephones continues to grow at places which have already got telephone exchanges and this called for expansion of the existing exchange equipments and lines. Exchanges at the following places have already been expanded during the current financial year:

Comilla by 50 lines.
Chandpur to 150 lines.
Khulna to 200 lines.
Sargodha 100 to 200 lines.
Peshawar 500 to 800 lines.
Mymensingh 100 to 200 lines.
Karachi by 7,000 lines.

Trunk Lines

In order to connect the local exchanges to the general trunk network, construction of trunks was undertaken and completed at the following sections:

Dadu-Hyderabad (Sind)
Sylhet-Zakiganj.
Rohri-Khairpur Mirs.
Lahore-Gujranwala.
Hyderabad (Sind)—Matiari.
Tando Mohammed Khan—Hyderabad (Sind)

Telephone Carrier System

At certain places where the additional line construction projects became expensive, use was made of the telephone carrier equipment for increasing the number of circuits. New telephone carrier systems have been provided between the following stations:

Lahore-Lyallpur	3-channel
Peshawar-Bannu	3-channel
Lahore-Okara-Montgomery	1-channel
Hyderabad Sind-Nawabshah	1-channel
Rawalpindi-Quetta *via* Fort Sandeman ..	3-channel
Lahore-Sialkot	1-channel

TELEGRAPHS

Additional telegraph channels were provided between Karachi and Quetta, and Dacca and Chittagong. The existing circuits were re-arranged and *Voice Frequency Telegraph* equipment installed for this purpose. Teleprinter working, to speed up the disposal of traffic, was introduced on the following stations:

Karachi-Peshawar
Dacca-Saidpur
Karachi-Hyderabad (Sind)

Telegraph service was extended to 24 places where new combined offices were opened during the year.

The Sylhet combined office is being extended to make it an independent telegraph office.

Radio (Wireless Communication)

Between stations which cannot be easily connected by means of land lines, use has been made of radio-telephone equipment for interlinking the various stations. Such circuits were established between Gilgit and Peshawar, which are separated by high mountains, and between Hatiya island and Chittagong, which are separated by high seas. The circuit between Khulna and Barisal, two important trade and shipping centres in East Bengal separated by a number of rivers, is under installation and is nearing completion.

On request from the *Rasul Hydro-Electric* authorities in the Punjab for communication for control purposes between their various stations, a network built on radio-communication principle, was established.

A wireless link between Karachi and Amsterdam is being established for the benefit of Air Services.

A radio-telegraph circuit between Karachi and Paris was opened. Rates for telegrams to France have consequently been reduced. The existing radio links with foreign countries were strengthened and additional equipment installed for the purpose.

Training Centre

The *Tele-communication Training Centre*, which was started in the middle of 1949, has now been developed into a full-fledged professional training institution. From a training capacity of about 50 officers, it is now training on an average of 200 officers at a time in the higher technical grades of this Department. A new training scheme, involving specialist courses for maintenance of modern specialised equipment, is progressing very well. Besides, a *Regional School* for training the lower technical staff has been opened in Lahore for the Punjab and the N.-W. F. P. Circle. Similar schools will be opened at Dacca and Karachi during the year 1954-55.

Telegraph Workshop

In 1951, the manufacture of line stores was taken in hand by the Telegraphs Department. Though on a small scale, the cost of production rose from about Rs. 30,000 to about Rs. 60,000 during 1953-54. During 1954-55, it has steadily increased to Rs. 350,000 per month, thus, meeting with more than 60 per cent of the total requirements of line stores for maintenance as well as development works of the Telegraphs Department. It is hoped that, by next year, this Workshop, which is equipped with the most modern machinery,

will be able to meet the entire demand of line stores required for the telecommunication services of the country.

International Telephone Conference at Lahore

An *International Telephone Conference* took place in Lahore from the 1st to 14th December, 1953. This was the Regional Sub-Committee for the Middle East and SouthAsia of the *International Telephone Consultative Committee* of the *International Tele-communication Union*, and was attended by the following countries and International Organisations:

Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Spain, France, India, Iran, Italy, the Lebanon, Pakistan, Turkey, United Kindgom, Yugoslavia, World Meteorological Organisation and International Telegraph and Radio Consultative Committees of the International Tele-communication Union.

The purpose of the *Conference* was to draw up plans for the establishment of land routes for telegraph and telephone communications connecting countries in South Asia with each other, with the Middle East and with the European Region. The *Conference* was the first of its kind to be held in Asia and the *International Tele-communication Union* accepted the invitation of Pakistan to hold this conference at Lahore. Mr. M. N. Mirza, Chief Engineer, Pakistan Posts and Telegraphs, was elected Chairman of the *Regional Committee.*

The *Conference* examined in detail the extent of traffic expected between the various countries in this region and the number of circuits required to carry the traffic and routes which should be followed for these lines and also the technical nature of the apparatus which should be used for providing the service. The *Conference* agreed on the routing and technial details, which were incorporated in a series of maps. The detailed technical plans for the various sections of the route will be examined by the regional countries concerned.

Telephone Factory at Haripur

The proposal for the establishment of a factory at Haripur for the production of telephone instruments and allied equipment was pushed ahead with satisfactory speed. The construction of the telephone factory building is nearing completion. Some technicians have been recruited and a portion of the machinery nas also arrived.

4—ROADS

PAKISTAN has now nearly 58.6 thousand miles of roads of all categories as shown below:

Milage of Roads

(Excluding Municipal, District Board and M.E.S. Roads)

Province/State	High Type Roads	Low Type Roads	Total
East Bengal ..	757	25,138	25,895
Punjab ..	4,584	12,302	16,886
N.-W. F. P. ..	1,019	1,405	2,424
Sind ..	997	1,436	2,433
Baluchistan ..	736	3,398	5,944
Baluchistan States Union	—	1,810	
Bahawalpur ..	88	1,925	2,013
Khairpur ..	103	971	1,074
Frontier Regions ..	370	1,045	1,415
Karachi ..	283	227	510
	8,937	49,657	58,594

Despite lack of trained personnel, equipment and funds, steady progress has been maintained in the construction of new roads.

The first step taken to improve the road system was the creation in 1949 of a *Central Road Fund* financed out of a share of the Excise and Customs Duty on petrol. The share, which was originally 2½ Annas per gallon, has been doubled to 5 Annas with effect from the 1st of April, 1953. An *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 2 million has also been made.

The allocations from the *Central Road Fund* to the various Provinces and States for the year 1953-54 come to Rs. 8,815,596, bringing the total allocations of the *Fund* to Rs. 27,959,900.

In addition, 15 per cent of the *Fund* is kept in the Central Government

Reserve and out of this, Rs. 4.5 million have been sanctioned on specified road projects in different Provinces during the year. Rs. 268,958 have also been spent on the *Lahore Road Research Laboratory.*

To assist the Provincial and States Governments in the construction and improvement of roads of national importance, the Central Government agreed to pay 50 per cent of the cost of constructing and improving nearly 1,384 miles of selected arterial roads. The total cost of the programme is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 100 million, the Centre's share being limited to Rs. 50 million. East Bengal will receive approximately Rs. 26.7 million, the Punjab Rs. 16.4 million, Sind Rs. 3.3 million and Bahawalpur State Rs. 1.8 million. Approximately Rs. 11.1 million worth of work has already been completed.

In addition to the above programme, a high priority has been given to the *Karachi-Lahore-Peshawar Road,* and a special grant of Rs. 7.8 million spread over a period of 3 years has been sanctioned on a 50:50 basis for the improvement of the Sind section of this road, the total cost of which is estimated at Rs. 22.3 million. Besides, Rs. 2.2 million are being spent out of the *Central Road Fund* on a 35-mile stretch of this road. The main features of the proposed improvement are: the widening of the wearing surface from 10 feet to 12 feet, elimination of accident spots, strengthening of existing culverts and bridges and provision of new bridges, where necessary.

Technical Assistance

Pakistani engineers have been sent abroad for training in modern methods of road construction under *Foriegn Aid Programme.* Machinery and expert advisory services have also been made available to the East Bengal Government under the United States *Technical Cooperation Administration Programme.* The request for the supply of road making machinery, valued at Rs. 850,000, under the *Colombo Plan* sponsored on behalf of the N.-W.F.P. Government, had to be held over because of the non-availability of funds from Australia for the present.

Road Transport

The *Motor Vehicles Act* was amended in October, 1953, to clarify the autonomous status of the *Roads Transport Boards.*

Nationalisation of passenger road transport in the Provinces of the Punjab, the N.-W. F. P., and Sind has been in progress during the year under

review. The following table shows the figures of buses operating on nationalised services and the milage covered during 1952-53:

Province	No. of Buses	Milage Covered (Million)
Punjab	512	14.97
N.-W. F. P.	167	4.41
Sind	79	2.92
Total	758	22.30

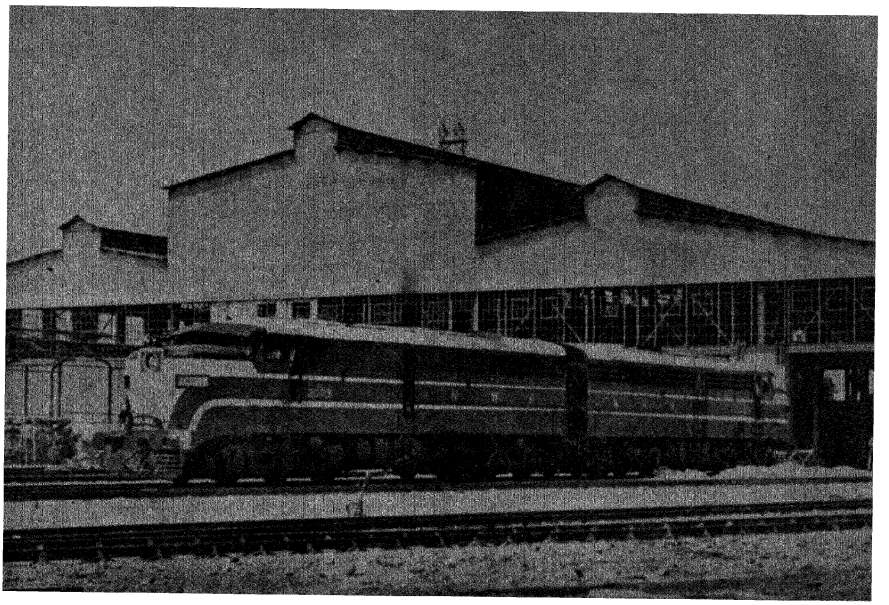
Road Accidents

The following table shows the statistics of road accidents Provincewise during 1953, as compared to the previous year:

Province	Year	Fatal Accidents	Non-fatal Accidents
East Bengal	1952	48	372
	1953	49	862
Punjab	1952	154	527
	1953	145	232
N.-W. F. P.	1952	63	162
	1953	61	103
Sind	1952	63	149
	1953	41	185
Baluchistan	1952	7	47
	1953	5	58
Karachi	1952	68	1,033
	1953	64	710

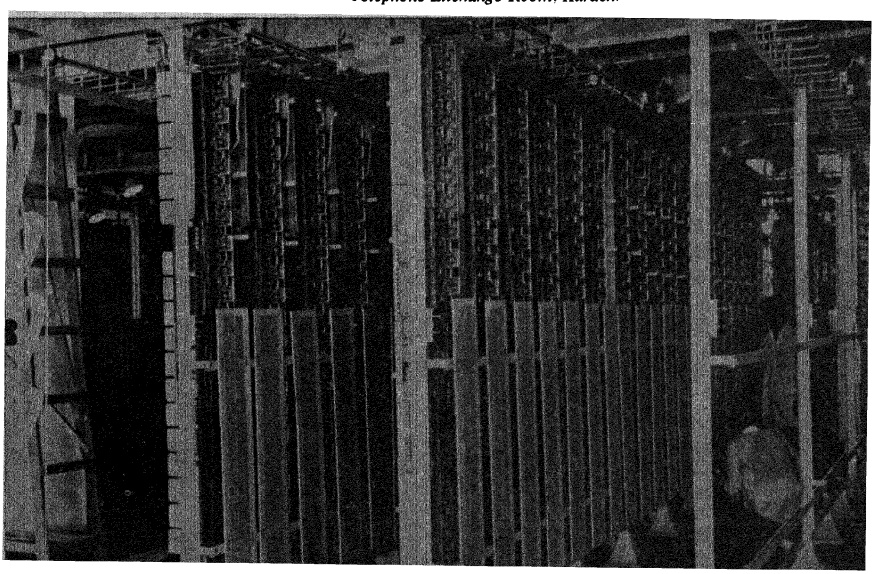
One of the steps taken to tackle the problem of road accidents has been the setting up of a *Road Safety Council*. The constitution of this has recently been approved by Government. Membership is open to individuals and organisations interested in road safety. The Executive Committee of the *Council* is to consist of about 50 members representing among others, the Provinces, Administrations and States, certain Municipalities, the Central Ministries concerned, the Armed Forces, the Girl Guides, the Boy Scouts, the Road Engineers' Association, the Automobile Association, the Insurance Association, the Red Cross Society and the Medical Association. The functions of the *Council* will be to advise the Central, Provincial and States Governments on measures for the effective prevention of road accidents.

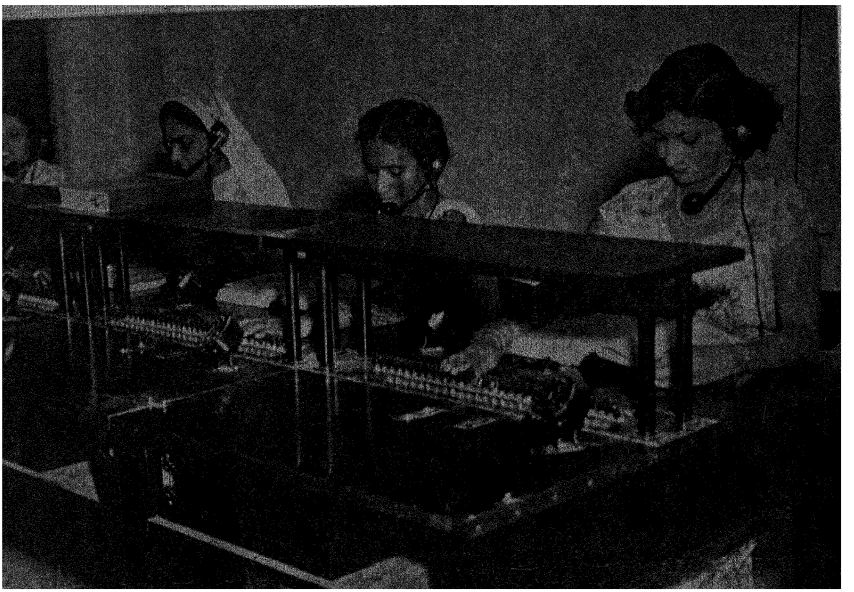
Expert advice on accident prevention is also being obtained from abroad.



Diesel-Electric Loco Shed, Karachi

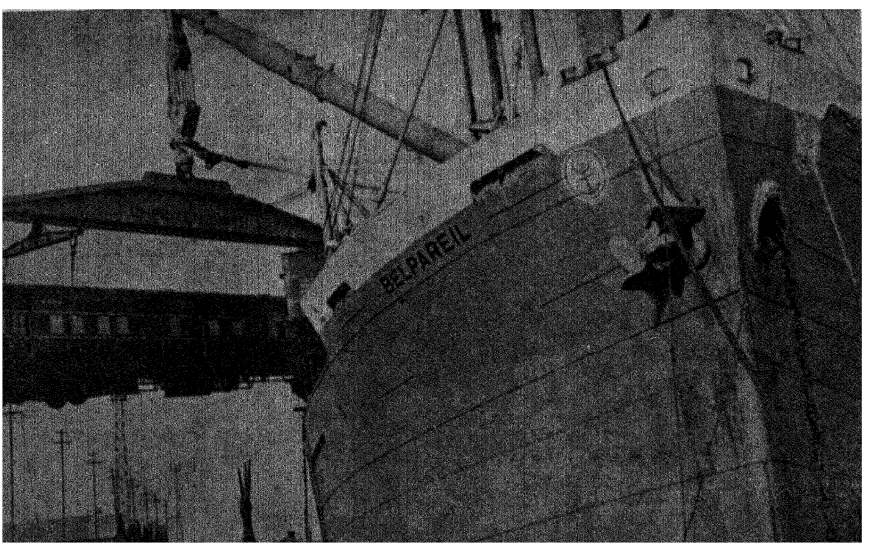
Telephone Exchange Room, Karachi

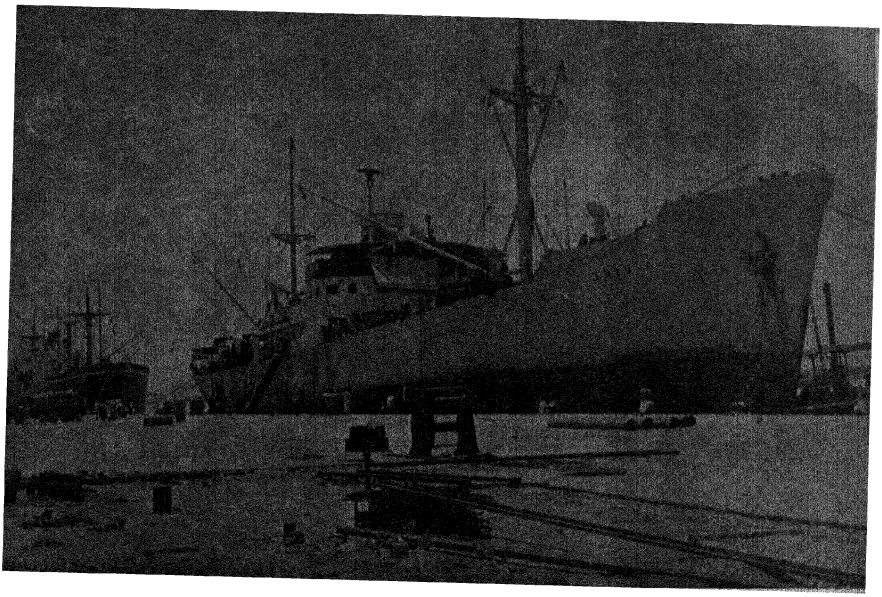




Enquiries and Complaints Section at the Karachi Telephone Exchange

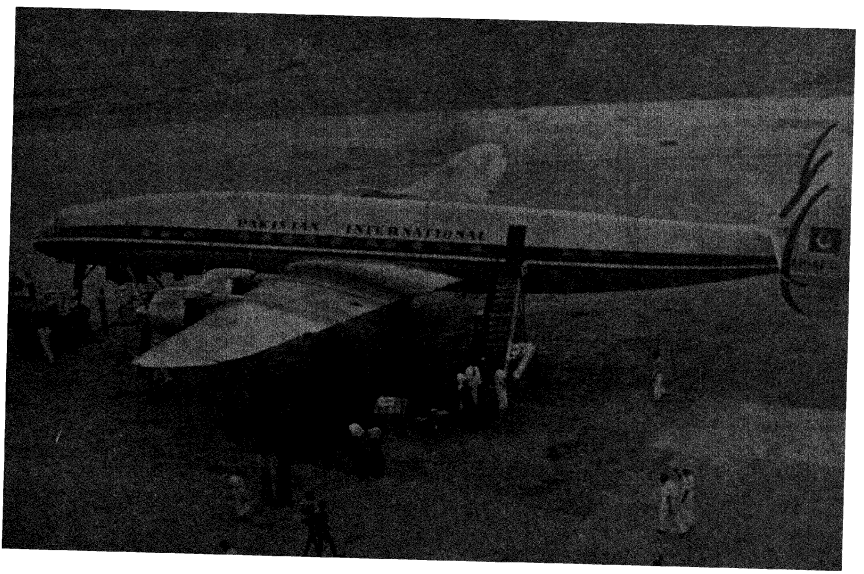
All-steel coaches from France being unloaded at the Chittagong Port

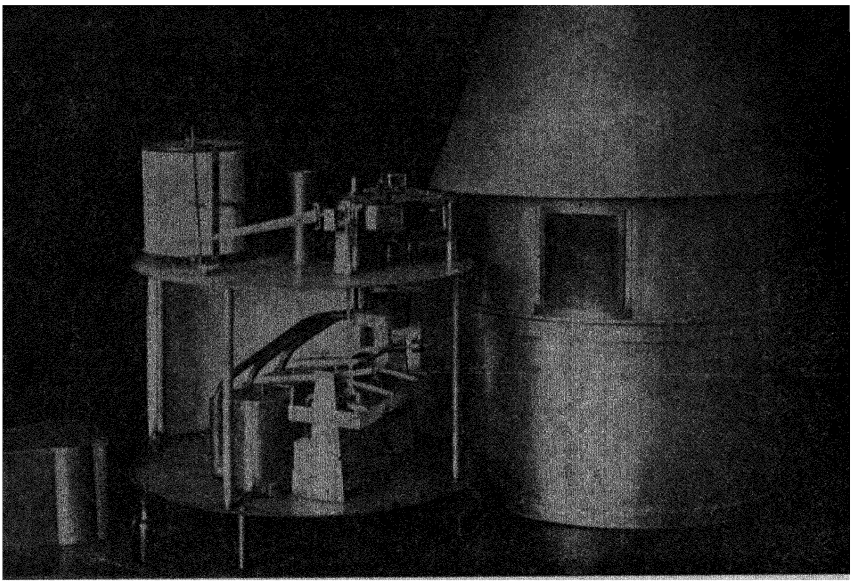




Two of the new jetties for Chittagong Port

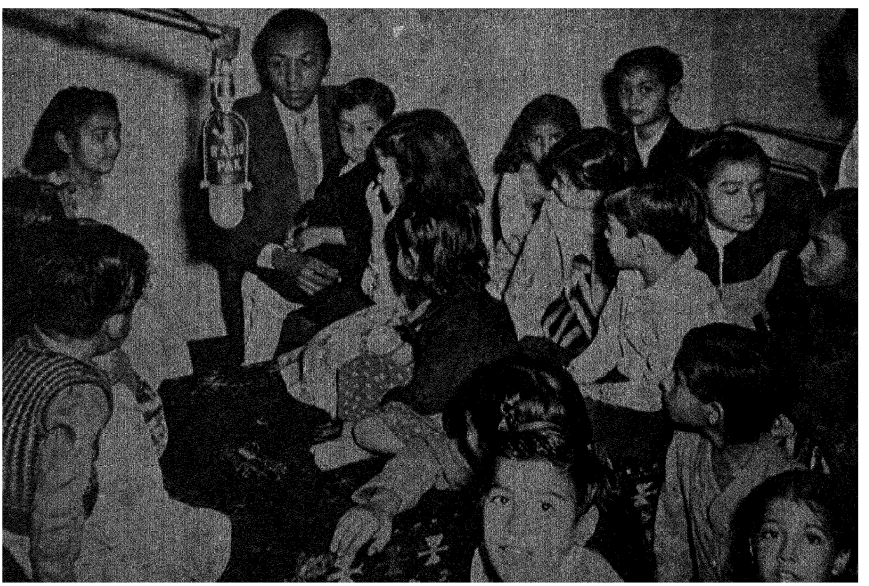
The first super-constellation aircraft of the Pakistan International Air Lines at Karachi Airport

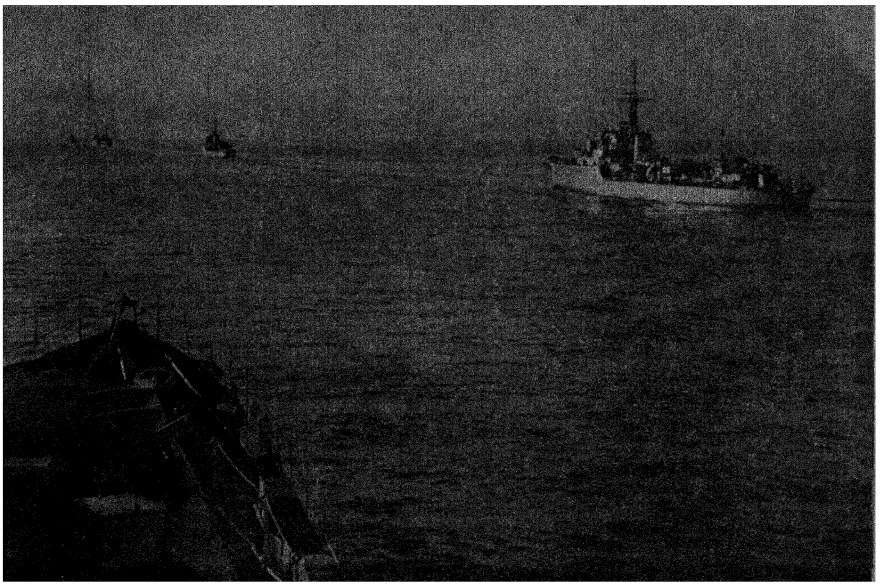




An instrument for measuring intensity of rainfall produced in Pakistan Meteorological Department Workshop, Karachi

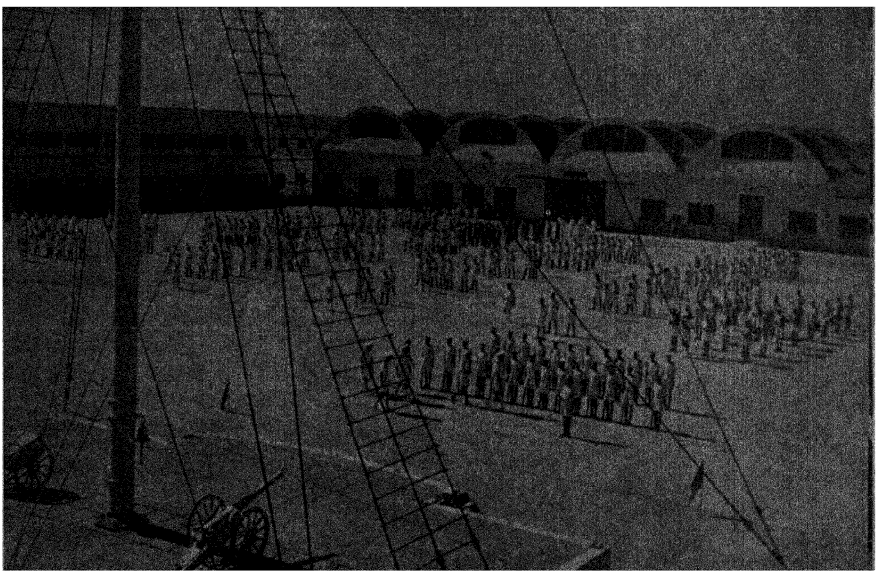
Children's Broadcast, Radio Pakistan, Karachi

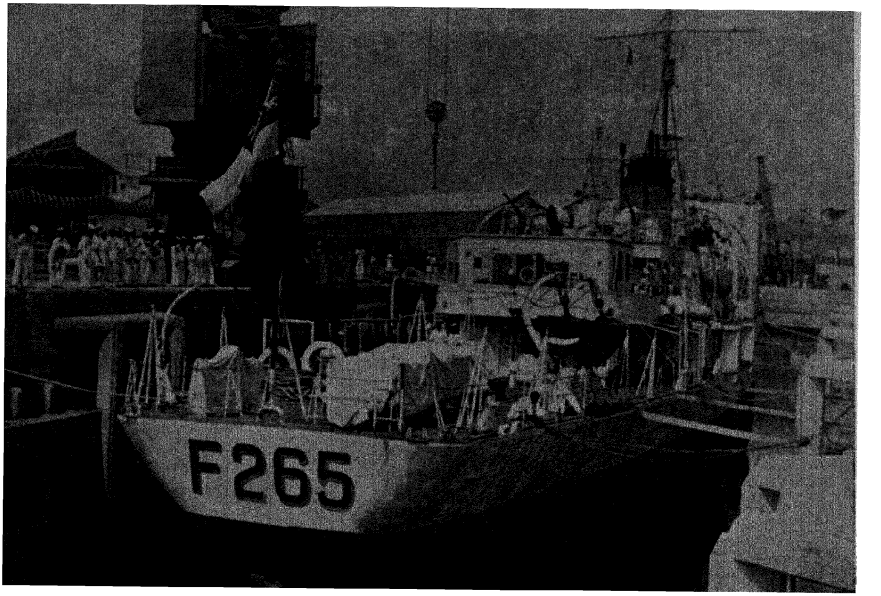




Ships of the Pakistan Navy in the course of combined Sea-and-Air Exercises held off Karachi recently

'H. M. P. S. Himlaya', R. P. N. Training Establishment

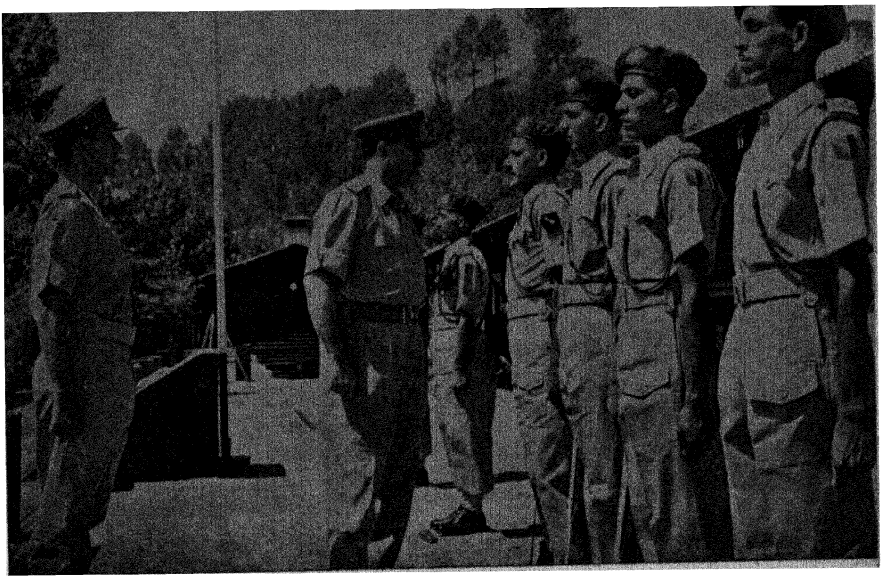




A Frigate of the Royal Pakistan Navy in the R. P. N. Dry Docks, Karachi

Prime Minister Mr. Mohammed Ali addressing the Pakistan Military Academy Cadets at Kakul

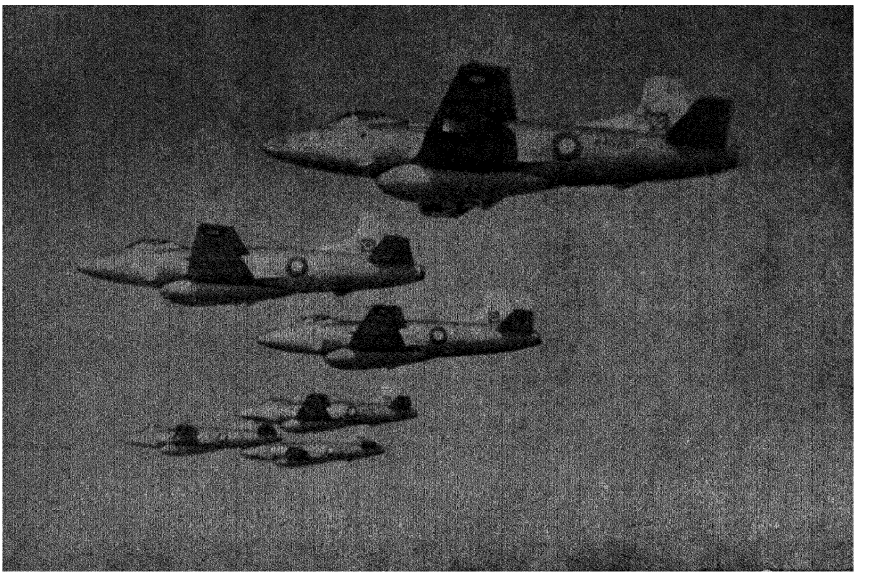




General Mohammad Ayub Khan, Commander-in-Chief Pakistan Army, inspecting the Quarter Guard of a battalion of the 14th Punjab Regiment

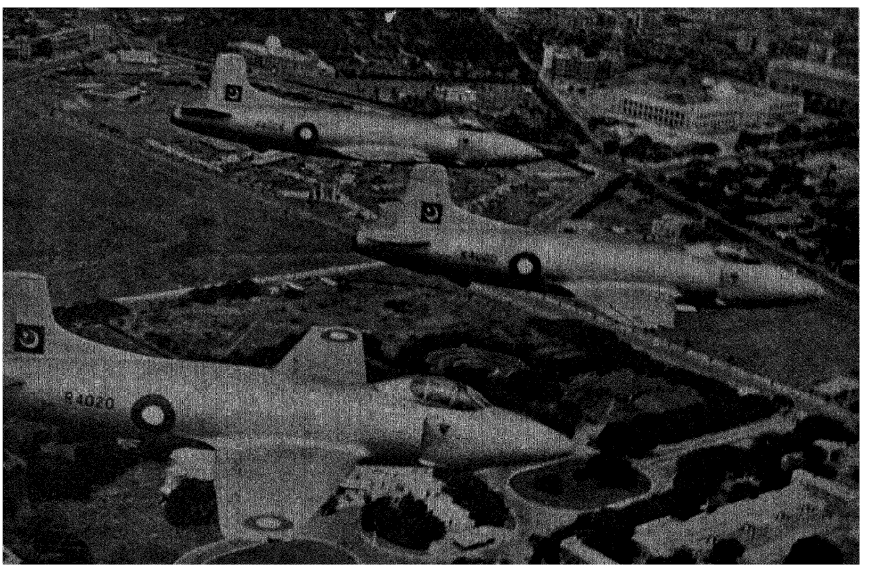
General Mohammad Ayub Khan, Commander-in-Chief Pakistan Army, talking to young Kashmiri orphan boys adopted by the 14 Punjab Regiment





Interception Jet Attacker Squadron pilots on routine flight of Formation Flying Training

Jet Attackers of the Royal Pakistan Air Force flying over Karachi



5—PORTS

WITH the establishment of Pakistan, her ports were called upon to play a vital part in building up the economy of the country. *Karachi*, besides being the Federal Capital, is the main sea-port of West Pakistan, linking it with the overseas world as well as with the Eastern wing of the country. The volume of traffic handled by this port since Partition is an index to the country's economic activity. The following table is illustrative of this point:

Year	Tonnage Handled (In Thousand)
1947-48	2,184
1948-49	2,543
1949-50	2,841
1950-51	3,473
1951-52	3,778
1952-53	3,995
1953-54	3,654

The slight fall in traffic during the year under review is attributed mainly to restricted imports.

Modernisation Scheme

During the year under review, negotiations were started with the *World Bank* for a loan for the Port Trust's scheme for modernisation and reconstruction of the East Wharves. This scheme envisages the modernisation and reconstruction of 13 berths and is expected to increase the handling capacity of the Port considerably. Negotiations with the *World Bank* are still in progress.

Additional storage and ware-house accommodation was constructed and the Port Trust continued to develop its industrial area.

A scheme for the construction of a Commercial Dry Dock at an estimated cost of Rs. 16 million was handed over to the *Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation* to be dove-tailed into that *Corporation's* shipbuilding scheme.

Chittagong Port

The port of Chittagong, which had originally been designed as an ancillary port to Calcutta, was inherited in a semi-developed state at the time of Partition. Immediately after the birth of Pakistan, however, the port was called upon to handle the entire sea-borne trade of the Eastern Wing of the country, and immediate steps were taken to increase its capacity. A development scheme to cost approximately Rs. 110.1 million was prepared for execution in two parts—the *Immediate* and the *Long Term* plans. The *Immediate Plan*, which comprised the following works, has been completed:

(i) (a) Extension of Transit Shed No. 4 by 150 feet.
(b) Extension of Jetty No. 1 by 60 feet.
(c) Extension of Transit Shed No. 1 by 300 feet × 30 feet.
(d) Reconstruction of storage godowns (Shed A) 400 feet × 75 feet.
(e) Construction of Jetty in front of salt golas 420 feet long.
(f) Extension of marshalling yard between Chittagong and Pahartali.

(ii) Extension of Jetty No. 4 by 180 feet.

(iii) Purchase and erection of 4 Kariscol storage sheds.

(iv) Construction of 2 pontoon jetties and 2 light steel pile jetties.

With the completion of the *Immediate Plan* and other improvisations, such as pontoon jetties, moorings, etc., the port can now handle 16 ships at a time as against 5 at the time of Partition.

The execution of the *Long Term Plan* is progressing well. Of the 7 new jetties being constructed by Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. (Engineers) Ltd., 2 jetties have already been completed. The other 5 jetties are expected to be completed by about the end of October, 1954. In addition, a new jetty has been constructed by the E. B. Railway by filling up the gap between existing jetties Nos. 1 and 4. An order for the supply of 29 three-ton new electric portal cranes has been placed and the first consignment of 4 cranes has already been received at Chittagong. An order for the fabricated steel-work for 6 transit sheds has also been placed with an Italian firm. The construction of bonded warehouses, export sheds, railway and road over-bridges, the laying of track for the direct railway link between Fauzdarhat and new jetties, and for new marshalling yards, construction of quarters for

the staff and provision of water supply at the jetties, are well under way.

On the completion of the *Long Term Plan*, there will be 10 new permanent jetties, in addition to 2 light steel pile jetties, 2 pontoon-jetties, 6 moorings and 3 existing jetties, rehabilitation of which has been deferred for the present. The handling capacity of the port, excluding the existing 3 jetties, will be 20 ships and just over 2 million tons of cargo.

The story of Chittagong's development is reflected in the figures of traffic which it has handled during the last seven years:—

Year	Tonnage Handled (In Thousand)
1947-48	421
1948-49	598
1949-50	1,178
1950-51	1,695
1951-52	1,649
1952-53	1,703
1953-54	1,532

The major problem on the river-side of the Port continued to be the maintenance of draughts in face of the notorious meander and swift flow of the river Karnafulli. In this connection, the Port Commissioners again consulted Sir Claude Inglis, Director of the *Hydraulic Research*, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, London, and accepted his advice with regard to the abandoning of certain projected river training works and launching of others. It is also proposed to have a large scale model of the River Karnafulli constructed in the U.K. out of *Colombo Plan* funds with a view to working out a long-term remedy for Chittagong's draughts problem. A Pakistani engineer is to be associated with this work and trained in the art of constructing models and interpreting their results.

The Port Commissioner's dredger—*Patunga*—has been dry-docked and fitted with a special suction cutter to enable her to deal effectively with the hard clay of the Ring Bar. The Port Commissioner's new grab hopper dredger is under construction in Holland at an estimated cost of £224,000, and is expected to reach Chittagong before the end of 1954.

Chalna Anchorage

To help relieve congestion at the Chittagong port and to provide an outlet for the cis-Brahamaputra area of East Pakistan, Government established

in December, 1950, the *Anchorage* of Chalna on the River Pussur. As the experiment proved highly successful, the *Anchorage* was made permanent in 1952, and has given an excellent account of itself as will be seen by the following figures:

Year	Tonnage Handled (In Thousand)
1950-51 (December-March)	33
1951-52 ..	348
1952-53 ..	428
1953-54 ..	442

Although it has been decided to maintain the *Anchorage* on a permanent basis, its final location has not yet been decided upon. Some of the moorings proved dangerous due to the presence of eddies near them, and it was, therefore, decided after further investigation and survey to shift the *Anchorage* to *Mongla*, a few miles down-stream. This shift is in progress and will be completed shortly. The question of the site has also been recently gone into by Sir Claude Inglis who has recommended that the Port should continue as an *Anchorage* for some years to come and that in the present circumstances Mongla is the best site. Simultaneously with the shift of the *Anchorage*, steps have been taken to acquire land for a labour colony and some port offices at the new site. A radio-telephone system is also to be installed at the new site.

A sum of Rs. 4 million is proposed to be spent during the current financial year on the purchase of capital equipment, including a pilot vessel, life-boats, moorings and light floats. It has also been decided to purchase a radio beacon to guide shipping into the entrance of the river. This, together with the acquisition of the light floats, will meet a long-felt need.

6—INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

INLAND water transport plays an important role in the life of East Pakistan which has navigable inland waterways stretching over about 2,670 miles. These waters, in which over 1,000 self-propelled vessels and a large number of other craft ply, share vitally the Province's commercial and economic life. No less than 100 public and private carriers operate on them, the biggest being the *Joint Steamer Company*. which accounts for between 65 and 75 per cent of the total cargo handled by mechanically propelled craft.

In 1951, *the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917*, was amended so as to provide for registration of craft, Government control of hire and freight rates and establishment of an *Inland Waterways Control Board* with powers to allocate priorities and routes in an emergent necessity. So far, over 1,000 craft have been registered, and it is hoped to complete the process of registration during the current year.

Pilot Project

At the invitation of the East Bengal Government a meeting of the *Working Party of ECAFE* was held at Dacca in January, 1954, to scrutinise a draft convention for the unification of the method of craft measurement in the AFE region. The *Inland Transport Committee* at its Third session held at Kandy (Ceylon) in January, 1954, considered this draft convention and also the *Inland Water Transport Pilot Project* and *Training Centre* for diesel-marine mechanics. These subjects were again discussed at the *Inland Water Sub-Committee* held at Saigon in May.

During the year under review, several new tugs were added to the fleets of the *Joint Steamer Company*, the *Pak Bay Company Ltd.*, and the *Pakistan Flotilla Company Ltd.*

Marine Dock-Yard

The *Pakistan Flotilla Company* have under construction at Narayanganj a *Marine Dock Yard* for the maintenance of their own fleet units, and Messrs. A. R. Khan & Company Ltd., have under construction a Dry Dock and

Marine Workshop at Chittagong. It is expected that both these undertakings will be completed before the end of the year.

A Naval Architect provided under the *Technical Assistance Administration* of U. N. is examining the question of developing the country-boat industry as an ancillary to the development of Inland Water Transport in East Pakistan.

7—CIVIL AVIATION

AIR communication in Pakistan is controlled by the Department of Civil Aviation. Civil air transport is particularly important for Pakistan today because of the limitations of surface communications and the wide distance between the Eastern and Western wings of the State. Air communication, therefore, is likely to become the chief means of travel between East and West Pakistan, specially for people whose movement is necessitated by economic, political or administrative reasons. During the year 1953-54 considerable progress was made in the various fields of Civil Aviation.

AIR TRANSPORT

Six *Auster Aiglet Trainer* aircraft were purchased by the Department of Civil Aviation from the U. K. and allocated to the three *Flying Clubs* at Karachi, Lahore and Dacca.

One *Air Speed Consul* aircraft AP-AGK was purchased by the Department of Civil Aviation and given to the *Karachi Aero Club* on loan for the purpose of advance training of Commercial Pilots up to the International Civil Aviation Organisation Commercial Pilot Licence standard. The aircraft is also to be used by the Department of Civil Aviation for checking of Commercial Pilots, Instrument Flying, Calibration of Radio aids, transportation of staff of the Department and for similar duties when required.

One *Link Trainer* has been purchased by the Government of Pakistan from the U. K. and installed in the *Link Trainer Room* at Karachi Airport for the purpose of giving Instrument Flying training to pilots.

Two Gliders were purchased by Government from the *Pakistan Aviation, Ltd.*, and allocated to the *Northern India Flying Club*, Lahore, for starting glider flying on an experimental basis.

The *Orient Airways* transported 505 *Hajj* pilgrims from Karachi to Jeddah during the Hajj season, 1953.

Activities of the Flying Clubs

An account of flying done at the three *Flying Clubs* during the period 1953-54 is as follows:—

S. No.	Flying Club	Hours flown Hours	Minutes
1.	Karachi Aero Club Limited, Karachi ..	2,299	30
2.	Northern India Flying Club, Lahore ..	2,144	45
3.	Eastern Pakistan Flying Club, Limited, Dacca ..	2,310	35

Under the scheme sanctioned by Government for the promotion of Inter-Provincial contacts between the two wings of Pakistan, a Goodwill Mission of the *Karachi Aero Club* and *Northern India Flying Club*, Lahore, visited the *Eastern Pakistan Flying Club*, Dacca in the second week of November, 1953. In all, 8 aircraft participated in this flight. A similar Goodwill Mission of the *Eastern Pakistan Flying Club*, Dacca visited the *Northern India Flying Club*, Lahore and the *Karachi Aero Club* during the first week of December, 1953. In this Mission 4 aircraft participated.

With effect from 15th January, Government have agreed to grant exemption of Duty on fuel in respect of flights between India and Pakistan in accordance with the International Practice.

Facilities for free lectures in ground subjects for issue of the Commercial Pilots Licences were provided at the Air Training Centre, Karachi Airport.

AERODROME AND AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SERVICES

Modified calvert lighting system for aerodrome lighting has been completed at Dacca Airport (Tejgaon) and has been brought into full operational use. This will facilitate all types of aircraft to land at Dacca Airport during conditions of bad visibility. With the installation of the modified calvert lighting system, Dacca Airport has come up to the standard of a Class One Airport in South-East Asia.

The work on the extension of the terminal building at the Karachi Airport has commenced. With the completion of the extension to the Terminal Building, it will compare favourably with the other terminals of the world.

The Aerodrome and Approach Lighting System has been completed at Lahore (Walton) Airport.

Peshawar and Rawalpindi (Chaklala) Aerodromes have been taken over

by the Department of Civil Aviation.

Nawabshah Aerodrome has been developed as a diversionary airport for the Karachi Airport and is adequately manned and equipped with full night-flying facilities. The Department has, thus, fulfilled an obligation of the country to the *International Operators.* Also adequate accommodation for the convenience of air crew and air passengers has been made availa' le.

Search and rescue and fire-fighting facilities have been improved and augmented in keeping with the standards laid down by the *International Civil Aviation Organisation.* Latest type of fire-fighting equipment, involving use of carbon dioxide and dry chemical powder, has been imported for advance experimentation in modern methods of fire-fighting.

AERONAUTICAL COMMUNICATION SERVICE

The new radio and communication equipment received from abroad has been tested and installed at various communication stations Installation of aerial system and equipment at the new *Transmitting Station* at Karachi Airport has almost been completed. This Station will have about 50 transmitters, out of which 48 transmitters have already been set up and are in operational use. A new *High Power Radio Beacon* installation at Karachi Airport was also completed and placed in continuous service. Automatic direction finding equipment has been installed at Dacca (Tejgaon) and Chittagong Airports and is now in operational use. Class 'B' messages on the aeronautical fixed circuit between Karachi and London and Karachi and Amsterdam are now accepted for transmission. Improvement of the aerial system of transmitting station at Dacca has been completed. A locator Beacon Station at Dacca Airport has been installed and put into ope ation. Installation of a new *Transmitting Station* at Nawabshah Aerodrome and VHF R/T equipment at Jessore Aerodrome has been completed. Equipment for the installation of *Instrument Landing System* at Karachi and Dacca Airports has been received and is being checked and tested at present.

An extensive training programme for the personnel of the Department of Civil Aviation was conducted at the *Air Training Centre,* Karachi Airport. A large number of personnel for the *Communication Services* have been trained and are undergoing training. Under the various schemes for specialized

training in foreign countries, three officers of the Department of Civil Aviation were sent to the U. K. and Holland for studying upto-date developments in Communication Engineering.

AERONAUTICAL INSPECTION SERVICE

During the year under review, there has been a small increase in the number of Pakistan civil aircraft and a proportionate increase in the number of engineers and mechanics employed in Civil Aviation.

On the 31st of March, 1954, there were 92 aircraft on the Register and, in addition to mechanics, there were 95 engineers holding current *Pakistan Aircraft Maintenance Engineer's Licence*.

With the added experience and training of Pakistan engineers, it has been found possible to reduce the number of foreign nationals engaged and the latter now comprise less than one per cent of the persons employed in *Civil Aeronautical Engineering*. The majority of senior engineering posts are also now filled by Pakistani nationals.

Additional equipment and test gear have been purchased from abroad or have been manufactured locally during the year under review, and all types of aircraft currently on the Pakistan Register can now be completely overhauled in this country. The two *Aero-engine Overhaul Shops*, one in Dacca and one in Karachi, which were set up in 1952, have been consolidated. Permanent engine test-beds for checking and calibrating engines after overhaul, have been completed and are now operating satisfactorily. With the exception of engines, of which there are only isolated examples in Pakistan, all types of engines currently fitted to Pakistan aircraft, can now be overhauled in this country. The provision of additional machining capacity has enabled these engine-repair units to manufacture and re-work certain engine parts which are extremely short in supply and which would require dollar expenditure if purchased abroad.

Due to adverse climatic conditions in East Pakistan, it was found desirable to build air-conditioned shops for the overhaul of fabric-covered components and aircraft instruments. These shops have now been completed and will be put into operation shortly. The general aeronautical engineering standards now obtaining in Pakistan are equal to the standards maintained by domestic operators in other parts of the world.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Pakistan is a Member-State of the *International Civil Aviation Organisation* which is a specialized Agency of the United Nations, and has been attending its Annual and Divisional meetings from time to time. Delegations were sent to attend the Seventh Assembly of the *International Civil Aviation Organisation* held at Brighton (England) in June, 1953, and the Fifth Session of the *Communication Division* at Montreal in March, 1954.

Air Transport Agreements

The Government of Pakistan have so far concluded *Air Transport Agreements* with the U. S. A., Netherlands, Sweden, India, Ceylon, Australia, Norway, Philippines, United Kingdom, Denmark, Iraq, France, Switzerland and Ethiopia. The *Agreement* with Syria has been finalised and is awaiting signatures. A temporary *Agreement* also exists between Pakistan and Burma. Negotiations for *Bilateral Air Agreements* are at present going on with Turkey, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Burma, Japan and Italy, and are expected to be concluded in the near future.

PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

The *Pakistan International Airlines* (P. I. A.) has been licensed for the operation of non-stop services between East and West Pakistan, and three Super-Constellation aircraft purchased by Government for this Airline have already arrived in Karachi. With the inauguration of air services by the *Pakistan International Airlines* in June, 1954, the long cherished desire of Government for rationalization of the air transport industry and improvement and strengthening of this vital link of the country's communication, appears to be nearing fulfilment.

8—METEOROLOGY

THE year under review was marked by three major developments of Meteorological Organisation in the country:

(1) Experiments on artificial rain-making in West Pakistan;

(2) Introduction of *Flood Warning Organisation* in the Punjab on an experimental basis; and

(3) Re-organisation of the *River Port Warning* system in East Pakistan.

A statistical analysis of experiments conducted by the *Pakistan Meteorological Service* has shown for the first time that artificial rainfall is an economic proposition of far reaching importance. Experiments of seeding clouds from aeroplanes in September, 1953, confirmed the previous experiments conducted elsewhere in the world. More experiments are planned this year.

Flood Forecasting and Warning

As a result of the recommendations of the *Punjab Flood Commission*, it was decided to undertake the study of the behaviour of the Punjab rivers with a view to developing a system of flood warnings and establishing an organisation for conveying the warnings to the remotest parts of the Punjab whenever the Province is threatened by floods. Preliminary work proceeded to a stage where it was considered that experimental warning for the river Ravi on quantitative basis could be undertaken, and, therefore, they were started during the monsoon season of 1953 and found to be quite effective. The dissemination of these warnings was undertaken by the Punjab Police through their point-to-point W/T network which was especially extended for the purpose. It is proposed to develop the system further and to extend it to other rivers of the Punjab during the coming years.

River Port Warnings in East Pakistan

A system of weather warnings to River Ports situated on the innumerable waterways in East Pakistan had been in operation for a number of years

before Partition. Under this system warning messages used to be issued to the various police and district officers by land-line telegrams. On receipt of these messages, these authorities used to arrange their publicity by hoisting signals and through the beating of drums. The system was defective in many respects as the warnings could not be disseminated to the public quickly. The re-organisation of the system was, therefore, taken in hand. Meanwhile the *Central Engineering Authority* also undertook the development of waterways in East Pakistan, which made the warning still more important. In collaboration with this Agency, the Department reorganised the system of weather warnings to River Ports in that part of the country. Arrangements were made to issue weather warnings for cyclonic storms and squalls called *Nor'westers*. Warning messages are sent twice daily by the *Regional Forecast Centre* at Chittagong to *Radio Pakistan*, Dacca, and are broadcast at fixed hours both in English and Bengali. Special radio sets have been installed at 42 River Stations where arrangements have been made to receive the broadcasts. On receipt of these warnings, the River Port Stations hoist warning signals to indicate the anticipated danger with which the station might be threatened. With the introduction of the new system, the efficiency and utility of the warning messages has increased. The new system has also been welcomed by the East Pakistan Government and has been working quite satisfactorily since May, 1953.

SERVICE RECORD

The following is the summary of the important meteorological services rendered to the various interests during the year:

(I) *Aviation*

No. of aviation route forcasts issued ..	9,323
No. of aviation, local, terminal or area forecasts issued	12,943
No. of pilots briefed	8,839
No. of C/W reports issued	18,718

(II) *Shipping and Ports*

(a) Storm and Adverse Weather Warnings to maritime ports of Karachi, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar were continued.

The number of *Warnings* issued was 121.

(b) *Ocean Area Bulletin* and Storm Warnings issued for Arabian Sea north of Lat. 20°N and Persian Gulf and the Bay of Bengal north of Lat. 18°N, are being broadcast through the Coast Radio Stations, Karachi and Chittagong, for the benefit of ships in the open seas. The number of *Bulletins* and *Storm Warnings* issued during the period was 850.

(III) *Inland Storm and Heavy Rainfall Warning Service*

The number of such *Warnings* issued was 351. Experimental special *Weather Warnings* in connection with the control of floods in the Punjab rivers were issued during the last monsoon season, as mentioned above.

(IV) *Weather Service to Agriculturists*

Daily Weather Bulletin for farmers continued to be issued by the three *Regional Centres* at Karachi, Lahore and Chittagong, giving districtwise information on actual and anticipated weather of particular interest to farmers. 1,095 such *Bulletins* were issued by the Department during the year.

(V) *Meteorological Service to the General Public*

The *All Pakistan Daily Weather Summary* from Karachi and the *Regional Daily Weather Summaries* from the three *Regional Meteorological Centres*, namely, Karachi, Lahore and Chittagong, are being issued to the Press daily and broadcast by *Radio Pakistan*. The *All Pakistan Telegraphic Daily Weather Summary* from Karachi and the *Regional Telegraghic Daily Weather Summaries* from the three *Regional Meteorological Centres* are also being issued to various interests.

Miscellaneous Meteorological and Geophyscial information was supplied to individuals and organisations asking for it.

(VI) *Seasonal forecasts*

Seasonal forecasts of the amount of rainfall expected in West Pakistan during the monsoon season, 1953, and for the winter rains from January to March, 1954, were issued at the beginning of each season as usual.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Geophysical Observatory

At the time of Partition, no organisation devoted to the study of geophysical sciences existed within the territories that formed Pakistan. The *Pakistan Meteorological Department* obtained technical assistance of UNESCO in the from of experts, equipment and training facilities, for developing this important project. This assistance began in 1951 and is still in operation. With this assistance, the *Department* has been able to establish a first class *Geophysical Institute* at Quetta.

The chief features of the *Observatory* during the year were:

(a) *Seismology*

Three Seismic Observatories commenced functioning. Equipment for 7 more observatories, including the tripartite micro-seismic station at Chittagong, was received and arrangements finalised for their establishment. Monthly *Seismological Bulletins* containing the data of functioning observatories continued. Technical data and information were supplied in response to the various enquiries.

(b) *Geomagnetism*

The Absolute Station and Variometer Observatory began to function on a regular basis at Quetta. Arrangements for establishment of a *Geomagneitc Observatory* at Chittagong were completed. Site for this Observatory at Chittagong has been selected and its magnetic survey completed. Magnetic Prospecting surveys were conducted at 3 places viz., Abbottabad, Sridharo (Las Bela) and Kaire Valley (Mardan).

(c) *Atmospheric Physics*

During the period under review, the *Atmospheric Physic Section* remained busy with the research work connected with the production of rainfall by artificial means.

(ii) *Ozone Measurements*

During the year ending January 31, 1954, ozone observations were made on 334 days. This very high number is largely due to the excellent observing conditions which prevail at Quetta. The day-to-day and seasonal variations in the

amount of ozone are being studied in relation to weather.

(iii) *Solar Radiation*

Observation of the intensity of both direct and diffused solar radiation was made throughout the year. The analysis of these data is now being undertaken.

(iv) *Nocturnal Cooling*

As a result of the severe frost damage suffered by fruit gardens in Quetta last spring, a survey has been undertaken of the influence of the local topography on night minimum temperatures.

Suggestions have been made regarding the future siting of new orchards in the Quetta valley and a paper on the subject was presented to the *Sixth Pakistan Science Conference.*

RADIO-SONDE PRODUCTION

The production of radio-sonde instruments rose from 724 in 1952-53 to 1,101 in 1953-54, enabling the opening of another Radio-Sonde Station from January, 1954.

AGRICULTURAL METEOROLOGY

A fully equipped *Agricultural Meteorological Observatory* for investigation of high altitude arid zone problems of meteorology, phenology and horticulture, was established at Quetta.

The Sind Agricultural Commission sought the advice of the Department on the meteorological factors important in planning agriculture in Sind. A memorandum on the subject was prepared and sent and further elucidation offered during oral evidence.

HYDRO-METEOROLOGY

29 new Hydro-Meteorological Observatories were opened during the year in the catchment areas of the rivers Haro and Sohan in the N.-W. F. P. Evaporimeters were installed at Lahore, Quetta, Jacobabad and Mauripur and daily evaporation and allied data continued to be received.

In consultation with the *Central Engineering Authority*, it has been decided to instal on an experimental basis a 100″-capacity precipitation totaliser at Chillardak in the Karnafulli river basin in East Pakistan pending opening of a network of Hydro-Meteorological Stations in the catchment areas of Karnafulli, Halda and Saugar rivers.

9—INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

IN spite of financial limitations imposed by general economy in administration, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has continued its efforts to evolve effective methods of publicity, meeting new problems both on a national and an international level. A great many schemes, calculated to re-inforce the Ministry's publicity technique, had to be shelved, however, owing to paucity of funds.

In the sphere of foreign publicity, normal activities were maintained during 1953-54, in spite of heavy reduction in the Budget. Economy was effected by abolishing some of the *Information Centres* in less important countries. *Information Centres* are now functioning in the U.S.A., the U.K., France, the Netherlands, West Germany, Italy, Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Iran, Indonesia, India, Burma, East Africa, Australia, China and Japan. The activities of these *Centres* vary from country to country, depending on funds available for foreign publicity. As a result of the efforts of the Press Attaches abroad and the Publicity Organisations at home, which feed them with Press material, publications, films, etc., it can be claimed that Pakistan's case on important issues is now fairly well understood in the foreign countries.

1. RADIO PAKISTAN

Radio Pakistan was able, in its first six years, to continue its build-up. Its first year, when it was putting out 27 *Programme* hours per day on three low-powered Medium-wave transmitters, was a year of trial and experiment; the second year was that of consolidation; the following four years were of growth and expansion. At the close of this period *Radio Pakistan* had become a robust organisation putting out 90 transmission hours per day in 17 languages on 10 transmitters. Its expenditure had gone up from Rs. 1.1 million in 1947-48 to Rs. 6.9 million in 1952-53. During these years, it had met many a challenge and faced many a problem boldly and successfully. But the challenge it was required to meet during

the 7th year of its existence, was the most serious of all—a challenge to its very existence. The national economic crisis resulted in a drastic curtailment of *Radio Pakistan's* budget. Against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 8.3 million, it was allowed only Rs. 5.5 million—the heaviest blow of the axe falling on the *Programme* fund.

Transcription Service

Radio Pakistan had to meet the situation and to tide over this acute financial adversity. Professional standards of efficiency had to be maintained, the existing pattern of programme and the existing transmission hours had to be retained; but most important of all, the interest of the listener in its activities had to be sustained. *Radio Pakistan*, after serious deliberation, decided to start a *Transcription Service*, novel in its conception as well as scope. This *Transcription Service* would be quite different from the *Transcription Service* of the other major broadcasting organisations of the world. The latter are a prosperity affair based on specially prepared and recorded programmes, employing the best available artistes and performers and involving a much higher expenditure than is incurred on normal programmes. These recorded programmes, which are the very best that a particular broadcasting organisation can offer, are supplied to other foreign organisations to project the cultural achievements of that particular nation. But the *Transcription Service* of *Radio Pakistan* was to be an austerity measure—a necessity born out of adversity. It was meant to enable *Radio Pakistan* to guard against retrogression. Under this scheme, the Lahore and Karachi Centres of *Radio Pakistan* would broadcast live music and dramatic programmes on alternate fortnights and would be fed during the 'silent' fortnight through off-the-air recordings made at the other centres during its live fortnight. Rawalpindi and Peshawar would originate only their regional and special-audience programmes and would be fed by aforesaid off-the-air recordings of music and dramatic programmes throughout the month.

This *Transcription Service* was put into operation in May, 1953, and in a period of 10 months it was responsible for circulating recorded programmes of a duration well over 1,000 *Programme* hours. The Dacca Station of *Radio Pakistan*, which did not participate in this *Transcription Service*, ran its own *Transcription Service*. At the close of the financial year 1953-54, *Radio Pakistan* had not only come out unscathed from this financial stress, but had made a lot of new friends. The *Transcription Service* had introduced

considerable variety in the programmes of the West Pakistan Stations and had enabled listeners of one zone to hear the well-known artistes and performers of the other zone.

School Broadcasts

In spite of financial stringency, *Radio Pakistan* kept up its process of growth, although in a much more restricted sphere than before. The *School Broadcasts* project prepared under the supervision and guidance of a UNESCO expert, was actively pursued and regular *Educational Broadcasts* were arranged at the Karachi Centre. These programmes from Karachi, to begin with, are confined only to four subjects—History, Geography, Civics, Health and Hygiene. They are not expected to replace the school lessons but to augment them. Programmes on each subject are planned strictly in accordance with the curriculum. Each subject has a Sub-Committee consisting of teachers of the subject to help the *School Broadcasts Officer* in planning the programmes. During each school term, four programmes of 15 minutes duration each are broadcast every week. These programmes have proved quite successful and nearly all local schools are now equipped with listening facilities.

New Transmitters

On the technical side also there was some progress—two 10 K.W. Short-wave transmitters were installed at Karachi and one 10 K. W. Medium-wave transmitter at Rawalpindi.

2. DEPARTMENT OF ADVERTISING, FILMS AND PUBLICATIONS

Publications

The Department continued to publish six regular magazines in English, Urdu, Bengali, Pushto, Persian and Sindhi. Special articles were printed in these magazines to commemorate the anniversaries of national leaders such as Dr. Iqbal, the Quaid-i-Azam, poet Nazrul Islam and poet Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai. Special issues of all these periodicals were prepared for *Pakistan Day*, 1954.

In addition, the Department produced 75 *ad hoc* publications in Urdu, Bengali, Pushto, Persian and English. These followed the objectives of: (i) Cultural integration of the East and West wings of Pakistan, (ii) Foreign Publicity and (iii) Information Publications.

In internal publicity, our publications aim at bringing the different units of Pakistan together. In this series, the publications worth mentioning are; *Ramooz-e-Bekhudi* (Pushto); *East Pakistan* (English and Pushto); *Asrar-e-Khudi* (Pushto), *Radio Pakistan Series* (Urdu and Bengali); *Hamari Mousiqi* (Urdu); *Muslim Shora-e-Bengal* (Urdu); *Anthology of National Poems* (Bengali); *Abdullah* (A Bengali novel translated into Urdu) and a special pamphlet entitled *East Bengal Shares Pakistan's Planned Progress.* The most remarkable publications in this series have been the Urdu and Bengali versions of *Cultural Heritage of Pakistan.*

Every opportunity is also availed of to publicise important speeches and pronouncements of H. E. the Governor-General and the Hon'ble the Prime Minister. Such pamphlets on subjects of vital national interest included the following:

1. H. E. the Governor-General's speech at Daud Khel regarding the *Industrial Progress* made by the country (published in Urdu, English and Bengali).
2. Constitutional Proposals by the Hon'ble the Prime Minister (published in English, Urdu, Sindhi, Pushto and Bengali).
3. The Hon'ble the Prime Minister's Speech regarding the *Language Formula* (published in English, Urdu and Bengali).
4. The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Brohi's reply to critics of the *Constitutional Proposals* (published in English, Urdu, Persian, Sindhi, Pushto and Bengali).
5. The Hon'ble the Prime Minister's *Monthly Broadcast Talks* (published in English, Urdu and Bengali).

Foreign Publicity

In foreign publicity, our aim is to emphasise Pakistan's achievements in economic and cultural spheres and to explain the constitutional, industrial and cultural developments in the country. Outstanding among the publications on these subjects are: the *de luxe* edition of *Art in Pakistan, Buddhism in Pakistan, Labour in Pakistan, Our Struggle—a Pictorial Record* (the story of the struggle for Muslim independence and the achievement of Pakistan, 1857-1947, projected through over one hundred illustrations, some of which are rare), *Pakistan—Basic Facts* (revised edition) and *Pakistan.—1953-54* (Annual Survey of work done by the Government Ministries).

During the year under review, Pakistan received two distinguished

foreign visitors *viz.*, His Majesty King Feisal II of Iraq and His Majesty King Saud of Saudi Arabia. Special brochures were produced to commemorate their visits to this country. Furthermore, photographic albums depicting architecture, industry and scenic beauty of Pakistan were presented to the Royal visitors and their entourage.

Films

During the period under review, 15 films were prepared. The emphasis in film publicity during the year under review was on cultural subjects. 16 MM versions of these films were released principally through our Foreign Missions, while 35 MM prints were released in cinemas in Pakistan.

The outstanding cultural films produced under this head include: *Painting in Pakistan, The Antiquities of Pakistan, Folk Songs and Folk Dances of Pakistan, Rural Life in Pakistan, Women of Pakistan* (16 MM colour). *The Story of River Indus*, an ambitious cultural documentary, is under production in 16 MM colour and 35 MM black and white.

In addition to these cultural films, the Department produced 5 *News Reviews* for internal publicity and also made special news films on the visits of Their Majesties the King of Iraq and the King of Saudi Arabia to Pakistan.

Integration between the two wings of Pakistan continues to occupy an important place in the Department's publicity objectives, and films include a documentary on East Pakistan, showing the general life of East Bengal; a documentary on the North-West Frontier Province, which is being produced in collaboration with the N.-W. F. P. Government; and a film on Karachi in a special series on the *Cities of Pakistan.* Some material is being shot for a film on jute, the production of which has been postponed to the next financial year because of lack of funds.

Many news items filmed in Pakistan were sent abroad under a special arrangement to international newsreels in Europe and America, and were extensively utilised by them. Similarly, films produced by the Department and news items covered during the year have been screened on Television in Europe and the U. S. A.

3. PRESS INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

A Year of Intense Activity

The year 1953-54 saw Pakistan firmly established in the international

orbit. Her key position in world strategy was recognised by the signing of the *Mutual Security Pact* with Turkey, followed by the announcement of *Military Aid* by the U.S.A. Then came a succession of visits by Royalty and Heads of States and world statesmen: H. M. King Feisal II of Iraq and H. R. H. Prince Amir Abdul Illah; H. M. King Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia; the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; Mr. Richard M. Nixon, U.S. Vice-President; Viscount Swinton, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, U.K.; Mr. John Foster Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State and Mr. Harold E. Stassen, Director of *Mutual Security*, on a *Fact-Finding Mission*; Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson, Chairman of the U.S. Democratic Party; Dr. J. M. A. H. Luns, Netherlands Foreign Minister; Mr. Louis Stephen St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada and Sir John Lionel Kotelawala, Prime Minister of Ceylon.

The year also saw the celebration in Karachi of the *Platinum Jubilee* of H. H. the Aga Khan. Along with the visiting dignitaries came a large number of foreign correspondents either to cover the visits or to write feature articles because of increased world interest in this seven-year-old State.

Pakistan's Prime Minister paid a series of visits to East Bengal, made an official visit to Turkey and also attended the *Prime Ministers' Conference* in Colombo.

The *Commonwealth Relations Conference* met for the first time in Pakistan (Lahore). The *U.S.* and other *Trade Missions* came to Karachi, the foundation-stone of the *Thal Cement and Fertilizer Factory* was laid by H. E. the Governor-General at Daud Khel; the *World Bank* gave a loan for the *Sui Gas Project*; and Constitution-making went briskly ahead.

India added her quota of problems with the unilateral decision of the "Constituent Assembly" of Indian-occupied Kashmir in favour of accession to India, and the opening of the *Bhakra Canal* in violation of international commitments.

It was, thus, a period of intense publicity activity, reflected in an increased tempo in all Branches of the Press Information Department.

Pictorial Branch

In the Pictorial News Branch, the photographers covered 1,048 functions; 45 albums were produced for presentation to visiting dignitaries—in one instance, a photograph taken half and hour before was included in an album presented to the Prime Minister of Ceylon; 91,292 prints were made

for distribution; and 11,423 prints were supplied on request. The Branch supplied 45 illustrated features and also background material to Foreign Missions.

Press Releases

Press releases reached the total of 6,977 stories in English and 5,086 in Urdu in addition to 74 weekly features in Urdu.

Reference and Record Section

The Reference and Record Branch introduced a new service in the form of a daily review of East Pakistan Press trends for the Central Ministers and Ministries. The Branch sends out on an average 600 newspaper clippings daily to Ministries, Divisions and Departments pertaining to their spheres of activity. This is in addition to urgent sets of cuttings. More than 700 clippings on an average were daily classified and filed for ready reference.

Foreign Correspondents

The number of visiting foreign correspondents, lecturers, etc., rose to well over 100, keeping both the *Publicity Branch* and the *Foreign Publicity Branch* on their toes. The *Foreign Publicity Branch* issued over 600 stories received from Press Attaches and sent about 200 Press Cables abroad.

IV.–DEFENCE

1—THE ROYAL PAKISTAN NAVY

HIS Majesty King Feisal II of Iraq, who was on a State visit to Pakistan in March, 1954, paid a handsome compliment to the *Royal Pakistan Navy*, when he said: "The *Pakistan Navy* is a genuine source of pride for us. I was greatly impressed with the high standard attained by the *Naval Shore Establishments* in Pakistan".

This was a big compliment, indeed, coming as it did from the young monarch of a country, who has travelled extensively and has seen some of the best Navies of the world.

The *Royal Pakistan Navy* has come a long way from the early days of 1947, to deserve this rich compliment. Today, the *Pakistan Navy* is capable of holding its own, in comparison with any other Navy of similar size and resources. Not only has it acquired more ships of a larger size and greater fighting capacity than it possessed in August, 1947, but it has also managed to train sufficient number of officers and ratings to man these ships and training establishments.

Threefold Importance of Navy

In the event of a war, the Navy's role in Pakistan will be threefold: one, to protect the country's vast sprawling coastline; two, to look after the numerous sea-lanes which carry the country's exports and imports; and three, to keep the link between East and West Pakistan firm and intact. In peacetime, the Navy is constantly endeavouring to equip and train itself for this threefold responsibility.

Self-Sufficiency Attained

To begin with, the R. P. N. lacked self-sufficiency. For instance, it did not possess any docking or refit facilities at home. Even normally, a ship suffers constant wear and tear and periodical docking and refit is essential to keep it afloat. In an emergency this becomes an indispensable requirement,

and the absence of a dockyard may virtually cripple a whole Fleet. Today, however, the newly constructed R. P. N. Dockyard, along with the Floating Dock, Dry Dock and well equipped workshops, is capable of looking after the maintenance and docking of even the largest type of ships now in service.

The Dockyard project received the highest priority from the beginning. Immediately after Partition, detailed plans were worked out and construction started in 1951. Since the last year, the Dockyard has been carrying out a programme of docking and refit of R. P. N. Ships, and only a few of the larger ships had to be sent to foreign dockyards.

As soon as the newly constructed Dry Dock is ready for service, it is intended to send the Floating Dock to East Pakistan to meet the requirements there. In the long run, the R. P. N. Dockyard is also likely to meet some of the requirements of the commercial shipping companies and provide professional training for dockyard apprentices.

THE FLEET

The growth and expansion of the *Pakistan Fleet* has been steady. It, however, takes time to train a naval officer or a rating, specially for the many technical branches of the Service. Another limiting factor in the growth of the *Fleet* has been the general shortage of resources and the overall financial stringency.

Another Destroyer

A new *Destroyer*—of a larger and more recent type than those already in service with the R. P. N.—was acquired last year and is now undergoing refit in the U. K.

Naval Ceremonials

On the eve of the *Pakistan Day* last year, His Excellency the Governor-General Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, carried out a formal inspection of the ships of the *Fleet*. The inspection culminated on board the *Flagship* HMPS JHELUM, where the Commander-in-Chief introduced the Commanding Officers of the various ships and establishments and other senior officers of the Service to the Governor-General.

A similar inspection was carried out by His Majesty King Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia during his State Visit to Pakistan in April, 1954. On this occasion, Rear-Admiral H.M.S. Choudri, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy,

presented to the visiting monarch a silver crest of the R. P. N. The Prime Minister and Minister for Defence Mr. Mohammed Ali and Air Vice-Marshal L. W. Cannon, Commander-in-Chief of the *Royal Pakistan Air Force*, presented to His Majesty crests of the Ministry of Defence and the R. P. A. F. respectively at the same ceremony.

King Feisal II of Iraq paid a visit to the *Shore Establishments* of the R. P. N. on Manora in March, 1954.

On all these occasions, the distinguished visitors invariably commended the all-round high standard achieved by the R. P. N.

Cruises Abroad

During the period under review, H. M. P. Ships carried out a varied programme of exercises, manoeuvres and training cruises. For reasons of economy, the Goodwill Cruises were, however, restricted to the minimum.

Rear-Admiral H. M. S. Choudri carried out his first formal cruise as the Commander-in-Chief of the Service in January-February 1954, aboard his *Flagship* JHELUM, accompanied by the *Destroyer* TUGHRIL. He visited Ceylon and East Pakistan.

Royal Escort

During the early part of 1954, ships of the *Fleet* were employed twice on Royal escort duties. The *Destroyer* TIPPU SULTAN (Commanded by Capt. A. Rashid, Senior Officer of the *Pakistan Flotilla*), was included in the Commonwealth escort for H. M. Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh for their voyage from Colombo to Aden, while the *Frigates* SIND and SHAMSHER escorted H. M. King Saud of Saudi Arabia for a portion of his return journey by sea.

Survey Duties

HMPS ZULFIQUAR, the *Fleet Surveyor*, which rendered valuable service during the survey of the inland rivers in East Pakistan, has been employed in West Pakistan during the recent months. The ship has been operating in some of the uncharted seas around the West Pakistan coast. Already the survey work has resulted in the preparation of several new and up-to-date charts of this area.

TRAINING

The training establishments of the R. P. N. have maintained a steady pace during the past year. Not only have they grown to many times their original

size, but have also been equipped with the latest training devices and specially trained and experienced staff.

In addition, HMPS SHAMSHER, a *Frigate* has been fitted as a full-fledged training ship and has been carrying out a comprehensive programme of training for Midshipmen, Cadets and Boys at sea.

Specialized and advanced training of Naval Personnel, particularly of those serving in the technical branches of the Service, continues to be given in the United Kingdom.

New Mechanical Training Establishment

A major addition to the training institutions of the R. P. N. will be the new *Mechanical Training Establishment* now under construction at Drigh Road, outside Karachi. This institution will start functioning about the end of this year.

HEALTH

Of late, the *Medical Department* of the *Pakistan Navy* has undergone considerable reorganisation. The Military Hospital and the Station Health Organisation in Karachi have been taken over by the R. P. N., and have since been expanded. The *Royal Pakistan Navy Hospital* now possesses all the necessary modern equipment and qualified specialists in medical and surgical fields. A mass miniature radiography unit has also been installed primarily to keep a check on T. B.

Statistics collected for the last seven years show that during the last one year the general state of health in the Navy has shown 57 per cent improvement as compared to the year 1948.

Morale and Welfare

The Service has also intensified its efforts for the welfare of its personnel and their families.

The *R. P. N. Families Welfare Committee*—a non-official organisation headed by Begum Rafia Choudri, wife of the Commander-in-Chief, and comprising voluntary workers, mostly wives of Naval officers—has been rendering yeoman's service to the Navy in looking after the welfare of the sailors' families. The *Committee* has so far set up three Welfare and Maternity Centres to attend to the medical welfare of the sailors' families, particularly when they are away at sea.

In May, 1954, the *Committee* collected about Rs. 25,000 from a Charity Dinner and Dance held under its auspices to raise funds for a new T. B. Ward in the R. P. N. Hospital, Karachi. The *Committee* is making further efforts to reach the target figure of Rs. 150,000, and thus finance the construction of a fully-equipped modern 15-bed ward.

Further, the *Families Welfare Committee* has set up a Primary school in the Chief Petty Officers' Colony in Karachi to provide free education to the children of naval ratings. The school is being run and managed by the *Committee* from its own resources. The *Committee* has also provided similar medical and educational facilities for Naval families living in East Pakistan.

NATIONALISATION OF THE SERVICE

The nationalisation of the *Royal Pakistan Navy* has continued according to schedule.

The post of Commander-in-Chief, *Royal Pakistan Navy* was nationalised in February, 1953, when Rear-Admiral H. M. S. Choudri took over this appointment from Vice-Admiral J. W. Jefford. On the retirement of Commodore Casper Swinley in November, 1953, Commodore Khalid Jamil assumed the appointment of Chief of Staff. Similarly, other appointments in the Naval Headquarters, ships and establishments are now held by qualified Pakistani officers, while only a few technical appointments are still held by British Officers on loan to the *Pakistan Navy*.

2—PAKISTAN ARMY

AFTER seven years of ceaseless effort, the *Pakistan Army* has been transformed into a reckonable force. The dearth of technical hands has been substantially made up, dependence on foreign countries in respect of small arms and ammunition has been partially eliminated and training institutions have been opened to produce leaders and technicians for the Army.

Military Training & Education

The Army authorities have concentrated on the education and training of personnel, and their training institutions compare favourably with similar institutions in other advanced countries.

Joint Services Pre-Cadet Training School, Quetta

Candidates selected for permanent regular commission are put through a six-month course at the JSPCT School at Quetta, and those who graduate from there are sent to the *Pakistan Military Academy* (PMA) for further training for two years. While emphasis at the JSPCTS is on education, character building and physical development, the *Pakistan Military Academy* imparts the basic military training required for all arms and services.

The *Academy* lays great emphasis on the mental, moral and physical well-being of the cadets, who not only acquire basic military knowledge during their two years' stay in the *Academy*, but also get adequate educational background.

Training at the *Academy* is divided into three sets of courses: one concentrating on requirements of technical arms, another on semi-technical arms and the third on non-technical arms.

Certain other cadets detailed for PEME are given post-commission training in Pakistan to enable them to obtain the B.Sc. degree in Engineering (E & M).

In order to supplement requirements of technical arms, a short course is held annually at the PMA for training cadets who already possess B.Sc. Engineering or M.Sc. degrees. The duration of this course is six months

after which those graduating are given permanent regular commissions in technical arms and in the *Pakistan Army Educational Corps.*

Infantry School

At this school every officer who is commissioned from the PMA receives his first post-commission training. This school carries on experiments with equipment and weapons so as to ensure that the best and most economical use is made of such equipment.

Pakistan Army School of Physical Training

The ASPT trains instructors to take classes of boy-recruits and trained soldiers. The aim of the school is to maintain the physical standards of the Army as best as possible.

Arms and Services Schools

Each Arm and Service has its own school where it initially trains officers, JCOs and ORs in the technical aspects of the subjects it deals with, and also trains instructors in those subjects to ensure that the best use is made of all equipment.

Officers Training School

In view of the urgent necessity of producing Officers within the shortest possible period, an *Officers Training School* was also started.

Command & Staff College, Quetta

The College—the highest training institution of the Pakistan Army—is entrusted with the task of training selected Officers in tactics, staff duties administration and in functions of command. The *Staff College, Quetta* enjoys a very high reputation and, therefore, students from Great Britain, Commonwealth countries, the U.S.A., Turkey, France and the Middle East countries also attend the College for training. Officers from other services of *Pakistan Armed Forces* also attend the courses here.

King George Royal Pakistan Military College

With a view to achieving its aim and object as an officer-producing institution, the courses of instruction at this College have been changed and re-organized.

Cadet College

The Pre-Cadet Military Wings at the Islamia College, Peshawar and Government College, Montgomery, which were set up in 1953, have been

closed down on the establishment of the *Punjab Cadet College*, Hasan Abdal, which started functioning in April, 1954. Students from these wings have been transferred to the *Punjab Cadet College*. By mutual consent of the Punjab and the N.-W. F. P. Governments, one fourth of vacancies at the College have been reserved for the Frontier Province.

Another Cadet College on the same lines as the *Punjab Cadet College* is being set up in Sind.

Education for Other Ranks in the Army

Approximately 8,000 men come illiterate at the time of recruitment in the Army every year. They are made literate by Army Educational Staff within a year. Education in the Army, however, does not stop at this. It is an integral part of military training and continues throughout a man's career, as before getting promotion to a higher rank, every soldier has to pass an educational examination as well.

Pakistan Army School of Education

The *Pakistan Army School of Education* trains educational instructors for the Army Units, organises short refresher courses for Instructors as well as courses for Unit Education Officers to enable them to supervise educational training in their Units efficiently.

Recruitment

Recruitment is carried out by the *Field Recruitment Organisation* which has its branch offices all over the country. Besides, recruiting parties are sent out on tour and volunteers for the Army are enrolled on the spot provided they come up to the prescribed standards of health and education.

The recruit's training varies from regiment to regiment and from category to category. There is basic military training for each recruit and thereafter he is imparted training pertaining to the category in which he is employed.

Reserves

There are two types of *Reserves* for Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks.

(a) *Regular Reserve* of Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks: This *Reserve* comprises those employed on regular engagement who have completed their colour service, and those volunteers from amongst

soldiers employed on Emergency engagements whose applications for transfer to Regular Reserve are accepted.

(b) *Supplementary Reserve* of Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks: This reserve consists of civilian volunteers possessing requisite education and technical experience. It is open to those already employed in civil departments and private firms, provided they obtain the permission of their employers to join. Individuals accepted in *Supplementary Reserve* are given some honorarium by way of yearly bounty.

All *Reservists* are to be called for at least one month's military training each calendar year.

NON-REGULAR ARMY

To serve as second-line troops, there is the *Pakistan National Guard* which at the moment consists of Infantry battalions. This organisation is equivalent to the territorial units of the U.K. Volunteers for the *Pakistan National Guard* are enrolled on a 7-year contract. They are liable to annual training and are embodied in case of emergency.

Nationalisation of the Pakistan Army

The process of nationalisation has been proceeding as fast as circumstances permit, and there has been a progressive reduction in the number of British Officers and other ranks in the *Pakistan Army*. In January, 1951, the last British Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Douglas Gracey, was succeeded by General Mohammad Ayub Khan, the present C-in-C. Now all the Principal Staff Officers at the General Headquarters are Pakistanis and all Brigades are commanded by Pakistanis. All the Battalion/Reginantal Commanders, except for some at the Regimental Centres, are Pakistanis.

Rehabilitation of Refugee Army Personnel

Pakistani Servicemen are not only good fighters but they have also proved themselves as pioneers in the field of colonisation. The settlements of the Army personnel in the Thal are now serving as models for the new colonists.

The up-to-date rehabilitation statistics indicate that the Army authorities have, with the co-operation of the Civil Administration, resettled under various schemes 380 families of officers and 7,002 of other ranks.

Hospitals

The *Pakistan Army Medical Corps* maintains adequately equipped hospitals at all the military stations of the country. These hospitals not only look to the well-being of the troops, but lend help to all the needy without discrimination. Besides these hospitals, the *Corps* runs a large number of Field Medical Units.

The *Medical Corps* has also been able during this short span to establish specialised units *e.g.* Central Pathological Laboratory, Army Transfusion Centre and Military Food Laboratory. All these units have gone a long way in helping the authorities in their battle against disease.

Ordnance Factories

In 1949, Government initiated the giant Wah Ordnance Factories Project. Progressively these factories have relieved Pakistan of dependence on foreign countries in respect of small arms and ammunition, though purchases for heavy armament have still to be made abroad.

SPORTS

The achievements of army athletes in sports is most praise-worthy. Their achievements in field and track events overshadow their success in other games. During the last *National Olympics*, the representatives of the Army surpassed no less than 7 Asian marks in various track and field events. Although they had formidable opponents from Finland, Turkey and India, they were responsible for breaking 13 National Records out of the 22 during the two-day *Athletics* at Montgomery held in February, 1954. The Pakistan Contingent that participated in the Helsinki games in 1952, mainly comprised Army athletes. In swimming too, they hold all Pakistan records.

3—THE ROYAL PAKISTAN AIR FORCE

THIS has been a year of planned consolidation and ordered progress in the activities of the *Royal Pakistan Air Force Training Institutions.*

The *R. P. A. F. College* at Risalpur—the cradle of the future officers of the Service—has steadily increased the output of officers imbued with determination, initiative, enthusiasm for knowledge, professional ability and, above all, leadership. During the year under review, the College has conducted 12 G. D. (Pilots), G. D. (Navigators) and Administrative courses. The *Conversion School* at Mauripur completed 6 Twin Engine Pilot Conversion, Fighter Conversion and Link Trainer Instructor's courses. This School enlarges the experience of pilots who pass out from the College at Risalpur, and teaches them the basic skills of operational flying. The *Flying Instructors School,* which provides all-purposes flying instructors for the services, has conducted a few courses during the year under review.

The *Apprentices School,* which was formally inaugurated in April, 1951, passed out its first entry in January this year when the Hon'ble Mr. Mohammed Ali, Prime Minister, took the salute. The *Apprentices School* trains the Apprentices to become good technicians, fully conversant with the principles of servicing and technical maintenance and overhaul work on modern aircraft which are intricate machines equipped with complex ancillary components. The *Recruits Training School,* which imparts general service training and general education before the recruits go to the *Technical or Non-Technical Training Schools* for trade training, passed out more recruits this year than the last year.

The *Ground Instructors School,* which fulfils the essential need of producing ground instructors, completed 3 Instructional Courses of different categories. Besides these, a large number of vacancies were obtained and service personnel trained in the U.K., Australia and the U. S. A. for Imperial Defence, Joint Services Staff College, Staff College, Fighter Leader, Technical Engineering, Radio Engineering, Accident Prevention and Accident Investigation courses and the like. A team of officers has also been trained in the U. K.

to form a *Transport Command Examination Unit* for categorizing Transport Air Crews. So far this work has been carried out by the *R. A. F. Examiner Unit.*

Extra-curricular Activities

Extra-curricular activities to increase the fighting efficiency of the Service have been introduced during this year. The *Shaheen Air Training Corps* rallies have been organised in Peshawar and Lahore where H. E. the Governor of the N.-W. F. P. and the Chief Minister of the Punjab awarded "wings" to successful Glider Pilots. A summer camp was also organized at Para Chinar for concentrated training of the *Shaheen Air Training Corps* cadets. To cope with the increased activities of Glider training in the *Saheen Air Training Corps*, a number of R. P. A. F. officers have been trained as Instructors at the *Central Glider School.* To give impetus to the University students, a competition was organised between the five Universities' Air Squadrons, at Lahore. The *No. 2 Punjab University Air Squadron* won the competition. This competition covered the standard of flying safety and the standard achieved in flying and ground training. The R. P. A. F. also presented *Air Safety Trophies* to flying units which achieve, during each half year, the best results in keeping their accident rates low and possess the best flying discipline. The credit for winning these *Trophies* goes not only to the air crew, but also to the ground crew. The aim of the introduction of these awards is to make the air and ground crew accident conscious and thus minimize losses.

This year in February, the *Fighter Trophy* was awarded to *No. 11 Attacker Squadron* who had a clean record with not even a single penalty mark against it. The *Transport Trophy* was awarded to the *Transport Conversion Squadron* of the R. P. A. F. *Conversion School.* The R. P. A. F. also took a number of steps to encourage air crew to maintain a high standard of airmanship apart from safety of aircraft. With this end in view, two awards—*Air Efficiency Award* and *Green Endorsement*—for pilots were introduced. The pilot's accident record is always kept in view when these awards are being considered Accident rates available so far have shown encouraging results since the introduction of these awards.

In May this year, the *Perry-Keene Armament Trophy* competition was held. The aim of this competition is to improve the operational efficiency of the *Fighter Squadrons* which would go a long way to compensate for the size of our Air Force. The competition includes Rocket Firing, Dive Bombing

and Air-to-Ground and Air-to-Air Firing. In the previous years, the competition was limited to teams of a few selected pilots from each Squadron. This year it was made compulsory for all trained pilots of a Squadron. The overall improvement of 40% shown in the results of the competition this year, therefore, is a great achievement on the part of Squadrons of the *Fighter/ Bomber Wing*, and speaks well of the training of their pilots.

"Nene" Shop and Test House

Another great achievement of the R. P. A. F. during this year has been the installation of the "*Nene*" *Shop* with a *Test House* for Jet Engines. This has enabled the *Maintenance Unit* of the R. P. A. F. to provide facilities for overhauling Jet Engines. The life of the "Nene" Engine, which is fitted in Attackers used in the R. P. A. F., is only 200 hours after which it becomes necessary to overhaul it. With the completion of this project, the R. P. A. F. has taken yet another step towards self-sufficiency. It is gratifying that the technical work of setting up the "*Nene*" *Shop* and *Test House* has been done by a Pakistani Officer and two ex-Apprentice Pakistani airmen trained at Halton.

Operational Training

In December 1953, an Air Exercise on a large scale was held primarily to provide practice to operational units in their war-time roles. On the whole, the Exercise ran smoothly and there was no deviation from the original plan of operations. An atmosphere of war was maintained quite successfully. No serious accident occurred during the Exercise which lasted 10 days. Apart from this Air Exercise, throughout the year there have been others on a less extensive scale to test particular sections of the air defences. Almost every month the R. P. A. F. co-operated with the Army and, when required, with the Navy in their exercises and "laid on" Air demonstrations. The R. P. A. F. also participated in the *Combined Operations* organised for the students of *Command and Staff College, Quetta.* Quoting Major-General Tilly, Commandant of the College: "Despite bad weather, the *Fury and Attacker Squadrons* carried out their bombing, rocket firing and ground straffing with remarkable accuracy and, I am glad to say, succeeded in blowing the turret off the old Sherman Tanks that were used as target for rocket attacks. The Offensive Support Land/Air Warfare Team from Old Sarum (U. K.) watched the whole demonstration and told me that they very much doubted if Tactical Air Force could have laid on such a good show under the condi-

tions then prevailing".

These exercises can be regarded as a sort of stock-taking. They provide the measures for assessing past progress, and the basis for lines along which the future training should be directed.

Fighter Bomber Squadrons and *Interception Attacker Squadrons* also demonstrated their skill and effectiveness, and won commendation when they were visited by H. M. King Saud of Saudi Arabia, H. M. King Feisal of Iraq, Marshal of the R. A. F., Sir John C. Slessor, members of *American Congressional Committee* and the *American Military Aid Fact Finding Mission.*

A *Fighter/Bomber Squadron* moved to East Pakistan in February this year with a view to providing the Squadron with experience in flying under conditions and terrain found in East Pakistan.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SQUADRONS

The *Transport* and the *Communication Squadrons,* too, have a number of outstanding achievements to their credit. H. M. The King of Iraq and members of H. M. King Saud's party were flown all over Pakistan during their visits to this country. A number of training flights to the U. K., Ceylon and other foreign countries were undertaken by the *Transport Squadrons.*

In short, a review of the year's progress in the R. P. A. F. shows that though the Service may lack in numerical strength, it excels in quality, skill, efficiency and enthusiasm.

4—CIVIL DEFENCE

MODERN warfare is not confined to the field of battle alone. It brings considerable havoc and destruction at the door of the ordinary citizen as well. It is, therefore, necessary to prepare him to meet the situation. The morale of the ordinary citizen is a very important factor in modern warfare. *Civil Defence*, by its very nature requires the *voluntary* effort of the people, and it takes a long time to organise volunteers into a disciplined force. This makes it necessary to start *Civil Defence* measures in peace-time. Apart from this, such measures have a peace-time value of their own. In some countries of the world *Civil Defence* is known as *Disaster Relief Organisation*, a name which clearly brings out the peace-time utility of the organisation. It serves a useful purpose in peace-time by creating civic sense in the public and by affording relief to them in natural calamities such as floods, famines, fires, storms, epidemics, and earthquakes.

Civil Defence in Pakistan is a comparatively young and recent organisation, intended to prepare its citizens to face any such emergencies as may require civilian co-operation, and to attain a well-integrated mutual assistance programme in which the *Police*, the *Fire Services* and the *Civil Defence Organisations* will play their parts with equal responsibility. The *Civil Defence Organisation* has been built up in practically all the Provinces and States of Pakistan. They are in various stages of development but their object is the same everywhere.

Training Schools

There are three *Central Civil Defence Training Schools* in the country, located at Karachi, Dacca and Rawalpindi. These Schools produce trained Instructors who, in turn, impart instruction to others. Besides giving training, these schools have been taking considerable interest in popularising the cause of *Civil Defence* among the general public and in educational institutions. Rescue courses have been introduced in two of the schools which are now in a position to impart intensive training in the technique of rescue work. In Karachi, basic *Civil Defence* training has been given to a large

number of persons. Arrangements have also been made for the Sectional Training of members of the *Warden Service* which forms the backbone of the *Civil Defence Organisation.*

More attention is now being paid to *Civil Defence* measures in industrial and commercial concerns, and as a preliminary step, special courses are being conducted for the benefit of their employees. Special courses are also held for the employees of Government offices and organisations. A number of *Fire-Fighting* courses were held under the auspices of the *Auxiliary Fire Service* of Karachi and a Corps of fire-fighting personnel has been raised.

The general public is being educated in *Civil Defence* matters through various media of publicity. A large number of important manuals and technical and operational circulars on various aspects of *Civil Defence* have been issued and distributed throughout the country .

Relief Measures

The training which the *Civil Defence* personnel have received and the equipment which they handle, have been found useful on a number of occasions. During the unprecedented rains of August, 1953, the *Civil Defence Organisation* of Karachi pumped out water from many low-lying and flooded areas; shifted a large number of flood-stricken people to safer areas; arranged for medical treatment of the sick and injured in collaboration with the Health Department and private doctors; rescued a number of persons from inundated buildings and distributed food and clothes in collaboration with the *Ministry of Refugees and Rehabilitation.* The organisation has also been assisting the *Civil Supplies* and *Rationing Departments* in carrying out enumeration and checking of ration cards, etc.

V.—WELFARE

1—EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ACCORDING to the 1951 Census, there are 13,958,013* literates in Pakistan, *i.e.* 18.9* per cent of the total population. The total number of existing educational institutions in Pakistan at present is—Primary Schools 42,973, Secondary Schools 6,767, Colleges 156 (30 Intermediate, 109 Degree and 17 Post-Graduate), Universities 6, Training Institutes 136, Technical and Industrial Institutes 153, Commercial Institutes 16 and Institutions for the Handicapped 9. To eradicate illiteracy both the Central and the Provincial Governments have embarked upon plans for the development of education as well as for providing free compulsory primary education within a specified number of years. The Central Government have also drawn up a *Six-year National Plan of Educational Development* 'to achieve as comprehensively as possible during the period of six years (1951-57) an integrated and balanced development of education'. The total cost of the *Plan* comes to about Rs. 1,150 million. It provides, among other things, the establishment of 10 new colleges, 66 Training Institutions, 31 Technical Institutions, 13 Commercial Institutions, 721 Secondary Schools, 24,027 Primary Schools and 30 Pre-Primary Schools

Women's Education

Pakistan had inherited from the previous regime a legacy of backwardness in education among women. One of the first things that Government did in August, 1947, was to call an *All-Pakistan Educational Conference*, which, among many other things, appointed a *Women's Education Committee* to formulate plans for speeding up female education in the country. At present there are 26 colleges, 5,887 schools and 46 training, technical and industrial centres exclusively for women.

These figures do not cover the institutions where students of both sexes study. The demand for female education is growing apace as the existing

*Revised figures issued by the Ministry of Interior (June, 1954),

number of institutions falls far short of the female population of 35.63 million in the country. The main difficulty encountered in meeting this demand is the dearth of suitably qualified woman teachers and lecturers. The *Six-Year National Plan*, however, provides for 31 new colleges and training institutions and 4,615 schools of various grades for female students.

Advisory Board of Education

At its Sixth Meeting held at Peshawar from the 2nd to 4th March, 1954, the *Advisory Board of Education* recommended the establishment of two Statutory bodies called the *Pakistan Academy of Sciences* and the *Pakistan Academy of Arts and Letters*, and also the setting up of a *Central Institute* for advanced research work in education on scientific lines. The *Board* also recommended the establishment of a *Bureau of Educational Publications* and approved the proposal for establishing some experimental "Cultural Missions" in Pakistan on the Mexican model, to spread Fundamental Education in the rural areas.

EDUCATION IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

The *University of Karachi* came into existence in 1951. It is now working more or less in a full-fledged manner. Most of the scientific equipment required has been imported and set up at the campus of the University. The Post-Graduate Science classes have started functioning along with Post-Graduate classes in many Arts subjects.

Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1 million for the maintenance of the University in the fiscal year 1953-54. A provision of Rs. 2 million has been made for construction of new University buildings in the fiscal year 1954-55. Apart from this, a provision of Rs. 900,000 exists in the *Social Uplift Fund* for construction of two hostels (one each for men and women students).

The first *Convocation* of the University was held on the 11th May, 1954.

College and School Education

There has been general increase in the enrolment of the colleges which indicates the growing need for facilities of Collegiate Education. In order to meet this need, Government have formulated a scheme for establishment

of a College for Men with a capacity to enrol about 1,000 students. This will be an institution parallel to the existing *Central Government College for Women*. A sum of Rs. 1.2 million has been allocated from the *Social Uplift Fund* for the building of the College. Government also propose to give Building and Equipment Grants amounting to Rs. 200,000 to the non-Government colleges in the fiscal year 1954-55.

The Karachi Secondary Education (Amendment) Act, 1953, was passd on the 28th September, 1953, by the Constituent Assembly in order to enable the *Karachi Board of Secondary Education* to hold supplementary examinations for the benefit of the failures of the *Board's High School Final Examinations*. The legislation was sponsored by the Central Government on the persistent demand of public and students for holding supplementary examinations for the failures of *Matriculation Examination* of the *Board*.

Financial Assistance

Government have given financial assistance to the following bodies in order to help them pursue their activities:—

	Rs.
(i) Board of Secondary Education, Karachi* ..	35,000
(ii) Board of Freedom Movement History	24,538
(iii) Pakistan Historical Society	15,000
(iv) Pakistan Economic Association	5,000
(v) Pakistan Boy Scouts Association	10,000
(vi) All-Pakistan Women's Association	20,000
(vii) Girl Guides Association, Sind and Karachi ..	10,000

*In addition, the *Board* has also been given an interest-free loan of Rs. 71,000 towards meeting the expenditure on publication of first class text-books in History and Geography as a model for Pakistani Publishers.

Technical High School

According to the recommendations of the *Council of Technical Education for Pakistan*, the first *Technical High School* was established in Karachi in July, 1951. The *School* provides for High School education with a technical bias. The experiment has proved a success and has been very much appreciated by persons interested in education and technical training from Pakistan and abroad.

Against the offer of the United Kingdom Government under the *Colombo Plan*, four teachers and one Workshop Superintendent of the Technical

High School, Karachi, have been sent to Bolton, U. K. for further studies. Part of the machinery being supplied to the School under the *Colombo Plan* from the U. K., has already started arriving.

The Provincial and States Governments are also establishing eight such High Schools in their respective areas. The facilities for the training of teachers and supply of equipment, etc., to these schools have also been approved under the *Colombo Plan.*

Karachi Polytechnic

The first *Polytechnic* out of the three recommended by the *Council of Technical Education for Pakistan*, is being established in Karachi. The Pakistan Public Works Department has started the construction work and it is expected that the workshop, laboratory, power house, etc., will be ready towards the end of 1954.

More than 60 per cent of the machinery and equipment has already arrived in Karachi out of the funds provided by the *Ford Foundation.*

Council for Physical Education

On the recommendation of the *Advisory Board of Education for Pakistan* a *Council for Physical Education in Pakistan* was set up to advise the Central/Provincial/States Governments on the subject in relation to educational institutions in the country. The Educational Adviser to the Government of Pakistan is the Chairman of the *Council*, with the Provincial Directors of Public Instruction/Directors of Education, Directors/Directoresses of Physical Education in the Universities, Principals of Colleges for Education, etc., as its members. At its first meeting held in Karachi on the 27th June, 1953, the *Council* recommended: (i) establishment of a *Central Sports Control Board*, (ii) provision of play-fields, medical examination of students, mid-day meals in schools, etc., and (iii) adequate training of physical instructors. The *Council* also appointed a *Sub-Committee* to examine the question of re-organisation of Physical Education in Pakistan.

Grants-in-Aid

A sum of Rs. 384,000 was paid as grants to the Sports, Cultural, Literary and Linguistic Bodies in Pakistan. It included a special grant of Rs. 50,000 to the *Anjuman-e-Tarraqi-e-Urdu* on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee, inaugurated by H. E. the Governor-General, as contribution towards its *5-Year Development Programme* and a similar grant to the *Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan* for the tour of the Pakistani Team to the U.K. during 1954.

FREE EXCHANGE OF LITERATURE

Under the scheme for free exchange of literature with foreign countries, sets of selected Urdu Literature were presented to the Universities of Helsinki (Finland), Uppsala (Sweden) and Padonna (Italy) which provide facilities for the study of Urdu. In addition, literature on Pakistan and Islamic subjects was also supplied to the Zahira College and Muslim Library of Colombo (Ceylon).

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

(*a*) *Expert Advisory Services*

The services of Sir Clutha Mackanzie, Chairman, *World Braille Council* set up by UNESCO, were acquired with effect from 1st October, 1953, for a period of one year in order to make a survey of the work which is being done in the field of education and vocational guidance of the blind and also to advise Government on the *Programme* which should be adopted by the schools for the blind in Pakistan to develop the Blind Welfare Services.

(*b*) *Inter-College Exchange Project*

In implementation of the *Inter-College Exchange Project* (*Agreement* for which was signed between the Governments of Pakistan and the U. S. A.), Messrs. Dean Stanlay P. Swenson and John R. Speilman (for the Punjab) and Frank C. Bolton and David W. Williams (for East Bengal) representatives of the American educational institutions reached Pakistan in February and March, 1954, respectively, to make an on-the-spot study of the requests of educational institutions in Pakistan. They have since submitted their reports which are under examination. The *Agreement* provides for the joint financing of the *Project*, the U. S. Government contributing $ 0.8 million and Pakistan Government contributing Rs. 0.65 million towards the joint fund. It provides for arrangements for exchange of teachers, administrators, students, information and educational supplies and equipment between colleges in Pakistan engaged in or seeking to develop the teaching of agriculture, forestry, engineering, home economics, medicine and public health, educational methods and applied sciences, and appropriate colleges engaged in teaching these subjects in the U. S. A.

UNESCO

(*a*) Under the *University Science Teaching Project*, UNESCO

awarded two Fellowships (Study Grants) to Pakistani nationals for higher studies in Mineralogy and Metallurgy in Sweden and Australia for one and two years respectively. After training, they will take over the *Departments of Mineralogy and Metallurgy* in the Punjab University and the *Ahsanullah Engineering College*, Dacca.

(*b*) At the request of the Government of Pakistan, a UNESCO Mission of two lady experts visited Pakistan in December, 1953—February, 1954 to survey the problem of "Access of Women to Education" in the country. The Mission included Dr. Irma Salas, an Educationist from Chile and Dr. Claire Le Plae, a Socialogist from the *Institute of Economics and Social Research*, University of Louvain, Belgium. The Mission will submit its report to UNESCO.

(*c*) On the recommendations of the Government of Pakistan, Dr. Mahmud Husain, Head of the Department of History in Karachi University, was elected a full member of the *International Commission* for a Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind, set up by UNESCO.

(*d*) The *Norwegian National Commission* offered through UNESCO 150 School/Community Radio Receivers and Accumulators for distribution to educational institutions in Pakistan.

(*e*) The Third Meeting of the *Pakistan National Commission* for co-operation with UNESCO was held on the 5th March, 1954, at Peshawar. The *Commission* recommended that at least one Sub-Commission may be set up for each of UNESCO's Programme Chapters: Education, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Cultural Activities and Mass Communication. It also recommended the setting up of a small *Standing Committee* in Karachi to look after the more urgent work of UNESCO. The establishment of a right-sized *Secretariat* in the Ministry of Education was also recommended, so that the UNESCO work could be dealt with effectively. The *Commission* approved the proposals relating to: (i) establishment of a *Documentation Centre* in Pakistan; a *Drugs Research Section* at the Peshawar Regional Laboratories of the *Council of Scientific and Industrial Research* and a *Child Guidance Clinic* in Pakistan; (ii) obtaining of UNESCO assistance in the development of Geology and Mineralogy at the Punjab University; and (iii) conducting of hydrological survey of Pakistan.

SOCIAL UPLIFT SCHEMES

The *Educational Social Uplift Schemes* of the undermentioned units have been approved by Government during the period from May, 1953 to April, 1954.

Authority	Non-recurring Cost (Rs. Thousand)
Karachi	.. 83
Baluchistan States Union	.. 493
Khairpur State	.. 250

Since Education in Pakistan is a Provincial responsibility, the Centre has placed the undermentioned sums of money at the disposal of following Governments for execution of their approved educational *Social Uplift Schemes* during the aforesaid period.

Authority	Non-recurring Cost (Rs. Thousand)
Baluchistan	393
Bahawalpur State	500
N.-W. F. P.	1,750
Frontier Regions	400
Punjab	4,300
East Bengal	6,800
Karachi	537
Swat State	100
Amb State	46

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Cultural Mission to Iran

On the invitation of the Government of Iran, a *Pakistan Cultural Mission* comprising 14 educationists, teachers, professors and writers visited places of historical and cultural interest in Iran for a fortnight in June-July 1953. The *Mission* was led by Maulvi Mohammad Shaffi from the University of the Punjab, and included some important members like Dr. W. H. A. Shadani of Dacca University, *Shams-ul-Ulema* Dr. U. M. Daudpota, Farhad Mirza, Secretary of the *Pak-Iran Cultural Association* and Hafeez Hoshiarpuri of Radio Pakistan, Karachi.

Cultural Agreement with Egypt

A *Cultural Agreement* between Egypt and Pakistan was signed in Karachi on the 14th November, 1953, with the object of strengthening and developing bonds of educational, scientific and cultural co-operation between the two countries.

Cultural Scholarships

Two scholarships were awarded during the year under review to students from Iraq for higher studies in Agriculture and Veterinary Science in Pakistan. The Government of Iran, however, could not avail of the two scholarships offered to her.

Iqbal Academy

The *Iqbal Academy* was set up in 1951 in pursuance of the *Iqbal Academy Act*. The *Council* of the *Academy* was constituted with the election of 15 members and nomination of another 15 members by the Central Government. The Director of the *Academy* who would act as Secretary of the *Council*, was also appointed. The question of bringing out an illustrated edition of Iqbal's works is also under consideration of the Academy. A grant of Rs. 25,000 was made to the *Academy* for the year.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Foreign Awards

As a gesture of goodwill towards Pakistan, various foreign Governments and Institutions have generously offered Scholarships / Training facilities to Pakistani students and teachers. 26 such offers were received during the year under review.

Overseas Training Scheme

An *Overseas Training Scheme* catering to the requirements of Central and Provincial Government/Private Industry providing for the award of 260 scholarships for advance studies abroad in scientific and technological subjects, has been sanctioned by the Government of Pakistan. The scholarships are to be awarded over a period of 3 years and will be financed out of a non-lapsable fund of Rs. 3 million created by Government. The *Pakistan Public Service Commission* has been asked to advertise the first batch of 101 scholarships under *Supplementary Overseas Training Scheme.*

Scheduled Caste Scholarships

For economic and educational uplift of the Scheduled Caste Minority, a

Scheduled Caste Scholarship Board formed by the Government of Pakistan awards annually scholarships to the Scheduled Caste students. 156 candidates have been selected for the award of Scheduled Caste International Scholarship for the year 1953-54 at the total cost of Rs. 65,000.

Overseas Scholarships Scheme

17 candidates have been selected for the award of scholarships in the subjects for which suitable candidates could not be found during 1953-54. Admission for them is being secured in the U. K. and the U. S. A.

Scholarship for Study in Pali

A special Overseas Scholarship has been awarded to a Buddhist candidate from East Bengal for higher studies in the Pali Language.

HISTORICAL RECORDS

The Second Session of the *Pakistan Historical Records* and *Archives Commission* was held at Peshawar from 26th February to 2nd March, 1954. A combined exhibition of original *farmans*, historical documents, manuscripts, rare books, old and new paintings etc., was organised on the occasion by the *Museums Association*, the *Pakistan History Conference* and the *Pakistan Historical Records and Archives Commission.*

LIBRARIES

Central Secretariat Library

The total number of books acquired during the period under review was about 3,000. Besides the above acquisition, the Library received current issues of the *Gazette of Pakistan*, the *Punjab Gazette*, the *N.-W. F. P. Gazette*, the *Sind Gazette* and the *Dacca Gazette.*

Liaquat National Library

The *National Library* was amalgamated with the *Liaquat Memorial Library* with the approval of the Cabinet on the 1st January, 1954. The *Muslim League* authorities have allowed two rooms and a big hall and a balcony of the *League* office building at Mereweather Tower to be used by the *Liaquat National Library* until the Library has got its own building. Major part of the *Liaquat National Library* has been shifted to that building.

The total number of books added during the period under review was about 7,000.

Among the new receipts, special mention may be made of the 380 valuable publications presented as a gift by the Embassy of the United States of America in Pakistan.

ARCHAEOLOGY

The relics of Pakistan's art, architecture and material civilization in general are well-known for their richness and range of interest. They combine to illustrate both the native genius of Pakistan and the contributions of foreign civilizations through a span of at least 5,000 years of history.

Protection and Conservation

Special repairs to the excavated remains at Moenjo Daro, Harappa, Taxila and Paharpur and important monuments like Jahangir's tomb, Noor Jahan's tomb, Old Fort and Shalimar Gardens at Lahore, the monuments at Tatta and Makli Hills in Sind and the Idrakpur Fort, Haji Ganj Fort and Khondkar's Mosque in East Bengal were attended to during 1953-54. Measures to bring under Government protection Vazir Khan's *Hammam* at Lahore, Ghazi Khan's tomb at Dera Ghazi Khan and the Fort and *Dargah* of Hazart Khatib Sadruddin Mohammad at Bhakhar were also taken in hand.

Acquisition

Funds were allotted for acquisition of the whole of the protected area round *Bhir Mound* at Taxila and the structure over the tomb of Qutbuddin Aibak at Lahore.

A sum of Rs. 250,000 has been reserved for the construction of a rest-house and a museum building at Moenjo Daro.

Plans and estimates for the improvement of the 17th century grave-yard at Landhi have been prepared and the work is in hand.

The estimate for special repairs to the Shahjehan Masjid at Tatta, Sind, have been finalized and the work is expected to start shortly.

Steps were taken to acquire the balance in which H. H. the Aga Khan was weighed in platinum on the occasion of his *Platinum Jubilee* held in Karachi in early 1954, and display it as an exhibit of historical importance at the *National Museum of Pakistan*, Karachi.

Discoveries and Survey

A number of ancient monuments were discovered in the village of

Dangerzai of Tehsil Nowshera in the N.-W. F. P., with Buddhist sculptures and several other objects of archaeological interest. The site is situated half a mile north of village Dangerzai, measuring 300 ft. x 400 ft. and a little less than 10 ft. in height. The mound is covered with stones and potsherds. A number of stone sculptures, remains of stone-built houses with regular steps and a human skull were discovered.

Some very interesting antiquities dating back perhaps to the Moenjo Daro and Harappa period, were discovered from a plot of land about six miles to the North-West of Tando Masti Khan in Khairpur State. The site consists of sand dunes covered with broken pieces of burnt earthenware. One complete earthen jar, one piece of painted baked clay utensil, an elongated ball of burnt clay bored on the top etc., have been brought to light. The site seems to be promising.

QUAID-I-AZAM'S BIRTHPLACE

The Quaid-i-Azam's birth-place in Karachi was acquired and declared as a 'Protected Monument' during the year under review. Its opening ceremony was performed by H. E. the Governor-General of Pakistan on the 14th August, 1953.

The Register bearing the signature of the Quaid-i-Azam in Gujerati was obtained from the *Sind Madrassa-tul-Islam* Karachi for exhibiting in the National Museum.

MUSEUMS

22 Museums have been established or re-organized in Pakistan during the past 7 years. The *National Museum of Pakistan* established in Karachi in 1950, is, however, the most important repository of Pakistan's archaeological and cultural heritage. Representative collections of unique historic importance from all over Pakistan are on display in this Museum.

2—HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(A) HEALTH

The Government of Pakistan have been alive to the need for the social uplift of the people and improvement in the general standard of health in the country. In June, 1951, a sum of Rs. 180 million was allotted for *Social Uplift Schemes* to various Provincial Governments and Centrally Administered Areas. Out of this a sum of Rs. 83.7 million has so far been approved for health schemes of different units and Rs. 28.2 million has already been sanctioned or advanced to the Provincial Governments etc., for execution of their approved health schemes.

Health Education Bureau

It had been realised much earlier that public health cannot be maintained to the required standard unless people are taught basic health points and a spirit to make them healthy is inculcated in them. In order to educate people on these lines, a *Health Education Bureau* was set up in August, 1952. This Bureau has been endeavouring to disseminate knowldege about health matters among the people through the medium of posters, leaflets, booklets, pamphlets etc. produced in attractive colours and simple language.

A number of selected health films on various topics were obtained from the U.S.A. The Bureau is also experimenting with the 'flannelgraph' as a medium of visual education in health matters for medical students and student nurses.

Drugs

With the stringent financial position of the country in 1953, import of medicines had to be restricted. Prices of drugs and medicines, which were in great demand, started soaring high. The Central Government had, therefore, to take suitable action to control the prices of essential drugs and medicines. The prices of such essential drugs and medicines were fixed and notified. Simultaneously action had to be taken for regulating issue of import licences for importing drugs and medicines, fixing their prices and regulating their distribution and sale.

B. C. G. Production Laboratory

A *B.C.G. Production Laboratory* was established at Karachi in 1951 under the supervision of a foreign trained Pakistani medical expert. Modern apparatus and equipments were installed in the Laboratory which is preparing the vaccine that has been approved for international use by the *Biological Standardisation Committee*. The entire requirements of the country are being supplied by this Laboratory.

Medical Education

At the time of Partition, there were three Medical Colleges in Pakistan—one each at Lahore, Karachi and Dacca. The number of Medical Colleges today is six. There has been an addition of three Colleges—one at Lahore exclusively for female students, the second at Hyderabad (Sind) and the third at Multan. Two more Medical Colleges—one at Peshawar and another at Chittagong—are being planned.

Nursing Education and Training

There has been dearth of qualified nurses in Pakistan. The Provincial Governments are giving training to nurses in their own institutions, but in order to give a fillip to the training of nurses, the Central Government started in 1950, three training centres in Dacca, Lahore and Karachi. In addition, the Central Government sent out 43 girls for training abroad. 23 of these have already returned. The *Nursing Council of Pakistan*, set up in 1949, to establish uniform standards of training for nurses, midwives and health visitors, is looking after the training institutions.

Unani Research Centre

A large number of people in this country are accustomed to treatment by *Unani* or the indigenous system of medicine. A *Unani Research Centre* has been established in Karachi under a qualified *Hakim*.

Cancer Research Institute of Pakistan

The Government of Pakistan have recently established a *Cancer Research Institute* in the Jinnah Central Hospial, Karachi. A Deep-X-Ray plant has already been installed and radium worth Rs. 100,000 has been received. More equipment is being obtained through the *Foreign Operation Administration*.

Maternal and Child Health Training

A *Maternal and Child Health Training and Demonstration Centre*

is being established in Karachi by Government with the assistance of the *World Health Organisation* and UNICEF in order to train Community Health Visitors.

Dacca Sewerage Extension Scheme

A development scheme of East Bengal known as the *Dacca Sewerage Extension Scheme*, is being financed from *Central Development Loan Fund* at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.2 million. This Scheme aims at the remodelling of the present out-moded conservancy system of the city of Dacca into a modern Sewerage System.

(B) SOCIAL WELFARE

In order to improve the social conditions of people through the agency of trained social workers, *Social Welfare Training Courses* are being conducted under the joint auspices of the *United Nations Technical Assistance Administration* and the Government of Pakistan. The U. N. has provided expert advisory services for both training and the setting up of services which can be directed into demonstrations of social work suited to the needs of our people. The first course was conducted in Karachi from October, 1952 to April, 1953, introducing 60 mature men and women to the profession of Social Work. More than one third of the group are continuing study at home or abroad as they improve Social Services for which they are working under Government or Voluntary Agencies. The whole group has formed an *Association of Social Workers* dedicated to the improvement of Social Work practices.

During the year 1953-54, a similar Introductory Course was conducted at Dacca for a period of three months. 25 of the 43 trained students are identified in important social work projects in East Bengal and under U.N. guidance, are introducing more effective practice.

Another Course planned for trainees from all Provinces of Pakistan opened in Karachi from 18th February 1954. All the training centres in the establishment of a *Community Development Programme* in Lyari, one of the old slums of Karachi. Auxiliary training courses for specific services which do not require the more general training, are planned for Karachi, Lahore, Hyderabad, Peshawar and Quetta. Rural Community Services started last year in Malir as field work, a laboratory of Social Work under

the guidance of U.N. Social Welfare Experts. One more Community Organisation Project can be opened under the 1954-55 budget. The Central Government have also given a token grant to encourage the University of the Punjab in its efforts to establish Post-Graduate professional training.

Human Rights Commission

Pakistan has been re-elected a member to the *Human Rights Commission* for a term of another three years ending 1956. The re-election on this *Commission* is a great tribute to Pakistan and a recognition of the useful work done by the representative of this country. The *Commission* is at present engaged on the task of preparing two covenants on *Human Rights*: one on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the other on Civil and Political Rights.

Commission on the Status of Women

Pakistan was elected as a member to the *Commission* on the *Status of Women* in 1952. Begum Anwar G. Ahmad, General Secretary of the *Karachi Branch* of the *All-Pakistan Women's Association* attended the Eighth Session of the *Commission* held in New York in March—April, 1954.

West Pakistan Standard Time

With effect from the 1st May, 1954, the West Pakistan Standard Time has been fixed at five hours in advance of the *Greenwich Mean Time*, instead of four and a half hours for the purpose of providing longer daylight, particularly during the winter.

The East Bengal Standard Time, which is six hours ahead of the *Greenwich Mean Time*, however, remained unchanged.

EAST AND WEST PAKISTAN AMITY

The paramount need of promoting better understanding between East and West Pakistan was realised long ago, and it would be recalled that a non-lapsable *Fund* of Rs. 5 million was created in 1952 for improving inter-provincial contacts, particularly between East and West Pakistan. Much has already been done with the aid of this *Fund*. A *Ministerial Committee* appointed by Government to examine schemes for the closer understanding between East and West Pakistan, has so far sanctioned an amount of about Rs. 0.58 million on such projects.

An *East and West Pakistan Association* has been set up with the object of promoting uniformity of outlook, cultural homogeneity, diffusion of

knowledge of languages, customs and conventions prevalent in different parts of the country and creation of greater opportunities for contacts between East and West Pakistan. The *Association* has set up its offices at Dacca and Karachi and is presently pursuing a programme of tours by students and other people from one wing of the country to the other.

Other measures sanctioned so far by Government include visits of sports teams of Services and Railway employees, formation flights by Flying Clubs, visits of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides etc., from one wing to the other. The position is under review and a comprehensive scheme is being considered for better utilisation of the balance of the *Fund.*

(C) ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

During the year under review, the activities of APWA have no longer been restricted to the establishment of educational centres here and there, but have also been extended in the fields of *Public Health, Social Welfare, Human Rights* and *Training for Citizenship.*

Education

The *Punjab Branch* of APWA collected during the *APWA Week* a substantial amount of money that has been utilised for the establishment and running of seven free Primary Schools. The *Branch* is also paying school fees for several poor students. There has been a substantial increase in the *Adult Literacy Centre* established in the Province. The *Branch* has also set up classes for preparing students for *Adib-e-Alim* and *Adib-e-Fazil.*

The *Karachi Provincial Branch* has made *Islamiat* a compulsory subject in all classes of their ten schools, one of them being a High School. At the recommendations of the *Branch,* the Education Department has been pleased to change the curriculum that was being followed in these schools. The courses suggested by the *Branch* have been adopted for teaching the children. The *Branch* has insisted on the children in their schools being subjected to regular medical check up.

The *Baluchistan Branch* of the *Organisation* has established a library called *Begum Aminuddin Library* and a Primary School named after the late Prime Minister, *Quaid-i-Millat* Liaquat Ali Khan. They have also established an *Adult Literacy Centre* during the year under review.

The Primary Schools established and managed by APWA in the

N.-W.F.P. are functioning satisfactorily. The *Peshawar Branch* is at present giving 7 stipends to the students of the *Kohat Government Girls High School*, and the *Hazara Branch* to 4 students of the *Abbottabad Girls High School*. An *Industrial School* has also been opened in Hazara.

In East Pakistan a free Primary School has been started in the Nawabkhatra Bustee and two Industrial Schools have been opened at Dacca and Chittagong.

Social Service

In addition to the various social service activities, the *Punjab Branch* is shortly opening up Centres all over the Province, aiming to cause a general awakening amongst women by raising their social, economic, educational and cultural standards so that they may become more useful members of the family and community. To these Centres will be attached Day-Nurseries and Primary Schools so that mothers may be free to attend the centres and derive full benefits from such institutions. A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been given by the Punjab Education Department to run these *Social Service Centres.*

The *Branch* received from the *Central APWA* 184 barrels of dried UNICEF milk which is being distributed amongst children in schools. The *Branch* also received through the President a Health Van donated by the *London Branch* of APWA for the *Punjab Flood Relief work.*

The *Karachi Branch* has made further improvements in their Maternity Centres and Dispensary. It has also increased the number of beds in its hospitals established in Karachi.

The *Baluchistan Branch* during the current year has done extensive relief work by distributing woollen clothes, blankets, etc. among the needy.

A great deal of work has been done by the *Cultural Section* of the *Branches* all over the country. The work done by *Karachi Branch*, however, is praiseworthy. It arranged a number of lectures, organised film shows and participated in a Feature Programme called 'Magazine News', broadcast from *Radio Pakistan*, Karachi.

In East Bengal, APWA has laid special emphasis on Hospital Welfare work. Members of the Provincial and District Committees collected old and new clothes from dealers and remade them for the poor patients and needy babies. The *Branch* donated sheets and curtains to the Medical Col-

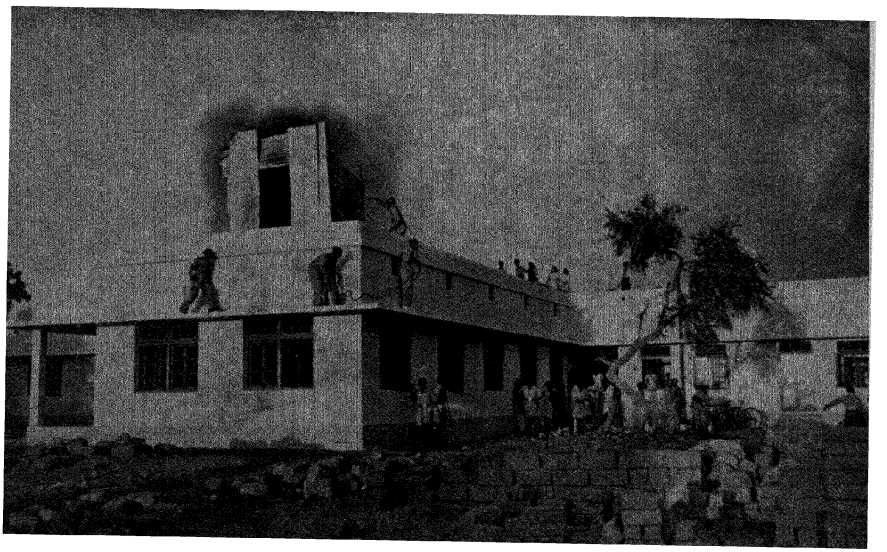


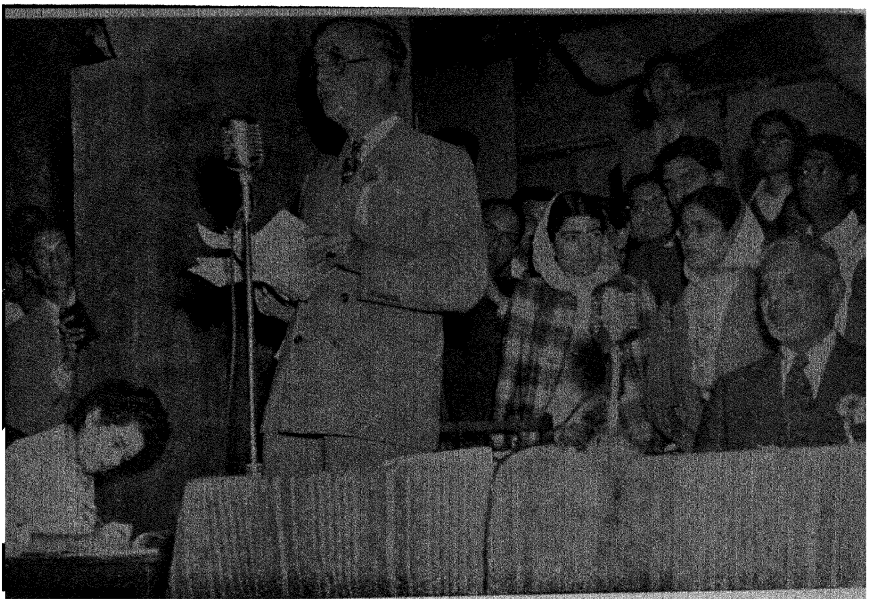
R.P.A.F. Furys in Formation Flying



The Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement being signed in Karachi between Pakistan and U.S.A., on May 19, 1954

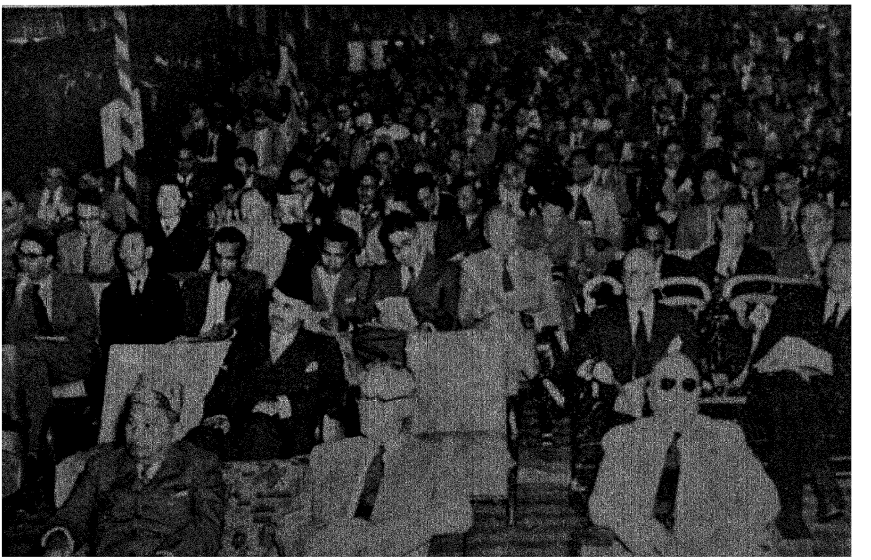
Civil Defence workers tackling a fire

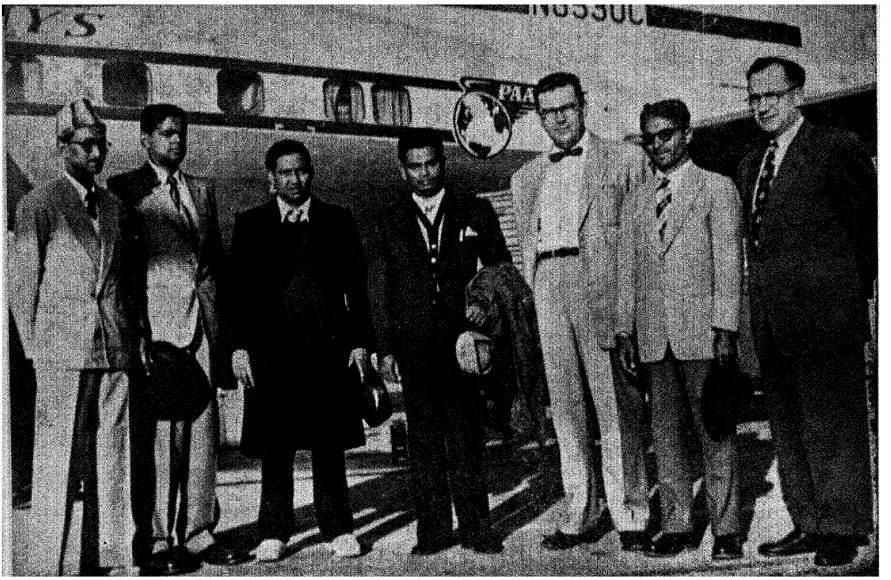




Prof. Julian Huxley, addressing the Sixth Pakistan Science Conference held in Karachi in January, 1954

Inaugural session of the Science Conference

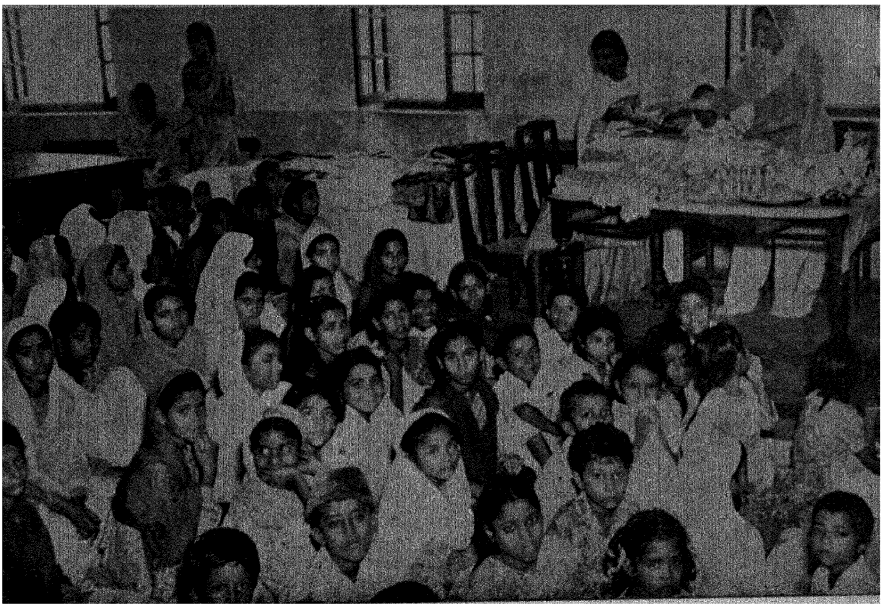




A 5-man Delegation from the Dacca Polytechnique before departure for the United States on various technical courses under the Ford Foundation Scheme

A group of Pakistani cricketers selected to play against England for the 1954 Test Matches

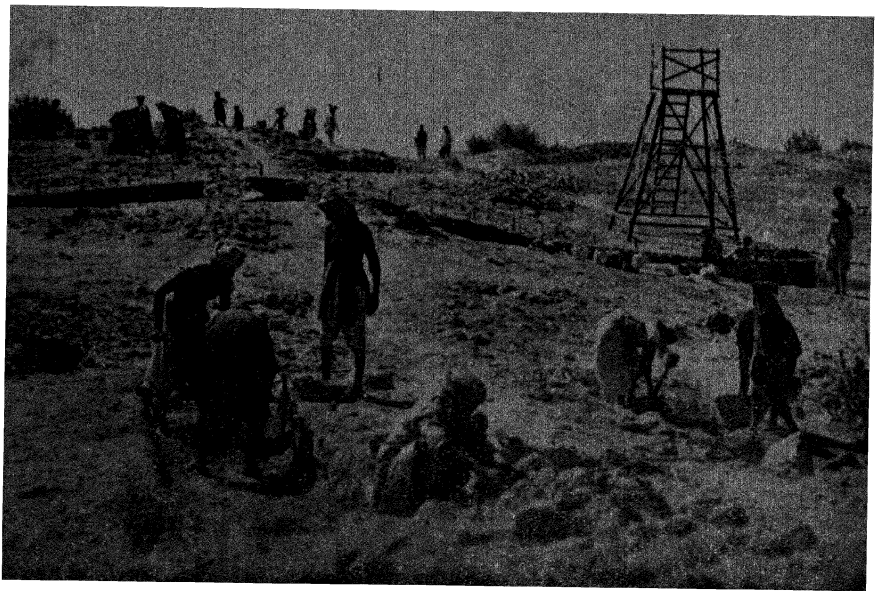




Begum Mohammad Ali, President Karachi Branch of APWA, distributing prizes at the Muslim Women's Industrial Home, on May 31, 1954.

APWA Executive Committee meeting under the presidentship of Begum Liaquat Ali Khan.





Archaeological excavations at Bhambore near Tatta (Sind)

Another view of the excavation in progress at Bhambore

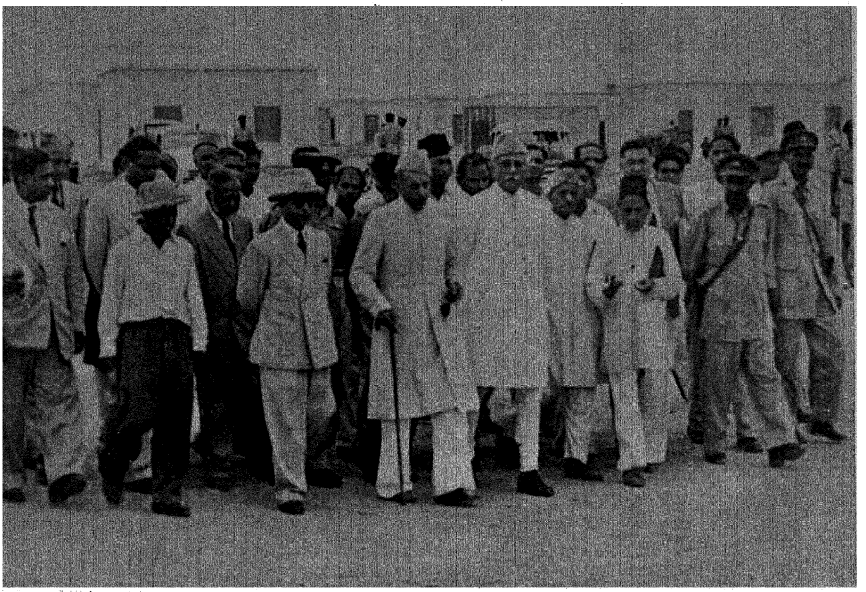




Anti-mosquito operations in a Karachi Refugee Colony

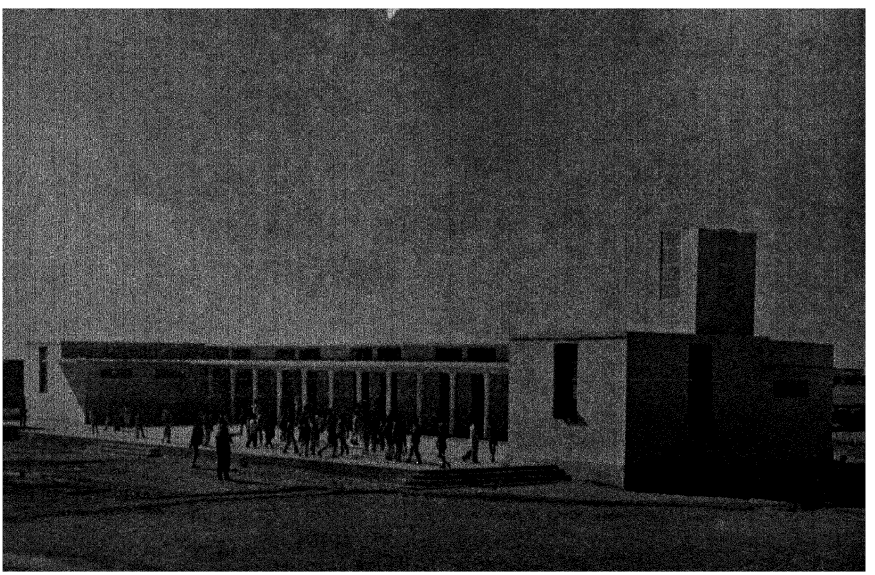
A unit of the anti-fly campaign at work





H.E. Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Governor-General of Pakistan, with the Hon'ble Mr. Shuaib Qureshi Minister for Refugees & Rehabilitation at the Drigh Road, Refugee Colony

Newly-constructed school at the Nazimabad Township near Karachi.



lege Hospital, Dacca. The *Mymensingh District Committee* collected a sum of Rs. 30,000 for a hospital which was opened by Begum Noon. The *East Pakistan Branch* was responsible for the postponement of the *East Bengal Marriages and Divorces Registration Bill.* On the 25th September, 1953, ladies' public meetings were organized in Districts to discuss the Bill and to educate women in their rights. Ten APWA members received *Diplomas in Social Work* under the *United Nations Social Service Training Course* conducted at Dacca.

International Affairs

During the year the *All-Pakistan Women's Association* has been affiliated to 2 new organisations, namely, the *Associated Country Women of the World* and the *International Union for Child Welfare.* The names of the *Organisations* with whom the *Association* is now affiliated are: 1. *The International Council of Women*; 2. *The International Alliance for Women*; 3. *Associated Country Women of the World*; 4. *The General Federation of Women's Clubs*; and 5. *The International Union for Child Welfare.*

The *Association* has also Consultative Status 'B' with the *Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.*

(D) PUBLIC WORKS

Government have decided to establish a *Building Research Station* at Karachi. The idea is to conduct experiments and research as well as to train and demonstrate the use of indigenous materials in developing low cost housing units. This scheme has been initiated with the active assistance of FOA. The requisite amount needed for the construction of a building which will house the *Research Station,* has been provided in the budget estimate for 1954-55. Plans and estimates for the same are under preparation.

A *School of Architecture* is also being started shortly under the *Pakistan Public Works Department* for training of Architects.

Karachi Improvement Trust

The *Karachi Improvement Trust* was set up for the improvement of the Federal Capital Area. It controls the *Master Plan* for Greater Karachi, covering an area of 200 square miles with a population of 3 million by 2,000 A.D. The *Karachi Improvement Trust* in its *Town Planning Department*

has prepared several schemes amongst which the important ones are:

(1) *Karachi Improvement Trust Town Expansion Scheme No. 1 at Drigh Road.*—The planned area is about 234 acres. The number of plots is 402, and the minimum size of a plot is 600 square yards to 2,000 square yards. It is intended for the upper strata of the society and will accommodate a population of 5,000.

(2) *North Nazimabad Town Expansion Scheme.*—Planned area 2,100 acres. Plots vary from 200 to 2,000 square yards. There will be 6,889 plots to accommodate a population of 66,000. It will cater for all kinds of people—rich and poor.

(3) *Landhi Town Expansion Scheme.*—(a) Heavy Industries: Planned area 484 acres; total number of plots 19; minimum size of a plot for an industry is about 10 acres; (b) Light Industries: Planned area 216 acres. Number of plots 34; minimum size of a plot is 2½ acres; (c) Residential Zone 2-B; Planned area 1,216 acres; total number of plots 8,216; minimum size of a plot is 139 square yards and will have a population 66,000.

(4) *Clifton Town Expansion Scheme.*—It is an aristocratic development for richer strata of the society. Planned area 1,500 acres; number of plots 1,286; minimum size of a plot is 1,000 square yards. Its population will be 70,000.

(5) The latest scheme of the *Karachi Improvement Trust* is the *Malir Town Expansion Scheme No. 6 at Malir.* Gross area is 3,930 acres situated at the Malir Station. It covers an area of 2,500 acres for residential purposes and 1,430 acres for the green belt. It is intended to cater for all kinds of people. This will be a town complete in all respects. Expected population to be accommodated is about 100,000. It is designed according to the latest trend in town-planning.

The other schemes that have been tackled by the *Town Planning Department* are: (1) *Pir Ellahi Bux Colony*; (2) *K. C. H. S. Union Ltd.*; (3) *The Pakistan Employees Co-operative Housing Society*; (4) *Sindhi Muslim Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd.*; (5) *Rizvia Co-operative Housing Society*; (6) *Firdaus Co-operative Housing Society*; (7) *Allama Shabbir Ahmed Usmani Co-operative Housing Society*; (8) *Mohd. Ali Memorial Co-operative Housing Society*; (9) *Islamabad Co-operative Housing Society*; (10) *Lalookhet*, and (11) *Improvement Scheme of Lyari Area.*

The Administrative estimates for development of *Landhi Industrial*

Area would cost Rs. 8.8 million and that of *Landhi Residential Area* Rs. 24.2 million. The schemes are under active consideration of Government.

University Town

A *University Town* in the Federal Capital has been designed by the *Town planning Department* of the *Karachi Improvement Trust*, and has been sanctioned by Government. It is an experiment of unique nature, situated about 10 miles away from the heart of the main town. It is intended to be a cultural centre, well connected by transport with the heart of the old city. The area between the University and the city will be utilized for the administration purpose.

The Federal Capital is intended to be located beyond Lyari. Some more improvement schemes in the slum localities of the old city are intended to be taken up in the near future.

3—REFUGEE REHABILITATION

THE influx of refugees and their rehabilitation continues to be one of the major problems of Pakistan to this day. The refugee problem as such, being a common phenomenon with every new State, may not perhaps be properly appreciated unless the reader has some idea of its magnitude and complexity. The Muslim population of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent began to pour into Pakistan almost immediately after the Plan for the partition of the country into 'Pakistan' and 'India' was accepted by their respective leaders. Bulk movement of Muslim refugees by trains, motor convoys and foot-caravans started on the birth of Pakistan in August, 1947, and by the close of the same year nearly 5 million persons had already entered Pakistan, mostly in an extreme state of destitution. The stream of refugees, however, continued even after regular evacuation to West Pakistan had stopped. By the beginning of 1951, when the first general census was taken, there were over 7 million refugees in the country. It is, therefore, hardly possible to enumerate all the difficulties with which the new-born State, without adequate funds or services, was confronted in the task of rehabilitation of such a great mass of uprooted humanity.

A disturbing feature of the problem is that the influx from India still continues, especially through the Sind—Jodhpur border of West Pakistan, and goes on swelling the ranks of the refugees in the country, adding further complexities to the already chronic problem of rehabilitation. The number of refugees in the country has, thus, already crossed the 8-million mark, and of this the bulk, i.e. about 6.7 million, is concentrated in West Pakistan today. Under the circumstances, although the rehabilitation of refugees, according to a well-known policy-statement of the Government of Pakistan, ranks next only to defence in their programme, and although Government have, ever since the birth of Pakistan, been making very considerable and concerted efforts to settle and rehabilitate the refugees, it must be recognised that by sheer virtue of its magnitude the problem is not susceptible to any quick or easy solution.

REHABILITATION

Agricultural Refugees

Nearly 70 per cent of the refugee population of Pakistan belongs to the agriculturist community. The bulk of these people arrived in the Provinces of the Punjab and Sind during 1947-1948. They were at once given temporary allotments of land and assisted by loans, maintenance allowances, etc. In 1950, the *Rehabilitation Settlement Scheme* giving the allottees provisional-permanent rights was brought out. This scheme has been nearly completed in the Punjab where settlement operations have been finalised in 18,245 estates, disposing of 1,014,073 claims and covering an evacuee area of 3,094,951 acres. In this way more than 85 per cent of this resettlement has been completed in the Punjab. In Baluchistan the refugee claimants have also been granted provisional-permanent rights over evacuee land. The scheme has made satisfactory progress in the Province of Sind. The States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur and the Province of the North-West Frontier, as well as Karachi, are also taking action to implement it. There is no doubt that on account of incoming refugees exceeding those who left the country, there is now considerable shortage of agricultural land in West Pakistan and a great shortage in East Bengal. Efforts are being made to reclaim new land in the Punjab and Sind. But reclamation of new land is a comparatively slow process, especially in the Province of Sind where a big Barrage Scheme has been undertaken to reclaim an area of 2 million acres of which 1.7 million acres would be virgin land. The rehabilitation of the agricultural refugees, who have not so far been settled, largely depends on the progress and result of this scheme. The problem in East Bengal is even more difficult. There was already great pressure on land on account of a very high density of population. There was no evacuee property there and the increased population has made the situation worse than before.

Urban Refugees

The influx of refugees on such a gigantic scale has led to over-crowding and congestion in almost all the towns of West Pakistan and East Bengal. The position is particularly acute in larger towns like Lahore, Hyderabad, Karachi and Dacca, to which urban refugees are naturally attracted in search of employment or business. The main problem of rehabilitation of urban refugees, therefore, is lack of housing accommodation. The Government

of Pakistan propose to solve this problem by setting up satellite towns or providing for expansion of the existing towns. They have so far distributed to the Provinces and States a total grant of Rs. 104.5 million* including a special rehabilitation grant of Rs. 50 million and a sum of Rs. 54.5 million on account of proceeds of the *Refugee Tax* from the date of its levy i.e., November, 1950 up to the end of March, 1954. The Central Government have also advanced a loan of Rs. 15 million to the Punjab, Rs. 16.6 million to East Bengal and Rs. 5 million to Sind to supplement the grants to them. Out of the total grants mentioned above, an amount of nearly Rs. 60 million is being utilised by Provincial Governments for construction of satellite towns.

The Punjab

The urban refugees in the Punjab number about 1,500,000. The Government of the Punjab are building 10 satellite towns—to be developed on an area of 10,698 acres—in the proximity of the District Headquarters. This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 15.8 million and will, on completion, cater for a population of about 250,000 persons.

Sind

In Sind the urban refugees are estimated to be about 300,000. The Government of Sind are constructing 3 satellite towns in the vicinity of Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas and Nawabshah at a total estimated cost of Rs. 9,107,706. These towns are being developed on an area of 2,101 acres and will accommodate a population of about 100,000 persons.

Baluchistan

The refugees in Baluchistan numbering about 30,000 come from the urban areas. A scheme for housing the refugees at a total cost of Rs. 900,000 is being implemented in the Province.

East Bengal

The urban refugees in East Bengal number about 300,000. Two schemes for the construction of 500 houses at Narayanganj and of a refugee market at Sadarghat have been completed at an expenditure of Rs. 591,250 and Rs. 200,000 respectively. Two other schemes for satellite towns near Mirpur and Narayanganj, to be built out of East Bengal's share of the Refugee Tax grant, have also been approved. These satellite towns will provide housing accommodation to 900 refugee families or 5,500 persons. Besides the Satellite Town Scheme, a sum of Rs. 6,170,740 has been spent on the construction

**The total including the Grant for 1954-55 will come to Rs. 140.1 million.*

of 17,907 hutments in various districts, the cost of which ranges from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000 per hutment. Another scheme of housing 1,000 non-agricultural refugees at an expenditure of about Rs. 1,500,000 in the districts of Dacca, Faridpur, Kushtia and Tippera has also been approved.

The Frontier Province And States

The refugees settled in the urban areas of the N.-W. F. P., Bahawalpur and Khairpur number 41,000, 69,923 and 11,365 respectively.

Federal Capital Area

Karachi is confronted with a special refugee problem. No other Province has such a large number of refugees crowded in so small an area as the Federal Capital. An added difficulty is that the influx of refugees into Karachi still continues; about 70 per cent of the new refugees coming into West Pakistan *via* Khokhropar on the Sind-Jodhpur border are gravitated to Karachi alone. Urban refugees, who fail to find employment in the interior of Sind, also move to Karachi where there are better prospects of finding employment. The total number of refugees in Karachi is now estimated at more than 750,000. Nearly 14,000 refugee families have already been provided with single-roomed quarters built by Government in the Aurangabad and Lalukhet areas of the Capital. It was, however, estimated that there were still 40,000 families or about 250,000 persons who were squatting on footpaths, open spaces, private and public plots etc., who required housing accommodation. For the rehabilitation of these families, Government sanctioned a big scheme involving a total expenditure of Rs. 25 million out of which Rs. 20 million are to be spent on development of land and Rs. 5 million on the construction of quarters for indigent refugees. In the budget for the year 1954-55 a further provision of Rs. 10 million has been made for enlarging the scope of this scheme and giving the refugees improved type of houses. In this way it is proposed to set up at least four colonies on the out-skirts of Karachi, e.g., Drigh Village, Malir, Landhi etc. Considerable progress has already been made with the development of Drigh Village Colony and about 35,000 refugees have already been moved there. The Colony is divided into 8,324 plots of 80 square yards each and 307 plots of 423 square yards each. Most of the refugees are being allotted plots of 80 square yards each where they are expected to build their own houses according to an approved plan. However, Government have also undertaken to build another 1,845 one-roomed quarters for indigent refugees of which 677 quarters have already

been completed and work on the rest is proceeding apace. Some philanthropists, notably Her Highness the Begum Aga Khan and private organisations such as the *Prime Minister's Hut Building Fund Committee*, the *Women's Refugee Rehabilitation Committee*, the *A.P.W.A.*, and the *Motor Parts Dealers Association* have either built or are building a number of quarters for poorer refugees. The Drigh Village Colony will ultimately have a population of 60,000.

A colony for artisans has been built in Landhi at an expenditure of Rs. 500,000 sanctioned by the *Central Committee of the Quaid-i-Azam Relief Fund.* This Colony consists of 100 houses, a market and workshops for cottage workers in metal, wood-work and leather industries.

The development of Malir and Landhi Colonies has also been taken in hand. The Malir Colony has an area of 660 acres, providing 10,230 plots of 80 square yards each and 204 plots of larger size. The Landhi Colony being developed over an area of 740 acres, is in close proximity to the industrial area. It will provide 10,800 plots of 80 square yards each and 220 bigger plots.

A fourth colony will also be set up on similar lines but its site has yet to be selected.

In short, it is hoped that these four colonies between them would accommodate the forty thousand shelterless refugees who are on the Government's immediate programme of evacuation.

His Majesty King Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz and some Arab notables, on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to Pakistan, gave a munificent donation of Rs. 1.5 million for charitable purposes. It has been decided by H. E. the Governor-General that the entire gift be devoted to refugee housing and a colony named after His Majesty would be set up for the purpose.

Rehabilitation of Artisans

In order to assist the artisan class of refugees, Government set up in 1948 the *Pakistan Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation* which functions on a commercial basis with an authorised capital of Rs. 30 million. The *Corporation* advances loans to refugee shopkeepers, cottage industry workers, artisans and agriculturists, working as individuals or as Co-operative Societies. Besides granting loans, the *Corporation* has also been helping the artisan refugees by settling them in industrial colonies and providing them with raw material at low rates. Sewing machines have been supplied to refugee

widows, tailors and industrial homes employing refugee women. Up to the end of 1953, it had advanced loans amounting to Rs. 10 million to individuals, firms and societies. Sewing machines worth Rs. 454,828 have been distributed to refugee tailors and widows on hire-purchase basis. Raw material such as cotton, silk and woollen yarn, pig-iron and synthetic stones, valued at Rs. 9.5 million were supplied to refugee artisans and workshops below market prices. The *Corporation* has also established industrial centres and colonies at 10 places at a cost of Rs. 3.8 million to help artisans who could not furnish sureties for loans and has built 256 houses in Karachi and let them on hire-purchase system.

EVACUEE PROPERTY

As a result of certain informal talks between the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India, discussion on the question of evacuee property in all its aspects was resumed in Karachi in July-August, 1953.

The working of the *Movable Property Agreement* was examined in detail and attempt made to remove the difficulties experienced by the two Governments; but *Agreement* was reached only on certain categories of movable property like refund of security deposits, removal of personal and household effects, appointment of *Joint Committees* for assessment of compensation, restoration of seized articles, payment of sale-proceeds, recovery of buried treasures, etc. The decisions taken at this meeting also provided for the transfer of court deposits of various kinds and both the Governments have passed legislation to give effect to this decision.

Discussion on the other categories of the movable property like lockers, evacuee bank accounts, shares, securities, properties of joint stock companies etc. was deferred for lack of agreement.

In these talks the question of immovable evacuee property was also discussed. India adhered to her demand for the settlement of this question on a Government-to-Government basis while Pakistan insisted on its disposal by the private efforts of the evacuees. The discussion, therefore, ended without any settlement of this question.

In the course of the year the Government of India announced their intention to introduce a scheme for quasi-permanent allotment of urban immovable evacuee property. They described it as an interim compensation scheme intended for the benefit of certain classes of urban refugees. The

Government of Pakistan strongly protested against this action being a flagrant violation of the *Agreement* of 1949. The Government of India have since gone one better and announced their decision to abolish the rights and titles of the Muslim evacuees in their properties lying in India. The Government of Pakistan think that this finally puts the seal on the abrogation by India of the *Agreement* of January, 1949, and they have lodged a strong protest against the exproprietary action proposed by the Government of India.

PART TWO

PROVINCES, STATES AND FRONTIER REGIONS

PART TWO

PROVINCES, STATES AND FRONTIER REGIONS

1—EAST BENGAL

THE Province of East Bengal has an area of 54,501 square miles and a population of 42,063,000. This Province, being separated from West Pakistan by nearly 1,100 miles of Indian territory, is known as *East Pakistan*, and is one of the most densely populated areas in the world. It is an extremely fertile region, rich both in agriculture and animal wealth. The year 1953-54 has been one of steady progress in all the fields of development. Some of the more important projects like the setting up of jute, paper, textile, heavy chemical and cement industries, are well under way and have been discussed at length in the foregoing pages under *Industries*, *Development*, etc.

One of the most important events of the year was the holding of the first General Election to the *Provincial Legislature* on the basis of adult franchise. This in itself was a colossal task involving the enrolment of about 20 million persons—*i.e.*, nearly half of the total population of the Province—as voters, providing proper arrangements for casting of votes by all, including ladies, and ensuring free and fair elections.

The rapid industrialisation of East Bengal, which has hitherto been essentially an agricultural Province, has resulted in the concentration of tens of thousands of workers in different industrial areas, entailing increased measures for labour welfare.

In the sphere of labour and labour welfare during the year under review, the following measures deserve mention:

Adoption of Fair Wages Clause

The question of abolition of contract labour has long engaged the attention of Government. The sub-committee appointed to examine the question consisted of representatives of employers, including Government employing departments, and employees. After detailed deliberations, the sub-commit-

tee decided that total abolition of contract labour was not possible, It recommended adoption of the *Fair Wages Clause* in all contracts both public and private.

The *Provincial Labour Advisory Board* has accepted the recommendations and finalised the draft of the *Contractors' Labour Regulations* which is now under process of adoption by the Provincial Government. *Regulations*, when finally adopted, will be applicable to all types of contractors who will be required to pay fair wages to their labour.

The E. B. Inland Water Transport Regulation of Employment Act, 1953, was passed during the year. The *Act* requires the setting up of an autonomous *Board* consisting of an equal number of representatives elected by the *Employers and Employees' Organisation* with a Chairman to be appointed by Government. The core of the legislation refers to direct recruitment and direct payment in case of lower rating employed in vessels plying in the Inland Waterways. It also seeks to regulate the conditions of employment of persons employed in inland water transport vessels by introduction of welfare measures for their benefit.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The *Dacca Mosquito Control Scheme* continued to function with much appreciable results since its inception in 1948. The annual cost of the scheme has gone up to Rs. 400,000 from Rs. 200,000 due to the gradual expansion of the area of operations.

The *Malaria Control Scheme*, which was started in 1949-50 on the technique demonstrated by WHO Malaria Control Team in this Province, was extended to 16 centres during 1953, covering a rural population of about 1.5 million.

Cholera Control Project

In order to check cholera epidemic in the Province, a WHO-sponsored *Cholera Control Scheme* has been put into operation at Jhalakati in the District of Bakarganj. A foreign team of experts sent by WHO has started work on the scheme with the help of the local staff (under-study) at the project site. The team will stay there for a period of 3 years after which they will make over charge of running the scheme to the local staff maintained by the Provincial Government.

T. B. Control

A *T. B. Control and Training Institute*, which is the first of its kind in East Pakistan, has been opened in Dacca. The function of the *Institute* is to determine causes of prevalence of tuberculosis in the Province and devise control methods and provide training facilities for doctors, nurses and offer grounds for research work in the epidemiology of tuberculosis. An international team of experts sent by WHO has been working for the last several months in cooperation with the local staff maintained by Government. All necessary equipment has been supplied by UNICEF.

A *Maternity and Child Health Training Institute* has started to function in Dacca in order to train Health Visitors, public health nurses, midwives and other health personnel and to demonstrate the modern methods applied in the field of maternity and child health work at the lowest cost. A team of foreign experts sent by WHO has been working with the help of local staff appointed by Government.

Future Plans

A proposal for establishment of a *Leprosy Colony* in Dacca is under active consideration of Government. The capital cost of Rs. 95,000 has been proposed to be met from the *Central Loan Fund*, and the recurring cost of Rs. 41,600 per annum from the Provincial exchequer.

A scheme for establishment of a *Medical School for Women*, which will be the first of its kind in this Province, is also under consideration. The Scheme has been estimated to cost approximately Rs. 1 million.

Another scheme for establishment of *Social Hygiene Clinics* in this Province at an estimated cost of Rs. 480,000 is also under consideration of Government.

A scheme for establishment of an *Institute of Hygiene* and *Public Health* in Dacca is under consideration of the Central Government. The scheme which has been estimated to cost Rs. 1.7 million (Capital Rs. 1.4 million plus Recurring Rs. 0.3 million) will be the joint responsibility of the Centre and the Provincial Government.

Vaccine Laboratory

About 8,906,285 c.c. of anti-cholera vaccine was manufactured during the year under review. Supplemented by the previous year's stock balances of 696,700 c.c., the *Vaccine Laboratory* was in a position to issue 9,494,155 c.c.

of vaccine to Local Bodies and others during the year. Moreover, 9,550 c.c. of T. A. B. vaccine and 43,160 c.c. of T. A. B. and C vaccine were manufactured by the Laboratory. The total supplies of T. A. B. vaccine and T. A. B. and C. vaccine during the year were 21,080 c.c. and 46,365 c.c. respectively.

During the year under review, 11,456,700 doses of vaccine lymph were manufactured by the Laboratory and 13,638,970 doses issued. The average cost of production of lymph per dose amounted to 1.7 pies against 1.9 pies in the previous year.

480 sheep and 13 rabbits were inoculated during the year 1953-54 and 600,390 c.c. of anti-rabic vaccine prepared. The total quantity of anti-rabic vaccine issued to different Local Bodies and medical practitioners during the year was 533,465 c.c. as against 483,840 c.c. in the previous year.

ACCOMMODATION

The *Provincial Communications and Buildings Department* carried out the constructional side of all the development projects prepared by the Public Health Department during the year under review. The T. B. Hospital building, the Public Health Laboratory at Dacca, the Rajshahi Medical School building and various other buildings including the Women Students' Hostel and quarters for the Hospital staff of the Dacca Medical College Hospital, have either been completed or are nearing completion. Of the 24 Maternity Centres to be set up throughout the Province at the estimated cost of over Rs. 1.5 million, several have already been completed. Besides, construction work for the Dacca College, the Public Library, the Art Institute and the Polytechnic Institute at Tejgaon was taken up during the year and some of the buildings will be completed very soon. The construction work for the *Seed Multiplication Farm* at Iswardy was completed; the *Sugar-cane Research Station* also at Iswardy is nearing completion, while the construction of the building for the Veterinary College Hospital at Mymensingh was taken up during the year.

Although due to certain difficulties towards the beginning of 1953-54, progress of development work had retarded, the position improved towards the later part of the year and considerable progress was made towards the implementation of the various development schemes in Dacca and Chittagong.

State Acquisition

During the year 1953-54, Government acquired rent-receiving interests in 20 more private estates under the summary procedure provided in the *East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act.* For smooth management of the acquired estates, the interests of co-sharers and also of the superior interests of the estates have been acquired in many cases, and such interests in respect of the remaining cases will also be acquired very soon. The total annual demand of the properties so far acquired under the summary procedure is about Rs. 27.5 million.

Operations for a quick assessment of compensation for the properties acquired under the summary procedure are nearing completion. With a view to putting the administration of the acquired estates on an efficient basis, a scheme for Districtwise management of the estates and fixation of suitable pay-scales for the staff, is to be shortly introduced.

The *Settlement* operations started in the District of Bakerganj and the Sunderbans portion of the District of Khulna for the wholesale acquisition of rent-receiving interests, are progressing satisfactorily and have been completed in the Patuakhali Sub-Division of the District of Bakerganj.

The original *Survey and Settlement Operations* undertaken in the District of Sylhet is in progress.

LAND RECLAMATION

The work in connection with the scheme for the reclamation of an area of 3,525 acres of land in Dinajpur is almost complete. In order to improve fertility of the soil, chemical fertiliser is being used with satisfactory results. 300 families have been settled in the reclaimed areas of Sylhet.

DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARY

The work on the demarcation of boundary between East Bengal and the adjoining Provinces of India is still in progress with a view to completing the work as early as possible.

LEGISLATION

The *East Bengal Transfer of Immovable Property (Relaxation of Restriction) Act, 1953,* has been passed to relax restrictions imposed on the

transfer of lands in the Province under different enactments in favour of mortgages of lands to the *Agricultural Development Finance Corporation* so that the agriculturists of this Province may get full facilities for taking loans from the *Corporation* for agricultural development.

GENERAL ELECTION

There are 237 Muslim members, including 9 women, in the Provincial Assembly in a House of 309 members. Among the Minorities, *Scheduled Castes* have 38 (2 women) seats; Caste Hindus, 31 (1 woman); Buddhists, 2; and Pakistani Christians 1 seat.

The first post-Partition General Election in East Pakistan presented a big problem for the Provincial authorities. Government had to set up 23,020 polling booths to cater for 19,677,013 voters of whom 10,571,949 were men and the rest women.

About 150,000 ballot boxes had to be made, thousands of bottles of indelible ink, sealing wax and gunny bags to cover the ballot boxes after the votes had been cast, had to be ordered.

An army of officers and staff had to be kept busy for months enrolling voters, preparing voters' lists, scrutinizing the final lists and ensuring that the lists could be made available to all before the election began. The percentage of votes cast during this general election is claimed to be much higher than anywhere else in Pakistan or India.

FOOD

For the first time since the establishment of Pakistan, East Bengal had practically no food problem during the year under review. Partly because of proper husbanding of resources by the Civil Supplies Department and partly because of greater production of rice in the Province, there was hardly any occasion when shortage of food was seriously felt anywhere in East Bengal during this period. Although the position was improving, the Civil Supplies Department did not relax the vigilance and continued to procure foodgrains both internally and from outside and, thus, kept their godowns full so that in case of scarcity anywhere in the Province, they could rush supplies at the shortest possible notice. Then again reduction in the jute acreage released huge areas of cultivable land and cultivators were

encouraged to grow more rice on those areas. As a result, the growing of rice in the Province was stepped up. Needless to point out that with the improvement of supply in the market, the price of rice started coming down and reached a level unknown not only during the earlier years of Pakistan but also since the World War years.

Conclusion

On the whole, the year 1953-54 has been a comparatively favourable year for the Province in so far as food for the people in general, accommodation for the urban population and facilities for education and health were concerned. Most of the private buildings in Dacca and elsewhere requisitioned for the accommodation of Government offices or Government servants, could be released during the year because several new Government buildings were constructed and officers and offices were shifted to them during the year. Moreover, additional barracks and small flats constructed during the year enabled quite a large number of low-paid Government employees to get their families to live with them. *Hotel Shahbagh*, a residential hotel under construction in Dacca, has been partially thrown open to foreign visitors and high-ranking Government and other officials who occasionally come to Dacca from various parts of the world and for whom there was hardly any suitable accommodation previously.

2—THE PUNJAB

THE Punjab, meaning 'the Land of Five Rivers', is Pakistan's largest provincial unit in area and second largest in population. It covers an area of 62,245 square miles and has a population of 18,828,000. The Punjab has been known for its fertility, economic and cultural wealth and also for being the main source of man-power for defence and police forces.

An outstanding feature of the Punjab's economy during the financial year 1954-55 lies in this that in spite of increased expenditure on beneficent departments and on well-integrated and comprehensive *Grow-More-Food* programme and on development projects, no fresh taxation has been resorted to with the solitary exception of a surcharge on road transport at the rate of 12½ per cent. Notwithstanding serious financial difficulties inherited as a legacy of Partition, the Province has continued to record steady but solid progress in the fields of agriculture, industry, irrigation and communications.

AGRICULTURE

The efforts of the Department of Agriculture were coordinated with those of Irrigation and Cooperative Departments. As a result of these efforts, the area under wheat, gram and barley crops has increased from 7,724,200 acres to 8,263,000 acres during the past *Rabi* sowing season.

Liberal concessions were given by way of exemption in *Abiana* and land revenue on areas brought under food-crops in excess of the area utilized for the same purpose in the previous year.

The Department of Agriculture arranged distribution of nearly 40,000 tons of ammonium sulphate at a subsidised price through a net-work of 750 agencies. A further quantity of the fertilizer was also imported for the present wheat crop.

Liberal grants of *Seed Taccavi* loans were given to the cultivators to the tune of Rs. 2.6 million. The Punjab Government also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.5 million for grant of loans for sinking of new wells, repair of old wells

and installation of tube-wells. Out of this amount Rs. 1.5 million were earmarked for grant of loans for wells and Rs. 1 million for installation of tube-wells.

Cheaper Food

Early in 1953, the Province was in the grip of a distressing food crisis. Wheat was selling at Rs. 16 per maund and in some rural areas at Rs. 20 to 30 per maund. The Punjab Government abolished the Levy Scheme and controlled the wheat price at Rs. 15/5/3 per maund. The urban people, thus, saved about Rs. 260 million in the purchase of wheat. The purchase price of wheat was raised from the average procurement price of Rs. 9/6 to Rs. 12/8 per maund. Therefore, the agriculturists received on 132,665 tons purchased by Government a sum of Rs. 11.3 million more than the previous year. In addition, 17,€C0 tons of American wheat was distributed free among the poor people. Relief works at a toal cost of Rs. 5 million have been started in the scarcity areas of the Province.

The Punjab Government started their procurement drive in 1954 from May 7. The procurement price for wheat has been fixed at Rs. 9/4 per maund. Government have fixed the sale prices of wheat and wheat *Atta* (flour) at Rs. 11/4 and Rs. 11/14 per maund which are less by about Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per maund respectively than those prevailing in March last year.

Food Reserves

Adequate revolving reserves have been provided to prevent recurrence of famine conditions, and Government have at present a wheat reserve of over 230,000 tons in the godowns spread all over the Province. 43 godowns and 30 bins with a total capacity of 133,500 tons, have been constructed by the P. W. D. in a record period of 6 months. Bins and godowns with additional storage capacity of 29,500 tons, have also nearly been completed. The total cost on these godowns and bins is estimated to be Rs. 20.2 million of which 50 per cent share of expenditure is being met by the Central Government.

CLOTH AND YARN

The Punjab has received cloth worth Rs. 20 million from the Centre out of total imports worth Rs. 40 million. This quota of about 21 million yards is being distributed to the general public at reasonable rates through a vast number of Fair Price Shops in the Province.

Cotton Yarn

Cotton yarn is being distributed among the consumers on an elaborate ration system. A large percentage of weavers in the Province have formed their own *Cooperative Societies* and the entire Provincial quota from the Centre has been lifted by the *Provincial Cooperative Bank*. The distribution of yarn in various Districts is done through *Cooperative Banks* and dealers selected from the existing trade. At present the quota of yarn is being issued to no less than 175,000 looms.

Paper

Recently the Centre has entrusted the Punjab Government with the distribution of paper in the Province. The Provincial Government have, accordingly, drawn up a comprehensive plan to ensure an equitable distribution of paper to various categories of consumers.

RESETTLEMENT

More than 85 per cent claims of refugees for provisional permanent resettlement on land have been finally disposed of in the Punjab. Settlement operations have been finalised in 18,245 estates, settling 1,014,073 claimants over an area of 3,094,951 acres of land, out of a total of 1,190,622 claim forms registered in the Province.

The Punjab Government have decided that the entire uncommanded State-owned wasteland lying uncultivated in compact blocks of 125 to 150 acres in the Province should be leased out on tube-well-sinking conditions for a period of 20 years. It has also been decided that lands which, though regarded as commanded, have not been under irrigation for the last 30 or 40 years, should be considered as available for lease under this scheme. Government will be willing, during the period of the lease, to consider any offer from the tenant to purchase the area leased to him, under the provision that the price shall have to be negotiated.

Government servants, military personnel or employees of Local Bodies or dependents of such persons have been debarred from the benefits of this scheme. Small landholders and landless tenants, who form registered *Cooperative Societies*, will be given preference for the purpose of grant of leases as against individual enterprise. No person or Society will, ordinarily, be eligible to a lease of more than one lot of land measuring from 125 to 150 acres.

Another scheme provides that the uncommanded State-owned waste-land, in blocks of one square or half a square in the Province, should be leased out on well-sinking conditions for a period of 20 years. It has also been decided that State-owned wasteland which has not been under irrigation for the last 30 to 40 years, should be leased under the scheme.

On the Rangpur Canal 13,000 acres of broken land from 48,000 acres of State-owned land were allotted to refugees at the rate of one square per family.

Allotment of State-owned land measuring 6,435 acres in the Rangpur Canal a ea was made to landless self-cultivating refugees or tenants shifted from their present tenancies under the *Rehabilitation Settlement Scheme.*

Those owners whose holdings are reduced to less than 400 units on account of *Sem* or *Thur*, and such self-cultivating refugee owners whose proprietary area is less than 400 units, have also been allotted land in the area.

FORESTS

As discussed in the Chapter on *Agriculture*, 90,160 acres of new area was brought under forests during the year under review. The Forest Department also managed an area of 122,646 acres to be reserved for afforestation in the Thal.

In addition, 774 miles of canal and road-side avenues were planted.

To educate the public in the importance of tree growth, 7,388,000 stumps and seedlings were supplied from Departmental nurseries during the spring season from 15th February to the end of March, 1954. The survival percentage has now risen to 38. To promote soil conservation work, 291 *bunds*, 2,470 check dams and 6 spillways were constructed during the year.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The production of important sera and vaccines at the *Punjab College of Animal Husbandry*, Lahore, has made the disease control work much easier. In view of the pressure on the livestock wealth of the Province, special stress was laid on the prompt control of contagious diseases.

The three *Government Livestock Farms* at Montgomery, Bahadurnagar, and Qadirabad are now in a position to meet the normal annual indents of the District Boards for pedigree bulls, buffalo bulls and rams.

Dairy Industry

The dairy industry of the Province is coming into its own. Until 1953

there were only three private dairies in the Province. As many as five such dairies have now been established in the Shahpur District and one each in the Jhang and Multan Districts. These dairies are supplying pure and wholesome milk to the urban areas. The *Lahore Corporation* sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the supply of milk to poor students at their schools. Other *Municipal Committees* are also expected to follow suit.

INDUSTRIALISATION

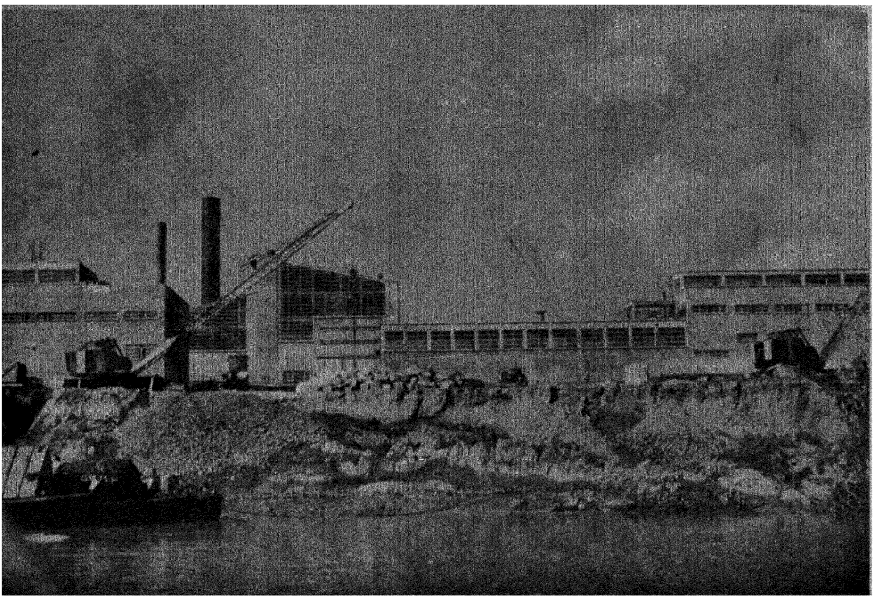
The total cotton spindlage capacity of the Province rose from 223,000 at the end of December, 1952 to 291,000 at the end of December, 1953. By the end of the calendar year 1954 the total number of spindles will be about 400,000. Of the six Government-sponsored cotton textile mills, five have gone into production and the sixth is also ready for operation. The *Cooperative Woollen Textile Mills* at Lawrencepur have been completed and will commence operation shortly. The 50,000-spindle Government-sponsored textile mill at Burewala has started production with 12,500 spindles at present. The mill is expected to be in full operation before the end of the year 1954-55. Two sugar factories in the Thal are also expected to go into production this year.

Government assistance and encouragement were liberally provided for small powerloom units for the production of artificial and art-silk cloth; as a result about 1,500 more powerlooms were installed during the course of the year. Sericulture industry in the Province is also being expanded so as to serve as a popular cottage industry in the villages.

Small-Scale Industries

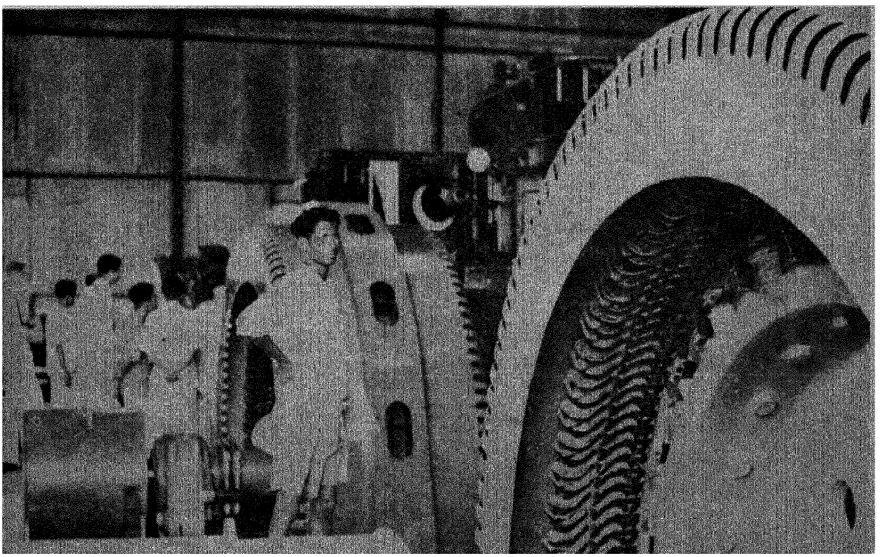
Practical steps have been taken to give the much-needed facilities for the supply of raw material, improved tools, marketing and technical assistance to the various small-scale and cottage industries. The activities of the development centres and demonstration parties in the Department have been expanded. A new Centre has been set up for the development of cutlery industry at Wazirabad and another for pottery industry at Gujrat. Special attention is being paid to the provision of technical assistance, marketing facilities, raw-material, etc., for the surgical instruments, sports goods and rubber industries of Sialkot.

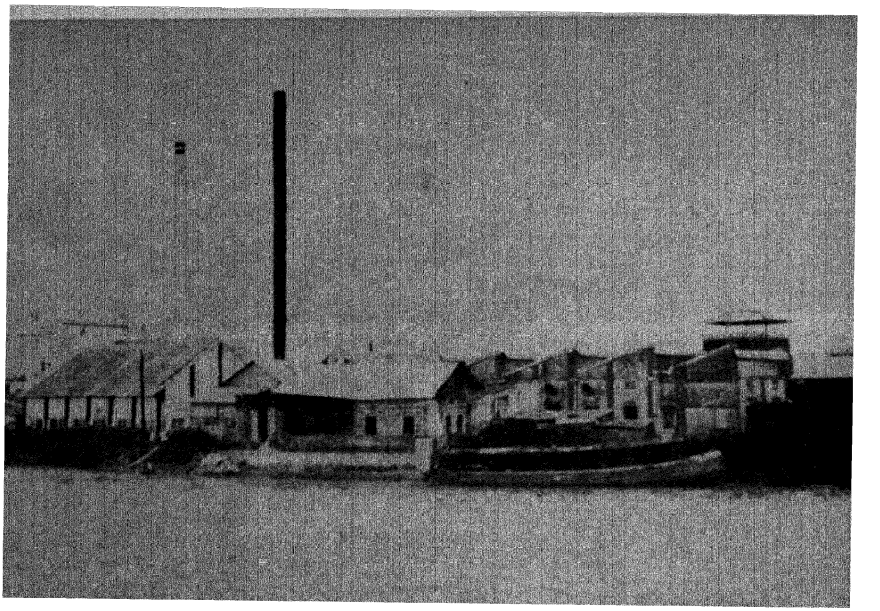
To encourage the growth of small-scale cottage industries, import licences for important raw materials have been obtained in the name of Director of



Karnafulli Paper Mills, Chandragona, East Bengal

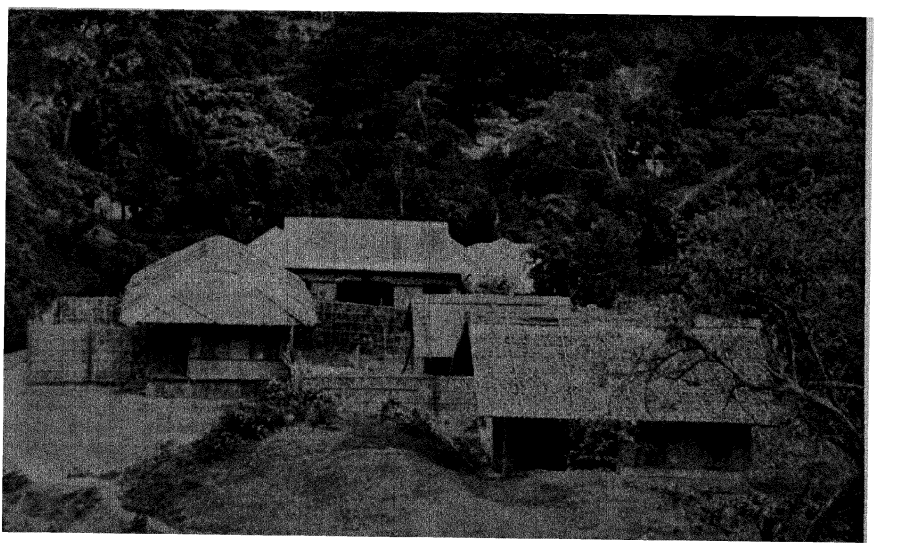
Sectional view of the Sidhir Ganj Power Station, East Bengal

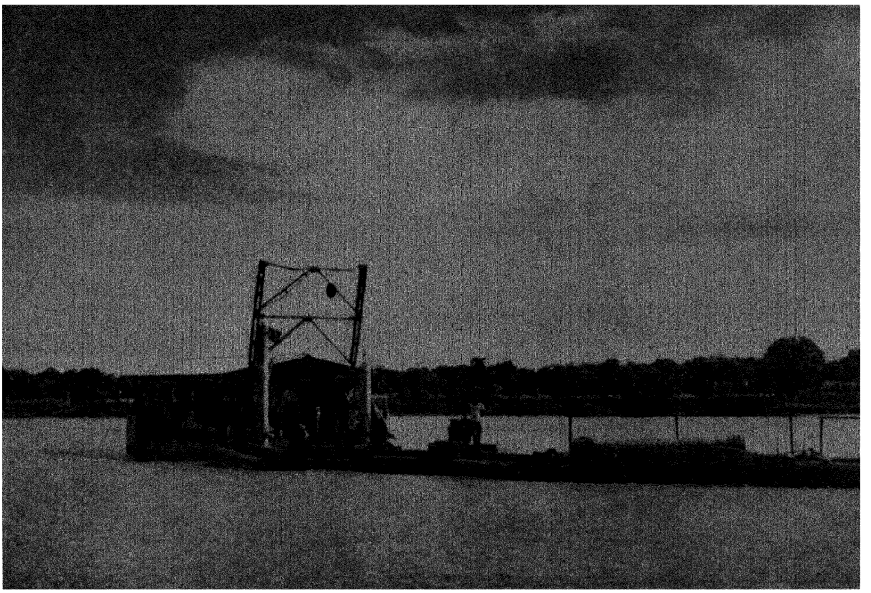




Dhakeshwari Cotton Mills, Narayanganj, East Bengal

Chittagong Hill Tracts, well-known for Timber wealth and Tea Plantations

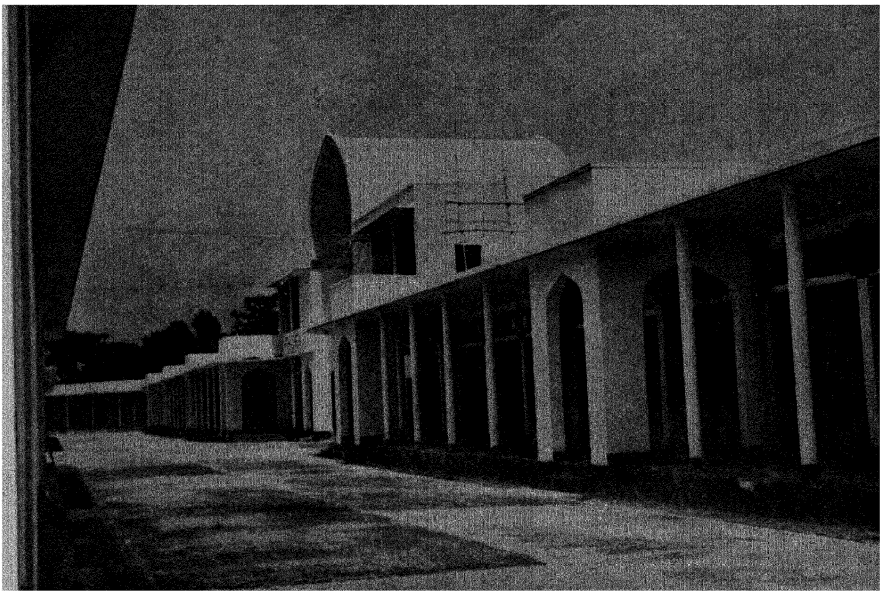




A small Dredger in action in Karnafulli River

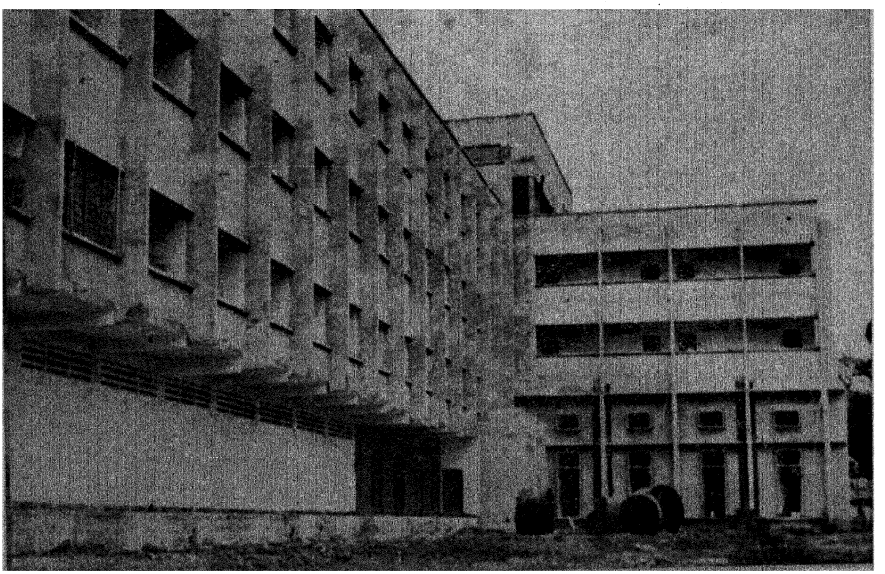
One of the Diesel-Electric Engines recently imported for E.B.Railway, East Pakistan





New Market, Dacca, East Pakistan

Sectional view of the Shahbag Hotel under Construction at Dacca, East Pakistan

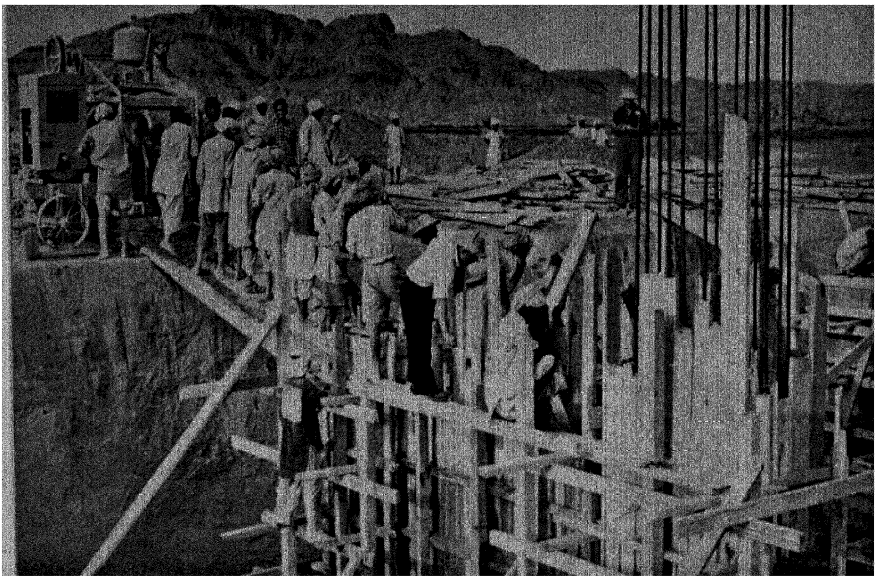




Sewing Class of the Khulna Free Primary School, East Pakistan

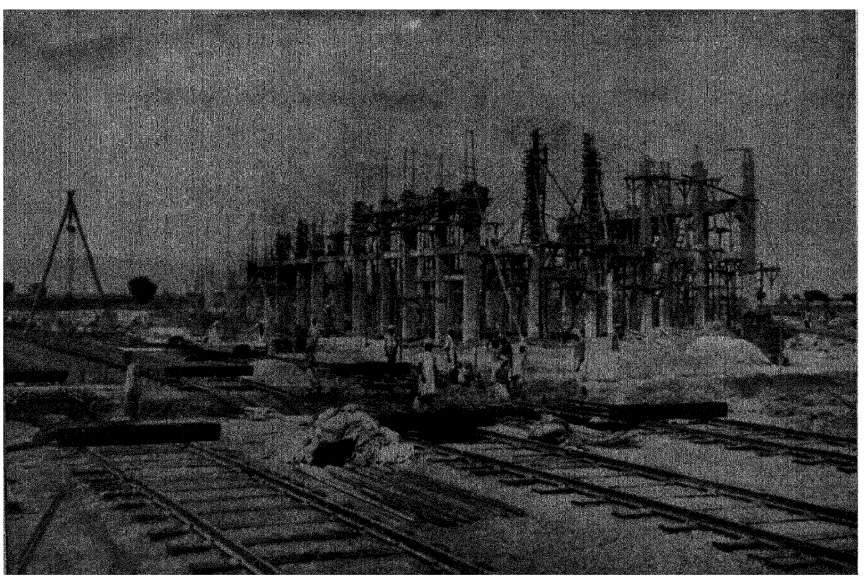
A Nursing and Maternity class at Dacca, East Pakistan

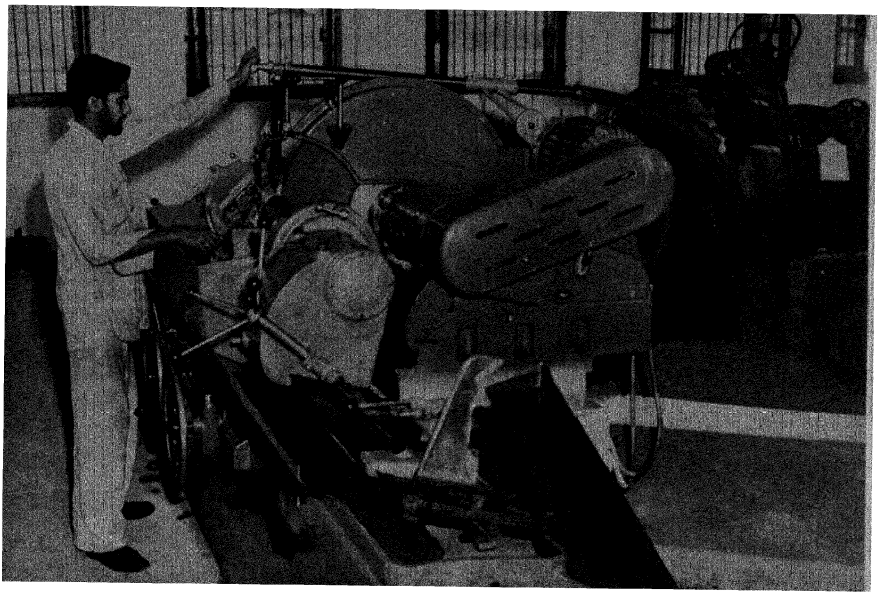




The Jauharabad Sugar Factory under construction in Thal Development Area of the Punjab

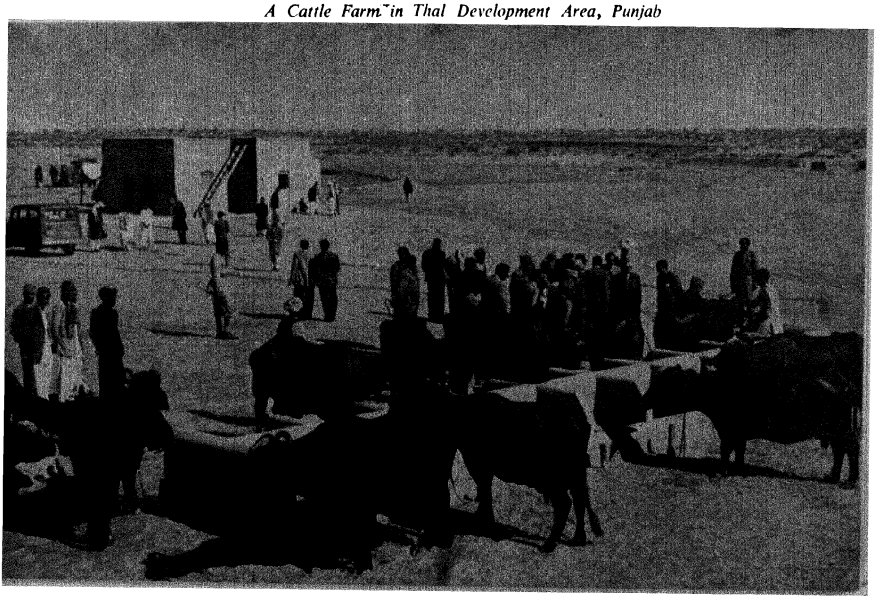
Foundation of Cement Factory being laid at Daudkhel, N.-W. F. P.





A Tractor Workshop in Thal Development Area, Punjab

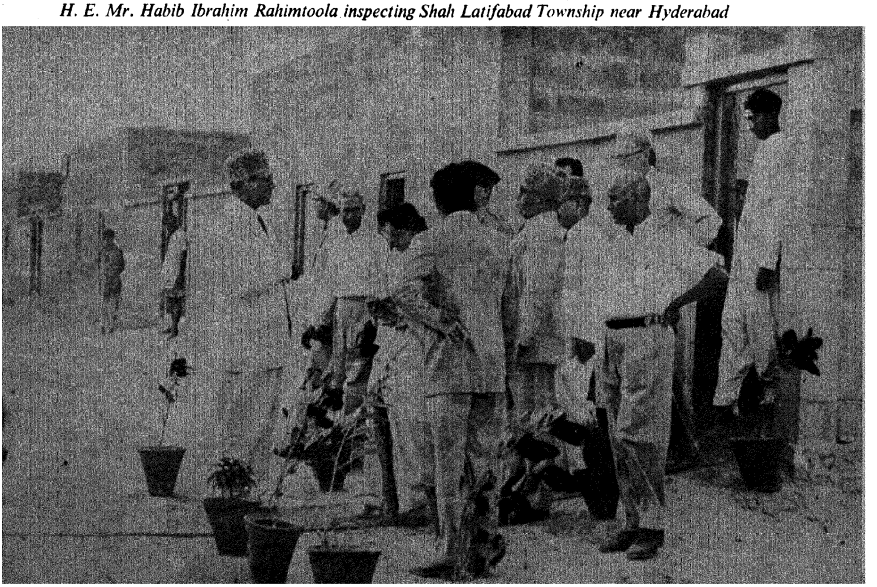
A Cattle Farm in Thal Development Area, Punjab





East Pakistan Students Goodwill Mission at Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad (Sind)

H. E. Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola inspecting Shah Latifabad Township near Hyderabad



Industries and the Registrar, *Cooperative Societies Punjab*, and the stuff will be distributed to small-scale and cottage workers in the Province so as to ensure their continued employment.

To give a fillip to the carpet-making industry, a carpet-weaving demonstration factory is being set up at Shahdara. The factory which will cost about Rs. 66,000, will not only provide employment to a large number of refugee carpet-workers, but will also earn valuable foreign exchange. To help the cottage and small-scale woollen industry of Jhang where most of the cottage workers from the Punjab (India) settled after Partition, a *Woollen Industry-cum-Training Centre* is being established at an estimated cost of Rs. 900,000.

The *Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation* has started work at Daud Khel for the establishment of a chemical fertilizer factory which will produce 50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate a year, and a cement factory with a production capacity of 100,000 tons per annum. The straw-board factory at Rahwali is in fairly advanced stage of construction.

Special attention has been paid to the expansion of technical training and education in the Province. Arrangements for the establishment of the *Government Institute for Leather and Tanning Technology* at Gujranwala have been completed and the *Institute* will start functioning shortly. Another institute for training of textile technicians is being set up at Lyallpur. Plans for setting up a polytechnic institute at Rawalpindi with the assistance of the *Ford Foundation* are also being pushed ahead, and a Development and Training Centre for small-scale and cottage industries is being set up at Lahore with the assistance of the *Foreign Operations Administration* of the U. S. A. A wood-work institute is being established at Jhelum. A *Technical Education Advisory Committees* will be formed in every District for advising Government on matters relating to the provision of technical education facilities.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In the field of *Cooperatives*, 1,022 new *Societies* have been registered during the year. Among the new ventures, *Weavers' Cooperatives* claim the biggest share. Against 221 *Weavers' Societies* with 9,170 members and 24,734 looms at the beginning of the year 1953, there are now 971 *Societies* with 61,653 members and 163, 640 looms. Almost 80 per cent of the loomage in the Province has been brought within the co-operative fold.

Appreciable progress has also been made in the organisation of *Tube-Well Irrigation and Sugarcane Marketing Societies.* In Montgomery District alone 54 *Tube-well Societies* have been formed with membership of 753 and share capital of about Rs. 200,000. These *Societies* will irrigate over 167,910 acres of land. Nine of these have already installed their tube-wells and started operations. The 38 *Sugarcane Supply Societies* set up in Gujranwala District have been supplying almost the entire demand of the Rahwali Sugar Mills.

Cooperative farming on State-owned lands started in 1949, also made rapid progress during the year. About 200 *Cooperative Farming Societies* have brought a total of about 15,000 acres of new unbroken land under cultivation, raising the total culturable acreage to about 200,000 acres. In the Thal area, a number of *Cooperative Farming Societies* have been established and have taken up mechanised farming.

IRRIGATION

The canal irrigated area was increased by 483,000 acres in the *Rabi* season of 1953-54. The area under cotton was, however, reduced by 13.2 per cent to make room for the food-crops.

The increase in irrigated area was effected by making 500 cusecs of extra supply available in different canals on 2½ months supply basis during the *Kharif* season of 1953, and by providing lift irrigation to areas in head reaches of *Lower Chenab Canal.*

In addition, six pumping stations were installed to pump water from drains to supplement canal water. The *Sahiwal Distributary* and the *Gondal Minor Canal* were extended and a new Sub-Minor is being excavated from the *Gondal Minor* to irrigate 14,000 new acres of land. In Government *Rakhs* and Cantonments 130 tube-wells are being sunk to irrigate some 51,000 acres of land.

Direct outlets are being provided on the *Rayya Branch Canal* to irrigate 14,500 acres. Out of this figure, 10,000 acres were irrigated during the year.

Lift irrigation schemes were started for Samandwala and Gulmiri in Mianwali District. These will irrigate 10,000 and 5,235 acres respectively. Both the schemes have been completed recently.

Four new *Grow-More-Food* schemes were approved by Government recently. These will irrigate nearly 20,000 acres in the *Haveli Canals, Nili Bar* and the *Central Bari Doab Circles.*

The biggest event of the year, so far as irrigation development is con-

cerned, was the completion and opening of the *Balloki-Sulemanki Link.* This marks the first stage of the ambitious plan to feed the *Sutlej Valley Canals* from Chenab waters in the flood season. The second part, the construction of the *Marala-Ravi Link,* was started in the middle of 1953. Nearly 50 per cent of earthwork and some 30 per cent of masonry work has been completed.

In order to provide cheap and sufficient electric energy for tube-wells, five low-head canal-fall hydel schemes were approved. Work has started on four of them, which will develop 12,000 K. W. each at Chichoki-Mallian, Shadiwal and Gujranwala, and 45,000 K. W. at Mangla.

Investigations were started during the year to determine the possibility of conserving rain-water supplies in upland districts of the Punjab by means of *bunds* and to release them in the *Rabi* sowing season.

Taunsa Barrage

The F. O. A. of the U. S. A. agreed to sponsor the *Taunsa Barrage Project* and has ensured foreign exchange for import of plant and machinery required for the project. The ring *bunds* of the barrage have been completed and excavation of barrage itself has commenced. The canal colonies at Kot Adu and at the barrage site have been completed. The 11-mile long canal railway from *Dera Din Panah* to the site will be ready soon. A sum of Rs. 8 million was spent on the project during the year and about Rs. 30 million are envisaged to be spent during the year 1954-55.

Efforts for reclaiming *Thur*-affected lands were increased and the area brought under reclamation activity in the *Kharif* season of 1953 showed an increase of 47,600 acres over the figures for the *kharif* season of 1952.

The *Chuharkana Reclamation Scheme,* covering 10,000 acres, was started and 24 tube-wells installed to make water available for reclamation operations.

The *Soil Reclamation Board* drew up six schemes for reclamation of 500,000 acres of *Thur*-infested land. Rs. 2 million have been given as loan to the *Board* to implement these *schemes.*

Rs. 1.2 million were spent during the year on maintenance and clearance of drains in the Province.

For details of larger Power Projects in the Punjab, please see the Chapter on *Development.*

A base *Workshop* has been completed to do major overhauling and other work connected with these machines.

Both the textile mills at Liaquatabad and Bhakkar have gone in to partial production. Two sugar mills are also being constructed in this area. The first is the *Jauharabad Sugar Mill*, which is scheduled to go into production by the end of 1954-55. Details about this mill have already been given in the foregoing pages under *Industries*. An 8,000-acre sugarcane farm is being established to feed these mills.

A woollen mill is also being put up, which will start working in winter.

Some 600 K. W. of hydro-electricity was obtained from the canal falls near Quaidabad to feed the town and the neighbouring areas.

At the *Commonwealth Livestock Farm* an area of 1,500 acres of land was brought under cultivation and the farm workshop was fully equipped.

A tubewell organisation was set up and large areas outside irrigation limits were given to private individuals who agreed to instal their own tube-wells.

A large area has been reserved for forest plantation and so far 6 million trees have been planted.

HEALTH SERVICES

Facilities for medical education were increased during the year by opening a Medical School in Lahore and by increasing the number of seats in the *Nishtar Medical College*, Multan, from 70 to 100.

The *Medical School* will turn out Licentiates to work in rural areas. The *School* has started functioning with the first batch of 144 students who will complete their L. S. M. F. course in four years. It is proposed to shift the School to Lyallpur.

To improve the terms of service of physicians and surgeons working in Government hospitals, it has been decided to increase their share in hospital fees from 30 to 70 per cent. District Health Officers and Medical Superintendents have also been allowed private practice.

The construction work of the various health and medical institutions under the *Social Uplift Schemes* made rapid progress during 1953-54. The project of *Nishtar Medical College and Hospital*, Multan, was completed only by 30 per cent in the beginning of the year, but now about 65 per cent work on the entire project has been finished at a cost of Rs. 10 million. Simi-

larly, construction work of eight new 125-bed District hospitals is also progressing at a brisk pace. The hospitals at Mianwali and D. G. Khan are almost complete, and at other places the work will be finished by the end of the next financial year. Construction work of the new out-patients block of *Mayo Hospital*, Lahore, has also been taken up.

Four new *Maternity and Child Welfare Centres* were opened and repairs were carried out in 30 existing rural dispensaries at a cost of Rs. 174,000.

Special measures were taken to fight the menace of malaria, small-pox and typhus in various parts of the Province. A total population of about 3 million was made immune against malaria in 4,000 water-logged villages by intensive anti-malaria campaign. The B. C. G. campaign has also been accelerated by increasing the number of vaccinating units from 4 to 9. Over 1.6 million persons were given tuberculin test and of these 558,000 individuals were actually vaccinated from July, 1953 to June, 1954.

EDUCATION

The educational budget of the Province since Partition is nearly Rs. 10 million in excess of that of the undivided Punjab. Not content with a high budget of Rs. 41.23 million in 1953-54, Government have provided a sum of over Rs. 44.89 million for the year 1954-55, which registers a further increase of over Rs. 3.66 million.

During the year under review, 300 new Primary Schools (200 for boys and 100 for girls) were opened and 50 Lower Middle Schools raised to Middle standard. Provision for 300 more Primary Schools has been made in the Budget for the year 1953-54. Primary Education has been made free throughout the Province. Compensatory grants amounting to Rs. 100,000 have been paid to the various schools during the year to make up for their loss of fee-income as a consequence of the introduction of free Primary education.

A new *Government College* for Girls started functioning at Gujranwala during the current academic year. Government have also decided to enhance the maintenance grants to non-government Arts Colleges. The Punjab University was awarded a special grant of Rs. 500,000 during the year to meet its anticipated budgetary deficit.

Government have given special consideration to the immediate need of overhauling the system of University education and has accordingly expedited the drafting of a *University Bill* which will shortly be presented to

the *Legislature.*

The other important educational institutions which started functioning in the beginning of the academic year 1954-55 include the *Punjab Cadet College,* Hasan Abdal, a *Technical High School* at Jauharabad, a *Higher Secondary School* at Muzaffargarh, a *Junior Model School* in Lahore and a *Normal School* for girls at Jauharabad.

Besides setting up new schools and colleges, the existing institutions are also being expanded and reorganised at various places.

Curricula and syllabi have also received serious attention of Government and the syllabus for the Middle classes has been reviewed and recast in the light of suggestions of educationists and the public. Books written in accordance with the new syllabi for Primary classes were introduced in schools in April, 1954, on a non-zonal basis. Urdu books for Primary classes were published by the Education Department itself.

Expeditious steps were taken to implement the schemes and within a very short period important decisions were taken to import the necessary paper and machinery for printing of text books. The machinery includes a Timson Perfecting Publication Reel Rotary Printing Machine, which is believed to be the first of its kind in Asia. More than 3 million text books of Urdu and Science were printed by the Punjab Government Press and sold through authorised agents all over the Province.

Audio-Visual Aids

Step were also taken to popularise the use of audio-visual aids and to make the teaching of Science more effective in schools. Government have evinced a special interest in encouraging the use of simple dress among school children. Consequently a large number of schools, especially girls schools, have adopted simple uniform.

VILLAGE AID

The Punjab Government are laying special emphasis on the implementation of the *Village AID Programme* which has been discussed in detail in the Chapter on *Development.*

3—SIND

THE Province of Sind has an area of 50,397 square miles with a population of 4,608,000. As Sind is a predominantly agricultural country, the Provincial Government have drawn a policy of developing and reclaiming lands as well as promoting industries based upon agriculture. During 1953-54, the *Social Uplift and Development Programme* alone accounted for a net Capital expenditure of about Rs. 170 million. Over Rs. 10 million were earmarked for Primary education alone.

IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURE

The *Lower Sind Barrage Project*, as already discussed in the foregoing pages, is one of the major projects of Pakistan which consists of a Barrage on the Indus about five miles upstream of the railway bridge of Kotri. In all, the Project will irrigate two million acres of hitherto barren lands which will yield 825,000 tons of food-grains per year.

The *Agricultural Research Station* at Sakrand is engaged in experimentation for the development and growth of food-crops in the country as well as introduction of superior varities of cash-crops. The results obtained therefrom are put into practice on *Zamindari* lands. To educate the cultivator, officials are trained at the *King George V Institute of Agriculture* which assists the grower in the adoption of new methods of cultivation.

The *Government Fruit Farm* at Mirpurkhas is the main centre for horticultural research work of the Agriculture Department of Sind.

The right bank of the Indus is famous for growing superior variety of rice. In order to solve the various problems that confront the cultivation of paddy, Government have established a research station at Dokri. Similarly for the development of Sind cotton, a research station has been established at Mirpurkhas. Experiments carried out at this station have proved that the American variety *C. Hirstum* can be grown in Sind with advantage. *Zamindars* were persuaded to grow this quality and they have taken to it. Five schemes for the improvement of cotton as a whole have been prepared

and approved by the *Central Cotton Committee*. A high yielding superior variety of American cotton *No. M. 1,000* has been evolved. Experiments proved that it gave an out-turn of 17 maunds of cotton seed per acre as against 13 maunds per acre of other varieties. It also possesses a greater spinning value.

Government are also making efforts to introduce the use of better implements and tractor farming. A *Tractor Operation Training School* has been opened and more tractors are being purchased.

FOOD

The position of food-grains in the Province improved a lot during the year under review. During the *Kharif* year 1953-54, a surplus of 220,000 tons of rice was offered to the Central Government after leaving a comfortable margin for the Provincial requirements.

The wheat position is far happier than what was last year. During the *Kharif* season starting on 1st November, 1953, Sind declared a surplus of 234,000 tons of wheat against 80,000 tons surplus production declared for the crop harvested in April-May, 1953.

Due to an overall improvement in the food situation and with a view to giving impetus to free trade, Government have relaxed movement restrictions on wheat outside the Province throughout West Pakistan except to the border and the provisioned areas. The *Sind Food-grains Control Order, 1952*, has also been repealed. No licence shall now be required for dealing in food-grains in Sind nor will there be any limitation on the possession of food-grains by individuals or trade within the Province.

Grow More Food Schemes

Government have executed a number of short-term *Grow-More-Food* schemes as a result of which the total increase of the acreage by the end of *Rabi* season of 1954-55 will be about 37,000 acres and increase in the production of food-grains will be about 12,000 tons. In pursuance of the policy of bringing more area under food-grains, Government allowed supplementary water-pipes to the *Zamindars* during *Kharif* season of 1953.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Sind is rich in its animal wealth. In order to up-grade the local stocks of sheep and goats through cross-breeding, Government have drawn a scheme which includes a study of appropriate seasons for breeding, effect of castration on the production of wool, mutton quality and quantity, optimum shearing season for lambs, sheep lambing season and effect of different feeds and fodders on the quality and weight of wool and fattening of sheep.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are 320 *Cooperative Societies* in Sind with a total membership of about 46,000. The *Sind Provincial Bank* with its seven branches is the *Apex Bank* functioning as the balancing centre and financing agency for all types of *Societies* and for agriculturists in the Province.

INDUSTRIES

A new policy was drawn by Government with initial emphasis on reconstruction and development of agriculture and industries based upon or connected with it.

Development of large-scale industries is the responsibility of the Central Government. Out of 27 major industries, the units so far allocated for development in Sind have been discussed in the foregoing pages under *Industries*.

Sind Industrial Trading Estates

The scheme implies the setting up of planned *Industrial Zones* with rail-and-road facilities, electric power, water supply, model factory buildings, storage accommodation, etc. With the availability of all these facilities, the prospective industrialists would be relieved of the trouble of protracted negotiations with private or Government authorities for acquiring land, building material, and payment of taxes imposed by the Local Bodies.

Accordingly, a preliminary survey of the Province was made, and it was decided to establish *Estates* at Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur. Another *Estate* is in the process of establishment at Tando Jam.

The *Karachi Estate* was intended primarily to serve industries which require a high percentage of skilled labour, while industries which require raw material, crushing, cooking oils, fruit crodials, jam preserves and can-

ning of grape fruit, could be more easily developed at Hyderabad as the raw material is available around it. Sukkur is most suited for the establishment of woollen mills, oil mills and tanneries. The *Estate* at Tando Adam is mostly intended to provide for the textile industry. Other small industries dependent on local raw materials may also be set up at proper localities.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Sind is famous for its cottage industry products. By far the most important and popular cottage industry of Sind is handloom weaving. There are at least 12,000 handlooms in production at present. After the enactment of *Yarn Control Order*, the Government of Sind organised the weavers into *Cooperative Societies* to make the supply of yarn easy and cheap without the middleman's profit. At present over one-third of the weavers in Sind are members of these *Cooperative Societies*. The rest are being catered by *Yarn Syndicates*. Consequently, the weavers of this Province are getting their yarn at rates which are lowest in Pakistan. In order to help the weavers further, Government have opened a training centre which imparts training in the production of better types of cloth.

Industrial Institutes

Cottage Industries Institutes are being set up at Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkana and Nawabshah to carry out research and experimentation with a view to avoiding wastage and developing techniques for the promotion of the existing cottage industries. Synchronizing with these, Government are opening *Sales and Display Centres* to publicize the cottage industry products and to give a fillip to sales.

HEALTH

During the year under review, there was no epidemic, nor any other major outbreak. Measures against small-pox were reinforced; the number of vaccination stations and the number of days for vaccination were increased.

Malaria can aptly be called the scourge of Sind, but the incidence of the disease has been reduced by distribution of quinine and D.D.T. spray operations. The Provincial *Anti-Malaria Organisation* has been conducting classes for basic training in Malariology.

Training Facilities

Government are continuing their policy of training personnel for midwifery services by awarding scholarships. In order to encourage the Local Bodies to provide trained maternity services, grants-in-aid are paid by Government. Government have also sanctioned the training of 12 candidates as Sind Government nominees in X-Ray and Laboratory courses at the *Karachi T. B. Hospital.*

The Government of Sind have revived the scheme of subsidizing of *Unani Hakims* and, accordingly, 50 *Hakims* are being appointed on subsidiary basis in the various villages of Sind.

SOCIAL UPLIFT SCHEMES

A Training Institute for nurses, midwives and assistant midwives has started functioning at Hyderabad during the year. Twenty nurses have joined for training in general nursing and midwifery.

It is proposed to establish a full-fledged and independent *Eye Hospital* at Hyderabad in addition to a Wing for eye diseases which will form part of the clinical hospital to be constructed on the permanent site of the *Liaquat Medical College.*

In order to equip the Provincial hospitals and dispensaries with modern apparatus and instruments, orders for supply of an X-Ray equipment in the first instance have been placed by Government.

T. B. Sanatorium

Preparation of fair plans and estimates for the construction project of a T. B. sanatorium on the site of the right bank of the Indus near Kotri is nearing completion.

Extension of Hospitals

The Civil Hospital buildings at Nawabshah, Dadu and Mirpurkhas and the Mental Hospital at Hyderabad will be extended and improved by providing extra accommodation. Some 33 *Taluka* Town Dispensary buildings will also be extended and renovated. A Civil Hospital will be established at Tatta with an indoor accommodation of 100 beds.

Besides expansion of medical facilities in the Province, a scheme for the construction of new Civil Hospital buildings at Larkana, Sukkur and Jacobabad, with indoor strength of 126 and 200 and 100 beds res-

pectively have also been sanctioned. The strength of the Civil Hospital at Hyderabad will be raised from 132 to 500 beds.

It has been decided that the new building of the *Liaquat Medical College* and its 500-bed hospital should be located on the right bank of the Indus in the *University Town* for which 20 acres of land have been earmarked. The construction work of the new college building will be completed within a period of three years.

EDUCATION

Figures for Education in the current budgetary grant for 1954-55 stand highest in the history of the Province. In the year 1953-54, the Government of Sind spent a sum of over Rs. 12.6 million which formed 15 per cent. of the total budget of the Province.

Compulsory Primary education was introduced in three more *Talukas* during the year, bringing the total number of *Talukas* under Compulsory Education Scheme to 36 out of a total of 60.

The number of Primary Schools in the Province has risen from 2,943 to 3,929, and the number of students from 188,278 to 266,213 during the year under review.

Secondary Education

In the field of Secondary education, there has been an increase of 36 Secondary Schools and 7,218 pupils during the year.

In order to encourage female education, Government have given substantial concessions to female students and teachers in the shape of scholarships and stipends.

Colleges and Sind University

The total number of colleges in the year under review was raised to 12 from 11, and the total number of students to 3,017 from 2,758. Government are actively considering the opening of at least one college in every District of the Province.

The *Sind University* is fast growing into a Teaching University with its own township, at an estimated cost of Rs. 60 million. It is hoped that the construction work will start soon.

Sindhi Adabi Board

The *Sindhi Adabi Board* has been allocated Rs. 100,000 for the develop-

ment of the Sindhi literature. Prizes were also awarded on the best Sindhi writings of the year.

REFUGEE REHABILITATION

The construction of satellite townships at Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas and Nawabshah is progressing satisfactorily.

The *Shah Latifabad Township* near Hyderabad was inaugurated in 1954 by H. E. the Governor-General of Pakistan. About 1,000 D-Type houses have been made available for occupation.

Development work is going on at the site selected for the satellite town at Mirpurkhas. A number of model D-type houses have also been built, and as soon as sufficient progress in development is recorded, the work of construction of about 350 houses will be taken up.

Site has also been selected and layout drawn for a refugee township to be built at Nawabshah.

Allotment of Urban Land

In the urban areas of Sind, it has been proposed to allot 120 square yards of developed land to each refugee family for building its own house on an approved design. Government will also assist each refugee family to the extent of Rs. 200 each in cash. The total cost on this scheme will come to about Rs. 8.2 million.

4—THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

THE North-West Frontier Province has an area of 13,560 square miles and a population of 3,253,000. This land of the robust and sturdy Pathans, was already well known for its geography as well as traditions, but the large-scale and rapid economic development made in this Province within the brief span of seven years of Pakistan's existence, has made it the envy of other Provinces. The people of the Frontier Province have been inspired into a change in their past outlook and have made remarkable progress in all the basic nation-building fields. The Provincial Government have all along been receiving full cooperation of the people, and as a result, the tempo of economic, social and cultural development has remained high.

One of the highlights of this Province's Budget for the year 1954-55 is greater financial assistance for agriculturists and small-scale industrialists. For this purpose a *Small-Scale and Cottage Industries (Finance and Development) Corporation* is being set up with a capital of Rs. 510,000 as 51 per cent. share capital of the Provincial Government to stimulate the promotion of new small-scale and cottage industries and to help in the expansion and modernisation of the existing ones. Another important feature of the new Budget is the allocation of a sum of Rs. 1 million for the *Frontier Cooperative Bank* to provide cheap credit facilities to agriculturists.

For stepping up food production in the Province, a sum of Rs. 3.8 million has been set apart for the *Grow-More-Food Campaign*, while Rs. 11.3 million and Rs. 1 million respectively have been earmarked for irrigation and reclamation of culturable wastelands. Besides, a provision of Rs. 1 million has been made for the creation of a *Tractor Division* in the Agriculture Department.

The expenditure on *Civil Works* is estimated at Rs. 13.4 million. Allocations under original works are: roads Rs. 3.6 million, buildings Rs. 2.7 million and drinking-water schemes Rs. 128,000.

DEVELOPMENT

In view of the increasing development programme in the Province, a *Development Commission* has been appointed for the execution of various projects on a sound and economical basis. A sum of Rs. 4.4 million has been set apart for Development Departments—Forests, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cooperation and Industries—to be spent during 1954-55. The *Insect Pest Control Scheme* will cost Rs. 193,000; research on sugarcane Rs. 15,600; Merino and Karakul Sheep Breeding Farm Rs. 158,000; development of Sericulture Rs. 449,000; Agricultural Extension Services Rs. 663,000, excluding Centre's contribution of Rs. 290,000; and Poultry Development Rs. 87,000.

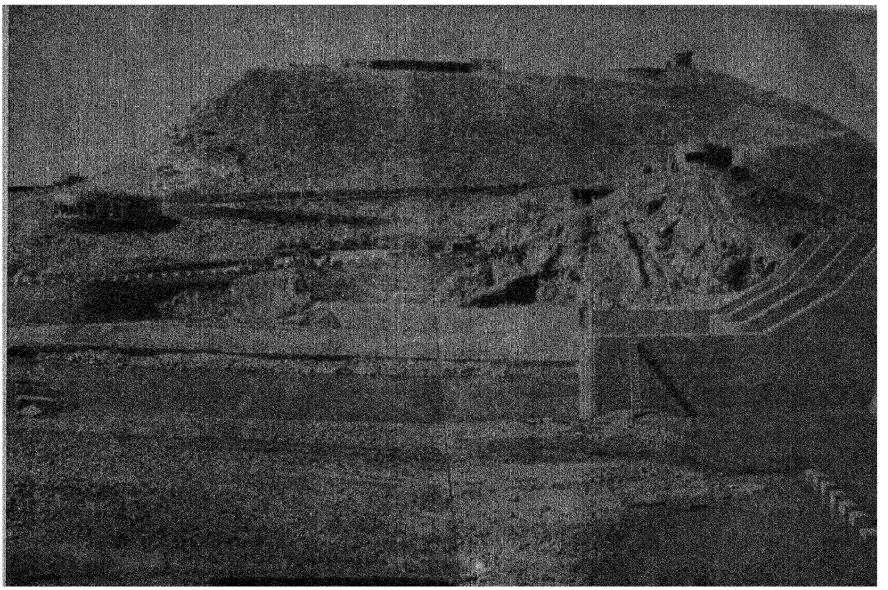
Safeguarding Interests of Tenants

In the field of legislation and allied matters, the interests of tenants have been particularly safeguarded. The time in which occupancy tenants paying cash rent could become owners on payment of compensation to landlords, has been further extended by six months to enable them to make necessary payments and convert themselves into full-fledged owners. Legislation has also been enacted to allow tenants in rural areas to purchase superstructure and sites of houses from their landlords. A law has been passed exempting from *Agricultural Income Tax* all lands held by occupancy tenants paying cash rent and levying this tax only on half of the land revenue due from lands in possession of occupancy tenants paying *Batai.*

Agriculture

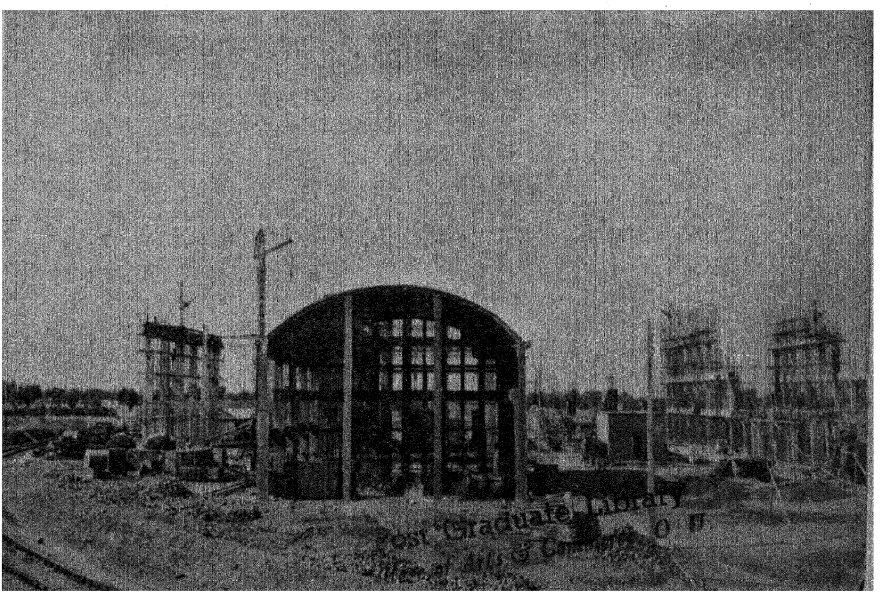
As the Province is not self-sufficient in food-grains, efforts were intensified during the year under review to bring more land under irrigation for growing food-crops. The Provincial Government also wanted the people to be able to purchase food-grains at cheaper price. A substantial reduction was in the first instance made in the price of wheat bringing it down to Rs. 15 per maund. These prices have now been reduced further to Rs. 12/8 per maund.

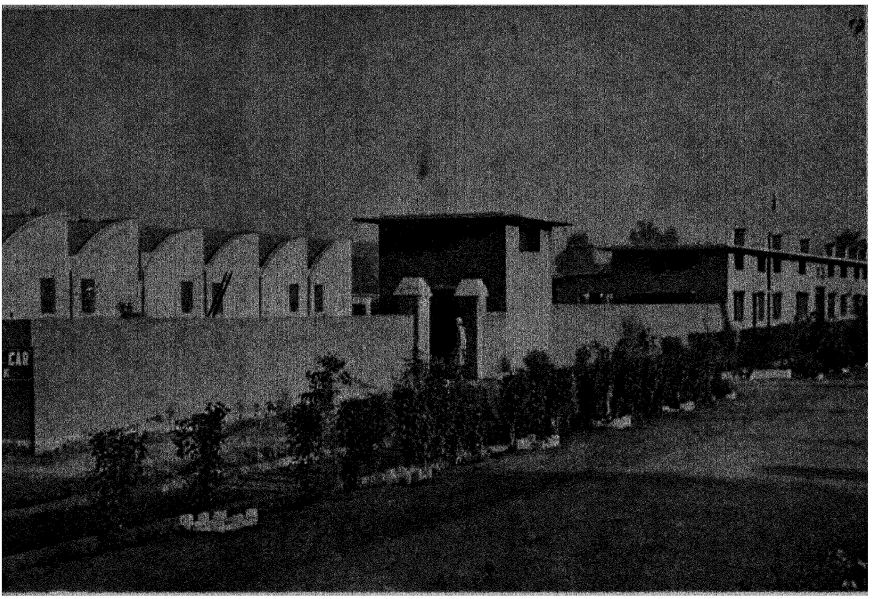
In order to speed up production, 30,000 maunds of wheat seed was given on loan to farmers and large quantities were allocated for free distribution. Ammonium sulphate costing about Rs. 121,000 was distributed at subsidised rates. In the D. I. Khan District, land revenue on account of maize was remitted for one harvest to encourage cultivators to grow more of this crop. An amount of Rs. 3.8 million will be spent on the *Grow-More-Food Campaign.* Silos providing storage accommodation for 20,000 tons of food-grains are



Construction work at Kurram Garhi on a Rs. 21.8 million project to irrigate an area of 270,000 acres of land in the N.-W.F.P.

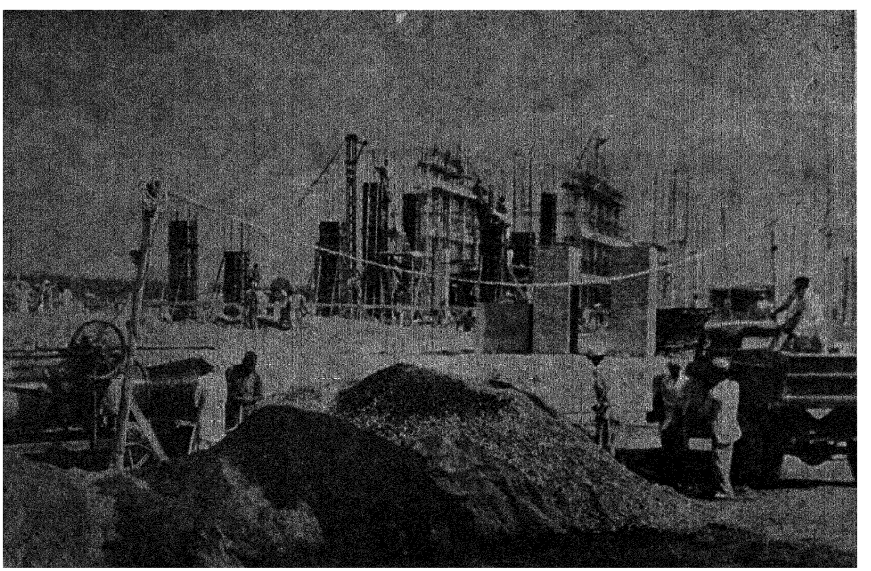
Paper-board mill under construction at Nowshera in the N.-W. F. P.

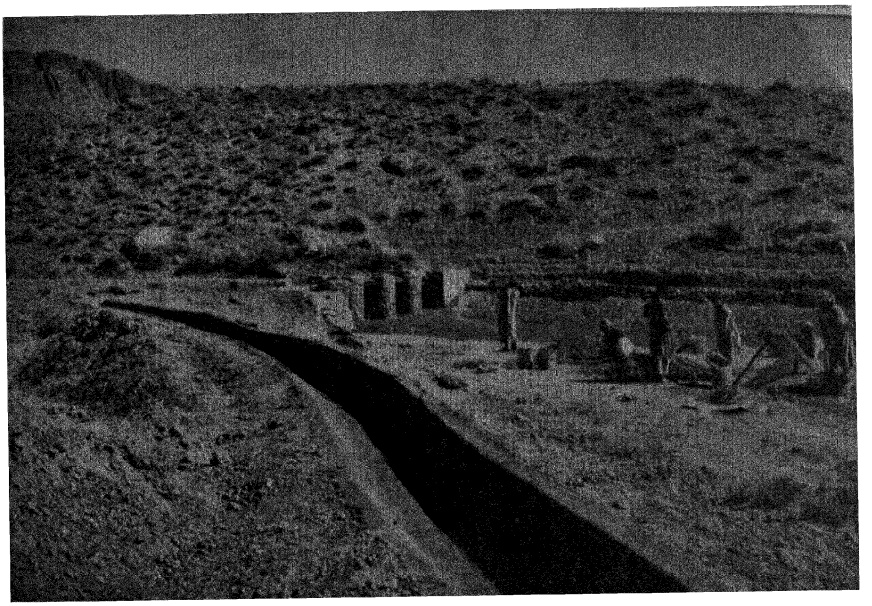

Post Graduate Library



The Bannu Woollen Mills in the N.-W. F. P.

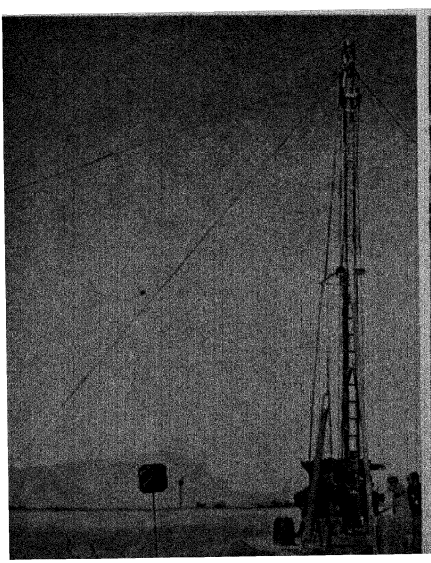
Another view of the paper-board mill under construction at Nowshera



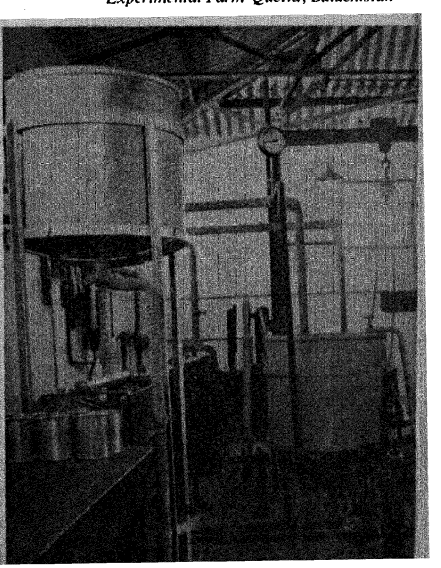


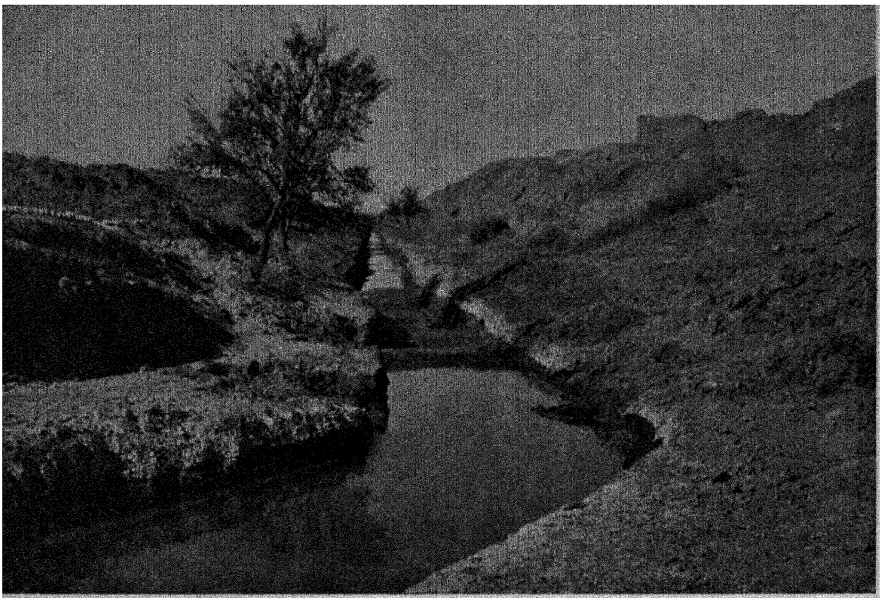
One of the irrigation channels under construction in Baluchistan

The first artesian well being dug at Jungle Bagh, Baluchistan



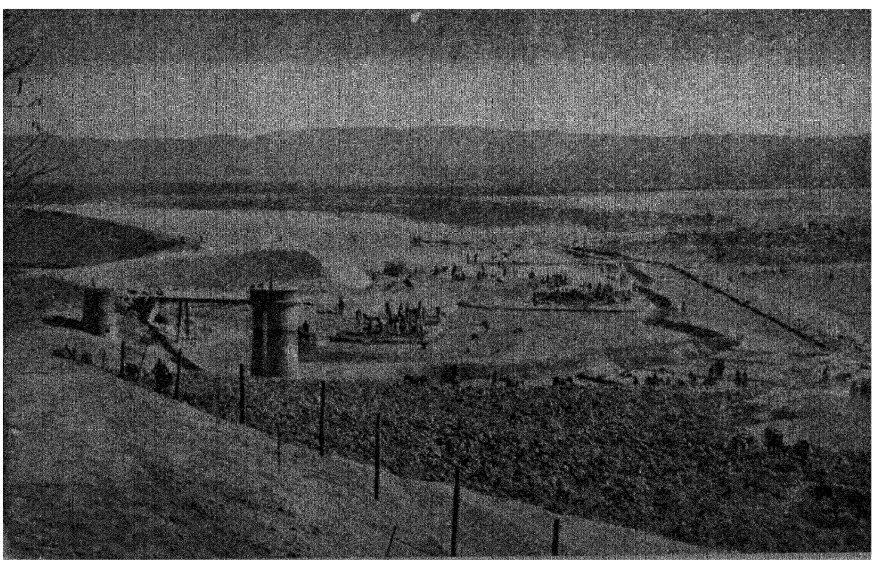
Fruit Canning Laboratory in the Fruit Experimental Farm Quetta, Baluchistan

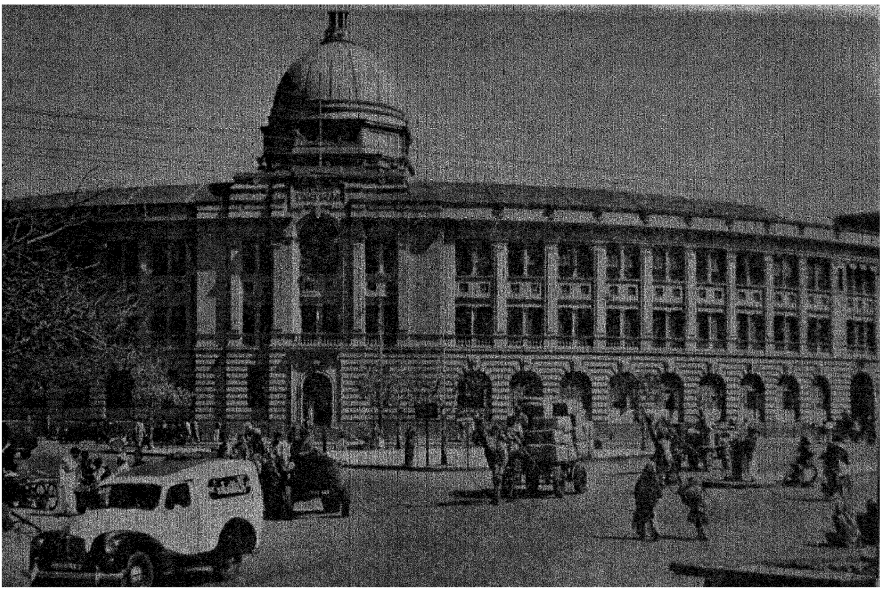




One of the many canals recently dug in Baluchistan under Grow-More-Food Campaign

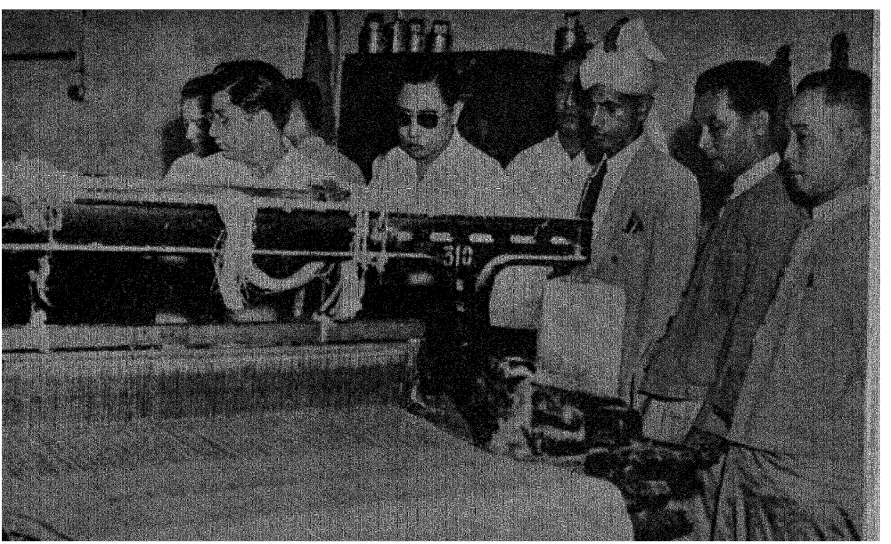
Desilting work in progress at Khushdil Khan Reservoir near Pishin in Baluchistan

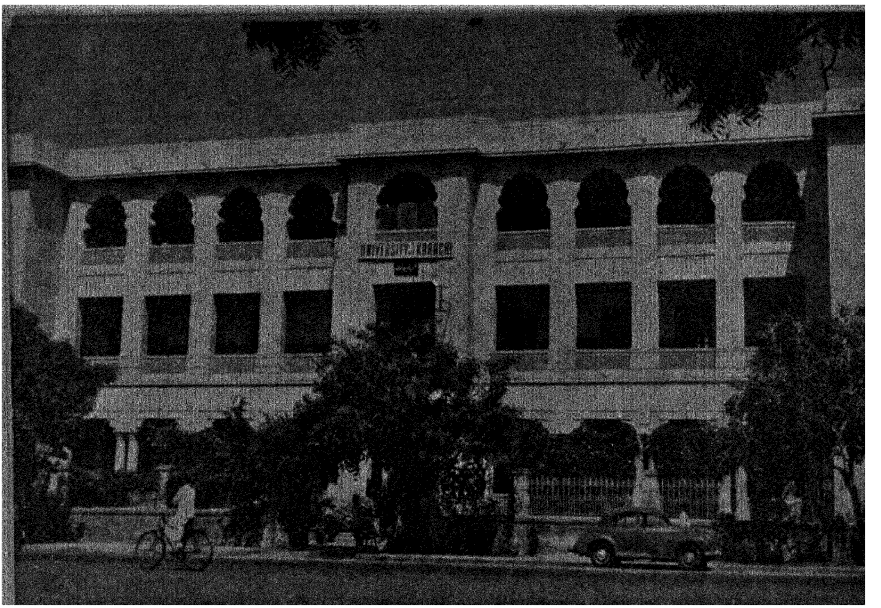




Karachi Port Trust Building

Members of the Burmese Trade Union Study Mission to Pakistan at the Bawani Textile Mills, Karachi

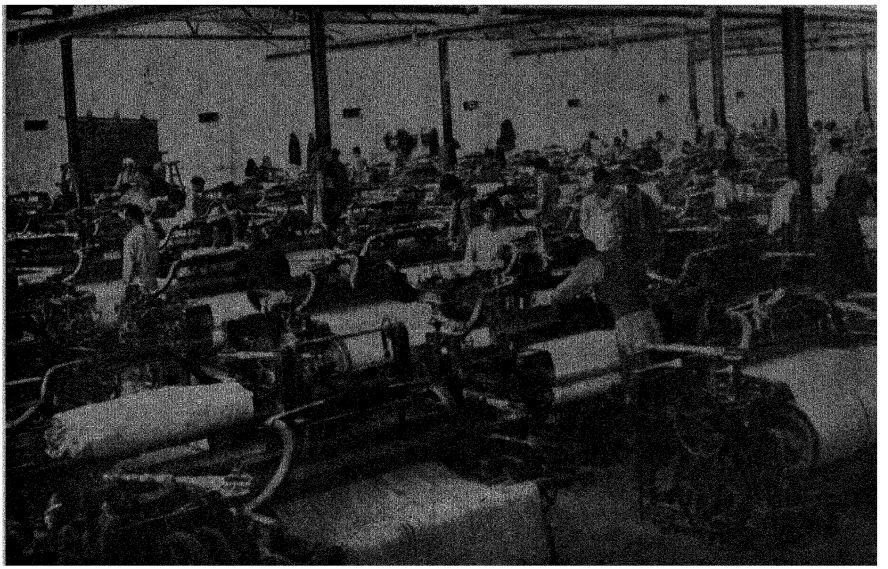




Karachi University, Physics Department

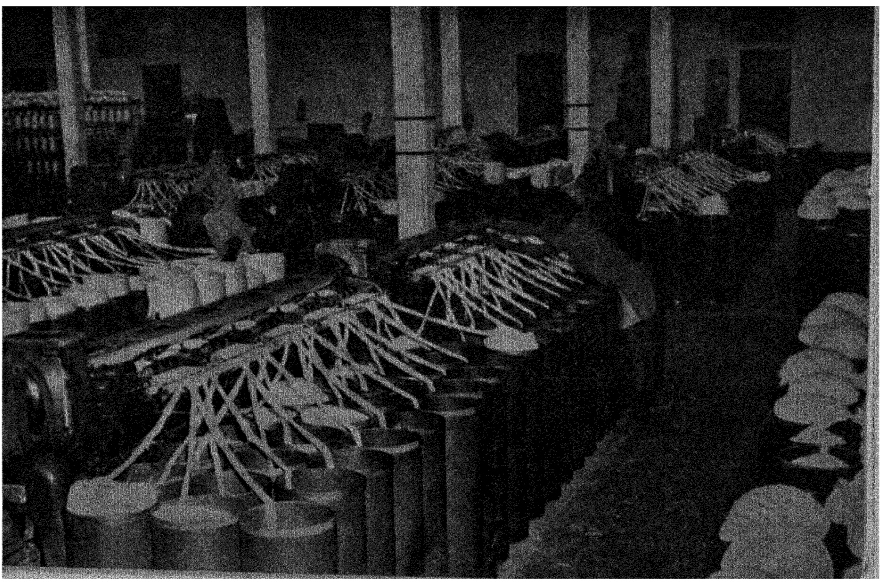
Hawks Bay, Karachi

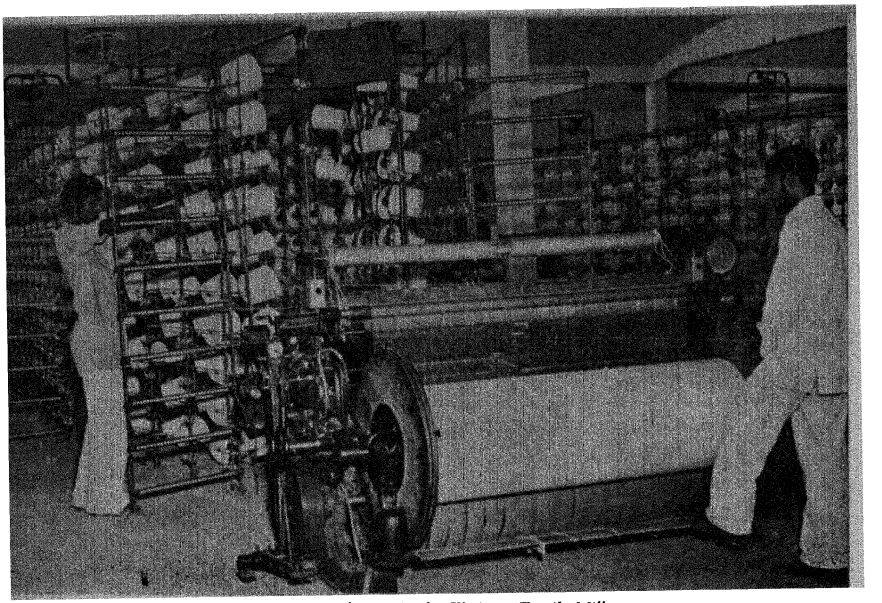




Abbasi Textile Mills, Rahimyar Khan (Bahawalpur)

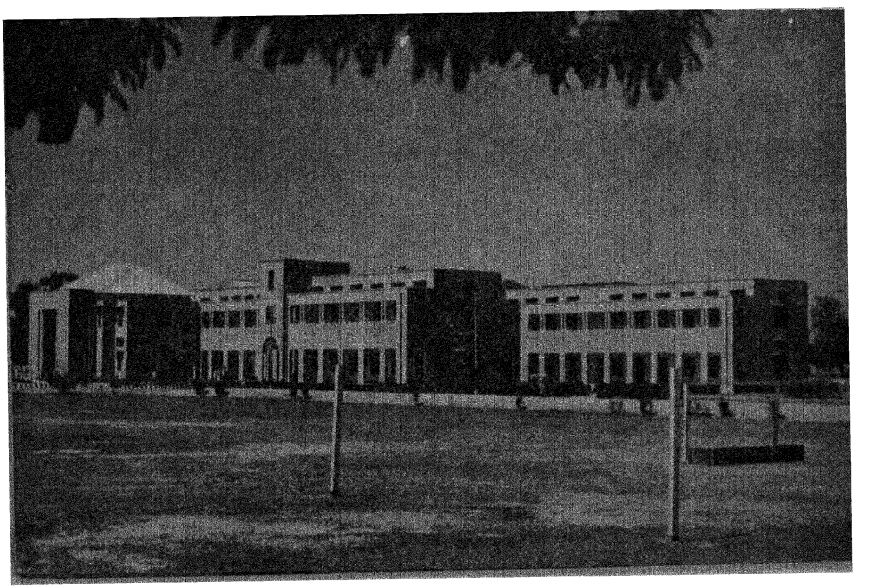
Drawing frames in the Khairpur Textile Mills





Wrapping frames in the Khairpur Textile Mills

New premises of the Sadiq-Egerton College, Bahawalpur



being constructed at the cost of Rs. 456,000.

Irrigation

The *Kheshki Lift Irrigation Scheme* was completed during the year bringing an area of 13,500 acres under irrigation, 800 acres of which were sown with wheat in the first instance. The area is expected to produce 3,000 tons of food-grains. Apart from this, about 26,900 acres of new land was brought under irrigation till the end of March, 1954. This new land will produce 6,000 tons of foodgrains.

Preliminary investigation of storing the flood-waters of Daraban nullah in D. I. Khan District was taken in hand. The scheme is likely to bring 63,000 acres of land under irrigation. In the same District, survey work on the *Tank Zam Gomal Scheme*, which will convert a barren area of 3.3 million acres into green fields, was also speeded up. About Rs. 1 million are to be spent on investigations this year.

Work on the *Kurram Garhi Project* in Bannu, which is estimated to cost Rs. 21.8 million and irrigate an area of 270,000 acres, progressed satisfactorily. Rs. 6.5 million have been provided for this project for the year 1954-55.

Other long-term irrigation schemes include the *Warsak High Level Canal* to be completed by 1957-58. This project, when completed, will cost Rs. 7 million and irrigate 93,000 acres of land. A sum of Rs. 1 million have been provided towards this project for 1954-55. The *Pukhli Plain Flow Irrigation Scheme* from Saran River has been allotted Rs. 600,000, and Rs. 481,000 have been earmarked for tube-wells in the Kohat District.

A sum of Rs. 1.2 million has also been provided for a number of Short-Term new irrigation schemes designed to bring 18,000 acres of land under cultivation. Reclamation of culturable wasteland will cost Rs. 1 million during 1954-55.

An account of the Power Development Projects of the N.W.F.P. is given in detail in the Chapter on *Development.*

INDUSTRIES

The pace of industrial development was not only maintained during the year under review, but, in certain cases, accelerated. The number of large-scale industrial concerns has gone up to 11 now and another 13 major industrial concerns are coming up, and will be completed in about a year's time. Cotton textiles are going to be the foremost industry in the Province. The total

amount of spindlage allotted to the Province by the Centre is 100,000. The woollen mill at Bannu has gone under production (this has been dealt with at greater length in the foregoing pages). Another major textile mill at Amangarh near Nowshera was completed, and construction on a third one on the Peshawar-Charsadda road started during the same period. The *Shah Textile Mills* at Charsadda was completed during the year and is now in production.

Five new textile mills, namely, the *Sarhad Colony Textile Mills*, Nowshera, the *Nishat Textile Mills*, Peshawar, the *F. P. P. Textile Mills*, Jahangira, the *Mumtaz Textile Mills*, Jahangira, and the *Swat Forest Textile Mills*, Haripur, are being established at a cost of over Rs. 30 million and will have a total spindlage of 85,000. When these mills are in full production in about a year's time, the Province will not only become self-sufficient in cloth but will also be in a position to export to Afghanistan and the adjoining districts of the Punjab.

Eight new major industrial concerns, other than cotton textile, are: the *Frontier Woollen Mills*, Nowshera, the *Zeb Corn Products*, Peshawar, the *Amangarh Board and Paper Mill*, Nowshera, the *Frontier Cold Storage*, Peshawar, the *Nowshera Chemical Works*, Nowshera, the *Government Telephone Instruments Factory*, Haripur, the *Rosin and Turpentine Factory* Haripur, and the *Gul Brothers Steel Re-rolling Mills* at Peshawar.

The *Nowshera Tannery* has now facilities for chrome tanning and most of the operations in this tannery are being performed mechanically.

The possibilities of establishing a number of other important industries like pharmaceutical, cement, ply-wood and matches are also being investigated.

Small-Scale and Cottage Industries

The handloom, *mazri*, *chapal*, *zari*, soap manufacturing, fruit preservation and confectionary industries are some of the important small-scale industries that Government are actively supporting by helping manufacturers in procurement of raw materials and chemicals required for them.

The handloom and spinning industry is by far the largest cottage industry, and there are about 9,500 looms in the Province which provide living to some 30,000 men and women engaged therein. Government are, however, planing to replace these handlooms with powerlooms by making electric energy easily and cheaply available. At present there are 94 powerlooms as against 14 during 1952-53, and another 240 are likely to be installed during the course of the current year.

Two finishing and calendering plants, with a capacity to handle more than 3,000 yards of the cloth per day, have been established at Peshawar and are running successfully.

The *Mazri* products, which include manufacturing of *pankhas* (fans), ropes, *chatais* (mats), baskets, etc. are being popularised in the Province. Particular attention is being paid to the improvement of the designs of baskets, and specimens sent to the U. S. A. have been highly appreciated. A New York firm recently placed orders for the supply of 15,000 Paniala baskets. To market their products on a more sound footing, the Paniala manufacturers of baskets are being organised as a *Cooperative Society.*

Sericulture

The silk rearing and reeling industry offers great scope for development as climatic and soil conditions in the Province suit it well. A Sericulture Superintendent has been specially trained in Japan and a silk-worm rearing Centre has been started at Peshawar to educate the interested villagers in the technique of rearing silk-worms and reeling of silk from cocoons.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Fourteen new dispensaries are being opened in areas not at present within easy reach of the existing dispensary service. Another *B. C. G. Field Unit* is being added. Shortage of doctors and medicines has, however, stood in the way of health activities. Seasonal diseases of the eye have been successfully combated and better asylums provided for lepers.

A Mental Hospital is also to be constructed at Kohat Road about 7 miles from Peshawar for which the Central Government have sanctioned Rs. 400,000.

EDUCATION

In 1953-54 two Intermediate Colleges were opened, one at Kohat for boys and another at Abbottabad for girls. Provision has been made in the Budget for the year 1954-55 to raise the existing Intermediate College at Mardan to the Degree standard.

Primary and Secondary education received greater attention as was evident from the opening of new schools—38 Primary, 5 Lower Middle, 18 Middle and 8 High Schools. Eight Lower Middle Schools were raised to Middle standard. A sum of Rs. 5.6 million was spent under the *Social*

Uplift Schemes on the construction of buildings for 2 Intermediate Colleges, 31 schools, 3 hostels for students, a number of Youth Hostels, one Technical High School and Workshop at Peshawar, the Library of the D. I. Khan College, the Administrative Block of the Peshawar University and its Degree and Post-Graduate Science Blocks. Funds were also allocated for the establishment of a full-fledged Medical College at the Peshawar University to meet the acute shortage of qualified doctors in the Province since the number of seats allotted to the N.-W.F.P. students in the various Medical Colleges outside the Province is insufficient to meet the Provincial requirements. The foundation of the proposed Medical College was laid on the 2nd May, 1954 by H. E. Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, Governor-General of Pakistan. Government have contributed Rs. 1 million towards the construction of this college.

The *University of Peshawar* has been given a recurring grant of Rs. 600,000 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1.55 million *Foreign Aid* to the tune of Rs. 2.2 million is expected for the *Agriculture College.*

In all, the Provincial Government will spend a little more than Rs. 11 million on education during 1954-55. A sum of Rs. 646,000 out of Centre's grant will be spent on the construction of school and college buildings.

COOPERATION

Cooperative Movement in the Province has made appreciable progress. This movement was originally considered as a self-help programme, based on mutual trust primarily for persons of limited means in the rural areas. The *Cooperative Department* is making headway from year to year and the total number of Societies (all types) increased from 1,397 to 1,476 this year, while the membership increased from 54,066 to 58,055.

A new experiment in democratic management of business has been made by the *Provincial Cooperative Department* by the organisation of the *Consumers' Cooperative Stores* with branches all over the Province for the benefit of the members of the *Frontier Constabulary.*

BUILDINGS AND ROADS

The work of the *Public Works Department* during the year under review was the heaviest in the history of the Province. The total expenditure on roads and buildings was Rs. 50 million out of which Rs. 8 million were spent on *Social Uplift Schemes* and Rs. 0.6 million were allocated for the cons-

truction of roads during 1954-55. The total milage of new roads constructed during the year was 176, and their cost about Rs. 6.1 million. Construction of schools, colleges, hostels, wings of the Peshawar University, hospitals, dispensaries, etc., consumed a major portion of the expenditure.

RELIEF

In order to afford relief to people in certain areas, agricultural lands situated within the limits of Municipalities and Notified Area Committees were exempted from the *Urban Immovable Property Tax*. A sum of about Rs. 341,000, being arrears of fines imposed on various villages in the Province, was also remitted.

CRIMES AND REFORMS

Serious crime, generally speaking, showed a downward trend. The number of dacoities and burglaries in particular, registered an apperciable decline. The campaign against hoarders, black-marketeers, smugglers and profiteers was intensified resulting in convictions of a large number of persons tried under local and special laws.

Jail Reforms

Jail reforms also engaged the attention of the Provincial Government because of its earnest desire to turn former convicts into respectable and useful members of society. A scheme was drawn up under which prisoners would be entitled to get a share of the profits from jail manufactures which would be paid to them on their release to provide them with means of rehabilitation.

Frontier Crimes Regulations

The amendment of the *Frontier Crimes Regulation* was also considered in all its aspects in order to adapt it to modern conditions. Its application for the decision of civil suits was abandoned. In future, all criminal trials under Section II are to be presided over by a Sessions Judge. Section 49 is to be amended to empower the Judicial Commissioner to deal with revisions instead of the Revenue and Divisional Commissioner as done at present.

ADMINISTRATION

In order to associate the people of the Province with the Provincial Administration in a greater measure, ten *Standing Committees* were set up to

advise and assist Government in matters relating to Law and Order, Taxation, Education, Electricity, Development (including Cooperation) and Agriculture. Representatives of the various constituencies in the Provincial Assembly were appointed as their members and enabled thereby to know the inner working of Government machinery. It also enabled them to voice the views of their electorates in an effective manner on all matters of national importance and apprise them, in turn, of the policies pursued by their Government. Members of the Opposition were represented on these Committees and they were invited to offer suggestions and criticism, and lend a helping hand in all such nation-building activities as were most desirable.

All Local Bodies in the N.-W. F. P. had remained suspended for a very long time. Members of the Provincial Assembly were normally appointed as their Administrators to conduct their affairs without the help of elected members. For the first time after nearly two decades, the Provincial Government ordered the holding of elections to all Local Bodies as they were considered to be the primary institutions where people received training in self-government. It also abolished all the posts of non-official Administrators, Joint Administrators and Assistant Administrators most of whom were members of the Provincial Assembly. Electoral rolls were prepared on the basis of adult franchise and 13 seats reserved for women. The elections are to be held shortly.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

One question engaging the serious attention of the Provincial Government was the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. For this purpose a *Sub-Committee* was appointed at the earliest possible opportunity to examine the question in all its aspects in consultation with the Judicial Commissioner of the Province and to report to the Provincial Government as soon as possible. This report is awaited.

5—BALUCHISTAN

THE Province of Baluchistan has an area of 54,456 square miles and a population of 622,000. It is administered by the Central Government through an Agent to the Governor-General. It is a country of wide open spaces fringed on the north-east with lofty mountain ranges, rich in potential mineral wealth. During the past two years the *Geological Survey of Pakistan* has been able to discover Asbestos (Amphibole) at Hindubagh, Celestite at Ras Koh, Chromite in the Chagai District, Copper-ore in the Chagai and Fort Sandeman areas, Laterite near Ziarat and in the Sibi District, Iron-ore in the Chagai District, Magnesite at Hindubagh, Manganese-ore between Nushki and Ras Koh in the Chagai District, and Phlogopite and Vermiculite at Ras Koh in the Chagai District. The well-watered valleys yield abundant quantities of fruit, and the plains, whenever water is available, have rich crops of food-grains and vegetables. The huge barren stretches of the desert-waste which, however, form the bulk of the land in this Province, and which had hitherto been quite unproductive, have now been discovered as an extremely rich source of Natural Gas and possibly Petroleum as well. As already discussed in the foregoing pages, a vast field of Natural Gas has been found at Sui in the Bugti area of Baluchistan, and a joint Pakistani-British enterprise has floated the *Sui Gas Transmission Co.*, for tapping this field and constructing the gas transmission pipe-line to Karachi and other important places in West Pakistan for supplying cheap fuel to industries.

AGRICULTURE

As Baluchistan's present economy is predominantly agri-pastoral, all development schemes launched by the Local Administration aim at improving the agriculture and livestock wealth of the Province. Improvement of agriculture depends on providing more irrigation facilities in the Province. This objective is being achieved by improving the existing irrigation resources. For this purposes, the Government of Pakistan sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.16 million under the *Grow-More-Food Scheme* for the development of ground

water resources and installation of tube-wells. FAO have helped by loaning the services of a Ground-Water Geologist for technical advice in selecting areas for boring tube-wells.

Seven small irrigation schemes at a cost of Rs. 135,000 have been completed in the Loralai and Sibi Districts.

1,300 tons of ammonium sulphate was distributed among the farmers at subsidised rates during the year under review. This has increased the yield of food-grains by over 3,000 tons. Another 3,000 tons of fertilizer has been received and is also being distributed at subsidised rates.

Land Reclamation

During the year under review, the *Mechanical Cultivation Section* has reclaimed an area of 2,500 acres by making *bunds*, levelling and terracing with heavy earth-moving machinery. An area of 2,000 acres was green-manured by mechanical means and seven protection *bunds* were constructed to protect about 500 acres of irrigated land from floods. In this work also the services of a Field Engineer were provided by FAO to advise the Baluchistan Administration on proper use, repairs and maintenance of mechanical equipment.

More than a thousand tons of wheat seed was distributed among the farmers on loan to be repaid in kind at harvest. This gives the Province a chain-supply of wheat seed which, though not yet sufficient to meet the total requirements, can fulfil the more urgent needs. Efforts will, however, be made to increase this supply during the coming year from the same sources.

Under the *Grow-More-Food Campaign*, 25 centrifugal pumps have been received to be distributed on *Taccavi* basis to those *zamindars* who already have wells from which the yield is sufficient to warrant the use of mechanical pumps instead of the Persian Wheel. This will help increase the area under cultivation.

Sailaba Cultivation Project

Baluchistan Province has approximately 6,000 square miles of undeveloped land which is suitable for *sailaba* cultivation, i.e, the control and ground-storage of excess surface-water through the use of water spreading, construction of low *bunds*, contour cultivation and moisture conserving tillage practices. It is estimated that wheat production can be increased by these methods from $\frac{1}{8}$ ton to about $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per acre.

The object of *Sailaba Cultivation Project* is to provide practical demonstration of flood cultivation based on conservation and improvement of land and surface water resources of Baluchistan Province.

This project involves an expenditure of $ 130,000 by the United States and Rs. 140,000 by Pakistan.

Supply of Fruit Nursery Plants

Fruit farming is one of the main industries of Baluchistan. Efforts are, therefore, being made by the *Agriculture Department* to supply fruit plants at cheap rates to the growers. During the year under review 23,800 deciduous fruit plants of selected varieties were distributed to the growers on subsidized rates. The Harnai valley in Baluchistan is suitable for growing high-quality citrus fruit. To give impetus to citrus growing in this valley, 41,200 citrus plants were imported and distributed to *Zamindars*. Some 50 orchards of *Zamindars* were planted under the technical supervision of the Agriculture Department. In addition, a Government citrus orchard of about 25 acres area has been established with a view to utilising the trees for raising citrus nursery plants for further distribution in the valley. A citrus nursery has also been started on a large scale.

IMPROVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK AND PASTURES

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 336,000 in order to help develop the pastures in Baluchistan and prevent animal disease. The Forest Department is also spending Rs. 336,000 during 1954-55 for carrying out soil and water conservation measures in the watersheds of the State Forests of Baluchistan in order to heal the ravages of the past years.

Masalekh Pasture Development Scheme

The Government of Pakistan have sanctioned the *Range and Pasture Development Scheme at Masalekh*. The area is spread over 125,000 acres. It will cost a total sum of Rs. 380,000 of which Rs. 180,000 will be contributed by FOA in providing tractors, grass seeder, scrapper and fencing material. The entire area of Masalekh will be fenced. New grasses will be sown in the contour-furrows to be drawn in the area. The gully-plugging and furrows will help in stopping the run-off of floods. In a period of three to four years when grasses are fully grown and retrogression of the pasture has been arrested, this project area will serve as a guide to the future development of range-management and pastures in Baluchistan.

Animal Husbandry

With regard to the prevention of disease among the animals, the scheme for the control of warble fly and mange and immunization against anthrax has proved extremely successful. These two animal diseases, which used to claim a heavy toll of animal life, have to a great extent been controlled. Efforts are now being made to increase this work. Besides, with a view to extending the veterinary hospital facilities to the rural areas of Baluchistan, a new veterinary hospital is being established at Killa Saifullah.

FORESTRY

State forests in Baluchistan have increased from 400 square miles at the time of Partition to 1,125 miles during the current year. A review of the development of forestry in the Province has been given in detail in the Chapter on *Agriculture*.

INDUSTRIES

Woollen Textiles

As already discussed in the foregoing pages under *Industries*, a woollen mill has been established at Harnai at a cost of Rs. 5 million. The mill went into partial production in October, 1953; the remaining machinery is being installed.

Sui Gas

The natural gas find at Sui in the Bugti area of Baluchistan has perhaps been the most important discovery in the field of industrial development ever since the birth of Pakistan. A comprehensive account of projects connected with Sui Gas has been given in the foregoing pages under *Industries*.

Cotton Textiles

A cotton textile mill consisting of 25,000 spindles will be set up in Baluchistan. The mill, it is estimated, will cost over Rs. 5,000,000, and construction work will be taken in hand during the current year.

Fruit Preservation Factory

The *Fruit Preservation and Canning Factory* at Sheikhmandah, which had been lying idle since Partition, is being put into working order. Government have also taken over the managing agency of the concern through the Agriculture Department. This factory will utilize a substantial quantity of fruit for

canning which now goes waste or does not bring sufficient return to the grower.

IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

Realizing that roads play an important role in promotion of trade and commerce, the Baluchistan Administration have spent Rs. 1 million during the year under review on the improvement of the existing roads and on construction of new roads and new bridges in the Province.

Construction of Baleli-Sheikh Wasil Road

This road links Quetta with Sheikh Wasil *via* Samungli. Besides, five new fair-weather roads are under construction in Baluchistan under the economic Relief Schemes.

VILLAGE AID PROGRAMME

In order to improve the Industrial, Agricultural and Pastoral Economy of the rural areas in Baluchistan, a *Village AID Training Centre* has been set up for training Village Workers. Details about the Village AID Work in Baluchistan have been given in the foregoing pages under *Development.*

FOOD AND CLOTH

The food position has been very satisfactory. Not only have the scales of rations of those employed on manual works been increased, but the price of wheat has also been reduced appreciably. Previously paddy from the Nasirabad Sub-Division had to be sent to Sind for husking, but during the course of past year, 14 rice mills have been set up in the Sub-Division, the biggest being the *Victory Rice Mill* at Jhatpat. Consequently the Province is gradually becoming self-sufficient in rice. The position regarding Sugar, *Maida* and *Suji* has also remained satisfactory.

Storage Accommodation for Wheat at Quetta

In order to ward off any food shortage and stabilize food-grain prices, it was decided to construct food-grain storage godowns. The work on the construction of such godowns for Baluchistan on Spinney Road, Quetta, has been taken in hand. The godowns are estimated to cost Rs. 561,000 with storage accommodation for 10,000 tons. The godowns are expected to be completed shortly.

Cloth and Consumer Goods

The prices of indigenous cloth have already gone down in consequence of the Central Government's decision to import cotton textile worth Rs. 40 million from Japan, out of which Baluchistan has been allocated about 700,000 yards of cloth of different varieties.

The prices of essential commodities have been controlled and the Local Administration have promulgated the *Essential Articles Control Order* for articles not included in the Central Government Control Order.

HEALTH

The Local Administration have intensified anti-malaria and anti-T. B. campaigns, opened new *Child and Maternity Welfare Centres* and strengthened the medical staff. Schemes for expansion of the sanatorium, improvement of the main block of Lady Dufferin Hospital of Quetta, are being implemented this year.

In addition to the above, a training class for midwives has been started in the Sandeman Civil Hospital, Quetta, and stipends worth Rs. 3,600 have been earmarked for the purpose.

Mobile Dispensaries

In view of the scattered population of the Province, it was considered essential to have two mobile dispensaries to pay regular visits to far-flung villages which are not benefited by existing hospitals and dispensaries on account ot distances. These two Travelling Vans have done a useful work in affording medical aid to scattered populations in the Districts of Quetta-Pishin, Chagai and Zhob. To extend such medical facilities to the people of other Districts, the Government of Pakistan have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 146,000 for the procurement of four additional Travelling Dispensary Vans.

Jail Department

Reforms have been introduced in Baluchistan Jails, aiming at reforming prisoners so that after their release they become honest and good citizens. They are being taught certain handicrafts so that they may earn an honest living and thereby cause a reduction in crime. They are also given religious teaching and education under the *Adult Education Scheme*. They are now allowed more facilities for games and libraries, and more time in the open.

EDUCATION

There has been a steady increase in the number of students on rolls. The enrolment in the Primary classes rose from 4,130, to 4,640 during the past year. The number of candidates taking the 5th Class Departmental Examination is well over 2,000. The number of tribal students has increased substantially and is indicative of educational consciousness among the indigenous population. Enrolment in the Government College, Quetta, has also increased considerably.

Scholarships

Tribal scholarships sanctioned for the educational uplift of the tribal people were continued. Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the continuance of scholarships to refugee students.

The various District Bazar Funds spent a sum of Rs. 11,000 on the grant of scholarships to poor and deserving students of their respective areas.

The most outstanding development of the past year has been the sanction and implementation of the three schemes under *Social Uplift Programme.* A sum of Rs. 375,000 has been spent on providing modern equipment, scientific apparatus, teaching aids, furniture, etc., to the educational institutions in the Province. Small self-contained libraries have been established in all the Village Primary schools. The Libraries of the Secondary schools and the College have been replenished with modern and useful literature.

Adult Education

Adult education has been re-organised by attaching the various Centres to the village mosques under the charge of the Mullahs. It is hoped that with the religious link given to the system, the response of the inhabitants will be more encouraging.

Technical School for Baluchistan

The Government of Pakistan have sanctioned Rs. 420,000 for opening a Technical High School and 4 Primary schools in Baluchistan this year. The plan for the Technical School Workshop has been prepared and will be executed before the end of 1954, at an estimated cost of Rs. 173,000.

REFUGEE REHABILITATION

In order to enable the displaced refugees to build their own houses and shops on evacuee plots, about 350 such plots were allotted to refugees and

others, a majority of whom have already constructed buildings on them. There has been the acute problem of accommodation and it is hoped this process of reconstruction will considerably remove pressure on other evacuee property which could further be utilized for the rehabilitation of refugees.

The scheme for the allotment of evacuee agricultural land in the Nasirabad Sub-Division was approved during 1953, and steps have already been taken towards its implementation. Under this scheme 2,500 acres of evacuee agricultural land is being allotted to refugees from the *Agreed Areas* whose claims in respect of losses of agricultural lands have since been verified. So far about 172 acres of land have been allotted and further allotments will be made as and when claims of the refugees are verified. It is expected that allotment of the entire available land will be completed by the end of 1954-55.

Scheme for Further Refugee Rehabilitation

The Local Administration had originally approved a scheme for the construction of a satellite town for refugees in the vicinity of Quetta. It has since been represented to the Local Administration that the money allocated to Baluchistan for the rehabilitation of refugees could be better utilised on the construction of houses for poorer refugees on evacuee plots inside the town. The Local Administration have since approved of this alternative proposal, details of which are now being worked out.

Loans to Refugee Artisans

The Baluchistan Branch of *Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation* has during the past year advanced a sum of Rs. 139,450 to deserving refugees. During this period a number of sewing machines were also given on hire-purchase system to refugee tailors, widows working in the *Industrial Homes*, and low-paid Government employees.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The *Cooperative Societies Department* has so far registered eight *Cooperative Societies* in Baluchistan for the procurement and marketing of wool. Similarly two *Cooperative Societies* have been formed in Quetta and Loralai for the marketing of fruit and vegetables. Six *Societies* for the procurement and distribution of consumer goods have also been formed during the past one year. Another eight Store and Mechanical *Cooperative*

Societies are under formation. The Local Administration has also under consideration the opening of a *Cooperative Bank* which, it is hoped, will give further impetus to the Cooperative Movement in Baluchistan.

6—KARACHI

THE Federal Capital Area consists of Karachi city and cantonments and also a part of what was previously the *Karachi Taluka* of Karachi District. It covers an area of 812 square miles and has a population of 1,126,417 according to the 1951 Census. The growth of population in Karachi is one of the outstanding phenomena of Pakitstan. The population of the Federal Capital Area has increased by nearly 158 per cent since the 1941 Census, and has consequently led to a crop of problems like accommodation, health, sanitation, water supply, electricity, distribution of food supplies, etc. In April, 1952, the Karachi Administration was raised to the status of a Chief Commissioner's Province, with necessary changes in all spheres of its administration. This has helped in bringing stability in the administration of this fast-growing metropolis. The Chief Commissioner has been given adequate powers to enable him to run the Administration efficiently.

The main difficulties in the way of Karachi's progress have been shortage of water supply and lack of housing accommodation.

The main sources of water supply to Karachi are the river Indus, Haleji lake and Dumlottee wells. At the time of Partition the daily water supply to Karachi through all these three sources was between 14-15 million gallons daily. The supply has since increased to 29.5 million gallons daily through a variety of efforts, including installation of pontoons at Beghar Ferry, sinking of wells in the Malir river bed, introduction of 'Hilaya' or *Duplication Scheme* and the measures for conservation of water supply in the Malir river.

But even this supply is not sufficient for the fast-increasing population and industries of Karachi, and in order to improve the position further, until the completion of the long-term *Greater Karachi Water Supply Scheme*, efforts are being made to utilize the subterranean water reserves in and around Karachi. In this connection the services of a team of Hydrologists and Geophysicists have been obtained from the United Nations.

This team is engaged in the survey of the sub-soil water reserves and trial borings are in progress in various localities like Manghopir, Lalukhet,

Nazimabad and lower Malir areas where geophysical reports show the existence of reservoirs.

Greater Karachi Water Supply Scheme

The *Karachi Joint Water Board*, under the Central Ministry of Health and Works, started construction work during the year 1953-54 on the *Greater Karachi Water Supply Scheme*, aiming at an additional supply of 60 million gallons of water daily, for the ever-increasing civic and industrial needs of Karachi.

The *Scheme* which consists of two ancillary schemes: (i) the *Greater Karachi Water Trunk Mains Scheme* and (ii) the *Greater Karachi Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme*, is scheduled to be completed within five years; but the *Board* is confident that this period will be substantially reduced. The former *Scheme* will regulate efficient distribution of additional water, while the latter aims at the scientific treatment of the effluent. The entire project, on completion, is expected to cost Rs. 157 million.

The works undertaken in this connection by the *Board* are: construction of a canal from Gujjo to Khanwah; excavating trenches for the Rising Main near Dhabeji; construction of a pre-stressed cement pipe factory near the *Dalmia Cement Factory* and survey of different sewer lines.

Considering the magnitude of the Scheme, which requires skilled technical knowledge, effort was made to secure foreign assistance and the U. S. Government have agreed to give an aid of $ 1.75 million during the current fiscal year. They have also agreed to provide three Consultants in addition to undertaking the responsibility for the construction of a 6,000-foot tunnel and the installation of pumps.

As a huge number of pipes will be required for the completion of the projects, the Government of Australia have offered a pre-stressed R. C. C. pipe factory, under the *Colombo Plan*. This offer has been accepted by the Pakistan Government. Consignments of machinery have begun to arrive and the factory is being established near Karachi.

The *Karachi Joint Water Board* operates on a no-profit no-loss basis. The main source of revenue is the sale of water, rates of which are fixed at the commencement of the year on the basis of estimated figures of maintenance and interest expenditure of the year. The provisional water rate fixed during 1953-54 was As. 9 per 1,000 gallons. On the basis of actual figures of expenditure, however, it was possible to reduce this rate by half an anna.

Housing

The rehabilitation of refugees has been one of the major problems of Karachi Administration. As already discussed in the Chapter on *Refugee Rehabilitation*, the total number of refugees in Karachi is now estimated at more than 750,000, and the influx still continues. About 70 per cent of the new refugees coming into West Pakistan *via* Khokhropar on the Sind-Jodhpur border gravitate to the capital. About 14,000 refugee families have already been provided with single-roomed quarters built by Government in the Aurangabad and Lalukhet areas. Further schemes which are afoot for the rehabilitation of refugees, have been discussed in the foregoing pages.

Municipal Corporation

Powers of the city's Municipal Government vest in the *Municipal Corporation of the City of Karachi*, an elected body corporate with rights of perpetual succession and common seal. The new *Corporation*, the first elected by universal adult franchise since the establishment of Pakistan, consists of 100 Councillors, chosen from the city's 28 Wards, including representatives of women, minorities and the nominees of the *Port Trust*, the *Karachi Improvement Trust*, the *Joint Water Board* and the *Port Hajj Committee*.

The Mayor is the elected head of the *Corporation* whose main executive authority is exercised through the *Chief Officer*. The latter is assisted by a number of officers controlling various departments of Municipal Administration *e.g.*, Public Health and Sanitation, Engineering and Works, Roads and Street-lighting, Waterworks and Drainage, Fire Brigade, Land Survey, Rehabilitation, Architecture, Parks, Gardens, Zoo, Assessment and Collection of Taxes, Audit, Accounts, Law and Information.

The *Standing Committee* controls the *Corporation's* finances and sanctions expenditure. The Budget of the *Corporation* provides for expenditure of Rs. 20.12 million during 1954-55, while the revised figures of expenditure during 1953-54 were Rs, 16.44 million.

Health

The following Institutions came under the *Karachi Administration* with effect from the 23rd May, 1953:

1. Dow Medical College, Karachi.
2. Civil Hospital, Karachi.
3. Jinnah Central Hospital, Karachi.
4. Leper Hospital, Manghopir.

5. Ojha Sanatorium, Karachi.

An *Advisory Committee* has been constituted to help and advise the hospital authorities, raise funds for the Institutions and form a *Blood Bank*. A whole-time Medical Superintendent has been appointed in the *Jinnah Central Hospital* for efficient administration of the Hospital.

Eminent physicians and surgeons have been appointed to raise the standard of hospital treatment and efforts to draw more qualified and experienced doctors from all possible sources are in progress.

A sum of Rs. 4.5 million was sanctioned for the improvement of buildings of medical institutions in Karachi. Work on new out-patients department and staff quarters for nurses and students is under progress. Work on expansion of the *Ojha Sanatorium* is also in hand.

The *Leper Hospital* at Manghopir, which was being run by the *British Empire Relief Association*, has been taken over as a Government institution, and schemes for its proper re-organisation are already in hand.

A dispensary building constructed at Nazimabad by Mr. Dada Bhoy of Natal, South Africa, has been taken over and is being run as a Government Dispensary.

A dispensary has also been opened at Drigh Road Refugee Colony. A permanent building for this dispensary is under construction.

Three mobile dispensaries have been organised and are working in the following areas:

1. *Mohammad Ali Lines*, including *Quaidabad*, *Khudadad Colony*, etc.
2. *Malir Area.*
3. *Ibrahim Hyderi.* This mobile unit also visits Drigh Road Refugee Colony daily.

Education

There were 340 schools in the Federal Capital Area during 1952-53. During the year under review, 19 additional Primary and 4 Secondary schools were sanctioned. 16 Primary and all Secondary school buildings have already been occupied. A Primary school has also been established at the *Drigh Road Refugee Colony.*

Further details about educational development in the Federal Capital Area will be found in the Chapter on *Education and Culture.*

7—STATES AND FRONTIER REGIONS

THE princely states of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent which originally acceded to Pakistan were: *Bahawalpur, Khairpur*, the Baluchistan States of *Kalat, Mekran, Las Bela* and *Kharan*, the Fronteir States of *Chitral, Dir, Swat* and *Amb* and the states of *Junagadh* and *Manavadar* in Kathiawar. Of these, the states of *Junagadh* and *Manavadar* were illegally and forcibly occupied by India early in November, 1947, and constitute one of the major points of dispute between Pakistan and India. The states of *Kalat, Mekran, Las Bela* and *Kharan*, being geographically contiguous to each other, entered into a covenant aimed at the territorial and political integration of their territories and merged themselves into a single unit known as the *Baluchistan States Union.*

Generally the rulers of the states acceding to Pakistan voluntarily surrendered their absolute powers in favour of constitutional principles, recognizing the people as the original source of power. Today efforts of most of these states, as will be seen in the following pages, are mainly directed towards social uplift on a scale hitherto unknown in these areas. Some of the states have already made commendable progress. Bahawalpur, for instance, in addition to taking long strides in national development, has been one of the first states to restore to its citizens full rights of franchise. The *Baluchistan States Union* has, according to the *Interim Constitution*, agreed to speed up the process of administrative integration and representative government. The Ruler of Khairpur signed an *Instrument* of *Accession* on the lines of the model *Instrument* of the Bahawalpur State executed earlier in 1952, and has, since July, 1953, promulgated an *Interim Constitution* in his state. The Ruler of Chitral signed a similar *Instrument* and has formed a representative Government since October, 1953, seeking to bring about closer association of the people of the State with the administration in order to pave the way for the full realization of a democratic government.

Popular Sovereignty in States

The constitutional and financial integration of the princely states of Pakistan with the Centre initiates the era of popular sovereignty in these parts. The rulers of these states have agreed to be constitutional heads and to accept the Governor-General's advice in exercising of their functions. The states have further agreed to adopt the constitution of Pakistan as and when framed. It is hoped that these interim measures will assimilate the administrative pattern of these states with that obtaining in the self-governing provinces of Pakistan. The progress made by the various states during the year under review is briefly as follows:

BAHAWALPUR

(Area: 17,471 square miles. Population: 1,823,000).

In accordance with the new constitution—*Bahawalpur (Interim Constitution) Act of 1952*, free elections on adult sufferage were held in the State last year. Today a representative Ministry formed by the majority party is in harness.

FINANCIAL POSITION

(Rs. Million)

Year	Receipts	Expenditure
1947-48 (Actual) ..	36.3	28.8
1948-49 „ ..	48.5	45.7
1949-50 „ ..	37.5	37.7
1950-51 „ ..	35.4	30.0
1951-52 „ ..	43.5	46.9
1952-53 „ ..	34.0	41.1
1953-54 „ ..	54.2	50.4
(*Revised Estimate*)		
1954-55 Budget ..	60.1	60.1

AGRICULTURE

Irrigation

The Sutlej Valley Canals opened new vistas of progress and prosperity for this State which became one of the granaries of Pakistan. Throughout

World War II and till 1951, it used to export substantial tonnage of food-grains to deficit areas. But unfortunately the water supply in the State canals taking off from Ferozepur and Sulemanki Headworks suffered a great set back due to Indian action and consequently this surplus area was confronted with a serious food crisis in 1952 so much so that about 30,000 tons of foodgrains had to be imported to meet local requirements. It is hoped that some practicable solution of this crucial problem, which is now under active consideration of the *World Bank Mission* and the representatives of the Governments of Pakistan and India, will be found to save the Bahawalpur District—the main food-grain producing area the of State—from being reconverted into a desert. It may be added here that since Partition the flow of water from the Ferozepur Headworks in the State Distributary (Grey Canal) has been totally stopped by the Indian Government and in consequence more than 60,000 acres of fertile land have been thrown out of cultivation with an annual loss of approximately Rs. 100,000 in State revenues.

The resuscitation of the *Abbasia Canal System*, which constituted an integral part of the *Sutlej Valley Project*, was another achievement. The Abbasia Canal was originally designed as a perennial canal but on the advice of the *Darley Committee* in 1932, it was converted into a non-perennial canal and the whole system, except 42,235 acres lying along the railway line, was abandoned. In 1945, the Bahawalpur Government decided to re-open the abandoned area and as a result over 100,000 acres of land have already been brought under irrigation. This scheme, which will be completed in three stages, will ultimately irrigate 450,000 acres.

Grow More Food Campaign

The *Grow-More-Food Campaign* launched in *Kharif* 1953, showed satisfactory progress and as a result the anticipated deficit of 360,000 tons of food-grains in 1953 was reduced to 10,000 tons only which might be further reduced in view of the bumper *Kharif* crop recently harvested. The State hopes to become self-sufficient, if not surplus, in food-grains in 1954.

INDUSTRIES

The *Sadiq Hydrogenated Oils and Allied Industries Ltd.*, which is a joint venture of the State Government and Messers. Unilevers, started functioning

in January, 1953. This factory (Capital investment Rs. 14 million) is at present producing edible oil, *Venaspati Ghee*, animal feeding stuffs, cotton linters and other bi-products of cotton seed. Its annual production is estimated at over 3,000 tons of *Vanaspati Ghee* including famous "Dalda" and "Lotus" brands and 14,000 tons of oil-cakes.

The construction of the *Sadiq Soap Factory* (Capital investment Rs. 9 million) is nearing completion. The soapry is at present producing about 320 tons of household soap annually.

The *Abbasi Textile Mills, Ltd.*, installed 120 looms and 2,000 spindles during the year and as a result its daily production of yarn and cloth was stepped up to 15,000 yards respectively.

The Bahawalpur Government accorded sanction for the installation of a *Sugar Factory*, a second textile mill with 250 looms and 25,000 spindles, 6 cotton ginning and pressing factories and 2 cold storage plants. Proposals for the installation of a cigarette factory, a match factory and a fruit canning plant were under the active consideration of Government at the end of the year.

In addition, 59 small plants consisting of 24 flour mills and rice-husking machines, 7 oil expellers, 5 lathe machines, 2 ice plants, 3 cotton grading machines, 11 saw mills and 1 grain-cleaning machine were set up in 1953.

EDUCATION

The efforts made by the Education Department to raise the percentage of literacy in the State met with appreciable success during the year under review. The *Five-Year Educational Expansion Programme*, under which it is proposed to open 3,000 *Warood* (Primary) Schools, was put into operation in the beginning of August, 1953, and in five months' time over 1,000 schools had started functioning in villages. Attention was focussed not only on lower-age groups, but 132 Adult Education Centres were also opened for adults, raising the total number of such Centres to 172. At the same time, female education was kept in view, and 37 Girls Primary Schools were added, the ultimate target being 500 schools in the next 5 years.

HEALTH

While the expenditure on education has been generous, the expenditure

on public health has also been equally liberal. The importance attached to this national task is manifest from the budget figures which increased from Rs. 438,000 in 1947-48 to Rs. 3,767,000 in 1953-54.

One 100-bed hospital at Rahimyar Khan, 39 dispensaries and 4 mobile dispensaries were opened during the year under review.

The *Bahawalpur Victoria Hospital*, Bughdad-ul-Jadid, was further expanded and an Out-patient Department, Gynaecological Department and a 40-*Bed Maternity Ward* were added to it. The construction of the Residential *Nursing School* for 100 students was started and is now nearing completion.

Sports

Besides the *Dring Stadium* now almost complete at Baghdadul-Jadid, a new stadium is under construction at Rahimyar Khan, while the construction of a stadium at Bahawalnagar has been approved. A separate *Sports Directorate* was set up during the year which has since formed separate *District Sports Associations* to organise clubs for different games and to produce sportsmen and athletes to participate in national and international sports activities.

REFUGEE REHABILITATION

A grant of Rs. 100,000 out of *Amir of Bahawalpur Mohajirin Relief and Rehabilitation Fund* was sanctioned for the construction of hutments for shelterless refugees in the suburbs of Bahawalpur City. Besides this, 56 quarters in the *Model Town* and 23 in the *Refugee Colony* at Baghdad-ul-Jadid costing Rs. 128,000 were built and distributed to refugees on nominal instalments recoverable in 20 years.

KHAIRPUR

(Area: 6,050 square miles. Population: 320,000)

CONSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS

The new *Government of Khairpur* (*Interim Constitution*) *Act of 1953*, framed under the guidance and advice of the Central Government, was promulgated by the Ruler in July, 1953, as a further measure of democracy. Fresh elections were held to elect a new House of 30 members. The new Constitution brings Khairpur in line with the democratic set-up in other

provinces and fully integrates it with the federal structure of Pakistan. It abolishes the special privileges enjoyed by the Ruling family and confines the Ruler's powers within the scope of responsible Government and makes him a constitutional head of the State. All the Ministers of the State, including the Chief Minister, are now elected members of the State Legislative Assembly, and this is the first time in the long history of the State that the Chief Minister is a popularly-elected leader of the people of the State.

FINANCIAL POSITION

(Rs. Million)

Year		Receipts	Expenditure
1947-48	(Actual)	5.5	4.3
1948-49	,,	5.7	5.1
1949-50	,,	6.0	5.8
1950-51	,,	6.2	6.0
1951-52	,,	8.3	8.0
1952-53	,,	8.6	8.2
1953-54	,,	15.0	14.5
1954-55	Budget	15.1	15.1

The nationalised industry is becoming the major source of income for the State. Six years ago land revenue receipts were 2/3rds of the total income. In the financial year 1953-54 land revenue receipts were only 41 per cent. In the current year they are expected to be less than 30 per cent. The income from nationalized industry has on the other hand increased proportionately. In fact, in the financial year 1953-54 income from the State-owned Textile Mill alone was very near the land revenue income, and in the current year it is expected considerably to exceed the land revenue receipts. It is because of the increasing industrialization that it has become possible to reduce the tax burden on agricultural land by slashing land revenue assessment by 25 per cent.

The State is now directly spending as much as 33 per cent of its ordinary revenues on social services, the bulk of expenditure being on the expansion and improvement of educational facilities.

AGRICULTURE

Khairpur is rich in agricultural products, and wherever irrigation water

is available, the land is extremely fertile. The Central Government approved three important schemes for reclamation of culturable wasteland, irrigation of lift areas through pumping sets and protection of plants at a total cost of Rs. 454,000, half of which will be met by the State. These schemes are now in execution and will bring substantial benefit to the agricultural classes and increase the agricultural prosperity of the State. The distribution of fertilizer to farmers at below the cost rates has been started and is proving very popular and fruitful.

Cooperation

The new Department of *Cooperative Societies* created over a year ago, has made good progress. Since the introduction of the *Cooperative Societies Act* in July, 1953, 14 *Cooperative Societies* have been established so far.

INDUSTRIES

Khairpur has entered an era of industrialization with confidence. The first major step in this direction was taken with the establishment of the State-owned and State-managed *Khairpur Textile Mill* in 1951. Beginning with 15,000 spindles and 500 looms, the factory is now in the process of adding another 10,000 spindles and 250 looms. The present annual production is 4 million lbs. of yarn and over 10 million yards of cloth in a wide range of varieties.

The State's next major nationalized venture is the *Khairpur Virginia Tobacco Redrying Factory*, whose foundation was laid by the Ruler in February, 1954.

Plans are being completed for establishing a Central Workshop and a *Central Power Station*. In the latter will be used 4 turbines of 5,000 K. W. each, to be worked with diesel oil and afterwards with Sui Gas when it is available.

Private Industries

Private enterprise is also playing its part in developing industries in the State. The State has cotton ginning and pressing factories and ice factories. The *Lukman Silk Weaving Factory* has built up a reputation which goes far beyond the State's borders. A first-class modern *Match Factory* went into production during 1953-54, and is now manufacturing fine match sticks. Two private *Textile Mills* with 15,000 and 10,000 spindles are being establish-

ed in the current year. An oil and soap factory has also been started. Recently permission was granted to another very sound private party to set up a *Vanaspati Oil and Soap Factory*, involving a capital outlay of over Rs. 5 million.

At the instance of the *Central Government's Planning Board*, the State is preparing a new *Five-Year Development Plan*, and has offered the *Planning Board* its best cooperation.

Cottage Industries

It is realised that cottage industries must for a long time play a vital role along-side large-scale industries. The State has therefore devoted special concern to all types of cottage industry workers and their crafts.

EDUCATION

Just before Partition the number of Primary and Secondary schools in the State was 259 and 4 respectively. Today there are 447 Primary schools and 15 Secondary schools, of which 5 are High schools. After the completion of the State's new Five-Year Scheme for educational development, the number of schools in the State will increase to about 800 Primary and 31 Secondary schools, out of which 10 will be High schools. An Intermediate College will be established during 1954-55.

Free compulsory Primary education for boys which was introduced in 1945 in one *Taluka* only, has now been extended throughout the State. Education is entirely free right up to the Matriculation standard.

HEALTH

Medical aid to indoor as well as outdoor patients is provided free to all throughout the State. There are 15 hospitals including two exclusively for women, and two Maternity Homes run by the *Red Cross Organization.*

Sports

The State boasts of a strong contingent of *Boy Scouts*, who have won a name for themselves and the State throughout Pakistan and abroad. The Ruler of Khairpur is the Chief Scout Commissioner of Pakistan. The State has also been devoting increasing attention to the promotion of games and sports.

REFUGEE REHABILITATION

Most of the refugees have been resettled and largely integrated in the economy of the State. Out of the estimated number of 35,545 refugees who arrived in the State, nearly 33,000 have been settled.

BALUCHISTAN STATES UNION

(Area: 79,546 square miles. Population: 552,000)

The former States of Kalat, Mekran, Las Bela and Kharan have now been merged into a single Unit known as the *Baluchistan State Union.* During the pre-Partition period this area remained very much neglected and backward although it had vast potentialities for development. In the new setup of the *Union*, the Khan of Kalat has been designated as *Khan-i-Azam.* He is now the President of the *Council of Rulers* while the Rulers of Mekrans, Las Bela and Kharan are members of this Council. The *Wazir-i-Azam*, besides being the Head of the Administration of the whole *Union*, is also the Secretary to the *Council of Rulers.* The *Wazirs* of Mekran, Las Bela and Kharan have been re-designated as Deputy Commissioners of their respective Districts. The States forces in the various Units of the *Union* have been disbanded and regular police has taken their place.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The U.N. and FOA Teams of experts, which carried out a preliminary economic development survey of the *Baluchistan States Union*, submitted a report containing general recommendations about an overall development programme of the area. On the basis of their report, a *Project Agreement* was signed between the Government of Pakistan and the Government of the United States of America, aiming at the development of natural resources of the *Baluchistan States Union.* The ultimate objective is the conservation and development of all available surface and underground water supplies for domestic, agricultural and possible future industrial use, range restoration and management, afforestation of suitable areas, improvement of livestock, increased and improved productions, exploration and development of mineral resources, consideration of development of a secondary report, development of coastal communications, expansion and modernization of fishing industry, improvement of public health and sanitation, and construction of access

road including a Class II road from Karachi to Quetta. The total area involved is about 81,000 square miles supporting an existing population of nearly 600,000. According to the *Agreement*, the U. S. Government are to make available $ 300,000 as external expenditure and the Government of *Baluchistan States Union* are to make available Rs. 800,000 for internal expenditure. Out of this aid of $ 300,000, FOA authorities have set aside $ 245,000 for engineering work. The *Union* Government have placed order for mining equipment worth $ 44,000. FOA experts have since visited various sites and specific schemes are under preparation.

F.O.A. Experts

In order to assist and advise the administration on the development of *Baluchistan States Union* on the control of water resources and development of multi-purpose water irrigation scheme, combining the production of hydro-electric power and its extended irrigation and to prepare plans for such projects, a UN expert in hydro-electricity has already arrived in the *Union*. Two other U.N. experts in Economic Planning and Mining are already working in the *Union* under the *Technical Assistance Programme*. U. N. experts are to work in close consultation and cooperation with the Government of *Baluchistan States Union*.

AGRICULTURE

Special efforts have been made by the *Union* Government to develop agricultural products. There are a number of schemes for agricultural expansion and improvement which will be implemented in the current financial year. The *Union* Government had submitted fifteen short-term irrigation schemes under the *Grow-More-Food Campaign*, which were approved by the Central Government, and 50 per cent of the effected cost of the schemes was sanctioned as a grant to the *Union*. Some of the schemes have already been completed and some of them are nearing completion.

Nari-Bolan Project

The Government of Pakistan have given approval to the execution of *Nari-Bolan Project* at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.95 million.

The project is to be completed within 1½ years, and the existing irrigation of 10,000 acres, which has hitherto been receiving erratic supplies, will at once be brought to the level of controlled supplies. It is expected that an additional area of 24,000 acres will be fully developed within the span of 5

years. The execution of the project will contribute materially to easing food shortage in *Baluchistan States Union*, and help in rehabilitating nearly 2,500 families.

EDUCATION

Education is free throughout the *Baluchistan States Union*. The *Union* Government are also considering the question of providing books and stationery free of cost to all Primary school students. This scheme will enable even the poorest parents to send their children to schools. The *Union* Government are also preparing educational *Social Uplift Schemes*.

HEALTH

A sum of Rs. 1 million was allocated to *Baluchistan States Union* for their *Social Uplift Schemes* for medical and educational developement. The *Union* Government have prepared schemes for the construction of dispensaries at Lakhra, Hab Nadi, Ormara, and Child Welfare and Maternity Centres at Bela in the Las Bela area. Besides, construction of a hospital at Turbat with provision of a resident doctor was also included in the programme. A sum of Rs. 200,000 has so far been spent on these schemes, some of which are nearing completion.

MINES AND MINERALS

Coal Mines of Kalat District are working satisfactorily. The *Union* Government have also prepared a scheme for improvised coal-raising in Degari Coal Mines.

FISHERIES

There are great potentialities for development of fisheries in *Baluchistan States Union* in the calm bay of Ormara on the Eastern side. The *Union* Government have under consideration a number of schemes for the development of fisheries. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been set aside by the Union Government for purchase of gear and material for fishermen.

FAMINE RELIEF SCHEME

The Government of Pakistan have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2 million for *Relief Work Schemes* of *Baluchistan States Union*. The *Union* Government

have prepared schemes relating to irrigation, fisheries, construction of access roads and Rest Houses at Surab, Pasni, Turbat, and drinking water schemes in the various districts of the Union. Work on all these schemes has since been started and some of them are nearing completion.

FRONTIER STATES

CHITRAL

(Area: 5,727 square miles. Population: 105,724)

The Chitral State occupies the farthest corner of the North-West Frontier and is situated on the Russo-Afghan-Pakistan border fork.

The state acceded to Pakistan soon after Partition by means of an *Instrument of Accession*. The *Mehtar* of Chitral has also signed a *Supplementary Instrument of Accession* thereby completing fiscal and legal integration with Pakistan.

Chitral is known to have vast mineral deposits and is rich in forest wealth.

A scheme for the shearing and marketing of wool in the Chitral State has been prepared by the *Cooperation and Marketing Adviser* and submitted to the *Development Board* of the Central Government. A number of other Development schemes are also under consideration for reclamation of land and improvement of means of communications.

Constitutional reforms have been introduced in the State. The first elections under the new Constitution in Chitral were held in September, 1953, and a representative form of Government ushered into office for the first time in the State's history on the 6th October, 1953.

DIR

(Area; 2,040 square miles. Population: 148,648)

The boundaries of Dir State are coterminous with Afghanistan and Bajaur, which give it considerable political importance.

The State acceded to Pakistan soon after Partition by means of an *Instrument of Accession.*

Dir State is rich in forests which can easily yield 2,000 trees annually, equivalent to 400,000 cubic feet of timber. Arrangements are being made to send experts to this area to carry out surveys for scientific tapping and proper conservation of these forests.

SWAT

(Area: 2,934 square miles. Population: 518,596)

Swat is a highly organised and financially sound State. Its annual revenue is about Rs. 3 million and is a surplus area in respect of food-grains.

The State acceded to Pakistan soon after Partition by means of an *Instrument of Accession.* The *Wali* of Swat has signed a *Supplementary Instrument of Accession* similar to that executed by the Ruler of Chitral. The *Wali* has introduced partial reforms providing for the transfer of some of his powers in an elected-cum-nominated Council.

The picturesque valley of Swat has begun to attract tourist traffic. A well-equipped modern hotel is being maintained by the State for tourists.

Agreement regarding the administration of *Kalam,* a part of the Tribal Territory situated to the north of the State, has been concluded with the *Wali* of Swat. The *Wali* has been appointed Administrator of *Kalam* on behalf of the Government of Pakistan.

AMB

(Area: 203 square miles. Population: 48,656)

The Amb State is situated in the trans-Indus territory of the Hazara District. The State acceded to Pakistan after Partition by means of an *Instrument of Accession.* The Ruler has also signed a *Supplementary Instrument of Accession* similar to that executed by the Rulers of Chitral and Swat. Constitutional reforms have been introduced in the State.

Arrangements for holding the first General Elections in the Amb State are afoot under the new constitution.

2. FRONTIER REGIONS

The *Frontier Regions,* which lie between the external boundaries of the N.-W. F. P. and Baluchistan on the one hand and the *Durand Line* on the other, constitute an integral part of Pakistan. It has an area of 14,998* square miles, with a population of nearly 1.9 million* and is controlled by the Central Ministry of States and Frontier Regions.

* This excludes an area of 10,701 square miles and a population of 772,968 falling under the *Malakand Agency* of the *Frontier Regions* but actually relating to the Frontier States of Chitral, Dir and Swat.

A Council of tribal leaders has been set up to advise the Agent to the Governor-General (A. G. G.). The Chief Minister of the N.-W. F. P. has been appointed Adviser to the A. G. G. The question of representation of tribal areas in the *Constituent Assembly* of Pakistan has been taken up for consideration by the *Tribal Areas Negotiating Committee* of the *Constituent Assembly* of Pakistan.

Education

The Education Budget for the *Tribal Areas*, which in 1947 amounted to Rs. 166,500, went up to Rs. 1.34 million in 1953. In addition, a sum of Rs. 4.34 million has been allocated for the construction of school buildings and purchase of equipment under the *Social Uplift Scheme.* At the time of Partition there were only 60 Primary, 1 Middle, 7 Lower-Middle, and 2 High schools in the *Tribal Areas.* Since Partition 191 Primary, 4 Middle, 7 Lower Middle and 8 High schools have been established. During 1952-53 the Government of Pakistan made an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 169,500 for the award of scholarships to the Tribal students.

Public Health

Since Partition 6 hospitals and 15 dispensaries have been opened. Besides, there are 5 *Mobile Dispensaries* which carry medical aid to places which are remote from regular hospitals and dispensaries. The Civil Hospital at Alizai has been improved by the addition of a 10-bed Ward. A 50-bed *Hospital-cum-Maternity* Centre is under construction in the Mohmand Agency.

Agriculture and Irrigation

The land under cultivation in the *Tribal Areas* is not enough to maintain the population. The sources of irrigation are meagre and have little scope for development. But wherever it is possible to increase the sources of irrigation, efforts are being made to do so. There are at present 4 schemes in hand for supplying water for irrigation and other purposes to the Tribal Areas. These are:

(1) The *Warsak High Level Canal* which, when completed, will bring 93,000 acres of land under irrigation.

(2) The *Kurram Garhi Scheme* (near Bannu) which will irrigate an area of 270,000 acres including about 26 villages in which tribesmen own land.

(3) *Tank Zam*, and

(4) *Gomal Rivers* scheme in the Dera Ismail Khan District, which will supply water to areas in which Bhitanis and Mahsuds own land.

These schemes have been discussed at relevant places in the foregoing pages. Minor irrigation works are being undertaken in the Kurram Agency in order to encourage afforestation. Test borings for the tube-wells have been started in the Khyber Agency. A scheme for the reclamation of agricultural lands by means of tractors is under the consideration of the *Economic Council*. This scheme, when approved and implemented, will bring several thousands of acres of land under cultivation.

Hydro-Electric Power

As already discussed in the foregoing pages, the *Malakand Hydro-Electric Project*, which was generating about 10,000 K. W., has since been further extended to generate 20,000 K. W. with a view to supplying cheap power to these areas. Another Hydro-Electric Project has also been completed at *Dargai*, generating 20,000 K. W. of Hydel Power.

Industries

The Kurram Agency produces *Artemisia* which contains a high percentage of Santonin. The annual income to the Agency from sale of this herb alone has increased from Rs. 0.24 million in 1947 to Rs. 4.5 million in 1953.

Sericulture is also being developed in the Kurram Agency. A silk production-cum-training Centre was started at Parachinar two years ago. Silk worms are being reared and 9 rearing centres have been set up in some villages where silk worms are reared under trained supervision. The scheme is expected to bring considerable income to this area. A *Mazri* training-cum-production centre has also been set up at Alizai in the Kurram Aegency.

A *Woollen* production-cum-training Centre and a *Metal* production-cum-training Centre has also been established at Batkhela and Kanniguram for the benefit of the tribesmen.

There are *marble quarries* near Jamrud (Peshawar). With the completion of the Warsak Hydro-Electric Project, electricity will be available to extract marble from the quarries and cut into marble sheets. Arrangements are being made to develop this industry which will be of great benefit to Afridis, Shinwaris and Mullagoris.

8—KASHMIR

I. NEGOTIATIONS

AS stated in *Sixth Year—Pakistan 1953*, the Geneva negotiations closed without any conclusive result, and in his *Fifth Report* submitted to the *Security Council* on the 27th March, 1953, Dr. Frank P. Graham made no definite proposals for consideration of the *Security Council.*

Dr. Graham's *Fifth Report* brought it out clearly that a *Truce Agreement* was being impeded solely because of India's intransigent attitude regarding the quantum and character of forces to be left behind on either side of the cease-fire line at the end of the period of demilitarisation. While India insisted that the minimum forces necessary for maintenance of law and order and for purposes of defence on her side of the cease-fire line were 21,000 Indian troops plus the *Jammu and Kashmir Militia* and Police, she averred that on the Pakistan side there should be only a Civil Armed Force of 4,000, half of whom were to be armed and half unarmed, half being followers of Azad Kashmir and half to be recruited from those who were not followers of Azad Kashmir. The absurdity of the proposal to raise half the armed forces from among those who were not followers of Azad Kashmir, was immediately clear to all competent authorities. There was, of course, no warrant for it in the agreed U. N. resolutions. The Government of India stated later that they would be prepared to agree to some increase in the number of the Civil Armed Forces and in the proportion of the Armed Forces to the unarmed forces.

The *Security Council Resolution* of December 23, 1952, had recommended negotiations on the basis of 3,000 to 6,000 troops on the Pakistan side of the cease-fire line and 12,000 to 18,000 troops on the Indian side of the cease-fire line. Plebiscites have been held in many areas after World War I. In each area demilitarisation has been considered essential before the plebiscite. It appears that the *Security Council* and world opinion had come to share the view of Pakistan that India was insisting on an excessive number

of forces on her side of the cease-fire line with the sole object of thwarting efforts to hold a really fair and impartial plebiscite. It became evident to the intelligentsia throughout the world that India's position regarding the quantum and character of forces to be left on either side of the cease-fire line was untenable. Not only was the number of 21,000 troops excessive, but also it was unreasonable to block an agreement only for getting an additional 3,000 soldiers.

Pakistan's Effort for Peaceful Settlement

Immediately after assuming office on the 17th April, 1953, the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammed Ali, made a fervent appeal that all the outstanding differences between India and Pakistan should be settled peacefully through direct negotiations. It was on his initiative that he and the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, met in London in June, 1953, and decided that after this preliminary meeting they would have another detailed meeting at Karachi. This meeting took place towards the close of July, 1953.

The meeting between the two Prime Ministers was marked by cordiality and apparent frankness. Later events showed, however, that this meeting was used by the Government of India as a cover to stage the *coup d'etat* which took place in occupied Kashmir on the 9th of August, 1953, when the young *Sadr-i-Riyasat*, Karan Singh, dismissed and later imprisoned Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah.

A few remarks are necessary to explain the background of Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah's arrest. From the very beginning India has been attempting to keep Kashmir, eschewing a plebiscite at all costs. As early as 1950, attempts were made through a Presidential order to extend the scope of the so-called Accession of Kashmir to India. Efforts were made to persuade Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah to hand over to India control over a large number of subjects including Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications. In April, 1952, Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah made a speech at Ranbir Singhpura wherein he reiterated his stand regarding the special status of the Jammu and Kashmir State and expressed concern over the continued existence of communalism in India. This speech and the later speech, in which Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah asserted that the Srinagar Constituent Assembly was a sovereign body, evoked inspired comments in the Indian Press.

Delhi Agreement

A head-on clash was averted, however, through a personal meeting between Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This meeting resulted in the *Delhi Agreement* of July, 1952. The *Delhi Agreement* was a harbinger of complete integration of the State with India in so far as it lay within the latter's powers to do so. It was proposed that the Supreme Court of India should have jurisdiction over all the Courts of Kashmir, and that the elected Head of the Kashmir State would be nominated by the President of India and steps would be taken to effect the financial integration of Kashmir with the Government of India at an early date. Pandit Nehru also indicated in his statement before the *House of People* shortly following the *Agreement* that accession of the State in many other subjects would also be brought about in due course. The *Agreement* stipulated that there should be complete accession of the State in Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications including the right of the Government of India to raise finances to defray the expenses on these three subjects.

Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah stuck to the *Agreement* and tried hard to implement it. However, as time passed, he discovered that what the Government of India actually wanted was to work out details regarding further integration of the State with India. He was helped in this realisation by a two-pronged attack against him, one from within the State and the other from without. A violent agitation was carried out by the *Praja Prishad* in Jammu. As if by a pre-concerted plan, the political parties in India and the Indian Press, which had lionised Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah so far, turned against him. The unnatural link-up between the Muslim-majority National Conference Party and the Government of India, which was showing signs of strain from the very beginning, began cracking up.

Popular Muslim Demand

Meanwhile, the Muslim population in Indian-occupied Kashmir had become restive on account of the delay in the holding of a plebiscite. In Jammu they saw for themselves the communal nature of Indian internationalism. The negotiations between the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India also gave them some hope that a plebiscite would be held in the not very distant future. They, therefore, came out openly in favour of accession to Pakistan. Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah knew that whatever real power he had, was only deriv-

ed from the masses. He had, therefore, to take cognizance of the popular Muslim demand. In his speech on 3rd August, 1953, he mentioned what was in fact admitted by the Indian Government themselves, namely, that the accession of Kashmir to India or Pakistan would be decided only after a fair and impartial plebiscite. Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah's reminder of this solemn pledge taken by the Government of India led to preparations being made to oust him from the scene. It appears that these preparations were made well in advance of the event and with considerable care for the details.

Shortly before Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah's dismissal, foreign Press correspondents were refused entry into Kashmir. On the other hand, representatives of the Government Information Department and the *Press Trust of India* were sent to Srinagar. Troop movements took place on the eve of the dismissal, and when on hearing the news of Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah's arrest there was popular uprising, the demonstrators were fired on in the presence of the Indian troops. The death roll on account of firing by the Indian Police, the State Militia and the Indian Army, rose rapidly and the *Chicago Daily Tribune* places the number at 1,500. Pandit Nehru tried to disclaim responsibility by saying that Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah's dismissal was an internal affair. Almost in the same breath he welcomed the Bakshi regime and promised it his full cooperation and support.

Another Effort by Pakistan Prime Minister

There was widespread dismay and strong signs of impatience in Pakistan and Azad Kashmir over these tragic happenings in occupied Kashmir. Realising the danger inherent in the situation, the Prime Minister of Pakistan made a heroic effort to save the situation and appealed to the Indian Prime Minister for an immediate meeting. This meeting took place at Delhi from the 17th to 20th August, 1953. It was announced by the two Prime Ministers that the question of accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan would be decided through a fair and impartial plebiscite and that the Plebiscite Administrator would be inducted into office by the end of April, 1954. In order to bring this about, *Experts Committees* of the two Governments would be set up and would meet to resolve the deadlock over issues in dispute.

Hardly had the ink dried on this announcement, than a campaign was started in India against Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, the *Plebiscite Administrator* designated as such with the consent of India and Pakistan.

Bakshi Ghulam Muhammad and Mr. G. M. Sadiq started saying that Kashmir had acceded to India irrevocably. Bakshi Ghulam Muhammad went to the extent of asserting that the April of which Pakistan was dreaming, would never come. Side by side, a campaign of vilification against the U.S. Government was set afoot. Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah was accused of 'establishing foreign contacts of a kind dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the State'. The wild allegations made against the U.S. Government were contradicted by the U.S. Ambassadors in India and in Pakistan. The latter pointed out that the allegations were made to 'divert attention from the real happenings'.

Campaign Against U. S. Military Aid

It was stipulated by the two Prime Ministers that their meeting at Delhi would be followed by a meeting of the *Experts Committees*. This meeting was held at Delhi from the 21st to 29th December, 1953, It appeared that efforts were being made by India to wriggle out of the *August 1953 Agreement*. An excuse was discovered in the proposed *U.S. Military Aid* to Pakistan. In spite of the *August Agreement*, which stipulated that responsible elements in India and Pakistan would take all steps to improve the atmosphere further, the campaign against the proposed *U.S. Military Aid* to Pakistan was launched by no less a person than Pandit Nehru himself. It was pointed out by responsible opinion in Pakistan that she wanted to live in peace and amity with all nations and that the *U.S. Military Aid* was not intended to be used for aggressive purposes. In fact it was one of the conditions of the grant of *Aid* that it should only be used for internal and external security. It was also pointed out that the *Aid* had no reference to the *International Agreements* between India and Pakistan regarding the conduct of a free and impratial plebiscite in Kashmir. India was also reminded that there was hardly any difference between *Economic Aid* and *Military Aid* in so far as the net results were concerned. It will be recalled that the assistance received by India from abroad amounted to no less than Rs. 2,300 million from March, 1951 to December, 1953. The world Press pointed out to Mr. Nehru that his suspicion of Pakistan arose mainly from the fact that there was an unresolved dispute regarding Kashmir between India and Pakistan and that India had only to adopt a reasonable attitude for the Kashmir dispute to be solved.

It was in this atmosphere that the *Experts* met at Delhi. Nevertheless,

they made some progress in examining the outstanding issues. The Prime Minister of Pakistan pressed for a meeting with Mr. Nehru in order to resolve the outstanding differences, but Pandit Nehru would not agree.

Under cover of the campaign against the proposed *U.S. Military Aid* to Pakistan and wild allegations of foreign and U.S. intervention in Kashmir, an inspired Press campaign was launched to prepare the ground for the 'merger' of the State with India. It was announced by Bakshi Ghulam Muhammad and Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Sadiq that the "Constituent Assembly" would ratify the accession of the State to India in its next Session.

Elections to "Constituent Assembly"

A word about the "Constituent Assembly." In May 1951, Yuvraj Karan Singh issued a proclamation convoking a "Constituent Assembly" on the basis of adult franchise. The elections were held in September and October, 1951. People were to elect 75 deputies, 45 from Kashmir and Laddakh and 30 from Jammu. In Kashmir and Laddakh 43 candidates were elected unopposed. Two independent candidates withdrew under pressure later. No votes were cast. In Jammu, the nomination papers of 13 members of the opposition party were rejected. Three days before the elections in Jammu, the opposition withdrew from the elections. This gave the *National Conference* another 13 seats. The last two contestants withdrew at the last moment. The *National Conference* was, therefore, sure of all the 75 seats without any voting. It would also be remembered that the "Constituent Assembly" did not even pretend to represent Azad Kashmir.

When it became known that a "Constituent Assembly" was proposed to be convened in occupied Kashmir by the Indian Government, the *Security Council* in its *Resolution* of March 30, 1951, affirmed "that the convening of a Constituent Assembly and any action that the Assembly might attempt to take to determine the future shape and affiliation of the entire State or any part thereof, would not constitute a disposition of the State". When this *Resolution* was being debated in the U.N., the Indian delegates assured the *Security Council* that "so far as the Government of India is concerned, the Constituent Assembly is not entitled to prejudge the issue before the *Security Council* or to come in its way. The opinion of the Assembly on the question of accession will not bind his Government, or prejudice the decision of this Council". This stand was reiterated by Pandit Nehru himself in

response to a telegram by the President of the *Security Council.* Notwithstanding all these and other assurances, a meeting of the Assembly—with some of its unruly members coerced through imprisonment and others intimidated—was held on the 6th February, 1954. The "Constituent Assembly" duly ratified the accession of the State to India. The Prime Minister of Pakistan urged that this illegal action of the "Constituent Assembly" should be disowned by Pandit Nehru so that the public mind might be saved from confusion and the atmosphere should not be poisoned. But Pandit Nehru said that he was not prepared to repudiate the decision of the sovereign body. A few weeks afterwards on the 14th May, 1954, the President of the Indian Republic promulgated under *Article 370* of the *Constitution* an order which went much further than even the *Delhi Agreement.* The *Presidential Order* contained a gratuitous guarantee that an *International Agreement* with regard to the Jammu and Kashmir State would not be binding on the State until it was ratified by the "Constituent Assembly."

As the Prime Minister of Pakistan pointed out: "it is the more regrettable that this action should have been taken by the Government of India when Mr. Nehru and I were still negotiating for a settlement of the Kashmir dispute. I have regretfully come to the conclusion that India's professions and anxiety to settle this dispute are not always matched by her actions". All subsequent attempts to settle the dispute through direct negotiations have apparently failed and the dispute may once again have to be referred to the *Security Council.*

Communist Influence

In his search to find supporters for his regime, Bakshi Ghulam Muhammad has had to put up with strange bed fellows. Two of his Ministers and three of his Deputy Ministers are reported to be Communists or fellow-travellers. The Communists, who at one time were the champions of an independent Kashmir, dropped the demand shortly before Sheikh Abdullah's arrest and succeeded in capturing a powerful position in the Government. Their influence in the Police, Education and other departments of the State Government is on the increase. They expect that the frustrated and economically depressed Kashmiris would fall an easy prey to their tactics.

A Threat to World Peace

On the other hand, the protracted deadlock over Kashmir negotiations

has very nearly broken the patience of Pakistan and Azad Kashmir. The situation is fraught with tragic possibilities of grave import, and unless the *Security Council* takes resolute and timely action, it might become impossible to avert the impending catastrophe. The *Security Council* possesses the requisite powers to have its way. The question is, whether it will use its powers to meet a situation that is a positive threat to world peace?

II. THE GOVERNMENT

The Azad Kashmir Government, which came into being as a symbol of the revolt of the people of the area against the age-old tyranny of the ruling Dogra dynasty at a time when the designs of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir to align the State with India immediately after Partition became obvious, have during the past seven years established themselves as an efficient administrative unit.

Under the administration of the Maharaja, the area now known as Azad Kashmir had been completely neglected, while its economy was shattered as an aftermath of the war of liberation. The Azad Kashmir Government were, therefore, saddled with the twin task of rehabilitating its economy and of initiating schemes of development to raise the standard of living of the people. Government have shown a keen awareness of the needs of the people and devoted themselves to nation-building activities. An efficient system of procurement and distribution of civil supplies and consumer goods has been organised and food-grains, salt, sugar, kerosene oil and cloth have been made available at reasonable prices throughout Azad Kashmir. During the year under review, 1,370,000 yards of cloth have been allocated to Azad Kashmir for distribution to the civil population through normal trade channels.

The *National Bank of Pakistan* has recently established a Branch at Muzaffarabad and proposes to set up another Branch at Mirpur. With the provision of these additional banking facilities, trade in Azad Kashmir is likely to receive a further impetus.

The promotion of small-scale industries has recently received considerable attention. During the year under review, hand-loom industry has shown an increase of over 60% in the production of cloth. Blue prints of development projects, which would eventually cost Rs. 1 million, have been prepared and are being taken in hand for implementation. The development of com-

munications has claimed the special attention of the Azad Kashmir Government and an extensive network of roads has been built in the area, opening up the remotest corners of Azad Kashmir. Schemes for construction of suspension bridges over rivers and streams costing about Rs. 200,000 are being taken in hand. A sum of Rs. 290,000 has been earmarked for the supply of electrical energy to Muzaffarabad from the N.-W.F.P. for local industries and power-looms.

One of the main sources of revenue of the Azad Kashmir Government is the income from forests which has maintained an upward trend throughout the past years. A project under active consideration is the construction of a road linking the Kishanganga Valley with Muzaffarabad at a cost of Rs. 1,376,000. This would make possible the exploitation of the extensive forest wealth of the Kishanganga Valley which has so far not been tapped owing to lack of means of communications. It is expected that the income from forest royalties would be sufficient to pay the cost of construction of the road in a few years. An additional advantage would be the amelioration of the lot of 50,000 inhabitants of the Valley, who so far have no means of easy access to the outside world.

The Government of Pakistan have advanced a sum of Rs. 200,000 to the Azad Kashmir Government from the *Developmnt Loans Fund* for improving communications. A number of schemes for constructicon of irrigation channels and roads, which are to be financed from the *Development Loans*, are receiving urgent consideration.

Educational requirements of the area have received due consideration, and in addition to the Primary and Secondary schools and colleges established by Government in Azad Kashmir itself, 50 seats in educational institutions in Pakistan catering for technical and higher education have been reserved for nationals of Azad Kashmir.

III. NORTHERN AREAS

Development schemes involving an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,242,000 have been sanctioned by the Government of Pakistan for the Gilgit Agency and Northern Areas, the administration of which is their direct responsibility. Government have improved internal communication by construction during the year of about 40 miles of jeepable roads which are open to vehicular traffic. For the first time a postal air-mail service between Rawalpindi and

Gilgit-Skardu at surface mail rates has been introduced since October, 1953, and a radio-telephone link provided between Gilgit and Rawalpindi.

Medical facilities, which Government have provided during the past few years, have been further augmented and additional surgical and therapeutic appliances and stores supplied to hospitals and dispensaries. The area can now boast of a Medical Service which is second to no other Administrative Unit in Pakistan. Education has made headway through the opening of Primary and Secondary schools at various places.

Irrigation facilities have helped agriculture and the construction of water channels has brought more barren land under cultivation. Fruit plants and nurseries have been established at several points with a view to improving horticulture. The area is well known for its fruit.

Mountaineers' Paradise

The Northern Areas have been much in the news in connection with the mountaineering expeditions of the past two summers. On July 3, 1953, an Austro-German Expedition led by Dr. Karl Herrligkoffer conquered the 26,660 feet high Himalayan peak which had repulsed eight such attempts in the past. The Pakistan flag was planted on the summit by Mr. Hermann Buhl, one of the Austrian members of the expedition. Hunza porters who accompanied the expedition, received encomiums from Dr. Karl Herrligkoffer and Mr. Hermann Buhl for their courage and hardiness. An American Expedition under Dr. Houston which planned an assault on K-2 (28,500 feet) in the Karakoram in the summer last year, reported failure to scale it. Pakistan's loftiest peak, the second highest in the world, described as "far more spectacular, rugged and steeper and more difficult to climb than the 29,002 feet Everest", remained a cryptic algebraaic symbol—K-2. An Italian Expedition under Prof. Desio is currently in these regions. The Expedition is accompanied by Hunza porters and by Col. Ataullah, Director of Health Services, Ministry of Kashmir Affairs, Government of Pakistan, who also accompanied the Houston Expedition.

A German Expedition under Dr. Rabitch, which planned to scale Mount Rakaposhi (26,000 feet) in the Karakoram, carried out reconnaissance in the region in May-June last. They called off their plans to climb Rakaposhi and announced their intention to attempt conquest of Dastaghil, (25,858 feet), another unclimbed peak in the unexplored area further north. The *Cumbridge*

University Mountaineering Club is now taking an expedition to Mount Rakaposhi. It is accompanied by Major-General Hayauddin, Chief of the General Staff, Pakistan Army.

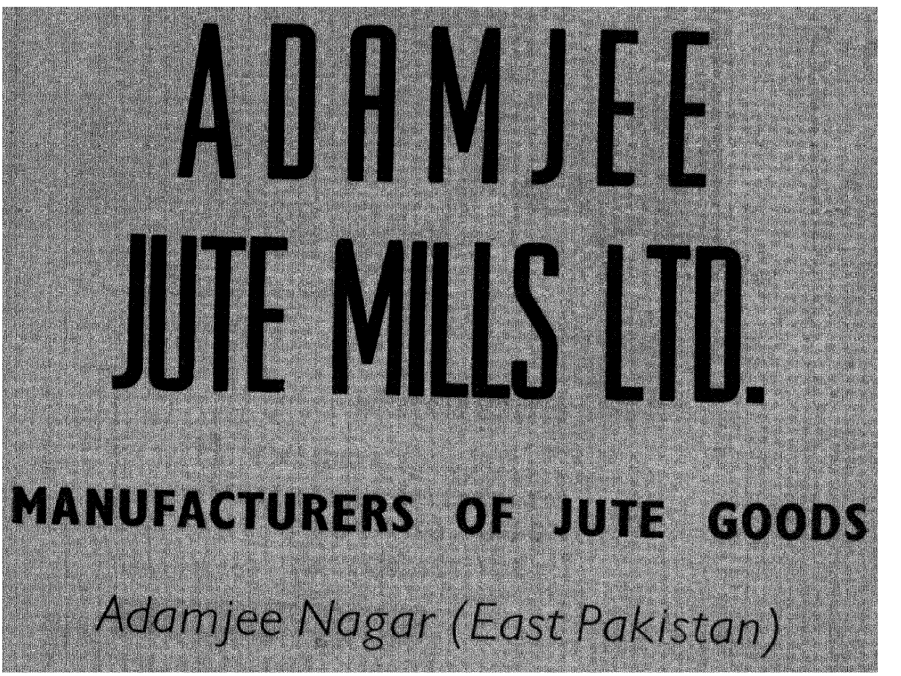
IV. JAMMU & KASHMIR REFUGEES

The responsibility for providing relief to refugees who migrated from the State of Jammu and Kashmir in the face of persecution and killings, devolved on the Government of Pakistan. In view of the inordinate delay in the holding of a plebiscite, steps are being taken by the Government of Pakistan for the temporary rehabilitation of these refugees. Refugee camps are being closed in the Punjab and the refugees are being rehabilitated in urban and rural areas.

A *Refugee Council* under the chairmanship of Chaudhri Ghulam Abbas and with representatives of the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and the N.-W.F.P. and the Punjab Governments, has been set up to devise ways and means for the rehabilitation of these unfortunate men, women and children. Their temporary rehabilitation in Pakistan has created social and economic problems which Government are tackling as best as they can. Refugees are being resettled in the Sialkot, Gujrat and Gujranwala Districts in the Punjab, Campbellpur in the N.-W.F.P. and Mirpur in Azad Kashmir. There still are about 20,000 refugees in the camps at Wah, Mansar and Gujranwala. Government run Children Welfare Centres and hospitals in camps and provide education to refugee children. An index to the magnitude of the problem is furnished by the number of refugee children who were being provided with free education in camps towards the close of the academic session. There were 3,400 boys and girls of school-going age, and 160,000 destitute refugees receiving free food-grain ration. In the last winter, Government arranged distribution of 45,000 yards of cloth which proved to be a small fraction of the actual requirements of the refugees.

Nowhere is the demand for a plebiscite in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, which would send these refugees to their homes, more genuine and more persistent than amongst these unfortunate nationals of the State who have been compelled to seek temporary shelter in Pakistan. They look to the *U.N. Security Council* to implement its *Resolutions* by holding a plebiscite to resolve the dispute on the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to Pakistan or India.

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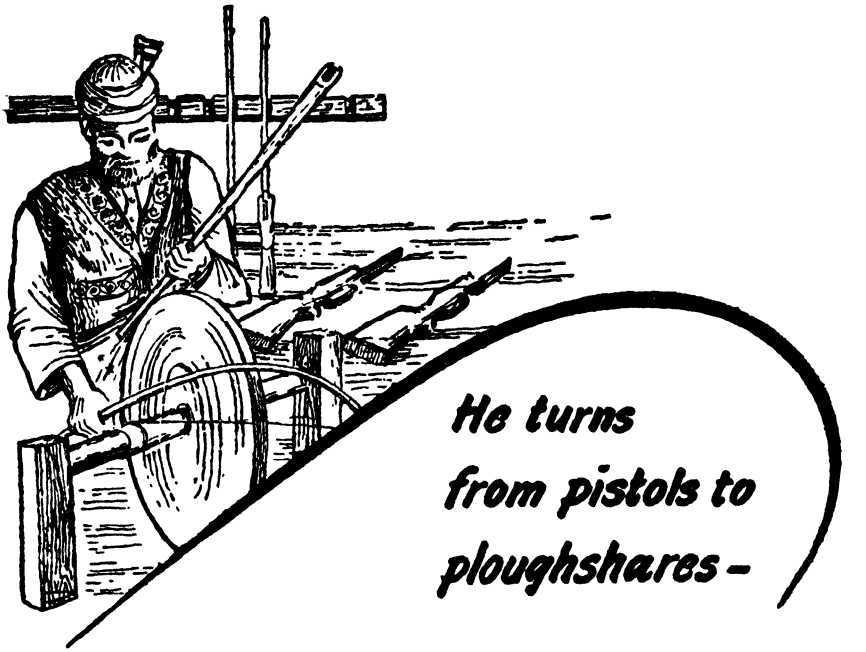
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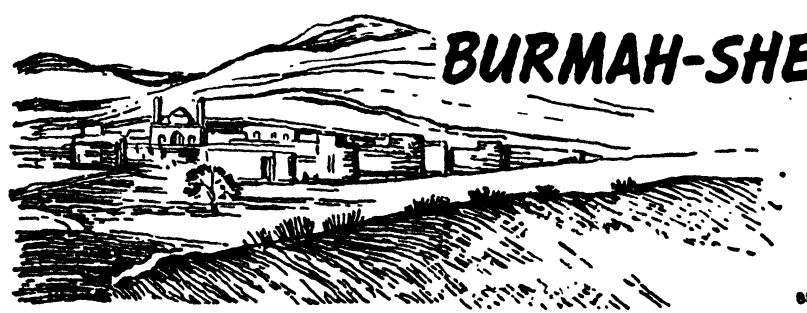
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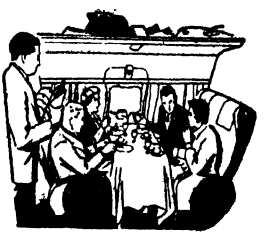




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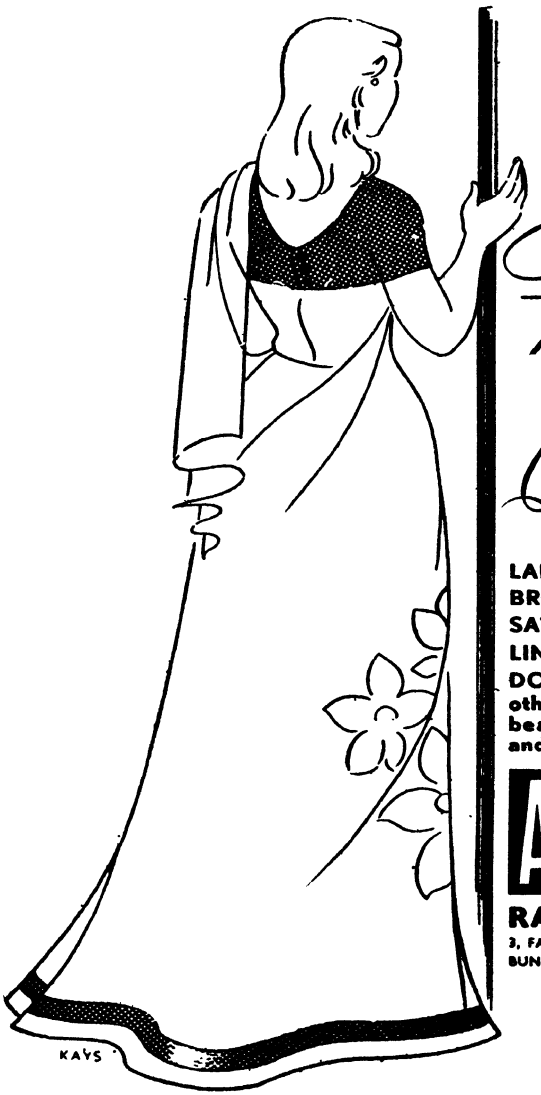
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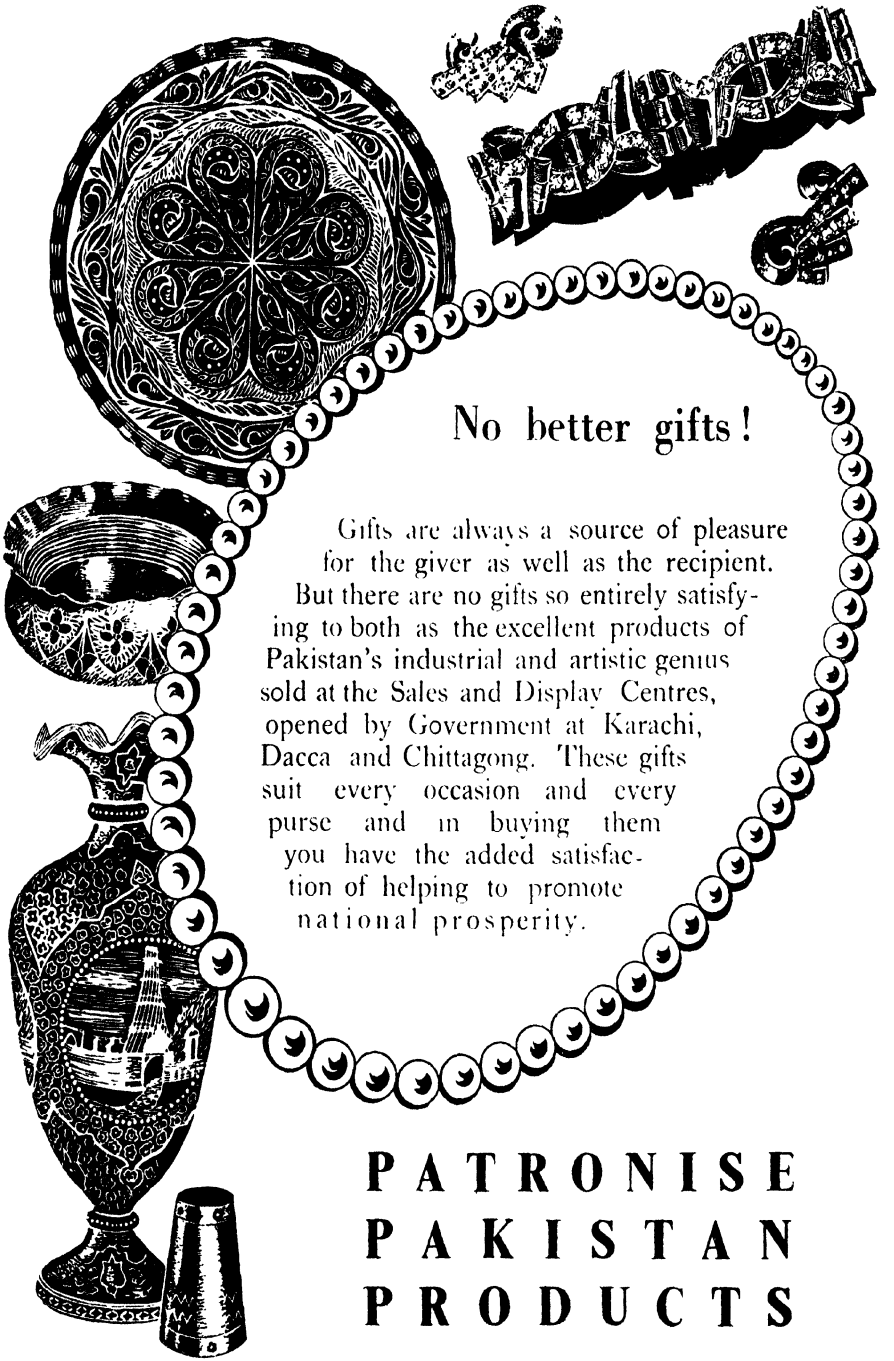
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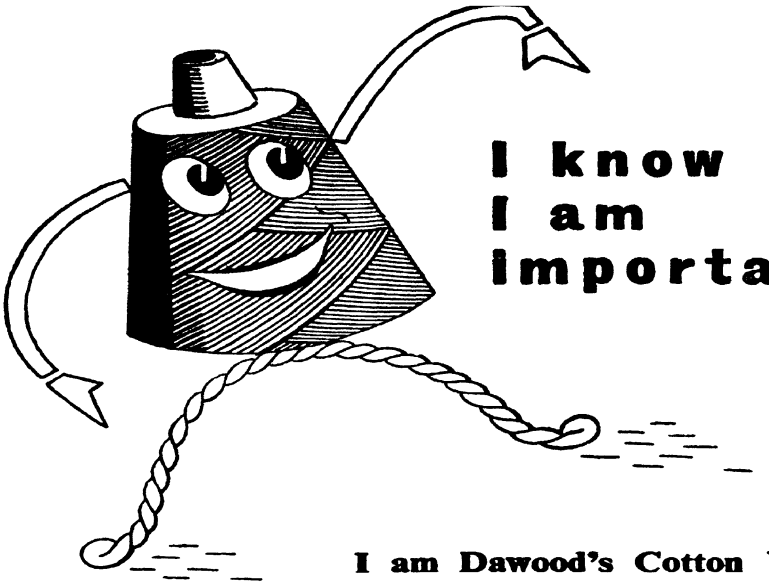
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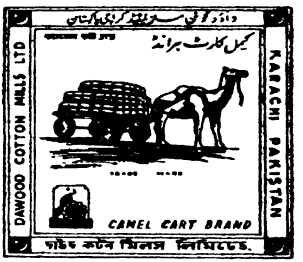
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