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TEN YEARS OF PAKISTAN

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PART ONE

THE CENTRE

I. LAW AND ADMINISTRATION

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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SINCE 1857 the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent had been completely under foreign domination and was governed directly by the British Crown under a series of Acts passed by the British Parliament from time to time. The last of the series was the *Government of India Act, 1935*. This Act for the first time created a federation in which the federal units were more or less autonomous, but the provincial governors retained wide powers by virtue of which they could act in exercise of their discretion or individual judgment, disregarding the advice of the provincial ministers responsible to provincial Assemblies. Similarly at the Centre, although there were two Houses of the legislature, the real power lay with the Governor-General's Executive Council which was responsible to him. The Governor-General had his own powers to act at his discretion or in exercise of his individual judgment, both in the Central as well as in provincial matters. Above the Governor-General was the Secretary of State for India who was responsible to the British Parliament.

BIRTH OF PAKISTAN

In June, 1947, Britain decided to grant independence to the sub-continent, and thus two separate dominions, India and Pakistan, came into existence. In order to enable it to transfer power, the British Parliament enacted the *Indian Independence Act, 1947*, which *inter alia* abolished the office of the Secretary of State for India and the control of the British Parliament over Indian affairs, gave statutory recognition to the Constituent Assemblies

of the two dominions and empowered the Governors-General to adapt the *Government of India Act, 1935* until the Constituent Assemblies of the two dominions had framed their respective constitutions. It was also provided that during this interim period the Constituent Assemblies would also work as legislatures.

OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION

The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan elected Quaid-i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah as its President and took upon itself the task of framing the country's constitution in accordance with the hopes and aspirations of its people. As a first step in this direction, on March 12, 1949, it adopted the *Objectives Resolution* moved by the late Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, then Prime Minister of Pakistan, embodying the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam. The resolution, with slight modifications, now forms part of the Constitution as its Preamble.

BASIC PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

By a resolution of the same date it also constituted a *Basic Principles Committee* charged with the task of recommending the principles on which the future constitution of Pakistan was to be based.

To facilitate the work of constitution-making, the *Basic Principles Committee* appointed a *Steering Committee* to report on the scope, functions and procedure of the Committee, and in pursuance of the report of the *Steering Committee*, the following three sub-committees were appointed to make recommendations to the main Committee on the subjects assigned to them:

(1) Sub-Committee on Federal and Provincial Constitutions and Distribution of powers
(2) Sub-Committee on Franchise, and
(3) Sub-Committee on Judiciary.

FIRST INTERIM REPORT

The *Basic Principles Committee* presented its first *Interim Report* on September 28, 1950, which envisaged Pakistan as a federation with a bicameral legislature at the Centre. In the Upper House, or the House of Units, all the then existing provinces were to be given equal representation, while in the House of People or the Lower House, they were to be represented on

the population basis. The Provincial Legislatures were to be unicameral. The legislative powers were divided between the Centre and the provinces but the residuary power of legislation was vested in the Centre.

In order to give the people sufficient opportunity for offering comments and suggestions on the Report, its consideration was postponed.

REPORT OF BASIC PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE, 1952

Thereafter, the then Prime Minister, Khwaja Nazimuddin, presented the Report of the Basic Principles Committee in December, 1952. The Report for the first time introduced the principle of parity between the two wings of Pakistan and envisaged a bicameral Central Legislature in which the *House of Units* consisted of 120 members, 60 from each wing, while the *House of People* consisted of 400 members of whom 200 were to be directly elected by the voters in East Pakistan from single-member territorial constituencies and the rest 200 were to be elected in the like manner by the voters of West Pakistan.

For each unit there was provided a unicameral legislature composed of members chosen by direct election whose number was not to be less than 75 and not more than 350. The report further provided that no legislature should enact any law which was repugnant to the Holy Quran and the *Sunnah* and that a Board consisting of not more than 5 persons, well versed in Islamic law, was to be constituted to advise the head of the State whether a piece of legislation was or was not in conformity with the requirements of Islam. A similar Board was to be constituted in each provincial unit for advising the Governor in these matters.

Before the constitutional proposals contained in this Report could be given a practical shape, the Governor-General, in exercise of the powers under Section 10 of the *Government of India Act, 1935*, relieved his Council of Ministers headed by Khwaja Nazimuddin.

FINAL REPORT, 1953

Mr. Mohammed Ali, who succeeded Khwaja Nazimuddin as Prime Minister, keeping in view the importance which East Pakistan deserved by virtue of its population, and also taking into consideration the universally recognized principle of ensuring an equitable share to all the units constituting the federation, moved the final report of the *Basic Principles*

Committee in October, 1953, which contained a new formula regarding the composition of the Federal Legislature.

APPOINTMENT OF DRAFTING COMMITTEE

The consideration of the *Basic Principles Committee Report* continued, but before all the clauses were considered, the Constituent Assembly, in November, 1953, resolved to appoint a *Drafting Committee* to draft the constitution in the light of the decisions already taken. The remaining clauses of the *Basic Principles Committee Report* were considered from April to September, 1954, and finally adopted with certain modifications.

In the meanwhile, during the eventful year 1954, the Constituent Assembly amended the *Government of India Act, 1935*. By certain amendments the power of the Governor-General with regard to the appointment of the Prime Minister and Ministers was curtailed and power was given to every High Court to issue writs in the nature of *habeas corpus, prohibition, mandamus, quo warranto* and *certiorari*.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

In October, 1954, the Governor-General dissolved the Constituent Assembly by the following proclamation:

> "The Governor-General, having considered the political crisis with which the country is faced, has with regret come to the conclusion that the constitutional machinery has broken down. He, therefore, has decided to declare a state of emergency throughout Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly, as at present constituted, has lost the confidence of the people and can no longer function.
>
> "The ultimate authority vests in the people who will decide all issues, including constitutional issues, through their representatives to be elected afresh. Elections will be held as early as possible.
>
> "Until such time as elections are held, the administration of the country will be carried on by a reconstituted Cabinet.
>
> "He has called upon the Prime Minister to reform the Cabinet with a view to giving the country a vigorous and stable administration. The invitation has been accepted. The security and stability of the country are of paramount importance. All personal, sectional and provincial interests must be subordinated to the supreme national interest."

Quaid-i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Founder of Pakistan, at the opening ceremony of the State Bank of Pakistan on July 1, 1948.

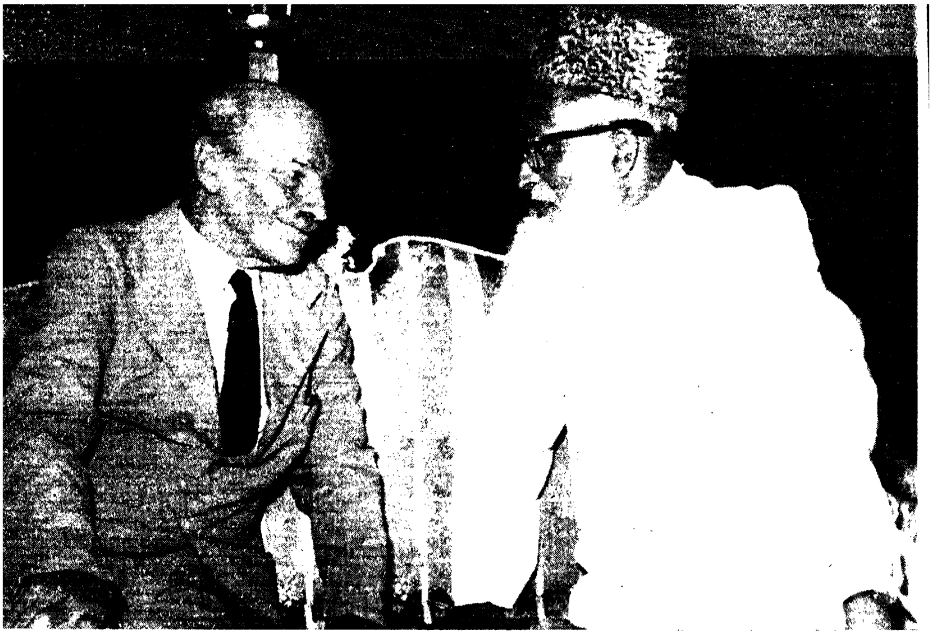
Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan inaugurating the Pakistan Medical Conference held in Karachi on March 20, 1951.

The President of Pakistan and Begum Iskander Mirza, with H. E. Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, Prime Minister of Japan (3rd from right), at a dinner given in his honour in Karachi on 25th May, 1957

The Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, being welcomed by President Eisenhower (left) and Mr. John Foster Dulles (center), on his arrival in Washington on a 10-day official visit to the U.S.A., in July, 1957

Mr. H.S. Suhrawardy, Prime Minister of Pakistan, with Caudillo Generalissimo General Franco, Head of the Spanish State (right), during his recent visit to Spain

Sardar Amir Azam Khan, Minister for Information and Broadcasting and Parliamentary Affairs (right), meeting the Afghan Foreign Minister, H.R.H. Sardar Mohammad Naim Khan during his recent visit to Karachi



The Rt. Hon'ble Earl Attlee, at an informal meeting in Karachi with Al-Haj Abdul Wahab Khan, President of the National Assembly, on November 4, 1956

H.E. Dr. Franz Bluecher, Vice Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, seen with Miss Fatima Jinnah (sister of the Founder of Pakistan), on March 18, 1957, during his visit to Pakistan

The Governor-General then reconstituted his Council of Ministers as a result of declaration of a state of emergency in the country, but Mr. Mohammed Ali was retained as Prime Minister. Thereupon, Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan, President of the dissolved Assembly, challenged the legality of dissolution by writs of *mandamus* and *quo warranto* in the Chief Court of Sind. The Chief Court decided in his favour, but the Federal Court reversed the decision on appeal.

SECOND CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The Governor-General then proposed to set up a Constituent Convention to frame the constitution, but on the advice of the Federal Court that idea was given up and a second Constituent Assembly was called to frame the constitution. This Constituent Assembly also consisted of 80 members of which half each were elected from the two wings of Pakistan. The Assembly at first passed the *Establishment of West Pakistan Act, 1955*, to provide for the integration of all the provinces and States in West Pakistan into one unit. The *Constitution Bill* was next taken up on the 9th of January, 1956. The consideration of the Bill continued with speed and it was finally passed on the 29th February, 1956.

Some ancillary matters, however, remained to be disposed of; they were the pattern of the membership of Pakistan in the Commonwealth of Nations and the nature of the electorate.

PAKISTAN'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMMONWEALTH

Since 1947, Pakistan had been a member of the Commonwealth as a Dominion, which meant that like Canada, South Africa and Australia, Pakistan owed allegiance to the Queen, and the Head of the State, namely, the Governor-General, instead of being elected by the people, was appointed by the Queen as her representative in Pakistan. This, the popular opinion did not like; hence as soon as the constitutional proposals were taken up for consideration, the decision was reached by Government that in keeping with the wishes of the people, Pakistan should become a sovereign independent republic under the new constitution without, however, severing its connection with the Commonwealth. The matter was at long last taken up at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference which met in London in February, 1955. The Prime Ministers considered the matter in all

its aspects and issued a declaration regarding the continued membership of Pakistan in the Commonwealth even after she had declared herself to be a Republic. This declaration was ratified by the Constituent Assembly on the 2nd March, 1956. The result is that Pakistan is now a Republic member of the Commonwealth like Ireland and India.

NATURE OF ELECTORATE

As regards the nature of the electorate, the opinion was sharply divided at the time when the *Constitution Bill* was on the anvil. Accordingly, this matter was left over to be worked out later on by the National Assembly. Article 155 of the *Constitution Act* simply provided that the Parliament might, after ascertaining the views of the Provincial Assemblies and taking them into consideration by Act, provide whether elections to the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies would be held on the principle of joint or separate electorates. When the two provincial legislatures were consulted, it emerged that they were diametrically opposed to each other, for while East Pakistan, where the Hindus constituted a substantial minority, favoured joint electorate, West Pakistan, with only a handful of non-Muslims, favoured separate electorate. Prime Minister, Mr. Suhrawardy, was of the opinion that separate electorate would develop fissiparous tendencies and would not weld all the people into one Pakistani nation. Nevertheless, the *Electorate Bill* that was passed in October, 1956, gave effect to the recommendations of the Provincial Legislatures by providing joint electorate for East Pakistan and separate electorate for West Pakistan. Later on, it was felt that great complexity would attend the task of delimitation if the principle of separate electorate was retained. The original Act was, therefore, amended in April, 1957, and a single electorate was introduced throughout the country.

CIVIL SERVICES OF PAKISTAN

Inter-Wing Transfers of C.S.P. Officers—Parity in Services—Training Overseas—Secretariat Training School.

OWING to the small number of Muslims in the Civil Services of pre-Independence British Indian Empire, one of the difficulties which Pakistan encountered immediately after its establishment in August, 1947, was a shortage of experienced and trained officers. The shortage was particularly acute in the Civil Services of Pakistan. The immense gap between what was needed and what we had, has been slowly and steadily narrowed and today, after nearly ten years of existence, there are 287 officers on the cadre of the Civil Services of Pakistan as against a little over 100 at the time of Independence. Thus, on an average about 20 officers are recruited to this cadre every year.

INTER-WING TRANSFERS OF C.S.P. OFFICERS

When the Civil Service of Pakistan was constituted after Independence, it was decided that, with a view to developing homogeneity in administration and promoting association between the Provinces, officers on completion of the first five years of their posting in one wing should be transferred to the other within the next five years.

In accordance with the above decision, 21 officers, who had completed their five years of initial posting in the provinces, have been transferred from one wing to the other.

PARITY IN SERVICES

A new Branch under a Branch Officer and with a senior officer of the rank of Joint Secretary, was set up in June, 1956. Its functions *inter alia* were to devise ways and means to achieve parity in the representation of East and West Pakistan in the Services and posts under the Central Govern-

ment. Necessary action is being taken to amend the existing recruitment policy of the Government so as to bring it in line with the provisions of the new Constitution.

TRAINING OVERSEAS

As in the past, full advantage was taken of the training facilities offered under the *Technical Cooperation Scheme* of the *Colombo Plan.* During 1956-57, 30 officers were trained in "Public Administration" out of whom 20 were sent to the United Kingdom and the rest to Australia. A further important step forward has been the revival in a modified form of the pre-Independence system of training at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge of the Civil Service of Pakistan probationers on the pattern of the late Indian Civil Service training. Accordingly, a batch of 19 probationers has been sent to the above Universities for further studies on the completion of their training in Pakistan. Besides, two senior officers, one of the Civil Service of Pakistan and the other of the Pakistan Foreign Service, have been sent from the civil side for training at the Imperial Defence College, London. A non-official has also been trained at the Administrative Staff College, Henley-on-Thames, United Kingdom, which is a civilian counterpart of the Imperial Defence College, London.

Apart from the above, an agreement has also been executed between the Government of Pakistan and the International Cooperation Administration of the United States of America in Karachi to carry out a training programme for district officers in development work on which there will be increased stress under the *Five-Year Plan* when it comes into operation. Under this scheme 12 to 20 Civil Service of Pakistan and Provincial Civil Service officers will be sent to the United States of America each year and the programme will continue for a period of 3 years. The training of each group would last for about 5 months, comprising a brief period of theoretical training at a well-known Administrative Staff College, in-service assignment in Government offices and public concerns and study tours to various important prospects.

SECRETARIAT TRAINING SCHOOL

A Secretariat Training School was set up in 1956 for training and holding Refresher Courses for Office Superintendents. By the end of April,

1957, five Refresher Courses, each lasting two months, were held. The sixth Course started on the 13th May, 1957. In all, 105 Superintendents have so far attended these Refresher Courses. These Courses were greatly appreciated and in fact there were demands for extending their duration but it was not feasible to do so.

As a result of experience gained, it was decided to start Refresher Courses for Assistants also. An additional post of Assistant Director has been sanctioned for this purpose and a retired Assistant Secretary is being appointed to that post in consultation with the Federal Public Service Commission.

LAW

The Supreme Court of Pakistan—Petitions and Appeals—Supreme Court Rules—Enrolment—Reforms—Commission on Marriage and Family Laws—Election Commission—Delimitation Commission—Law Commission—The Electorate Act—The Electoral Rolls Act, 1957—Establishment of West Pakistan Act—Constitution—The Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal—Jurisdiction—Single Member Benches—Bench for East Pakistan—Bench for West Pakistan.

ON the 23rd February, 1948, the Governor-General of Pakistan promulgated *the Federal Court of Pakistan Order, 1948*, and established thereunder as from the 15th August, 1947, the Federal Court of Pakistan.

The seat of the Court under the Constitution is Karachi, but in September, 1949, it was shifted to Lahore for administrative reasons.

The jurisdiction of the Federal Court was at first limited to matters relating to the interpretation of *the Government of India Act, 1935, the Indian Independence Act* and Orders made thereunder. In February, 1950, the jurisdiction was enlarged by the *Federal Court (Enlargement of Jurisdiction) Act, 1949*, and the Court was invested with powers to hear all appeals which could lie with or which could have been brought to His Majesty-in-Council either with or without special leave from any judgment, decree or order of a High Court in a civil case. Later the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan enacted the *Privy Council (Abolition of Jurisdiction) Act, 1950*, abolishing the jurisdiction of the Privy Council in its entirety.

As from the Constitution Day (23rd March, 1956), the Federal Court became the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Under the provisions of the new Constitution, it was invested with the same jurisdiction and powers as were exercisable by the Federal Court and all legal proceedings pending with the Federal Court stood transferred and deemed to be pending before the Supreme Court for determination. The Chief Justice and the Judges of the Federal Court were respectively administered new oaths of office as the Chief Justice

of Pakistan and Judges of the Supreme Court by the President on the 23rd March, 1956.

The new Constitution has given the Court the following additional jurisdiction and powers:—

(a) *Article 22* of the *Constitution* empowers the Court to issue to any person or authority, including in appropriate cases any Government, directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, whichever may be appropriate, for the enforcement of any of the Fundamental Rights conferred by *Part II* of the *Constitution*.

(b) Under *Article 159*, the Court is empowered to hear appeals as of right in criminal proceedings where a High Court has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death or to transportation for life or has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority, and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him as aforesaid. Under the same Article an appeal lies to the Supreme Court in those criminal proceedings where the High Court certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court. A right of appeal has also been provided where the High Court imposes any punishment on any person for its own contempt.

(c) Under *Article 160* of the *Constitution* the Court has been empowered to grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree or order or sentence of any Court or Tribunal in Pakistan other than a Court or Tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces.

(d) By *Article 161* the Supreme Court has been empowered to review any judgment pronounced, or an order made, by it.

PETITIONS AND APPEALS

The number of petitions and appeals filed during the period from May, 1950 to April, 1957 is as follows:—

1950	..	106
1951	..	227
1952	..	242
1953	..	413
1954	..	392

1955	..	587
1956	..	655
1957 (Up to April)	..	284

SUPREME COURT RULES

New rules, called the *Supreme Court Rules, 1956*, came into force on the 28th November, 1956. The rules regulate generally the practice and procedure of the Court including rules as to the persons practising before the Court, as to the time within which appeals to the Court are to be entered, as to the costs of and incidental to any proceedings in the Court and as to the fees to be charged in respect of proceedings therein.

Article 155 of the *Constitution* provides that the Supreme Court shall sit in Dacca at least twice in every year. Even prior to this Constitutional provision, the Federal Court used to hold brief sessions at Dacca as and when sufficient number of cases from the former Province of East Bengal were ready for disposal. For the facility of the litigant public of East Pakistan and with a view to enabling them to file their petitions and appeals in Dacca, a Branch Registry of the Court has been set up in the High Court Building at Dacca.

The Court also held brief sessions at Karachi in 1952, 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957 and disposed of several cases relating to the old province of Sind and the Capital of the Federation.

ENROLMENT

The enrolment of Advocates and Attorneys is also increasing with the increase in the volume of work of the Court. The number of Advocates on the roll of Senior Advocates of the Court now stands at 66 and other Advocates at 189. The number of Attorneys enrolled in the Court is 88.

REFORMS

The *Electoral Reforms Commission* was constituted by the Ministry of Law on the 19th October, 1955, for suggesting a revision of the electoral laws and rules in order to secure free and fair elections in the future. The Commission submitted its report on the 18th March, 1956. The report, after having been examined in the Ministry of Law, was submitted to the Cabinet for its approval. The recommendations of the Commission, as approved by the Cabinet, have now been incorporated in the *Representation*

of Peoples Bill and in the *Electoral Rolls Act, 1957 (XXI of 1957)*.

COMMISSION ON MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LAWS

The Commission on Marriage and Family Laws, which was constituted by a Government Resolution published on the 4th August, 1955, submitted its report in June, 1956. The report was published in the *Gazette* of *Pakistan Extraordinary*, dated the 20th June, 1956. The dissenting note by Maulana Ehtishamul Haq, a member of the Commission, which was received later, was also published in the *Gazette* on the 30th August, 1956. The report will now be considered by the *Law Commission* appointed under *Article 198 (3)* of the *Constitution*.

ELECTION COMMISSION

An *Election Commission* has been appointed under *Article 137* of the *Constitution* consisting of a Chief Election Commissioner and two other Election Commissioners for a period of five years with effect from the 25th June, 1956.

Besides, two Regional Election Commissioners have been appointed for a period of five years with effect from the 25th June, 1956.

DELIMITATION COMMISSION

The President has also constituted a *Delimitation Commission* for the delimitation of constituencies to hold the first General Elections in the country. The Commission is expected to complete its work by the end of the year 1957.

LAW COMMISSION

A *Commission* was appointed by the President on the 22nd March, 1957 under *Article 198 (3)* of the *Constitution* with Mr. Justice Muhammad Sharif, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, as its Chairman, with the following objects:—

(a) to make recommendations:
  (i) as to the measures for bringing the existing laws into conformity with the injunctions of Islam, and
  (ii) as to the stages by which such measures should be brought into effect; and

(b) to compile in a suitable form, for the guidance of the National and Provincial Assemblies, such injunctions of Islam as can be given legislative effect.

Other members of the Commission will be appointed in consultation with the Chairman. The Commission is to submit its final report within five years of its appointment and may submit any *interim* report earlier.

THE ELECTORATE ACT

The Electorate Act, 1956 (Act XXXVI of 1956), provides for the principle of separate electorate for West Pakistan and joint electorate for East Pakistan. It was passed by the National Assembly on the 13th October, 1956, assented to by the President on the 30th and published in the *Gazette of Pakistan, Extraordinary* dated the 31st October, *1956*. Later on this Act was amended by the *Electorate (Amendment) Act*, 1957 so as to provide for the principle of joint electorate for the whole of Pakistan.

THE ELECTORAL ROLLS ACT, 1957

The Electoral Rolls Act, 1957 (XXI of 1957), provides for the delimitation of constituencies and the qualifications of voters at elections to the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies and the preparation of electoral rolls and matters connected therewith. The Act was assented to by the President on the 30th April, 1957, and published in the *Gazette of Pakistan. Extraordinary* of the same date.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WEST PAKISTAN ACT

The Establishment of West Pakistan Act, 1955, came into force on the 3rd October, 1955, and has incorporated:

1. the former Governors' Provinces of the Punjab, the North-West Frontier and Sind;
2. the former Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Baluchistan and Karachi;
3. the States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur and the Baluchistan States Union; and
4. the Tribal Areas of Baluchistan, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier and the States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat

into the Province of West Pakistan with effect from the 14th October, 1955. The consolidated Province has been divided into ten Commissioners' Divisions and the Federal Capital for administrative purposes.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution Bill of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was introduced

in the Constituent Assembly on the 9th January, passed on the 29th February, and assented to by the Governor-General on the 2nd March, 1956. It came into force on the 23rd March, 1956, when Pakistan was declared an *Islamic Republic*.

The Constitution is spread over 234 Articles, divided into thirteen parts and six Schedules. It establishes an independent sovereign State consistent with the ideology for which Pakistan came into being. It is a democratic and modern progressive State. It is federal in pattern and the allocation of subjects between the Centre and the Provinces is consistent with the policy of making the Provinces autonomous. It safeguards the fundamental rights and the unity, integrity and solidarity of the country.

THE INCOME-TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

The Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal, Pakistan, constituted after Independence, consisted of, to begin with, only one Bench comprising the President-cum-Judicial Member and an Accountant Member, with headquarters at Lahore. This Tribunal was, like its predecessor in the pre-Independence Government of India, charged with the function of deciding appeals and reference applications arising under the *Income-Tax Act*, *Excess Profits Tax Act* and *Business Profits Tax Act*. About 1,000 pending cases pertaining to the areas which formed part of the then newly created State of Pakistan, were transferred to this Tribunal out of which only about 100 were of East Pakistan.

JURISDICTION

In the early years of its existence, the Tribunal was mainly occupied with the disposal of cases filed before Independence and transferred to it on 15th August, 1947. On account of unsettled conditions then prevailing in the country, which adversely affected trade and industry that provide the bulk of work for the Income-Tax Department and consequently for the Tribunal also, the number of fresh institutions was very limited in the first few years of Independence. Gradually, however, with the return of normal conditions and development of trade and industry, the filing of the appeals began to increase in number. The jurisdiction of the Tribunal was also enlarged subsequently inasmuch as besides the *Income-Tax Act*, *Excess Profits Tax Act* and *Business Profits Tax Act*, appeals and reference applications arising under the *Sales Tax Act* came within its perview and a further addition was made

in 1953 by the *Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1953*, which provided for the right of appeal to the Tribunal against the orders passed by the Controller of Estate Duty. The area lying within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal was also enlarged; while originally its jurisdiction was confined to the appeals arising in the Federal Capital and Provinces, it now extends to almost the whole of Pakistan. All these factors have contributed to the steady rise in the number of institutions. During the year 1955-56 about 1,800 appeals were proferred to the Tribunal which were about eight times the number of appeals filed in 1948-49.

SINGLE MEMBER BENCHES

Due to the growing volume of work it was felt necessary as far back as 1953 to devise some measures to offset accumulation of large arrears. Accordingly, provision was made in the *Income-Tax Act* for *Single Member Benches* so that the powers and functions of the Tribunal could be exercised severally and singly by each Member of the Tribunal in respect of the appeals pertaining to the assessees whose total income as computed by the Income-Tax Office did not exceed Rs. 30,000. To some extent this helped in reducing the pendency, but on account of its limited scope and comparatively much heavier institution of Division Bench cases, it did not go a long way in achieving the desired objective.

BENCH FOR EAST PAKISTAN

On consideration of all these relevant factors it was, therefore, decided in 1954 to establish another Bench of the Tribunal. Accordingly, a *Second Bench* of the Tribunal with headquarters at Dacca was created in September, 1955. It was, however, not found possible for this Bench to start functioning till December, 1956, for want of appointment of the Judicial Member. This Bench has since started functioning and it is hoped that before long the accumulated arrears of East Pakistan will be cleared, particularly as the current filing from that Province is low and the total pendency as on 1st April, 1957, was only about one-third of that of West Pakistan.

BENCH FOR WEST PAKISTAN

As regards West Pakistan, the position is that not only pendency is high but the current filing is also in the upward direction. Vigorous efforts have of late been made to expedite the disposal of appeals and the year 1956-57

was the peak period since 1947 from this point of view. Even accelerated disposals did not, however, catch up with institutions and the necessity of having a third Bench has been keenly felt and in fact the question of its creation has been under active consideration of Government. The necessity has become all the more imperative as with the appointment of eight more Appellate Assistant Commissioners in April, 1957, to clear the accumulated arrears of work pending at that level, there is bound to be heavier filing before the Tribunal during the current year which would further swell the already large number of pending cases. The ever-increasing number of appeals proferred to the Tribunal clearly shows that the desired object of inspiring confidence in the mind of the tax-paying public in the dispensation of justice by an independent Tribunal, unconnected with the Income-Tax Department, has been fully achieved.

ADMINISTRATION

Promotion of better understanding between East and West Pakistan—Citizenship and Naturalization Certificates—Training and Research in the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders—Police Service of Pakistan—Awards and Medals—Tourism in Pakistan—Extension of Stay of Foreigners in Pakistan—Pilgrimages—Treatment of Minorities in Pakistan—Protection of Non-Muslim Holy Places in Pakistan—Border Incidents—Banning of Publications—Commission on the Status of Women—Human Rights Commission—Supplementary Convention of Slavery.

THE paramount need of promoting better understanding between the two wings of the country—*East Pakistan* and *West Pakistan*—separated from each other by a distance of over a thousand miles of the intervening foreign territory, was realized long ago, and for this purpose a non-lapsable Fund of Rs. 5 million was created in the year 1952-53. Much has since been done with the aid of this Fund. An *East and West Pakistan Association* was set up in September, 1952 with the object of promoting uniformity of outlook, cultural homogeneity, diffusion of knowledge of languages and customs and conventions prevalent in the two wings of the country. The Association arranged, among other things, tours by students and teachers, visits of Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and sports teams from one wing to the other, display flights by Flying Clubs of the one wing in the other and exhibitions of paintings. A sum of Rs. 1.2 million has so far been spent out of this Fund on these activities. Cheap telephone communications, special Air Mail carriage rates and subsidized rates of air travel have also been provided with a view to facilitating contacts between East and West Pakistan.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATES

The *Citizenship Act* was enacted on the 13th April, 1951 in Pakistan

and the Rules made thereunder were framed in 1952. Since then 15,062 persons have been registered as citizens of Pakistan. These persons are classified according to their former nationality as under:—

Commonwealth countries	Muslims	Non-Muslims
including India:	12,074	2,988

Apart from these, 590 persons were granted Naturalization certificates under the *Naturalization Act, 1926*. Out of these 126 were Muslims and 464 Non-Muslims.

TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

A regional institute is proposed to be set up at Lahore for studies and research in the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. Necessary consultation with the Technical Assistance Board of the United Nations in this respect is already in progress. The cooperation of the Governments of Asia and Far East regions willing to participate in the scheme, has to be sought. The cost of running the institute will be shared amongst the Government of Pakistan, the United Nations and other cooperating countries. Besides the training of personnel, etc., as mentioned above, the institute may also provide consultative or advisory service to Governments or institutions in the region, and serve both as a clearing house and documentation centre for the collection of data and dissemination of information and training materials in this field. The institute would, thus, serve to provide effective assistance to Governments in the region in the formulation and application of policies and programmes in the fields of social defence.

POLICE SERVICE OF PAKISTAN

The Police Service of Pakistan (P.S.P.), which resembles the *Civil Service of Pakistan* in serving both the Centre and Provinces, was constituted in 1948. The exodus of Indian Police officers from Pakistan to India had created a vacuum to the detriment of proper administration of law and order in this country. To overcome the acute shortage of qualified and experienced Police Officers, competitive examinations were held at regular intervals for selecting young and intelligent persons for appointment to the Police Service. Even recruitment on an *ad hoc* basis was resorted to, with the result that the *Police Service of Pakistan* Cadre has now been almost completed. In order to acquire knowledge of modern scientific methods of

prevention and detection of crime, etc., a large number of P.S.P. Officers have been trained in foreign countries like the U.S.A., U.K., Canada and Australia.

With the achievement of Independence, it was thought necessary to revise the *Indian Arms Act and Rules* made thereunder to conform to the changed conditions and aspirations of an independent nation. The Act and Rules have almost been finalised now.

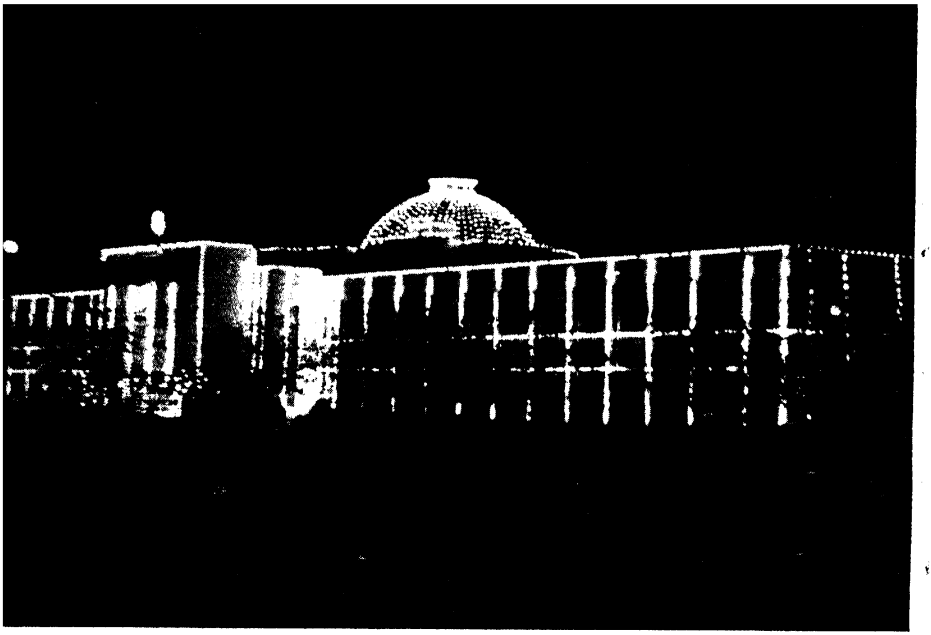
AWARDS AND MEDALS

In order to give suitable recognition to acts of gallantry and distinguished services, the President of Pakistan decided in 1956 to institute the following decorations in Pakistan:

1. The highest award will be an operational Military award to be known as *Nishan-i-Haider*, which will be given to a member of the Forces of any rank who has rendered acts of the greatest heroism or for acts of conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger.
2. The second highest award, known a *Nishan-i-Shujaat*, will be conconferrable on all ranks of the services and the civilians for acts of greatest heroism and most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger.
3. The third highest of all decorations will be known as *Nishan-i-Quaid-i-Azam*. Only the Heads of States, Royalty and those nationals of Pakistan who have rendered services of the highest distinction in the interest of the State, will be eligible for this award. The membership of this Order will be confined to five at any one time.
4. There will be two other awards under the *Order of the Quaid-i-Azam* to be known as *Hilal-i-Quaid-i-Azam* and *Sitara-i-Quaid-i-Azam*, the membership of which will be confined to 50 and 100 respectively at any one time.
5. There will be an Order of Merit known as *Nishani-i-Imtiaz*, the membership of which would be confined to 20. Only Pakistan nationals who have rendered very distinguished and conspicuous services in peace or war, in literature, science or art, will be eligible for this award.
6. After the *Order of the Quaid-i-Azam* and the *Order of Merit*, there will be the *Order of Pakistan* under which there will be four awards to

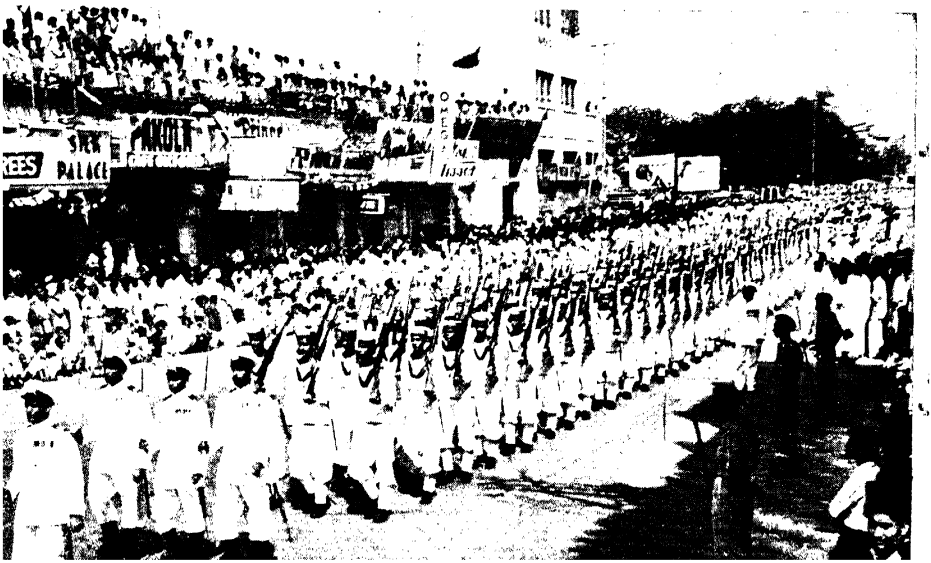
The Norwegian Parliamentary Delegation, which visited Pakistan in November, 1986, is seen here with Mr. C.E. Gibbon (5th from right in the front row), then Active Speaker, along with some members of the National Assembly

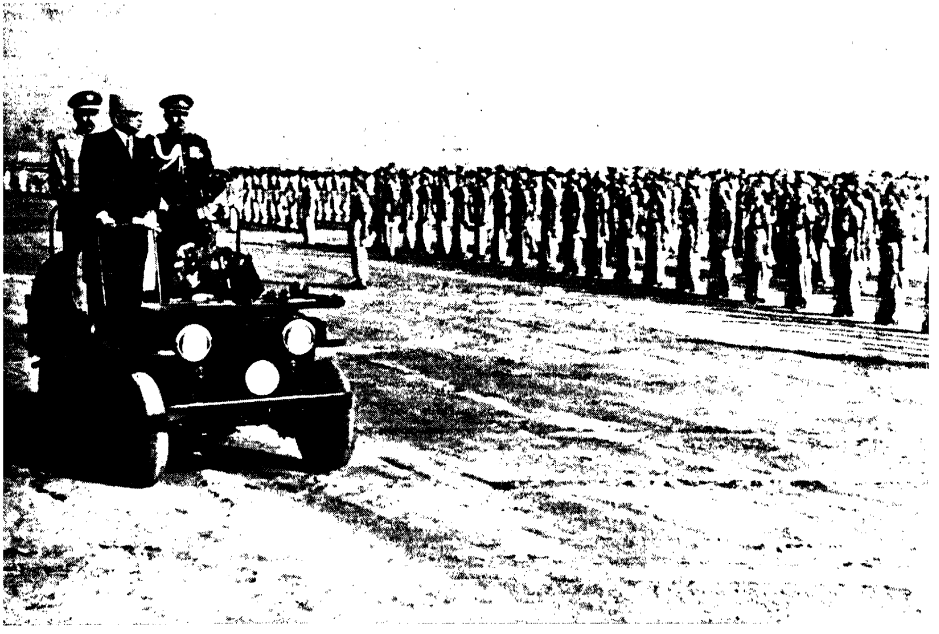
Mr. Shahid Suhrawardy, Ambassador of Pakistan in Spain, (2nd from right in the first row), representing Pakistan at the Tunisian Independence Day celebrations in Tunis



The National Assembly of Pakistan, illuminated on the occasion of the Republic Day celebrations in Karachi on 23rd March, 1957

Adding splendour to the Republic Day Celebrations was a ceremonial parade through the streets, conducted by the Pakistan Armed Forces. Below is seen a section of the Pakistan Navy on move on the broad Victoria Road in the Capital





President Iskander Mirza is seen inspecting from a jeep the Armed Forces of the country on the Republic Day, 23rd March, 1957

Jubilant citizens thronged in thousands at Parade Ground in Karachi to witness the ceremonial Parade on the Republic Day

Thirty-three of the U.S. Society of Editors and Commentators, who came to Pakistan in early, 1957, are seen here with Prime Minister Suhrawardy when they called on him

An important ceremony of the Centenary Celebrations of the 1857-Struggle for Independence was the laying of an embroidered 'Chaddar' on the tomb of Emperor Bahadur Shah in Rangoon, Burma. The Ceremony was performed by Mr. A.K. Gabole, who is seen speaking on the solemn occasion

be known as *Nishan-i-Pakistan, Hilal-i-Pakistan, Sitara-i-Pakistan* and *Tamgha-i-Pakistan.* The awards of this Order will be made for special merit or eminent services to the country in civil, military or any other field of national activity. The membership of *Nishan-i-Pakistan, Hilal-i-Pakistan, Sitara-i-Pakistan* and *Tamgha-i-Pakistan* will be confined to 25, 50, 100, and 75 respectively at any one time.

7. Apart from the gallantry medal of *Nishan-i-Shujaat,* there will be two medals known as *Tamgha-i-Himmat* Class I and *Tamgha-i-Himmat* Class II which will be conferred on civilians only for gallantry in saving life at sea or on land.
8. Finally, there will be two medals for meritorious service known as *Tamgha-i-Khidmat-i-A'la* Class I and II, which will be conferrable for meritorious service on the part of the members of administrative or clerical branches of the civil services.
9. On the military side, apart from the *Nishan-i-Haider* mentioned above, there will be operational awards known as *Hilal-i-Jur'at* awardable to officers and C.P.Os., J. C. Os., and W. Os., *Tamgha-i-Jur'at* awardable to O. Rs. and *Tamgha-i-Difa* awardable to all ranks for peace-time services such as border defence duties etc.
10. On the non-operational side, the military awards will consist of *Tamgha-i-Khidmat-i-A'la* (*Military*), which will be of three classes and Tamgha-i-Basalat which will be of two classes. The latter will be awardable to officers, C.P.Os., J.C.Os., and W. Os. for acts of valour, courage or devotion to duty, though not on active operations against the enemy.

Women will also be eligible to receive these awards. Suitable monetary allowances will be attached to all medals for gallantry and certain other awards for distinguished and meritorious services.

A new award was instituted by the President of Pakistan in 1957 to commemorate the declaration of Pakistan as a Republic on the occasion of its first anniversary. The award will consist of a medal called the *Republic Commemoration Medal.* This is in addition to the awards and medals mentioned above to recognize acts of gallantry and distinguished services. The new medal shall be awarded to such members of the Armed Forces, Police Forces, selected civilian officials and selected non-officials as may be

designated or named by Notification to be published for that purpose. The medal shall also be awarded to the Heads of Delegations who attended the inauguration of the Republic as representatives of their States.

EXTENSION OF STAY OF FOREIGNERS IN PAKISTAN

The number of foreign tourists visiting Pakistan is increasing every year. The Government of Pakistan are endeavouring to select and develop some tourist centres both in East and West Pakistan. Cox's Bazaar, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sylhet and the Sundarbans in East Pakistan, the Khyber Pass, Moenjo Daro, Taxila and the famous regions of Dir, Chitral, Swat, Baltistan, Kafiristan etc., in West Pakistan still remain centres of great attraction for tourists, scientists and explorers from all over the world for their scenic beauty and grandeur, archaeological importance and ethnological value.

A liberal policy is followed regarding entry and stay of foreigners in Pakistan. Citizens of most of the countries belonging to the British Commonwealth can come to Pakistan and stay here without *visa* and other formalities, while the citizens of countries like Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Turkey, Iraq, Greece etc., can enter Pakistan without any *visa* for a three-month stay on reciprocal basis, Foreigners employed by the Central or Provincial Governments, Foreign Diplomatic Missions or by statutorily constituted organizations are allowed to stay in Pakistan as long as they have contracted to serve. In the cases of other foreigners their *visas* may be renewed upto more than a year in suitable cases. No discrimination is made between nation and nation in such cases, and foreigners are allowed to follow their professions uninterrupted unless they are security risks or considered otherwise undesirable. In order to cut out delays and remove inconveniences, the Provincial Governments and local administrations have been authorised to extend *visas* upto three months in the first instance. From the 1st April, 1956, upto 31st March, 1957, 3,816 foreigners (other than Indians) have been granted extension of stay in Pakistan by the Central Government. The Provincial Governments also have granted extension to quite a large number of foreigners.

Cases of deportations are few and far between and only in extreme cases a foreigner is asked to leave this country.

PILGRIMAGES

With the achievement of Independence and establishment of Pakistan,

Muslims had to leave behind a large number of their religious shrines and holy places in India. On the other hand, Hindus and Sikhs also had to leave behind in Pakistan some of their holy places. As both Muslims and non-Muslims were desirous of revisiting their holy places in both the countries, their pilgrimages are arranged by the Governments of Pakistan and India on reciprocal basis and all possible facilities are given by the governments concerned for the safety, transportation, food and stay of the pilgrims. This system of sponsoring visits on government level is likely to continue for sometime more. During the year 1956-57, 21 proposals for non-Muslim pilgrimages were received from India out of which 10 were actually undertaken, the number of pilgrims participating being 2,608. Twenty-four proposals for Muslim pilgrimages from Pakistan were sent to the Government of India, out of which 15 were actually undertaken, the number of pilgrims who participated being 1,670.

TREATMENT OF MINORITIES IN PAKISTAN

The Constitution of Pakistan makes ample provision for and gives sufficient guarantee to the minorities in Pakistan. Islamic traditions make no distinction betwen one citizen and the other because of any difference of faith. Every citizen in Pakistan is entitled to the same rights and privileges. No communal incident worth the mention was reported during the year, though it is noted with regret that in the neighbouring State of India the position has been otherwise. One often hears of incidents of Hindu-Muslim clashes and arrests of Muslims on slight provocations in that country. The repercussions all over India in respect of the book '*Religious Leaders*' are too fresh to be forgotten, and Muslims ventilating their grievance in a legitimate way against the slanderous attacks on the Prophet of Islam in the book had to pay the price by facing persecutions both from the majority community and the Government, resulting in several cases in loss of their lives.

In Pakistan, no distinction is made between a Muslim and a non-Muslim in the field of services under Government or in the domain of trade or commerce or other economic and social spheres of life.

Migration of the non-Muslim element from East Pakistan has certainly gone down though the Indian press and the platform are still trying to give a different picture to the world. The Parsees, the Christians, the Buddhists or the Jews are following their respective religions without any let or hindrance,

and in the fields of social and economic life also they are as happy and secure as their Muslim brethren.

PROTECTION OF NON-MUSLIM HOLY PLACES IN PAKISTAN

In keeping with the general policy of Government of Pakistan to restore the abandoned religious places of worship of non-Muslims in Pakistan and to maintain them in proper condition, periodical repairs are carried out to important shrines. Among these, a sum of Rs. 77,000 was spent on the Gurdwara at Nankana Sahib; Rs. 12,000 on the Smadhi of Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Lahore; Rs. 9,446 on the Gurdwara Sachha Sauda at Chahuchana; Rs. 13,700 on the Gurdwara Dera Sahib at Lahore and Rs. 4,900 on the Kali Mandir, Karachi.

Besides, a sum of Rs. 15,000 has been given as a grant-in-aid to the Buddhists of East Pakistan for completion of their monastry at Chittagong and also for receiving their relics from India.

The Kali Mandir of the Hindus at Karachi was repaired and handed over to the local Hindus. Efforts are being made to clear off all the holy places of non-Muslims from the encroachment of refugees or other unauthorized persons.

In terms of the *Pant-Mirza Agreement*, 1955, a Joint Committee of the representatives of both the Governments (India and Pakistan) is to be formed to work out the details for the implementation of the terms of the *Agreement* with special reference to the protection of religious places in both the countries, and also to consider the question relating to the properties attached to these places, in accordance with the provisions of the *Agreement* of July-August, 1953. Its formation has so far been held up because of certain technical hitches regarding interpretation of the term 'Selected Areas' in the *Agreement*, put by the Indian Government. However, efforts are being made to cross these hurdles as early as possible.

BORDER INCIDENTS

It is unfortunate that uptil now Pakistan and India have not been able to get rid of the ravages of the border incidents which are disturbing the peace and tranquillity of the people of the region and also sometimes straining the relations of the two countries. The massing of Indian troops on the East and West Pakistan borders, the existence of some loosely defined territories near the border and the unjust claim of India to some of them

and the Kashmir dispute* have greatly contributed to the border unrest. There are also other causes of border incidents. There are smugglers of foodgrains, cloth, gold and currency on both the sides, and it is these people who give rise to many of the border troubles while attempting to smuggle from either side. Such cases are prominent on the border between East Pakistan and India. During the year 1956-57, 231 border incidents have been reported to the Central Government. Fortunately, no border incident gave rise to any serious International complications. Many of the border disputes are settled amicably at lower levels and the rest are taken up with the respective governments through diplomatic channels. Some of the border areas are under survey and when it is completed, it is expected that there will be lesser chances of border infringements.

BANNING OF PUBLICATIONS

The Constitution of Pakistan guarantees ample freedom to the press and in fact Pakistan recognizes the freedom of expression as a fundamental human right. But publications which are subversive in nature or promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of people or outrage the religious feelings of any other class, cannot be tolerated by any responsible government which is keen to ensure law and order in the country and guarantee equal rights to all citizens. Foreign authors sometimes attack the the Prophet of Islam in different ways and also try to print his imaginative pictures. Several of these cases came to the notice of the Pakistan Government and the matter was taken up with the publishers or the authors of the books concerned. In some cases, the foreign publishers apologized and assured stopping circulation of such objectionable books in Pakistan. In others the Central Government had to write to the Provincial Governments to forfeit them and in some cases their entry in Pakistan was banned. The book '*Religious Leaders*' caused widespread resentment in Pakistan and it was ultimately forfeited by the Government of East Pakistan. The Provincial Governments are conscious that objectionable books or publications should be controlled before public resentment is roused and the Central Government have been instrumental in banning or forfeiting such publications.

Some newspapers in Karachi had also to be controlled because of their misguided reporting or comments. Entry of 'Horror Comics' in Pakistan

*For further details, see Chapter on 'Kashmir'.

has also recently been banned so that the mind of juvenile readers may not be disturbed by stories told with or without pictures depicting crime, acts of violence or cruelty, or incidents of repulsive or horrible nature.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Pakistan was first elected a member of the *Commission on the Status of Women* in 1952. It was re-elected as a member of the Commission for a further term of three years ending 1957. This is also a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council and an important organ of the United Nations. Its aim is to examine the educational, economic, social, legal and political status of women throughout the world with a view to improving it. Pakistan was represented by Begum G. Ahmed and Badarunnisa Begum, M.L.A. of East Pakistan, as delegate and alternate delegate respectively, on the eleventh session held in New York from 18th March to 5th April, 1957.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Pakistan continued to be a member of the Human Rights Commission till 31st December, 1956. Dr. A. Waheed, Managing Director of Ferozsons Ltd., represented Pakistan on the 12th session of the Commission held in New York from the 5th to 30th March 1956. He was elected Rapporteur successively for the two sessions held in 1955 and 1956.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION OF SLAVERY

On the 8th September, 1956, Pakistan signed the Supplementary Convention on the abolition of slavery, the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery, which was adopted on the 4th September, 1956 at Geneva. The aim of the Convention is to abolish completely the evil of slavery in all its forms such as debt bondage, serfdom, bride-price, exploitation of child labour and provides penal sanctions for some related practices.

II. ECONOMIC SURVEY

FINANCE

Initial Difficulties—September, 1949—Economy put to Test—Korean Boom, 1950—Price Support Programmes, 1952—Post-Korean Recession Continues—Pakistan Rupee Revalued, 1955—Difficult Food Situation in 1956—Economic Policy—The Central Budget—Taxation—Revenue Expenditure—Revenue Expenditure on Development—Loans and Grants-in-Aid to Provinces—Capital Outlay for Industries—Price Trends—Cost of Living Indices—National Income—Monetary and Banking Trends—Scheduled Bank Offices—Currency in Circulation—State Bank of Pakistan—National Bank of Pakistan—Finance Corporations—Refugees Rehabilitation Finance Corporation—Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation—Agricultural Bank—Savings—Public Debt—Foreign Aid and Loans—Foreign Investment—Balance of Payments.

DURING the first ten years—1947-48 to 1956-57—the economy of Pakistan registered a fairly significant progress despite severe handicaps. Basic developments, such as rehabilitation and improvement of railways, extension of port facilities, road building, irrigation and power generation were largely undertaken and a greater balance was imparted to the economy through industrial development. In the fields where private capital was not forthcoming in the requisite measure in the initial stages, Government had to help in the establishment of certain large scale industries of national importance such as jute, textiles, paper, fertilizers, sugar and chemicals through establishing the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (P.I.D.C.). It is, however, provided in the P.I.D.C. Act that industries set up by the Corporation should be transferred to private enterprise as and when feasible. In the private sector, investment has been directed mainly to textiles and production of a variety of consumer goods such as cigarettes,

edible oils, biscuits, soap, leather and rubber manufactures, plastic articles and pharmaceuticals.

In the field of public finance, economic development has led to a decline in dependence on receipts from Customs duties in favour of other more stable and growing sources of revenues such as Income and Corporation Tax and Excise and Sales Tax on indigenous production. The development outlays of the Central and Provincial Governments have increased substantially. The capital expenditure on development by the Central Government, which was Rs. 108.7 million during 1948-49, increased to Rs. 1607.2 million during 1957-58 (Budget). The credit and banking structure of the country has not only been rehabilitated but several new institutions, such as the National Bank of Pakistan, the Pakistan Industrial Finance Corportion, the Pakistan Refugees Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, the Agricultural Development Finance Corporation, the House Building Finance Corporation and the Agricultural Bank have also been set up with either full or partial government participation in their share capital and management.

INITIAL DIFFICULTIES

Appreciable progress has been achieved in spite of many handicaps in the initial stages and adverse movements in the economy resulting from the impact of world forces and natural calamities affecting agricultural production in the country. Immediately after Independence, the country was confronted with an unprecedented problem of displaced persons, of which nearly seven million came into the country in utter destitution within a period of a few months. Besides, the occupational pattern of the population, which migrated to Pakistan, was different from that of the evacuees, many of whom lived in towns and were engaged in trade, business, money-lending and urban professions, whereas the Muslims who came to Pakistan were mainly agriculturists or craftsmen who found little scope for their skills in their new surroundings. At the same time, the marketing and finance systems were also dislocated. The banking system was virtually paralysed due to the closure of bank-offices, most of which were almost entirely controlled and managed by non-Muslims. The number of scheduled banks offices in the areas constituting Pakistan declined from 631 before Independence to 213

immediately thereafter. To make the matters worse, the food situation became precarious as crops over large areas had been destroyed while part of the wheat crop had already been moved to India. In the following year devastating floods occurred in the Indus valley, necessitating heavy imports from abroad to make up the deficit. The export trade suffered relatively less. The country was at the very outset confronted with the formidable problems of building up an administrative machinery from scratch, reorganizing defence forces and rehabilitating the financial structure so as to ensure economic stability. All these led to considerable strain on the limited and unorganized resources of the new State.

SEPTEMBER 1949—ECONOMY PUT TO TEST

The losses inflicted by events that followed immediately after Independence, however, had not been repaired when the economy was put to a decisive test. In September, 1949, when sterling and other currencies, including the Indian rupee, were devalued, Government decided not to devalue the Pakistani rupee in view of the dependence on imports of essential consumer and capital goods, largely inelastic production structure and the necessity to press forward with development. India refused to conduct trade on the basis of the new rate of exchange. This led to a trade deadlock between the two countries. This had serious repercussions because of India's special importance at that time as a trading partner. The movement of jute was seriously hampered by the withdrawal of credit facilities by Indian banks. The *Jute Board* was set up with power to purchase jute on Government Account. Besides, the National Bank of Pakistan was established in November, 1949, which rendered valuable services in financing the jute trade at a critical juncture.

KOREAN BOOM, 1950

The outbreak of hostilities in Korea in 1950 and the consequent scramble for raw materials created boom conditions for Pakistan in common with other raw material exporting countries. As a result of boom conditions, foreign exchange earnings of the country shot up from Rs. 1,363.0 million in 1950 to Rs. 2,878.5 million in 1951. In order to curb inflationary tendencies resulting from rise in money incomes, export duties were raised and over 80

per cent of total imports were placed under the *Open General Licence*. The increase in Customs duties and the growth of foreign trade resulted in a revenue surplus of Rs. 289. 6 million in the Central Budget for 1950-51 against the originally estimated surplus of Rs. 10 million. This enabled Government to devote more funds for development and a sum of over Rs. 500 million was earmarked for development purposes from the revenue surplus of the boom years.

PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAMMES, 1952

The cessation of war in Korea was followed by a recession in world commodity markets which was much pronounced in the case of textile fibres. Prices of raw jute and raw cotton, the principal exports of Pakistan, recorded a sharp decline and serious difficulties were experienced in disposing of the crops. Government had to introduce price support programmes in 1952 in order to sustain internal prices of jute and cotton. Simultaneously, the export duty on raw jute was reduced. A series of bilateral trade agreements were also concluded with a view to disposing of the unsold stocks. With a fall in export earnings and increased expenditure on imports, there occurred a precipitous fall in foreign exchange reserves which came down from Rs. 1,513 million in the middle of 1951 to Rs. 1,046 million in the middle of 1952. To save the foreign exchange reserves from depleting further, credit restrictions on imports were imposed while the *Open General Licence* was restricted in August, 1952, and finally abolished in November of the same year.

POST-KOREAN RECESSION CONTINUES

By the beginning of 1953, the impact of recessional forces had assumed menacing proportions. Real incomes declined as export incomes contracted and the terms of trade deteriorated, while the prices of food and other essential consumer goods rose. The revenues of the Central Government also fell from a peak of Rs. 1,448.4 million in 1951-52 to Rs. 1,125.0 million in 1953-54.

The process of adjustment to post-Korean recession was largely completed in 1953. There was a small surplus in the balance of payments as a result of downward adjustment of payments. The food situation was brought

under control with the help of American and other wheat gifts.

As a result of substantial funds released from the commercial sector due to trade restriction and sheltered market provided by severe curtailment of imports, a great fillip was provided to industrialisation in the country. Increasing industrial production in the country helped to ease the pressure on prices. The year 1953 ended with distinct signs of improvement in the economy of the country.

While domestic ecnomy continued to show basic improvement during 1954, the balance of payments position deteriorated considerably, partly due to increased requirements for the import of capital goods and spare parts for domestic industries and partly because increasing consumption of indigenous raw materials by local industries reduced the quantities available for export. The Gold, Dollar and Sterling reserves were reduced to Rs. 631 million at the end of 1954.

PAKISTAN RUPEE REVALUED—1955

By the beginning of 1955 a basic change had taken place in the economy of the country. The first phase of industrialisation had been completed and some of the industries were in a position to enter the export markets after meeting the internal demand. Towards the middle of the year, the prices of jute and cotton sagged resulting in a fall in the incomes of the cultivator. To meet the changed requirements of the economy, Government decided to readjust, with effect from the 31st July, 1955, the value of Pakistan rupee by restoring the pre-1949 parity with sterling. The devaluation decision had a favourable effect on the economy. Commodity markets recovered from depressive influences. Prices of both cotton and jute rose appreciably. The Government revenues were favourably affected by the upward revision in export duties made possible by rise in the prices of cash crops due to devaluation. At the same time devaluation gave a powerful stimulus to the export of the country's raw material as well as manufactured goods leading to an improvement of the country's foreign exchange earnings. Taking as a whole the year July 1955-June 1956, there was a current account surplus of Rs. 362. 6 million as compared to a nominal surplus of Rs. 3.5 million during 1954-55.

DIFFICULT FOOD SITUATION IN 1956

During 1956-57 the resources of Pakistan were subjected to severe strain due to difficult food situation necessitating an expenditure of Rs. 490 million in local currency and Rs. 235 million in foreign exchange, in addition to 1.11 million tons of foodgrains received from friendly countries by way of aid. Nevertheless, the year witnessed an overall progress in the economy of the country. The industrial output continued to expand and the index of industrial production rose by nearly 15 per cent over the production levels of 1955. With 1950 as the base, the index of larger industries rose to 421 as compared to 386 in 1955. The country achieved self-sufficiency in a variety of consumer goods and also entered foreign markets in certain finished products, notably jute manufactures, cotton yarn and cloth and leather goods. The prices of jute manufactures, cotton yarn, grey cloth and cement are now fully competitive and these and other items have been making an increasing contribution to the foreign exchange earnings of the country. The manufactured goods account for 11 per cent of the country's total export earnings as gainst 3 per cent two years ago. Prices in the commodity markets ruled firm throughout the year. The production of electric power increased by 18 per cent over 1955. However, over the last few years the national income in real terms has increased at a rate which is just about sufficient to offset the population growth and to provide some marginal increase in the *per capita* income.

ECONOMIC POLICY

Economic policy in the past has sought to achieve a degree of diversification in the economy of the country from purely agricultural to partially industrial. In the pursuit of these ends, public outlays on basic development such as power, irrigation and communications have been progressively stepped up and necessary incentives have been provided to stimulate private investment in the industrial field both by local and foreign capital. Wherever necessary, Government have also participated in industrial undertakings. However, a feature of development in the last few years has been that agricultural production, instead of showing any growth, has not kept pace with the increase in population. The food deficits, which have occurred

since 1953, have consequently necessitated a substantial diversion of exchange earnings away from development to imports for meeting the deficits in food-grains. This has emphasized the need of agriculture being accorded the highest priority in the country's development programme, and it is in the light of this consideration that the development programme has been re-orientated. The Central budget for the year 1957-58 reflects this policy.

THE CENTRAL BUDGET

As against the budget estimates of Rs. 1,304.5 million for the year 1956-57, the revised estimates stood at Rs. 1,301.0 million. The revenue estimates for 1957-58 at Rs. 1,372.7 (after taking into account new taxation receipts of Rs. 58.8 million), show an increase of Rs. 71.7 million over 1956-57 (revised).

The development of the economy has led to a significant change in the structure of Government revenues. In the beginning, the Central revenues were largely dependent on Customs duties, the rates and realization of which were governed by international factors over which the country had little control. Revenues from Central excise duties, income-tax, corporation tax and sales tax were comparatively less significant. During the period 1948-49 to 1957-58 the emphasis has gradually shifted from Customs duties to income-tax, sales-tax and Central excise duties. Thus, while receipts from Customs duties have risen by 37 per cent, those from Central excise duties have increased by 221 per cent, from income-tax and corporation tax by 249 per cent and from sales tax by 156 per cent. This is an index of the strength and stability which the economy has developed since the Independence.

TAXATION

Pakistan inherited its taxation system from the pre-Independence Government of India. Although the tax system has been modified from time to time during the post-Independence period to meet the changing requirements the country, far-reaching changes that have occurred in the economy call for a review of the entire structure of the country's taxes. For instance, the economic development that has already taken place, has brought about a considerable redistribution of income among various income groups. The responsibilities of Government have increased manifold. Government are now called upon to play an increasingly active role in the development of

the country and have to assume greater responsibilities for the provision of social services. Government have, therefore, set up a *Taxation Enquiry Committee* to make a comprehensive enquiry into the system of taxation in the country and in particular to examine the incidence of various taxes so as to ensure an equitable distribution of tax burden among different classes of tax-payers without impairing the incentive to save and invest in productive industries. The report of the *Taxation Enquiry Committee* would provide also a realistic and useful basis for the work of *National Finance Commission* to be set up under the Constitution.

In order to cover the deficit in the revenue budget for the year 1957-58, additional taxes had to be imposed, as it was felt that if current expenditure was not met from taxation, the country would be living beyond her means. Efforts are also being made to bring about reduction in the expenditure of Government. For this purpose an *Economy Committee* has been set up consisting of an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court as Chairman, members of the Parliament as its members and one official as member-Secretary. The following additional taxes have been imposed during 1957-58:—

(1) Import duty on unmanufactured tobacco has been raised from Rs. 7/8 per lb. to the statutory rate of Rs. 9/- per lb.

(2) Import and excise duty on motor spirit has been raised from Re. 1—5—6 to Re. 1—8—6 per imperial gallon.

(3) A new excise duty on jute manufactures made in factory and ordinarily using power for production, has been levied at the rate of Rs. 70 per ton.

(4) New excise duties on petroleum products have been levied at the rate of two annas and six pies per imperial gallon for high speed diesel oil and vaporising oil, Rs. 15 per ton on light diesel oil, Rs. 8/4 per ton on furnace oil and Rs. 78/4 per ton on asphalt.

(5) The rate of the Urban Immovable Property Tax leviable in the Federal Capital, has been raised to 10 per cent in the case of property having annual value exceeding Rs. 20,000. Where the annual value exceeds Rs. 2,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000, the rate would be 5 per cent and for property with annual value upto Rs. 2,000 the rate would be $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(6) Certain adjustments have been made in the rates of income-tax and super-tax so that persons with income exceeding Rs. 60,000 will pay more tax. For companies with income exceeding Rs. 25,000, the rate of super-tax has been raised by one anna. The rate of super-tax payable by registered firms has also been raised by half anna in respect of the slab of their income exceeding Rs. 60,000.

The following tax reliefs have been given during the year:—

(*i*) Excise duty on cigarettes, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 6/8 per thousand, has been reduced from Re. 1/9 to annas four only.

(*ii*) The minimum taxable limit of income-tax has been raised from Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 5,000. Some other adjustments have also been made in the rate structure so that tax-payers (other than companies) with income up to Rs. 12,000 get some relief.

The existing income-tax concessions available to industries, have not only been continued but some of them have been liberalized further in the interest of the less developed areas. The details are indicated below:—

(1) The special initial depreciation allowance at the rate of 15 per cent admissible in the case of new buildings constructed for industrial and commercial purposes, has been extended for a further period of two years. Similarly, the special depreciation allowance at the rate of 25 per cent in the case of plant and machinery (not previously used in Pakistan), has also been continued. The special additional depreciation allowance (equal to the normal depreciation) available for the first two years will also be available for another two years.

(2) The exemption in the case of investments in the purchase of new or fresh share-capital of public companies engaged in approved industrial undertakings admissible to the extent of 20 per cent of the first 100,000 rupees of the total income of the investor plus 10 per cent of the balance, if any, has been continued for a further period of two years.

(3) The exemption in the case of moneys brought from abroad through normal banking channels and under the foreign exchange control system, has been extended for another year.

(4) The exemption allowed during the previous year to foreign technicians in respect of their salary income in Pakistan during the year of their arrival and the next following year has been extended to the foreign technicians working in oil exploration undertakings with which Government have entered into profit-sharing agreements. The exemption will cease to be applicable after five years from the date of issue of exploration licence or after the commencement of commercial production, whichever is earlier. In the case of other industrial undertakings, the exemption will cease to operate after five years from the date of setting up of the undertakings.

Besides the above changes in taxation introduced in the Budget for 1957-58, the following other changes were made in the rates of Customs duties during 1956-57:—

(1) Exemption from Customs duty was granted to: (*i*) the personal effects of Government servants who die abroad; (*ii*) certain anti-malarial drugs such as chloroquine etc., (*iii*) artificial limbs and parts thereof; (*iv*) motor cars, motor cycles etc., imported by tourists for temporary stay, while the limit of exemption from duty on post parcels was raised from 12 annas to Rs. 2-8-0.

(2) Import duty on biscuit material was reduced from 37½ per cent to 10 per cent, while the statutory rate of duty of Rs. 9 per lb. was re-imposed on unmanufactured tobacco. Import duty on motor spirit was increased from Re. 1/5/6 to Re. 1/8/6 per gallon, in line with the rate of excise duty.

(3) Concessionary rate of export duty on the *Habbi Jabbi* variety of raw jute was withdrawn, the duty on staple cotton was reduced from Rs. 135 to Rs. 115 and that on *Desi* varieties was raised from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per bale of 400 lb.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

The estimates of revenue expenditure for 1957-58 amount to Rs. 1,371.4 million as against the revised estimates of Rs. 1327.7 million for 1956-57, showing an increase of 43.7 million. This is largely due to provision for adjustment of a part of subsidy from Capital to Revenue Account. As the landed cost of imported foodgrains was very high as compared with locally procured foodgrains, the Central Government had to subsidize their

sale in order to maintain their price at a reasonable level. The total amount of subsidy would be Rs. 213.8 million which includes Rs. 126.2 million for East Pakistan, Rs. 54.6 million for West Pakistan and Rs. 33.0 million for Karachi and an additional amount of Rs. 30 million for East Pakistan Government in order to enable them to undertake free and subsidised distribution of rice. Of this amount only Rs. 20 million is proposed to be adjusted in the revenue expenditure for 1957-58. There is also an increase of Rs. 27.9 million under Civil Administration and Rs. 2.2 million for revenue collecting departments. A provision of Rs. 15.0 million has been made for elections. As against Rs. 91.9 million in the revised estimates of 1956-57, an amount of Rs. 105.2 million has been provided this year for the nation-building departments such as education, medical facilities, public health, industries, broadcasting and scientific departments. The provision for education stands at Rs. 24.2 million as against Rs. 20.7 million in the revised estimates of 1956-57.

The provision for medical and public health purposes in the current year's budget is Rs. 16.3 million as against Rs. 13.9 million in the last year's revised estimates.

EXPENDITURE ON DEVELOPMENT

The Budget Estimates for 1957-58 for expenditure on development record an increase of Rs. 489.5 million over the revised estimates for 1956-57. The details of the estimates of expenditure on this account during these years are as under:—

(Rs. Million)

	1956-57 Budget	1956-57 Revised	1957-58 Budget
Direct Developmental Outlay of the Central Government	571.4	502.3	655.0
Loans and grants to Provinces, Local Bodies, etc. for Development.	606.1	615.3	952.1
Total:	1,177.5	1,117.6	1,607.1

In the Capital Budget for 1956-57, the following were the more important provisions:—

	(Rs. Million)
Railways	174.6
Posts and Telegraphs	55.0
Projects of Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation	125.0
Warsak Hydro Electric Project	35.0
Mangla Dam Projects	15.0
Petroleum Projects	22.6
Development of Atomic Energy	3.0
Investment in the Share Capital of House Building Finance Corporation	5.0
Investment in the Share Capital of Agricultural Bank	20.0
Loans to Provincial Governments for investment in the Share Capital of the Agricultural Bank	10.0
Civil Works (including construction of houses for displaced persons at Karachi)	54.6
Chalna Port	1.5
Printing Press	1.9
Civil Aviation	7.5
Broadcasting	1.8
Resettlement of Displaced Persons from Kashmir	5.5

The estimates of Capital Expenditure for 1957-58 stand at Rs. 1,607.1 million as against Rs. 1,117.6 million in the revised estimates for the previous year.

LOANS AND GRANTS-IN-AID TO PROVINCES

(*i*) *Development loans*—Against a provision of Rs. 458.7 million in the budget for 1956-57 for grant of development loans to provinces, loans amounting to Rs. 387.9 million were sanctioned (East Pakistan: Rs. 220.3 million and West Pakistan: Rs. 167.6 million) in the previous year. The Budget Estimates for 1957-58 provide for Rs. 691.3 million for grant of development loans to provinces (Rs. 350.6 million to East Pakistan and Rs. 340.7 million to West Pakistan).

(*ii*) *Financial assistance for flood relief*—An amount of Rs. 44.9 million

was sanctioned to West Pakistan for undertaking flood relief measures.

(*iii*) *Other grants*- A grant of Rs. 20.9 million was paid for the execution of agricultural development schemes in pursuance of the recommendations of Agricultural Conference held in August 1956 (Rs. 12.5 million for East Pakistan and Rs. 8.4 million for West Pakistan). A provision of Rs. 40 million (Rs. 20 million each for East and West Pakistan) has been made for the same purpose for the year 1957-58. Statistical information relating to the financial position of the Central and Provincial Governments for the years ending 1957-58 is given in the annexed Tables:-

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S REVENUE BUDGET (1948—58)

(Rs. Million)

	1948-49 (Actuals)	1949-50 (Actuals)	1950-51 (Actuals)	1951-52 (Actuals)	1952-53 (Actuals)	1953-54 (Actuals)	1954-55 (Actuals)	1955-56 (Actuals)	1956-57 (Rev. Est)	1957-58 (Bud.Est.)
REVENUE RECEIPTS										
Customs	329.2	422.5	776.2	821.5	658.9	400.8	416.0	509.0	428.2	451.8
Central Excise	53.4	51.5	67.2	70.9	69.9	130.8	115.4	125.8	141.9	171.6
Income-tax & Corporation Tax	65.9	115.5	132.4	172.3	175.9	175.9	193.5	197.7	206.5	229.8
Sales Tax	41.7	89.4	71.1	145.1	130.1	86.4	105.9	96.3	123.7	136.6
Salt	37.6	24.4	22.2	25.0	23.4	23.3	22.0	23.7	23.9	24.7
Railways (Net)	33.4	19.7	17.1	15.2	49.5	61.9	61.8	76.9	76.8	61.7
Posts & Telegraphs (Net)	2.5	—	6.2	9.4	16.0	12.8	5.4	15.2	19.4	20.1
Debt Services	49.4	61.5	60.1	67.7	64.8	73.5	80.4	87.0	114.2	124.2
Other Heads	54.5	100.9	120.7	121.3	145.8	159.6	156.6	167.6	166.5	152.2
Total Receipts	667.6	885.4	1,273.2	1,448.4	1,334.3	1,125.0	1,157.0	1,299.2	1,301.1	1,372.7
REVENUE EXPENDITURE										
Direct Demand on Revenue	15.5	19.8	22.1	25.0	27.4	25.2	27.0	29.0	29.6	31.8
Debt Services	21.0	30.7	69.4	66.3	81.1	79.5	89.1	90.7	112.0	11.4
Administrative Services	89.8	112.6	134.4	163.9	181.7	162.3	173.6	200.4	203.0	216.4
Beneficial & Social Deptts.	19.2	26.1	34.9	46.3	54.8	51.6	55.8	76.8	83.4	97.8
Civil Works	6.6	9.5	16.2	16.6	11.3	14.8	26.0	21.7	18.4	17.4
Currency & Mint	3.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.1	3.8	3.3	3.8	5.2	5.4
Miscellaneous	15.1	10.4	297.7	236.9	115.0	66.7	78.0	50.0	44.3	43.5
Defence Services	461.5	625.4	649.9	779.1	783.4	646.9	639.3	769.4	795.4	793.5
Other Heads	14.7	16.9	37.1	102.6	60.3	64.1	58.0	55.3	36.4	54.2
Total Expenditure	647.0	856.0	1,266.2	1,441.3	1,320.1	1,114.9	1,150.1	1,297.1	1,327.7	1,371.4
Surplus Deficit(—)	20.6	29.4	7.0	7.1	14.2	10.1	6.9	2.1	—26.6	1.3

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. Million)

A—Direct Outlay	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57 (R.E.)	1957-58 (B.E.)
Salt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railways	19.6	82.3	72.5	82.5	77.1	115.5	139.9	174.6
Posts & Telegraphs	3.8	9.8	21.6	19.5	19.7	21.2	49.6	55.0
Industrial Development	6.3	12.0	52.2	76.5	88.4	79.7	101.7	180.0
Fuel & Power Projects	—	—	—	—	10.0	38.9	60.8	75.7
Agricultural Improvement and Research	—	—	5.0	5.0	—	20.0	7.0	37.1
Civil Aviation	4.0	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.6	14.2	8.9	7.5
Civil Works	16.9	17.6	14.1	14.7	25.6	17.1	44.8	54.6
Federal Capital Outlay	.2	.4	.9	4.4	2.4	1.5	1.3	.7
Irrigation	.3	.4	.2	.1	.3	2.2	2.3	.7
Forests	—	—	—	—	—	.6	.6	.6
Broadcasting	1.0	1.0	1.7	.3	.4	.6	1.9	1.8
Printing Presses	3.4	2.6	1.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.9
Ports	.2	1.9	.2	.3	.9	.4	3.4	1.5
Government Investments	—	6.0	8.2	5.8	—1.0	20.1	15.4	6.0
Kashmir Refugees	—	—	—	—	—	.7	2.7	5.5
Grants to Provincial Governments for Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.9	40.0
Currency	226.3	319.8	16.1	—	.4.0	—178.4	2.4	—
Mint	.1	.1	.4	.2	—	.1	—	.3
Commuted Value of Pensions ..	.8	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.4	3.5	2.0	1.7
Purchase of Annuity	—2.6	—2.6	—2.6	—2.5	—2.5	—2.6	—3.4	—3.4
Defence Capital Outlay	53.1	122.8	211.1	152.6	74.1	51.2	82.5	76.0
State Trading	—67.3	92.3	246.1	—310.4	—32.3	—102.8	211.8	492.5
Total—Direct Capital Outlay including State Trading	266.1	674.3	659.6	57.9	269.6	104.8	758.3	1,210.3
Expenditure from Reserve Funds	16.3	95.7	133.4	34.8	67.4	42.0	93.3	113.5
Loans & Advances by the Central Government:—								
(*i*) To Provincial Governments ..	138.3	116.1	105.0	355.7	223.4	334.8	387.9	691.3
(*ii*) To Local Bodies, Institutions, etc...	9.0	17.7	19.5	28.7	38.7	43.2	99.8	63.9
Total Capital Expenditure	429.7	903.8	917.5	477.1	599.1	524.8	1,339.3	2,079.0

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AS PROVIDED FOR DURING 1956-57 AND 1957-58

(Rupees Million)

	1956-57 (Budget)			1956-57 (Revised)			1957-58 (Budget)		
	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Total	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Total	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Total
I.—DEVELOPMENT LOANS : CASH—									
For Agricultural Development Schemes in pursuance of Agricultural Conference ecommendations	—	—	—	8.9	8.4	17.3	20.0	20.0	40.0
For other Development Projects	150.0	130.0	280.0	151.1	111.6	262.7	270.0	250.0	520.0
AGAINST FOREIGN ASSISTANCE— Machinery and equipment for Development Projects under the U.S. Project Assistance	—	47.6	47.6	6.3	11.2	17.5	29.5	15.3	44.8
Machinery and equipment for Development Projects under the Colombo Plan Assistance	14.6	61.1	75.7	2.5	4.8	7.3	12.1	11.9	24.0
Machinery and equipment under World Bank loan for the Thal Project	—	—	—	—	1.6	1.6	—	—	—
II.—OTHER LOANS: For repairs to flood damaged works and other relief measures	20.0	20.0	40.0	50.0	30.0	80.0	—	30.0	30.0
For Foodgrains Storage Construction	5.6	—	5.6	1.5	—	1.5	14.0	8.5	22.5
For subscription to Agricultural Bank	5.0	5.0	10.0	—	—	—	5.0	5.0	10.0
Total—Loans	195.2	263.7	458.9	220.3	167.6	387.9	350.6	340.7	691.3

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AS PROVIDED FOR DURING 1956-57 AND 1957-58—(*Concld.*)

	1956-57 (Budget)			1956-57 (Revised)			1957-58 (Budget)		
	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Total	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Total	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Total
III.—GRANTS:									
For Agricultural Development Schemes in pursuance of Agricultural Conference recommendations	—	—	—	12.5	8.4	20.9	20.0	20.0	40.0
For Village AID Programme	—	—	—	2.0	3.5	5.5	5.5	8.2	13.7
For establishment of a pre-Cadet School in Chittagong District	—	—	—	1.0	—	1.0	3.0	—	3.0
For free distribution and subsidized sale of foodgrains	—	—	—	30.0	—	30.0	—	—	—
For Flood Control measures	—	—	—	.4		.4	—	—	—
For Survey and Investigation and Expansion of the Flood Control Commission and Flood Control Organization	—	—	—	3.5	—	3.5	—	—	—
For improvement of educational institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	—	2.5
For Flood Relief measures	—	—	—	—	44.9	44.9	.6	—	.6
Expenditure met from Funds:									
Special Fund for Rehabilitation	3.6	2.8	6.4	1.8	5.4	7.2	3.7	14.8	18.5
Fund for Social Uplift Schemes	9.0	19.9	28.9	9.0	22.8	31.8	5.1	27.0	32.1
Central Road Fund	3.0	6.2	9.2	3.0	8.2	11.2	2.5	10.2	12.7
Fund for Roads of National Importance	10.0	7.3	17.3	10.0	7.3	17.3	6.6	10.7	17.3
Fund for Development of Agriculture	—	12.0	12.0	.4	.1	.5	.3	—	.3
Other Funds	.9	.9	1.8	.6	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.0	2.1
Subsidy on Fertilizers	.1	.2	.3	9.2	17.2	26.4	15.7	31.5	47.2
Subsidy on Foodstuffs:									
Rice	—	—	—	102.4	—	102.4	21.9	—	21.9
Wheat	—	—	—	.4	32.1	32.5	—	14.4	14.4
Sugar	—	—	—	1.6	8.1	9.7	—	—	—
Foodgrain Storage Construction	—	—	—	5.8	—	5.8	7.3	5.7	13.0
Total—Grants	26.6	49.3	75.9	193.6	159.4	353.0	95.8	143.5	239.3
Total—Financial Assistance	221.8	313.0	534.8	413.9	327.0	740.9	446.4	484.2	930.6

DEVELOPMENT LOANS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS FROM YEAR TO YEAR

(Rupees Million)

Financial Year	East Pakistan		West Pakistan		Total	
	Amount sanctioned	Amount drawn	Amount sanctioned	Amount drawn	Amount sanctioned	Amount drawn
1948-49 ..	40.0	—	72.7	55.2	112.7	55.2
1949-50 ..	42.1	—	61.5	56.5	103.6	56.5
1950-51 ..	20.0	20.0	65.1	51.0	85.1	71.0
1951-52 ..	33.0	33.0	75.0	60.0	108.0	93.0
1952-53 ..	29.0	29.0	55.0	55.0	84.0	84.0
1953-54 ..	138.5	65.4	177.8	135.6	316.3	201.0
1954-55 ..	121.0	74.8	152.3	124.9	273.3	199.7
1955-56 ..	124.9	71.3	198.7	191.2	323.6	262.5
1956-57(R.E.)	196.6	58.8	202.0	112.3	398.6	171.1
1957-58(B.E.)	290.0	—	270.0	—	560.0	—
Total	1,035.1	3,52.3	1,330.1	841.7	2,365.2	1,194.0

ALLOCATIONS TO THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS FROM CENTRAL REVENUES

(Rupees Million)

Financial year	East Pakistan					West Pakistan				Total				
	Jute Duties	Central Excise Duties	Sales Tax	Income Tax	Total	Central Excise Duties	Sales Tax	Income Tax	Total	Jute Duties	Central Excise Duties	Sales Tax	Income Tax	Total
1947-48	31.200	—	—	—	31.200	.004	—	—	.004	31.200	.004	—	—	31.204
1948-49	62.500	.800	18.000	—	81.300	1.600	17.400	—	19.000	62.500	2.400	35.400	—	100.300
1949-50	40.500	1.000	18.000	—	59.500	2.150	34.500	—	36.650	40.500	3.150	52.500	—	96.150
1950-51	67.200	.810	18.000	—	86.010	2.873	49.586	—	52.459	67.200	3.683	67.586	—	138.469
1951-52	60.000	.752	32.000	—	92.752	3.264	73.887	—	77.151	60.000	4.016	105.887	—	169.903
1952-53	43.200	12.030	27.400	14.000	96.630	13.434	62.953	15.775	92.162	43.200	25.464	90.353	29.775	188.792
1953-54	40.025	14.305	19.300	14.770	88.400	17.193	52.235	16.840	86.268	40.025	31.498	71.535	31.610	174.668
1954-55	39.694	13.860	20.275	16.800	90.629	16.076	64.930	19.430	100.436	39.694	29.936	85.205	36.230	191.065
1955-56	58.094	14.615	20.240	19.850	112.799	18.115	73.825	23.125	115.065	58.094	32.730	94.065	42.975	227.864
1956-57 (R.E.)	51.000	17.100	21.650	20.100	109.850	19.900	92.197	23.400	135.497	51.000	37.000	113.847	43.500	245.347
1957-58 (B.E.)	56.600	17.700	25.900	21.700	121.900	20.500	100.000	25.300	145.800	56.600	38.200	125.900	47.000	267.700
Total	550.013	92.972	220.765	107.220	970.970	115.109	621.513	123.870	860.492	550.013	208.081	842.278	231.090	1831.462

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNEMNTS

(Rs. Million)

Year		East Pakistan	West† Pakistan	Total
1947-48*	(Actuals)	2.0	30.5	32.5
1948-49	,,	6.4	28.0	34.4
1949-50	,,	15.6	114.1	129.7
1950-51	,,	16.1	109.4	125.5
1951-52	,,	51.5	138.6	190.1
1952-53	,,	79.2	186.4	265.6
1953-54	,,	91.7	190.6	282.3
1954-55	,,	26.8	190.7=‡-	217.5
1955-56	,,	33.6	330.5††	364.1
1956-57	(R.E.)	177.4	266.2	443.6
1957-58	(B.E.)	322.1	449.8	771.9

R.E. Revised Estimates. =‡Revised Estimate.
B.E. Budget Estimates. ††Budget Estimate.

†Worked out by consolidating the budgets of the former provinces of the Punjab, Sind and North-West Frontier for the years 1947-48 to 1955-56.

*Includes actuals of East Pakistan and former Punjab for the period from 15th August, 1947 to 31st March, 1948.

BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE PROVINCES

(Rs. Million)

Year@	East Pakistan			West Pakistan†		
	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit(—) Surplus	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit (—) Surplus
1947-48(Actuals)	97.2	88.4	8.8	181.8	240.6	—58.8
1948-49 ,,	168.6	160.0	8.6	280.3	310.9	—30.6
1949-50 ,,	144.2	171.0	—26.8	300.0	301.6	—1.6
1950-51 ,,	176.0	182.4	—6.4	346.8	332.6	—14.2
1951-52 ,,	201.1	222.6	—21.5	402.1	384.8	17.3
1952-53 ,,	196.4	247.2	—50.8	370.1	418.1	—48.0
1953-54 ,,	224.2	261.5	—37.3	425.3	404.6	20.7
1954-55 ,,	234.0	288.1	—54.1	432.5*	418.8*	13.7*
1955-56 ,,	246.0	289.0	—43.0	460.3*	439.4*	20.9*
1956-57(R.E.)	324.1	391.6	—67.5	586.8	549.3	37.5
1957-58(B.E.)	342.3	382.2	—39.9	631.7	632.0	—0.3

*Revised Estimates.

@Includes actuals for East Pakistan and the former Punjab for the period from 15th August, 1947 to 31st March, 1948.

†Worked out by consolidating the budgets of the former provinces of the Punjab, Sind and North-West Frontier for the years 1947-48 to 1955-56.

CAPITAL OUTLAY FOR INDUSTRIES

With the increasing outlays on development in the public sector, industrial investment in the private sector also continued to expand. During 1956, the Controller of Capital Issues approved the establishment of new industries involving issue of capital of Rs. 297.9 million. The following table provides an industry-wise breakdown of the capital issues approved during 1947-56:—

(Rs. Million)

	1947-53	1954	1955	1956
INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES :				
1. Cotton Textiles	319.55	104.62	83.39	49.53
2. Jute	153.12	5.00	42.70	35.00
3. Petroleum	41.00	30.00	—	110.00
4. Electricity	34.95	6.77	66.52	1.25
5. Paper	56.00	—	26.50	—
6. Tobacco	25.00	—	35.50	—
7. Sugar	30.06	10.00	15.00	15.00
8. Iron & Steel	16.54	5.00	4.50	11.26
9. Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	12.40	1.70	4.06	11.79
10. Leather Tanning	20.35	—	0.68	—
11. Glass & Ceramics	4.50	0.20	0.58	6.90
12. Other Industries	194.28	104.53	59.01	57.15
Total	907.78	267.82	338.43	297.88

PRICE TRENDS

During the year 1956-57, the price situation was adversely affected by a number of factors in spite of increased availability of consumer goods as a result of rise in domestic mill production and increase in imports under U.S. Commodity Aid Programme. Prices tended to rise due to difficult food situation with correspondingly large effects on the cost of living. As a result, however, of heavy food imports and the arrival of new crops of rice and wheat, further rise in prices of foodgrains has been checked.

COST OF LIVING INDICES

As already mentioned, the difficult food situation exerted continued pressure on the cost of living indices of industrial workers. As a result, the index showed steady increase at all places except Narayanganj, where it improved due to controlled distribution of foodgrains. The index which stood in March, 1956 at 107 at Karachi, 98 at Lahore, 84 at Sialkot and 104 at Khewra, shot up to 111, 100, 98 and 109 respectively in November, 1956.

At Narayanganj it declined from 109 in March 1956 to 105 in November, 1956. Thereafter, as food prices began to return to more normal levels, an improvement was discernible at all places except at Karachi and Narayanganj where it increased to 114 and 108 respectively in February, 1957. The index at Lahore, Sialkot and Khewra stood at 99,93, and 101 respectively in February, 1957. A comparative statement of cost of living indices for the last eight years is given below:—

General Cost of Living Indices for Industrial Workers
(Base: April, 1948-March, 1949:100)

Period (Fiscal years)	CENTRES				
	Karachi	Lahore	Sialkot	Khewra	Narayanganj
1949-50	98	93	88	89	103
1950-51	95	81	78	81	98
1951-52	100	91	81	91	104
1952-53	104	98	90	108	109
1953-54	112	100	93	103	106
1954-55	109	97	87	98	90
1955-56	106	93	83	95	99
1956-57 (Average for 11 months, April, 1956 to Feb. 1957)	110.9	97.9	92.5	112.7	125.9

NATIONAL INCOME

The national income estimates compiled during the last few years on the basis of limited data that is available indicate that the gross income in terms of constant prices which stood at Rs. 17,238 million in 1949-50 rose to 19,516 million in 1955-56. In per capita terms, the income during the same period rose from Rs. 230 to 237. As compared to the year 1954-55, however, the gross income in 1955-56 showed a decline of 1.7 per cent. This is primarily due to decline in rice production and adverse movement in the terms of trade.

An analysis of national income for the last seven years from 1949-50 to 1955-56 indicates a healthy diversification of the pattern of economic growth which has provided a broader and more stable base for the economic

life of the country. The manufacturing and mining industries, which contributed Rs. 1,214 million in 1949-50 accounted for Rs. 2,232 million in 1955-56, a rise of 84 per cent. Similarly, income from banking and insurance rose during this period by 75 per cent and that from utility services by 16 per cent.

MONETARY AND BANKING TRENDS

The increase in the tempo of economic activity was also reflected in the monetary and banking spheres. There was heavier demand for bank credit from the private sector to finance the movement and export of larger cash crops at post-devaluation prices and to meet the expanding short term credit requirements of growing industries. The level of outstanding bank credit was throughout higher in 1956-57 as compared to the previous year. Bank credit (advances and bills discounted) increased from Rs. 1,147.6 million in March, 1956 to Rs. 1,206.2 million in March, 1957, recording an increase of Rs. 58.6 million over the year. The peak of the bank credit during the year was touched at Rs. 1,247.4 million on 8th February, 1957, which was higher by Rs. 4.0 million from the peak touched on 10th February, 1956 in the previous year.

A classification of advances as on the 30th September, 1956, showed that 60 per cent of the total advances were made to Commerce, 30 per cent to the Manufacturing Group, 1.99 per cent to Services Group, 1.65 per cent to Construction Group and the remaining 5.36 per cent to others.

An analysis of the pattern of advances reflects the growth of industrial activity in the country. Thus, while advances to industries rose by 56 per cent between September, 1955 and September, 1956, commercial advances increased by 27 per cent during the same period. As a percentage of total advances, industrial advances increased from 22.2 per cent in September, 1955 to 30 per cent in September, 1956, while the ratio of commercial advances to total advances increased from 55 per cent to 60 per cent during the same period.

The Demand and Time deposits held by the public in the banks also increased during 1956-57. Demand deposits which stood at Rs. 1,371.1 in March 1956, increased to Rs. 1,436.5 million in March, 1957. Similarly, Time Deposits held by the public in the banks have also increased from Rs. 534.4 millon in March 1956 to Rs. 5,60.4 million in March 1957. The steady growth in bank deposits, particularly Time deposits, not only reflect the

growth in the banking habits of the general public, but are also an index of higher incomes generated by economic development.

SCHEDULED BANK OFFICES

The total number of offices opened by scheduled banks during the year ending 31st March, 1957 was 25 against the closure of 9 offices during the same period. This brings the total number of scheduled bank offices in the country to 273 offices, of which 81 are located in East Pakistan and 192 in West Pakistan. Of the new branches opened during the year, 9 were opened by the *National Bank* of Pakistan, 8 by the *Habib Bank*, 5 by *Bahawalpur Bank* and the remaining 3 by other banks.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

Currency in circulation recorded an increase of Rs. 395.0 million to Rs. 3,515.3 million during the fiscal year 1956-57 as against a rise of Rs. 486.0 million in 1955-56. Fluctuations in currency generally conformed to seasonal pattern. Slack season influences, which began to operate from March, 1956 resulted in a net retirement of currency amounting to Rs. 115.3 million as against Rs. 61.0 million during 1955-56. With the commencement of seasonal economic activity in September 1956, currency in circulation began to rise and touched the peak of Rs. 3,549.5 million in February 1957. In the following month, however, currency in circulation declined to Rs. 3,515.3 million due to seasonal retirement of funds.

Fluctuations in currency were influenced by a number of factors. While large food imports during the year and accretions to counterpart funds under the U. S. Commodity Aid exerted considerable contractionary effect, this was offset by increased outlay on development in the public sector and stepping up of economic activity in the private sector, made a net addition to currency in circulation.

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

During the year, the *State Bank of Pakistan* continued to make steady progress and improved its organization. *The State Bank of Pakistan Ordinance* promulgated in July, 1955, was replaced by an Act of the Parliament on the 18th of April, 1956. The new legislation enables the State Bank to play a more effective role in the economy of the country. The Act lays responsibility on the bank for not only ensuring monetary stability but

also for fostering the growth of monetary and credit system in the best interest of the country.

A new office of the Bank was opened during the year at Lyallpur, bringing the total number of its offices in both zones to 8. With a view to providing cheap credit facilities to the cooperative banks for financing agriculture, the State Bank has fixed a concessional rate of 1½ per cent on loans for agricultural purposes and 2½ per cent against Government Securities, subject to the condition that the benefit of the lower rate is passed to the ultimate borrower. Financial assistance to cooperative banks was made available on a more liberal scale to meet their seasonal requirements during 1956-57 than in the previous year.

The Bank has taken up a number of building projects at Karachi, Dacca, Chittagong and Khulna for office and residential buildings. Work on the main office building at Karachi has also started.

NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN

The National Bank of Pakistan has completed seven years of its existence. The Bank opened 9 more offices during the year 1956-57, thus bringing the total number of its offices to 73 of which 3 are functioning abroad. The Bank has plans for opening 20 more offices at suitable places. Arrangements are nearly finalized for the opening of an office at Baghdad. There has been a steady increase in the volume of business transacted by the Bank. Its deposits during 1956 touched the peak figure of Rs. 516.4 million as against Rs. 472.2 million in 1955. The maximum advances during the year were Rs. 382.5 million as against Rs. 341.1 million in the last year. The foreign exchange business of the Bank which increased from Rs. 390 million in 1954 to Rs. 720 million in 1955, further increased to Rs. 1,140 million in 1956.

FINANCE CORPORATION

The Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation, the Agricultural Development Finance Corporation and *the House Building Finance Corporation* continued to make satisfactory progress during 1956-57.

The business and financial position of these Corporations for the banking years July-June is given below:—

PAKISTAN INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

(Rs. Million)

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Loans sanctioned	5.7	6.85	7.7	15.38	15.22	19.92	21.10	10.90*
Income	0.18	0.56	0.8	1.11	1.22	1.47	2.16	N.A.
Expenditure	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.21	0.26	0.29	0.29	N.A.
Income Tax	0.03	0.18	0.28	0.32	0.32	0.38	0.59	N,A.
Net Profit	0.03	0.23	0.36	0.41	0.41	0.48	0.73	N.A.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION

(Rs. million)

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Loans sanctioned	0.15	2.78	2.25	1.95	3.5*
Income	0.03	0.16	0.28	0.51	N.A.
Expenditure	0.36	0.43	0.48	0.55	N.A.
Net Loss	0.33	0.28	0.02	0.03	N.A.

HOUSE BUILDING FINANCE CORPORATION

(Rs. million)

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Loans sanctioned	—	1.26	10.36	14.43	15.5*
Income	0.04	0.20	0.50	1.18	N.A.
Expenditure	0.10	0.19	0.28	0.33	N.A.
Interest on Capital	0.03	0.13	0.22	0.54	N.A.
Net Loss/Profit	−0.10	−0.13	+0.002	+0.30	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

*For the nine months ending March, 1957.

REFUGEES REHABILITATION FINANCE CORPORATION

Upto the 30th June 1956, the Corporation advanced Rs. 16.3 million as loans to displaced persons. It also provided sewing machines worth Rs. 4.03 million to displaced widows, tailors and industrial homes employing women on hire-purchase at 22 per cent below market rates. It issued raw materials of the value of Rs. 12.2 million to artisans at 5 per cent below the market rates. It has invested Rs. 3.15 million in small industries organized and controlled by it and Rs. 0.975 million for housing displaced artisans. To help artisans who could not furnish sureties for loans, the Corporation established industrial centres and colonies at 10 places.

INDUSTRIAL CREDIT AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION

With a view to increasing credit facilities for industries, a scheme for the establishment of an Industrial credit and Investment Corporation was drawn up by the State Bank in 1956. The scheme made further progress during 1956-57. It is proposed that the institution be registered as a private Company under *the Companies Act*. The Corporation will have an authorized Capital of Rs. 150 million, of which Rs. 20 million will be paid up in the first instance. Sixty per cent of the share capital will be offered for subscription in Pakistan and forty per cent to foreign investors. The resources of the Corporation will be further augmented by an interest free loan of Rs. 30 million by Government and a low-rate interest loan of Rs. 20 million by the State Bank of Pakistan. Steps are also being taken to negotiate a loan of Rs. 20 million from the World Bank in foreign currencies to help the Corporation to meet the foreign exchange requirements of its borrowers. Negotiations are also underway with some foreign investors to obtain foreign investment in this venture. The Corporation is expected to start functioning during the financial year ending March, 1958.

The Corporation will not only provide medium and long term credit facilities to existing and new industrial concerns but will also guarantee loans from private sources and participate in the setting up of new private industrial undertakings.

AGRICULTURAL BANK

Keeping in view the extensive requirements of agricultural finance in the country a Scheme was formulated for the establishment of *Agricultural Bank* which has been finalized. The Act for the establishment of the Bank

was passed by the National Parliament on the 25th April, 1957. Preliminary work for setting up the Bank is well underway.

SAVINGS

Mobilization of internal savings has assumed great importance in view of the growing volume of development expenditure. The savings of the common man in the country are at present mostly mobilized by sale of Postal Savings Certificates and in the form of Post Office Savings Banks Account. The Postal Savings Organization responsible for this work has been gradually expanded from year to year as may be seen in detail in the Chapter on *Posts and Telegraphs*.

PUBLIC DEBT

Two new loans *viz.*, a 3 per cent loan, 1961 (2nd issue), and 3-1/4 per cent Loans 1967 were floated by the Central Government in July 1956. Of the total amount of Rs. 302.8 million subscribed to these loans, a sum of Rs. 191.4 million represented cash contributions and the balance of Rs. 111.4 million conversion of 2 per cent. loan 1955-56 into the new loans. Total Permanent Debt of the Central Government on 31st March, 1957 amounted to Rs. 1,832.2 million and that of the Provinces to Rs. 300.98 million. Total sales of Treasury Bills on tap for the year ending 31st March, 1957, amounted to Rs. 183.5 million under the deferred payments scheme at the fixed rate of Rs. 99/4/- per cent. Treasury Bills on tender system were available in 1956 upto the 8th of October when the sales were temporarily suspended. The total amount of bills sold on tender upto 31st December, 1956 amounted to Rs. 700 million, of which Rs. 65.0 million were discharged during the period. The total amount of treasury bills outstanding as on 31st March, 1957, stood at Rs. 66.2 million.

FOREIGN AID AND LOANS

The external resources of the country are extremely limited and inadequate to meet the development needs and tide over food famines that have become a recurrent feature due to the abnormal succession of natural calamities. The country has, therefore, to seek assistance from friendly countries and international institutions. This aid has been received in various forms such as capital equipment for development projects, industrial raw materials, goods required for indigenous production, essential consumer goods, expert advisory services, training facilities abroad, financial assistance for some of the

socio-economic projects such as Village-AID Programme, health and sanitation projects and establishment of technical institutions in the country. Details of foreign aid and loans are given in the Chapter on *Development*.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

With the launching of the First *Five-Year Plan*, the need for foreign investment in the country is being felt more acutely. The Plan would entail foreign expenditure of Rs. 5,300 million, bulk of which will have to be obtained from outside sources. Government have, therefore, continued the policy of providing every possible encouragement to foreign capital seeking investment in Pakistan. A number of concessions have been given in the past which include facilities for remittance of profits, the guarantee of repatriation of capital invested in approved industries after September, 1954 inclusive of capital gains and profits ploughed back into the industry and the guarantee regarding equitable compensation in case of nationalization of companies. To provide relief to foreign investors from double taxation, agreements are being entered into with a number of countries for the avoidance of double taxation. The agreement with the U.K. Government was signed in 1955. An agreement has also been signed with the U.S. Government to extend the *U.S. Investment Guarantee Scheme* to the investments by her nationals in approved undertakings in Pakistan.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The balance of payments position showed a nominal surplus during 1956 as compared to the previous year. Foreign exchange earnings amounted to £ 154.1 million during the year as against £ 157.7 million during 1955. On the other hand, payments during the year amounted to £ 153.3 million as compared to £ 133.6 million in 1955. The year 1956, therefore, ended with a nominal surplus of £ 0.8 million as gainst the surplus of £ 24.1 million during 1955. The adverse swing of £ 23.3 million resulted both from a reduction in foreign exchange receipts and an increase in payments.

The shortfall in receipts is attributable to the shipping difficulties arising from the Suez Crisis, which affected adversely both the volume and value of exports. The shrinkage in earnings was shared by cotton, jute, tea and miscellaneous items which declined by 20, 6.5, 15 and 7.3 per cent respectively in terms of foreign exchange as compared to the last year. Exchange

earnings from the exports of jute and cotton manufactures,hides and skins and wool, however, registered an improvement during the year. Earnings from jute manufactures more than doubled during the year and accounted for 5 per cent of the total export receipts. Earnings from exports of cotton manufactures, which generally began to move only after devaluation in July, 1955, continued to rise steadily and amounted to an encouraging figure of Rs. 67.6 million. Receipts from wool and hides and skins improved in real terms by 4.5 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively. On the payment side, the increase is almost entirely accounted for by food imports. A total quantity of 361,000 tons of foodgrains was purchased from the country's own resources. These imports cost Rs. 168 million in foreign exchange. In addition, a sum of Rs. 67 million was spent on freight for the import of 1.11 million tons of foodgrains received under Aid Programme. Mainly as a result of this expenditure, payments on Government account increased from £ 41.8 million in 1955 to £ 57.3 million during 1956. The expenditure on imports on private account remained more or less at the same level, being £ 66.6 million in 1956 as compared with £ 66.9 million during 1955. Invisible payments were also higher by 18 per cent and amounted to £ 29.4 million in 1956 as against £ 24.9 million due to increased expenditure on travel and freight charges.

DEVELOPMENT

Six-Year Development Programme—Two-Year Priority Programme—Five-Year Plan—Impact of the Plan on National Income—Public Development Expenditure—Five Year Totals—Private Investment—Five Year Totals—Foreign Economic Assistance—Project and Commodity Aids—Australia—Canada—New Zealand—United Kingdom—World Bank—United Nations and Specialised Agencies—Ford Foundation—Other Sources—Aid Rupee Funds—International Economic Relations—United Nations—International Finance Corporation—SUNFED—World Food Reserve—ECOSOC—Baghdad Pact—SEATO.

THE economy which Pakistan inherited on Independence in 1947, was under-developed in almost all its sectors. It produced 70 per cent of the world's jute but had no jute mills except only a few baling presses; it produced large quantities of staple cotton, but only a few cotton mills were in operation. Cultivation was antiquated and mechanization almost unknown. Improvement in the means of irrigation was an urgent necessity as the riverine sources fell mainly in the Indian territory. The natural resources were hardly tapped. The hydro-electric power had yet to be harnessed. The means of communication were utterly inadequate; the railways and other equipment stood in urgent need of repairs and replacement; the ports of Karachi and Chittagong were not fully equipped to handle the country's in-coming and out-going cargo. Thus, a fresh start had to be made in almost every sphere.

SIX-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In conditions such as these, the main objectives of Government were to improve agriculture, to secure speedy industrialization and to undertake the basic development in the fields of power, communications and the

like. In order that the developmental activity in all directions may proceed in a balanced manner, a *Development Board* was set up immediately after Independence. It was entrusted with the scrutiny and approval of all development projects. In 1950, the Board was replaced by a *Planning Commission* and an *Economic Council*. The *Six-Year Plan of Pakistan*, which formed part of the *Colombo Plan*, was formulated to cover the period from July, 1951 to June, 1957. It was estimated to cost Rs. 2,600 million as shown below:—

	(Rs. Million)
Agriculture	820
Fuel and Power	470
Industry and Mining	490
Transport and Communications	530
Social Uplift Schemes	290
Total: Rs.	2,600

TWO-YEAR PRIORITY PROGRAMME

Due to the situation created by the Korean War, it was considered necessary to advance the due dates of certain projects so that the country could attain self-sufficiency in the more important fields. Consequently a *Two-Year Priority Plan* was prepared in 1951, the implementation of which was given a high priority.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

In July, 1953, a *Planning Board* was set up to review the development that had taken place already, to assess the resources, both human and material, which could be made available for the development over the next five years, to prepare a National Plan of Development based on the fullest possible utilization of those resources, and to suggest improvement in the administrative machinery best calculated to assure the successful implementation of the Plan.

The *Draft Five Year Plan* was released in May, 1956. It was estimated to cost Rs. 11,600 million and was designed to increase the national income by 20 per cent and *per capita* income by 12 per cent. The Draft Plan was sub-

sequently revised in the light of comments and criticism which had been invited from official agencies, including the Central Ministries and Provincial Governments, as well as non-official bodies, including Universities, economists and the Press. The *National Economic Council*, at its second meeting held in April, 1957, considered the revised Five-Year Plan in detail and accorded its general approval to the economic and social objectives, the physical targets and the programmes embodied in the revised Plan. The total size of the approved Plan has been reduced from Rs. 11,600 million to Rs. 10,800 million—Rs. 7,500 million for the public sector and Rs. 3,300 for the private sector.

The Planning Board, in their memorandum to the National Economic Council, said that the main reasons for the reduced size of the development programme and lower national income were: lower resources due to the delay in the implementation of the Plan, increased non-development expenditure by Government, inadequate tapping of new sources of public revenues and the low administrative capacity for executing development work.

IMPACT OF THE PLAN ON NATIONAL INCOME

Under the revised Plan the national income is expected to increase by 15 per cent as against 20 per cent estimated under the draft Plan. In view of the expected growth of population by about 7.5 per cent during the Plan period, the *per capita* income will rise by about 7 per cent as against 12 per cent under the draft Plan. This should still effect some improvement in the living standards of the people in spite of the fact that a substantial part of the increased national income will have to be saved and invested to accelerate the pace of economic development.

During the first two years of the Plan period a sum of Rs. 2,880 million have already been spent on development, that is, about 27 per cent of the total size of the Plan. It is estimated that at the end of the Plan period the annual rate of public development expenditure will be about equal in both the wings of Pakistan. At the beginning of the Plan period East Pakistan's public expenditure was about one-half of what West Pakistan was spending.

The Draft Plan contained a reserve of Rs. 1,000 million for East Pakistan's public sector programme mainly for schemes which were not ready then. The revised draft Plan proposed that this reserve be assigned to various

sectors of the development programme (primarily agriculture, industry and power and water development), subject to later submission and approval of specific schemes. Allocations to various sectors made in the Draft Plan have also been changed as there have been certain delays in executing major projects (notably the *Mangla Dam*). Other factors, which made necessary the changes in the allocations, are the new schemes that have been proposed (one of them for using Sylhet natural gas), and the changes in the cost estimates of various projects. The changes in the allocations to the various sectors, as approved by the *National Economic Council*, are as shown in the following Table:—

PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE—FIVE-YEAR TOTALS

	Allocation Final Plan (Rs. Million)	*Allocation Draft Plan* (Rs. Million)
1. Village-AID and Agriculture	1,150	1,510
2. Water and Power Development	2,600	2,690
3. Industry, Fuels and Minerals	1,080	1,600
4. Transport and Communications	1,640	1,660
5. Housing and Settlements	790	860
6. Education and Training	580	580
7. Health	290	290
8. Social Welfare, Labour and other subjects	50	50
9. Reserve	1,100	80
Total:	9,280	9,320
Less shortfall	1,280	1,820
Net Expenditure	8,000	7,500

In the Private Sector the Draft Plan did not attempt to make precise estimates of investment since decisions would largely be taken by private parties. These decisions would be influenced but not completely controlled by Government decisions on import licences, capital issues, etc. Rough estimates, approved by the *National Economic Council*, of the possible distribution of private investment under the Plan are as follows:

PRIVATE INVESTMENT—FIVE-YEAR TOTALS

	Draft Plan (Rs. Million)	*Final Plan* (Rs. Million)
1. Industry:		
Investment suggested	1,500	1,700
Less shortfall	—	300
	1,500	1,400
2. Building Construction	850	800
3. Transport equipment	500	450
4. Mineral Development	350	350
5. Other	400	300
Total:	3,600	3,300

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

External assistance to Pakistan has played an important part in her economic development. The total economic aid, including loans from the beginning up to December, 1956, has amounted to nearly $720 million (roughly Rs. 3,420 million at the current rate of exchange), the actual receipts in Pakistan being over $423 million. Of the total aid, nearly $509 million were provided by the Government of the U.S.A. through their *International Cooperation Administration* (I.C.A.). Other large contributors were the World Bank ($77.25 million, provided in the form of loans), Canada ($55 million, all grant), Australia (about $28 million, all grant) and U.K. (over $29 million, of which $ 28 million were on credit basis). Of the total aid of $720 million, about $166 million were in the form of loans of credits and $120 million in the form of sales of the U.S. surplus agricultural commodities against Pakistani rupees which however, were again available for use in Pakistan.

PROJECT AND COMMODITY AIDS

Foreign economic aid is broadly classified into *Project Aid* (Capital Assistance and Technical Assistance) provided in the from of goods and services for the implementation of development projects, and *Commodity Aid* (Relief Assistance and Ordinary Commodity Assistance) provided in the

form of foodgrains and other commodities for direct consumption by individuals or for the feeding of existing industries. Technical Assistance covers the supply of foreign technicians and training facilities abroad for Pakistani nationals as well as equipment for training and research purposes (except in the case of U.S.A.). While the import of foodgrains and other relief assistance does not contribute to development, capital assistance as well as commodity assistance in the form of industrial raw materials etc., do contribute to development, the former directly and the latter by releasing Pakistan's own foreign exchange resources for development purposes. Of the total aid allocated to Pakistan, about $ 435 million could be regarded as a contribution to development. While the foodgrains and other relief assistance offered have been received in Pakistan almost wholly, the receipts of developmental aid upto December, 1956 were only $ 225 million, the balance being in the 'pipeline', representing orders placed and equipment under manufacture or despatch. Foreign economic aid is estimated to have contributed so far about 20 per cent to actual development outlay, but this percentage is likely to rise substantially in future when the movement through the 'pipeline' is expected to accelerate because of higher pressure at the despatch end and speedier arrangements made for procurement etc. By June, 1956, about 800 foreign technicians had worked in Pakistan and about 1,500 training facilities abroad had been provided to Pakistani nationals in connection largely with the development programme.

It has been the policy of the Government of Pakistan to use foreign economic aid normally for developmental purposes, but when famine conditions developed in the country during 1953 and 1956, aid had to be requested in the form of foodgrains. (Some aid was also received as flood relief from the U.S.A. in 1955). A total of about $103 million was used to import wheat during 1953—610,000 tons from the U.S.A. plus about 162,000 tons against the loan negotiated with U.S. Export-Import Bank, 116,700 tons from Canada and 42,953 tons from Australia. During 1956 over $127 million were again used to import foodgrains from the following countries:—

		($ Million)	
U.S.A.	..	125	(About 374,000 tons of rice and about 654,000 tons of wheat).
Canada	..	1.5	(About 25,000 tons of wheat).
Australia	..	0.2	(About 3,000 tons of wheat)

Some broad details of the aid offered by the various donor countries/agencies are given below:—

U.S.A

The total aid allocated by the U.S.A. upto the end of December, 1956, amounted to $ 509 million, which may be classified as follows:—

Project Aid:	($ Million)
Capital assistance	75.512
Technical assistance	34.422
Total:	109.934

Commodity Aid:	($ Million)
Foodgrains and other relief commodities	220.290
Industrial raw materials etc.	135.430
Consumer goods (rounded)	43.193
Total:	398.913
Grand Total:	508.847

The projects aided by the U.S.A. range over the whole field of development. Some of the largest allocations are listed below:—

	($ Million)
Fertilizer Factory at Daudkhel	13.003
Karnaphuli Multipurpose Project	12.259
Taunsa Barrage	6.205
Railway Rehabilitation (track material and locomotives)	6.201
Ground water Survey in West Pakistan	5.352
Village AID Programme	4.953
Aviation Ground Facilities	3.493
Ganges-Kobadak Project	2.135

Greater Karachi Water Supply and Sewerage Project	5.545

A total of $ 10.6 million was allocated for the import of fertilizers, which enabled the supply of 161,000 tons of the commodity to farmers in East and West Pakistan and has popularized the use of chemical fertilizers in Pakistan.

Broadly speaking, the allocation of U.S. Capital Assistance to various sectors had been made in the following proportions:—

	%
Agriculture	24.0
Irrigation	25.5
Communications	16.4
Industries and Mining	15.6
Social Services	18.5

As against the total allocation for project goods (Capital Assistance) of $ 75.511 million, orders had been placed for $43.38 million, and goods worth $35.978 million had been received in Pakistan upto December, 1956.

Under the *Commodity Aid*, the allocation for foodgrains and other relief goods upto the end of December, 1956, was as follows:

		($ Million)
U.S. Fiscal Year 1953	(Wheat loan)	15.00
1954	(Wheat gift)	73.688
1955	(Flood aid)	7.390
1956	(Wheat and rice)	64.311
1957	(Wheat and rice)	59.900

The whole of this aid, except for part of the 1957 allocation, had been received in Pakistan by December, 1956.

As regards other commodities, the import of which had been programmed upto December, 1956, in an amount of $179 million (including an advance allocation of $ 25 million for the fiscal year 1957), the following commodities received the largest allocations (covering both fiscal 1955 and 1956).

Commodity	*Value ($ Million)*
1. Textiles	22.440
2. Industrial Machinery	21.466

3. Iron and Steel	20.599
4. Chemicals	15.578
5. Vehicles and spares	11.350
6. Sugar	11.221

By December, 1956, commodities worth $86 million had been received in Pakistan.

As regards Technical Assistance, the total U.S. aid allocated for the purpose upto December, 1956, was nearly $35 million. This covers, in the case of U.S.A., the expenditure on the I.C.A. Mission at Karachi as well as the provision of the U.S. technicians and training facilities abroad for Pakistani nationals but not any training or research equipment which has been included in the Capital Assistance figure. Of this allocation of $35 million, nearly $16 million had been utilized upto December, 1956.

AUSTRALIA

The total aid allocated by Australia upto the end of December, 1956, amounted to £ (A) 12 million (Rs.120 million at the current rate of exchange) which may be classified as follows:—

	£ (A)
Capital Assistance	9,629,500
Technical Assistance	363,109
Relief Assistance	2,100,000
Commodity Assistance	100,000
Total:	12,192,609

Australian Capital Assistance has been provided mainly for the transport and communication equipment and agricultural and irrigation machinery. The major allocations are:—

	(£A. Million)
Punjab Canal Links	2.800
West Pakistan Tube-well Project	2.100
Pumping equipment for Thal and for East Pakistan	1.085
Railway Rehabilitation (9 Diesel locomotives)	0.865

Transmitters for Posts and Telegraphs and for Broadcasting Development.	1.140
Tractors and spares.	0.540

As against the total Capital Assistance of £ (A) 9,629,500, orders placed upto December, 1956, amounted to £ (A) 5,457,594 and shipments made amounted to £ (A) 4,023,006.

As regards Technical Assistance, the total Australian expenditure for Pakistan upto June, 1956, was £ (A) 363,109 which covered the provision of 35 technicians, 194 training facilities and £ (A) 79,682 worth of training equipment.

The provision of wheat by Australia to Pakistan during 1953 (42,953 tons worth £ (A) 2 million) and during 1956 (3,000 tons worth £ (A) 100,000) has already been mentioned.

CANADA

The total aid allocations by Canada to Pakistan upto the end of December, 1956, were $ 55 million (Rs. 264 million at the current rate of exchange) which may be catagorized as follows:—

Capital Assistance	$ 41,708,000
Technical Assistance	$ 823,527
Relief Assistance	$ 11,500,000
Commodity Assistance	$ 1,000,000
Total:	$ 55,031,527

Canadian Capital Assistance has been provided mainly for the power sector, though there were substantial contributions for a cement factory and an aerial survey. The major allocations are:—

	($ Million)
Warsak Multipurpose Project	18.40
Maple Leaf Cement Factory	6.75
Dacca-Chittagong Power Grid	4.00
Aerial Photographic Survey	3.05
Railway Rehabilitation (wooden sleepers)	2.80

Shadiwal Hydel Scheme	2.50
Khulna Thermal Station	2.50
Ganges-Kobadak Project	1.80

Of the total Capital Assistance of $41,708,000, orders had been placed upto August, 1956 for $31,409,191 and shipments had been arranged for $20,297,284 upto July, 1956.

As regards Technical Assistance, the total expenditure incurred by Canada for Pakistan was $823,527. This covered the provision of 14 technicians, 168 training facilities and $ 79,199 worth of training equipment.

The provision by Canada of wheat worth $ 2 million (116,700 tons) in 1953 and worth $1.5 million (25,000 tons) in 1956, has been mentioned already.

The allocation of $ 1 million mentioned above for Commodity Assistance was for the provision of copper and aluminium. Copper worth $600,000 had been received by December, 1956.

NEW ZEALAND

The total New Zealand aid to Pakistan upto December, 1956, was £ 1.5 million (Rs. 20 million at the current rate of exchange), classified as follows:—

Capital Assistance	£1,400,000
Technical Assistance	£ 88,920
Total:	£1,488,920

The New Zealand Capital Assistance has been used in the following two projects.

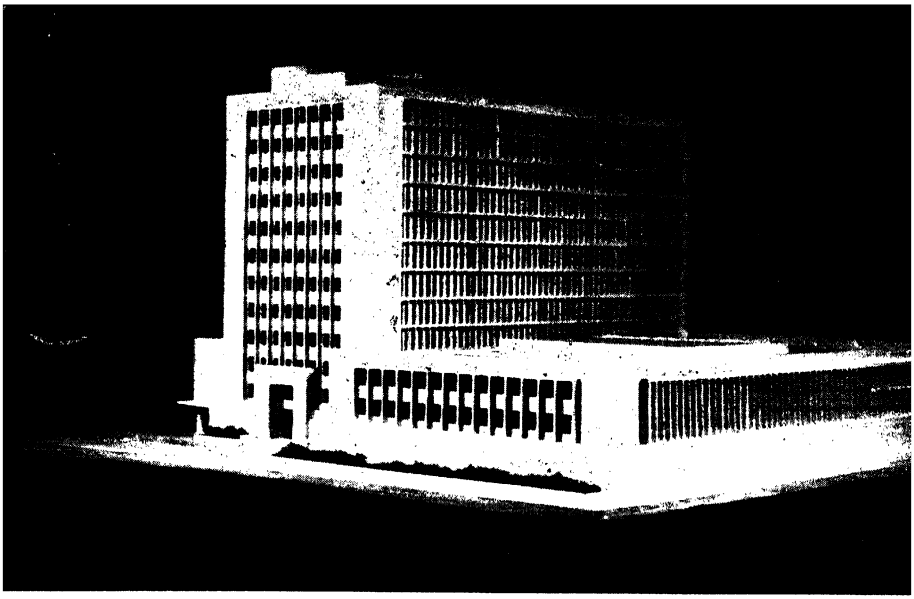
Nari-Bolan Irrigation Project	£ 250,000
Zeal-Pak Cement Factory at Hyderabad	£1,100,000

As the Capital Assistance offered by New Zeland is in the form of free sterling, it has been wholly received.

As regards Technical Assistance, the total New Zealand expenditure for Pakistan upto June, 1956, was £88,920, which covered the provision of 15 technicians, 57 training facilities and £ 12,667 worth of training equipment.

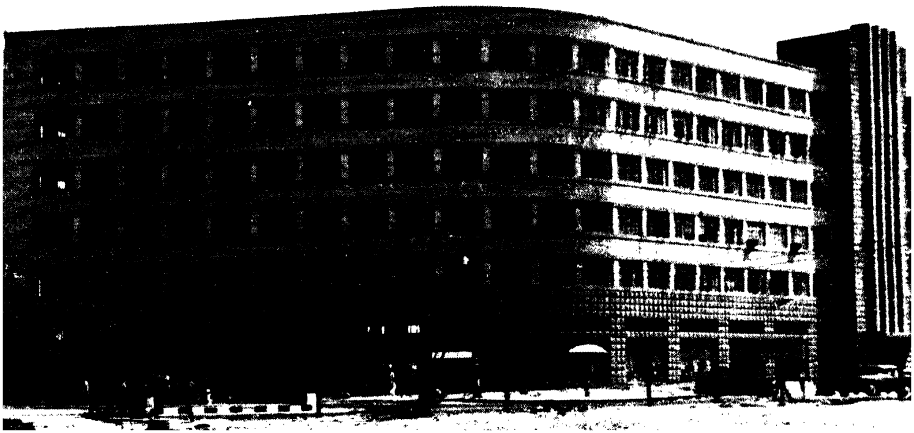
UNITED KINGDOM

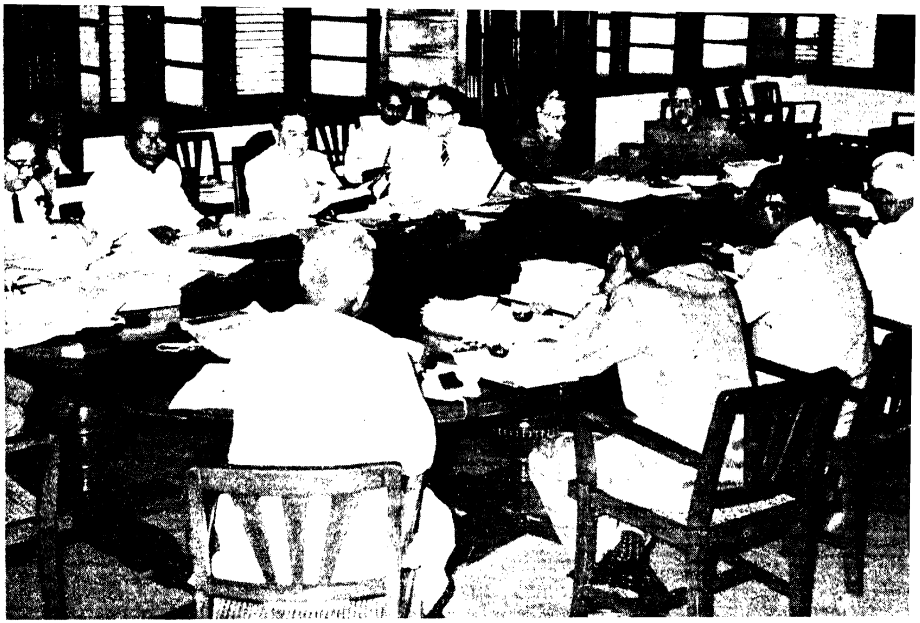
The U.K. aid to Pakistan under the *Colombo Plan* has been in the form



Design of the proposed building of the State Bank of Pakistan in Karachi. With a base of three storeys, the building will rise twelve-storeys high. 179 ft. in elevation, it will be the highest building in Pakistan

Covering a vast area is the P.I.D.C. (Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation) House in Karachi. Besides the offices of the P.I.D.C., the imposing structure houses various leading private concerns of the country.





Prime Minister Suhrawardy (3rd from left, facing camera) is seen presiding over recent deliberations of the National Economic Council, the highest economic body of the country. Others in the Council include members of the Central Cabinet

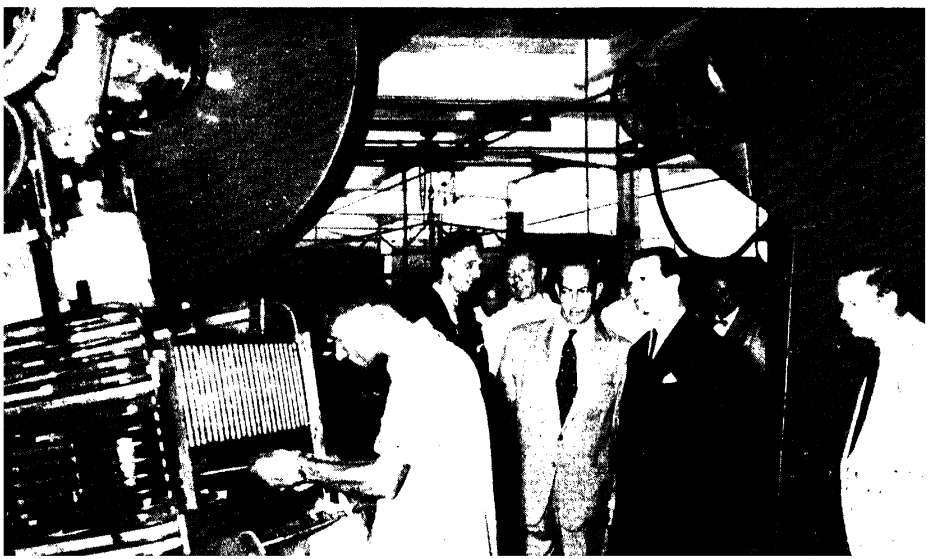
Picture below shows the Planning Commission in session in the Committee Room of the National Assembly, in February, 1957. Presiding is Prime Minister Suhrawardy, fifth from left.

Trade Delegation from Saudi Arabia, led by His Excellency El-Shaikh Mohammed Abdullah Alireza (sixth from right), seen on arrival at Karachi Airport on February 20, 1957.

A West German Trade Delegation arrived in Karachi on March 2, 1957, under the leadership of Mr. Von Bargen (extreme right). Picture shows the Delegation on arrival at Karachi Airport.

An Agreement being signed at Karachi on August 7, 1956, between Pakistan and U.S.A., for supply to Pakistan foodstuffs and agricultural commodities worth over Rs. 220 million

H.E. Mr. H.C. Hansen, Prime Minister of Denmark (2nd from right) going round the General Motors Assembly Factory in Karachi while on visit to Pakistan in March, 1957



of Technical Assistance only, amounting to £ 595,602 upto June, 1956 which covered the provision of 29 technicians, 346 training facilities and £ 304,683 worth of training equipment.

In addition, the U.K. provided special credit to Pakistan in 1954 of £ 10 million, available for use over three years, for the purchase in U.K. of equipment etc., required for projects calculated to increase food production. Of this amount, £ 4,800,000 had been utilised upto June 1956.

WORLD BANK

The total amount of loans negotiated with the World Bank upto December, 1956, was $ 77.25 million, for the following projects:—

	($ Million)
Railway Rehabilitation	27.20
Thal Agricultural Machinery	3.25
Sui Gas Transmission	14.00
Karachi Electric Supply Corporation	13.80
Karachi East Wharves Reconstruction	14.80
Karnaphuli Paper Mills	4.20

Of the total loans offered, supplies worth $50,150,661 had been arranged by December, 1956.

UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The total allocations to Pakistan upto December, 1956, under the United Nations expanded programme of technical assistance were $5,458,460. These covered upto March 1956, 500 technicians, 303 training facilities and $730,000 worth of equipment, provided by the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. In addition, UNICEF has provided assistance to Pakistan worth over $2,320,000.

FORD FOUNDATION

The total aid allocated to Pakistan by the *Ford Foundation* of U.S.A. upto December, 1956, was $6,742,877 of which the amount utilized was $3,750,095. This covered 74 technicians, 18 training facilities and $2,081,705 worth of equipment.

OTHER SOURCES

Sweden has given aid to Pakistan in the form of equipment and services

for a technological institute, of the total amount of Swedish Kroners 1,298,000.

Some technical assistance was also received from Germany in the shape of technicians to advise on the textile industry in Pakistan.

Some Technical Assistance has also been provided to Pakistan by members of the *Colombo Plan* other than Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the U.K. Their total aid in the form of 8 technicians and 27 training facilities amounted to $32,261 upto June, 1956.

AID RUPEE FUNDS

As a result of sales to the public of commodities, including foodgrains, provided under the Aid, rupee funds are deposited in the State Bank of Pakistan in terms of the governing agreements. These funds are available for expenditure on projects and purposes with mutual consultation as provided in the relevant agreement. As on the 31st December, 1956, the position under the U.S. aid, covering the fiscal years 1955, 1956 and 1957 was as follows:—

	Deposits (*Rs. Million*)	*Withdrawals* (*Rs. Million*)
Under Mutual Security Aid	324.9	140.8
Under Public Law 480 Title I	248.5	—
Under Public Law 480 Title II	77.3	65.3

The projects which have received the largest rupee allocation for internal financing are: Karnaphuli Project (Rs. 30 million), Karachi Water Supply Project (Rs. 30 million), Taunsa Barrage (Rs. 29 million), Food Storage (Rs. 16.1 million) and Ganges-Kobadak Project (Rs. 10.8 million). Further allocation of rupees to individual projects is in progress. No rupee credits have yet been received for the wheat offered by Australia and Canada in 1956.

Rupee funds were also created as a result of foodgrains received under aid during 1953. The net rupee receipts, after providing for free distribution and handling and transport expenses were:—

	Deposits (*Rs. Million*)	*Withdrawals* (*Rs. Million*)
U.S. gifts wheat	90.4	82.9

Canadian wheat	33.6	8.6
Australian wheat	12.4	1.9

The deposits have been allocated for internal financing of several important projects, e.g., part of the U.S. aid rupees for construction of food storage, Canadian aid rupees for the Warsak Project and Australian aid rupees for Karachi Water Supply Project.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

The field of international economic relations has assumed special significance in the post-war period and has helped considerably to bring about better understanding of the economic problems facing the under-developed countries. The cooperation in these economic fields between various nations has been promoted through the efforts of the United Nations regional organizations like the Economic Committee of the Baghdad Pact, the Committee of Economic Experts of SEATO etc. The objective has been to open avenues of economic cooperation for promoting better relations in the international economic field. It has resulted in the expanded flow of international trade, secured economic and technical assistance from the more developed countries to less developed countries, helped the exchange of ideas on common economic problems and their solution, and developed a greater appreciation of each other's economic problems.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs is responsible for devising ways and means of promoting fruitful economic cooperation between Pakistan and other friendly nations. Pakistan has been keen on developing economic relations in as wide an international field as possible and has actively participated in the deliberations of various international economic forums. Her participation has been most active in the various organizations of the United Nations, the *Baghdad Pact* and *SEATO*. A brief review of the part played in the various international economic organizations is given below:

UNITED NATIONS

Pakistan has taken keen interest in the economic work of the United Nations family. Pakistan has been active in the work of the *Economic and Social Council* and in fact her efforts to strengthen the work of the *Economic and Social Council* have been frequently admired by other members of the Council.

Pakistan has contributed a good deal towards the establishment of the Commission on International Commodity Trade of the *Economic and Social Council* and also the *International Finance Corporation.* The main function of the Commission on International Commodity Trade is to examine measures designed to avoid excessive fluctuations in the prices and volume of trade in primary commodities, including measures aimed at the maintenance of a just and equitable relationship between the prices of primary commodities and of the manufactured goods entering into the international trade and to make recommendations to the Council.

Stabilization of prices of primary commodities is extremely important since under-developed countries depend almost entirely on their exports for their current foreign exchange earnings. Excessive fluctuations in the prices and volume of trade in the primary commodities result in difficulties about Balance of Payments and the lowering of the terms of trade of the under-developed countries which in their turn deter not only the implementation of their economic development programmes but also lower the already low living standards. Pakistan, as a representative of the under-developed countries, has consistently been pressing for an early solution by this Commission for safeguarding the interests of the countries producing primary commodities.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

The Pakistan delegation had the privilege to move the resolution for the establishment of the *International Finance Corporation,* the primary aim of which is to encourage and ensure a flow of private capital to the under-developed countries for development purposes. The principal objective of the *International Finance Corporation* is to promote the financing of productive private enterprises in the under-developed countries through loans without governmental guarantee, through equity investment or through other methods. Pakistan has been anxious to see that this institution supplemented and not supplanted the aid from other sources for economic development. *The International Finance Corporation* has been established and should be of considerable assistance in promoting the international flow of private capital to under-developed countries.

Pakistan successfully sponsored a resolution in the *Economic and Social Council* for the creation of an ***Evaluation Group*** for evaluating the effectiveness of the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme and also the results achieved in the assistance-receiving countries. The report of the ***Evaluation Group***, which met under the Chairmanship of the Pakistan representative, has been widely acclaimed and has considerably influenced the working of the United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance.

SUNFED

The establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED) and the World Food Reserve, are engaging the active attention of the *Economic and Social Council*. Pakistan has been advocating the creation of a Special United Nations Fund for promoting basic economic development by granting long-term low-interest bearing loans. Pakistan was honoured by being elected on the Committee of Nine (experts) of the *Economic and Social Council* entrusted to prepare a plan for the Special Fund, and also on the *Ad Hoc Committee* of the General Assembly for analysing the comments of the Governments regarding the role, structure and functions of the Special Fund. The consensus of opinion of the majority of Governments is that the Special Fund should be devoted to financing of the development of the social infra-structure i.e., basic facilities for effective production, such as minimum number of roads, power stations, schools, hospitals, housing and Government buildings. It is hoped, that before long the Special Fund would become a reality.

WORLD FOOD RESERVE

In 1956, the *Economic and Social Council* discussed the establishment of a ***World Food Reserve***. There was a move to shelve the issue on the plea that the establishment of such a reserve was unnecessary in view of the fact that food supplies could be assured to a needy country speedily through bilateral agreements between nations. The Pakistan delegation was successful in preventing the establishment of the food reserve from being thrown into cold storage and successfully sponsored a proposal for a further study on the subject by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Pakistan stressed the need for speedy supply of foodgrains to countries threatened with food

shortage and for devising means by which a country may procure foodgrains to meet emergency shortages in any year without upsetting its programme of economic development, which would happen if it had to use its scarce foreign exchange earnings on the import of food.

Pakistan has been impressing upon the Council the necessity of establishing a *Specialized Agency* or organization within the United Nations to deal effectively with matters relating to industrialization of under-developed countries, since it is felt that this problem should be given at least the same amount of importance as Education, Labour and Health for which Specialized Agencies already exist. The question of providing such a machinery in the field of industrialization is, on Pakistan's proposal, under consideration with the United Nations.

The annual discussions on the world economic situation in the *Economic and Social Council* had so far been used to highlight the main current of economic trends and the viewpoints thereon of various groups of countries represented in the Council. Pakistan has always advocated the viewpoint of the under-developed countries, particularly on their need for accelerated economic development. In 1956, on a Pakistan resolution, the Council decided to have a survey of the human and material resources of the under-developed countries in particular and of their needs with a view to planning developmental programme in such a way as to achieve a fuller utilization of their presently unused resources, both human and material.

ECOSOC

Pakistan was elected to the *Economic and Social Council* first in 1950 for a 3-year term and was re-elected in 1954 for another term of 3 years. The General Assembly of the United Nations has this year (1957) re-elected Pakistan for another 3-year term. Besides, in 1956 Pakistan was elected Vice-President of the Council by virtue of which her representative was also the Chairman of its Economic Committee. In 1955 Pakistan was elected Chairman of the *United Nations Technical Assistance Committee*. The election of Pakistan to these important offices in the *Economic and Social Council* is a tribute to the significant contribution which Pakistan has continuously tried to make to the work of the Council.

BAGHDAD PACT

Pakistan is a member of the *Baghdad Pact* and the *South East Asia Treaty Organization* and has been actively associated with the working of the Economic Committees of these organizations.

The *Baghdad Pact* was formed early in 1956, with the object of promoting, *inter alia*, closer economic cooperation between the member-countries. The desire of the member-countries to establish mutually beneficial economic relations has reflected itself in the work of the Economic Committee of the *Baghdad Pact*. Considering that the Economic Committee is only less than a year old, its efforts in bringing together experts from member-countries in various fields of economic activity, is not a mean achievement. The Economic Committee is in the process of development and the keenness of the member-countries to develop it into an effective functional body of the Pact has been demonstrated by the interest taken by member Governments in the meetings of its various sub-committees and working parties.

The Economic Committee of the *Baghdad Pact* has set up a number of sub-committees on Agriculture, Communications, Trade, Animal Husbandry, Pest Control, Health, etc., and a lot of collective thought has gone into the solution of economic problems in a cooperative manner. The proposals to interlink the Pact countries by a net work of highways, rail-road and tele-communication have immense possibilities for bringing about beneficial economic cooperation.

The proposal for establishing joint projects in the field of exploitation of coal deposits and timber resources between Pakistan and Iran is yet another instance of an effort to stimulate economic activities in these countries to their mutual advantage. Various countries of the Pact have offered technical assistance under the aegis of the Pact and this process will result in the sharing of technical knowledge and resources among the Pact Countries. Pakistan has offered Rs. 0.5 million to the Baghdad Pact Secretariat for purposes of technical assistance by Pakistan to other member-countries.

The sharing of technical knowledge in the region as a whole for the benefit of individual countries, is a great step forward for promoting speedy economic development of the Pact region. The Economic Committee has

also done considerable work in opening up fields for mutually advantageous trade relations between the member-countries. The work of the Trade Sub-Committee is expected to establish close commercial relations between the countries of the Pact region.

Even in this short period of one year, the *Economic Committee* has made significant contribution to the development of beneficial economic co-operation between the member-countries. The following may be mentioned as some of the useful activities of the *Economic Committee*:

(*i*) The U.K. Government have offered technical assistance of £ 50,000 out of which £ 12,000 have been allocated for training fellowships in the field of health.

(*ii*) An *Atomic Energy Training Centre* is proposed to be set up at Baghdad. It is expected to start operating in about a month's time. Two Pakistani teachers have already been trained at Harwell in U.K. for employment on the teaching staff of the Centre.

(*iii*) Negotiations for the joint exploitation by Pakistan and Iran of timber resources in the Caspian area and coal deposits in Kirman, are already under way.

(*iv*) The Sub-Committee on Communications has recommended, *inter alia*, the following links to be developed as joint projects:

(a) *Railway link* from Zahidan to some suitable point on the Iranian Railway system.

(b) *Road link*: Karachi-Las Bella-Quetta-Zahidan-Kirman.

(c) *Road link*: Karachi along the sea coast-Bander Abbas (Pak-Iran).

(d) *Tele-communication link* from Karachi to Teheran.

(*v*) The Agricultural Sub-Committee has recommended the establishment of an *Agricultural Machinery Training Centre*. The implementation of this recommendation is being actively pursued.

The Economic Committee has stimulated desire for and presented the possibilities of promoting economic cooperation among the Pact countries.

SEATO

Pakistan is a member of the *South East Asia Treaty Organization* and

has taken an active interest in its *Committee of Economic Experts.* Article III of the *SEATO Treaty* specifies that "the Parties undertake to strengthen their free institutions and to cooperate with one another in the further development of economic measures, including technical assistance designed both to promote economic progress and social well-being and to further the individual and collective efforts of governments towards these ends". The work of promoting economic cooperation between member-countries is coordinated by the *Committee of Economic Experts.* The Committee has proved useful in bringing together economic experts from member-countries to study and discuss urgent economic problems which are of importance for the defence and economic well-being of the SEATO countries. However, the work of SEATO has so far been confined to studies and Study Groups, with the exception of £ (A) 500,000 offered as twilight aid to Pakistan by Australia.

The Baghdad Pact and SEATO have great possibilities of promoting economic cooperation and the initial work that these organizations have been able to accomplish, promises a good deal for the future establishment of a comity of nations knit together by considerations of beneficial economic cooperation.

AGRICULTURE

Crop Production—Agricultural Development—Agricultural Practices—Soil Conservation—Farm Mechanization—Land Reclamation—Soil Fertility—Plant Protection—Cooperation—Marketing—Pakistan Central Jute Committee — Central Cotton Committee — Forests — Fisheries — Animal Husbandry—Poultry—Milk Production—Livestock Census, 1955—Agricultural-Cum-Livestock Census—Foreign Aid.

THE supreme importance of agriculture in the economy of Pakistan has by no means diminished by the rapid pace of industrialization in the country during the last few years. In fact the need for foreign exchange has been increasing and will probably continue to do so for years to come. Apart from large imports of foodgrains which became necessary in the last two years, the needs of the industries for capital goods and raw materials from abroad are also increasing. Export of raw agricultural commodities still accounts for about 89 per cent of our foreign exchange earnings while enother 9 per cent of foreign exchange comes from export of processed agricultural materials. Besides, agricultural materials form the base of a large portion of our industries. It is, therefore, imperative that agricultural production does not lag behind the general tempo of development in the country. Expenditure of heavy sums of foreign exchange on import of foodgrains during last two years has hit Pakistani industries and consumers hard and has amply demonstrated that development of agriculture in Pakistan is the key to general improvement in the economic conditions of the country and the living standards of the people.

The year 1956-57 witnessed much greater interest in agricultural development, and the money set apart in the Central and Provincial budgets was more than in any previous year. The *Grow-More-Food* campaigns were intensified and the prospects of Agricultural workers brightened with hopes

of increased pay scales in the near future. The results have been gratifying. The year witnessed an increase in the producton of most of the crops. Although the effects of most of the schemes recently sanctioned will not be felt for some time, yet the agricultural situation depicts definite improvement, notwithstanding the shortage of rice still being felt in East Pakistan. With increased production at home and building up of reserves of foodgrains by imports under aid from friendly countries, the food situation in the country is expected to stabilize very soon. A brief account of the situation in various fields of agriculture is given in the ensuing pages.

CROP PRODUCTION

The position with regard to acreage and production of principal crops during the year 1956-57, as compared to the previous year, is summarised in the following Table:—

Estimates of Area and Production of principal crops of Pakistan for the years 1955-56 & 1956-57

Crop	Area			Production		
	1956-57	1955-56	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	1956-57	1955-56	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
	(000 acres)		%	(000 tons)		%
Rice (Cleaned)	22,445	21,883	(+) 2.6	9,052	7,206	(+) 25.6
Wheat	11,774	11,282	(+) 4.4	3,624	3,327	(+) 8.9
Bajra	2,297	2,204	(+) 4.2	366	341	(+) 7.3
Jawar	1,353	1,326	(+) 2.0	246	249	(—) 1.2
Maize	1,060	1,070	(—) 0.9	454	454	—
Barley	580	562	(+) 3.2	152	143	(+) 6.3
Total Foodgrains	39,509	38,327	(+) 3.1	13,894	11,720	(+) 18.5
Gram	3,368	3,402	(—) 1.0	711	735	(—) 3.3
Sugarcane	1,017	967	(+) 5.2	12,258	12,042	(+) 1.8
Rape & Mustard	1,935	1,996	(—) 3.1	326	323	(+) 0.9
				(000 bales)		
Cotton (Lint)*	3,560	3,536	(+) 0.7	1,708	1,696	(+) 0.7

Jute+	1,230	1,634	(—)24.7	5,514	5,592	(—)	1.4
				(Million lbs.)			
Tea	75	77	(—) 2.6	54	52.5	(+)	2.9
Total Cash Crops	7,817	8,210	(—) 4.8				
Total Principal Crops	50,694	49,939	(+) 1.5				

Corrected upto 31-5-57.

* Bale of 392 lbs.

\+ Bale of 400 lbs.

It may be observed that the year 1956-57 is expected to end with increased acreage and production of major foodgrains but less acreage and more production of principal cash crops. The total cultivated area under all the principal crops is expected to register an increase of about 0.7 million acres.

The area under foodgrains during 1956-57 increased by about 1.2 million acres or 3.1 per cent over that of last year as a result of the *Grow-More-Food* Campaign and execution of various agricultural development schemes. The production of foodgrains is expected to go up by 2.2 million tons or 18.5 per cent during 1956-57. The increase in the production is more than the increase in area which shows an improvement in yield per acre. The efforts made towards increased agricultural production have brought about the improvement discussed above. Various measures adopted and their results are reviewed in the following pages.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

As will be seen in the following Chapter, the country faced an acute food shortage during the year 1955-56. Heavy imports of foodgrains were necessitated which consumed most of the foreign exchange needed for the industrial development of the country. In order to stabilize the economy of the country and to give a fillip to industrial development, it was felt that the agricultural production should be increased and immediate steps be taken to achieve this goal. With this end in view, the Central Government convened an *All Pakistan Agricultural Conference* to consider and recommend measures for increasing agricultural production in the country with special emphasis on food production. The Conference

was held in August, 1956, at Karachi and was inaugurated by the Prime Minister.

In view of the urgent nature of the food situation in the country, the Conference restricted itself to the consideration of immediate short-term measures. In all, 131 projects for increasing agricultural production, involving a total expenditure of over Rs. 200 million, were approved. The entire programme was to be financed by the Central Government on the basis of 50 per cent outright grant and 50 per cent development loan.

The amounts sanctioned for implementing the schemes recommended by the Conference during 1956-57 were as under:—

(Rs. Million)

	Grant	Loan	Total
Centre	2.55	—	2.55
East Pakistan	13.52	10.52	24.04
West Pakistan	8.46	8.46	16.92
Total:	24.53	18.98	43.51

The programme initiated by the Conference is being continued on an expanded scale and plans for the remaining three years of the five years period are now being prepared under a directive of the *National Economic Council.*

The *Agricultural Development Committee* held four meetings during the year 1956-57 and sanctioned 24 agricultural development scheme as under:—

(Rs. Million)

Province	No. of Schemes sanctioned	Total cost involved	Grant sanctioned by the Committee
East Pakistan	2	0.90	0.06
West Pakistan	2	0.98	0.27
Centre	20	4.82	4.63
Total:	24	6.70	4.96

AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

The age-old agricultural practices prevalent in the country are one of the

reasons for the low yield of agricultural crops. The yield per acre of rice in East Pakistan is about 775 lbs. as compared to 2,930 lbs. per acre in Japan. This high yield of rice in Japan has been affected mainly through adoption of improved cultural practices, high yielding varieties and improved manurial use. The Government of Pakistan have sought to improve yield of rice crop in the country by popularising these practices.

Through the courtesy of Japanese Government, the Central Government arranged to get the services of a team of 8 Japanese farmers under the *Colombo Plan* to demonstrate the improved method of rice cultivation to Pakistani peasants. The Government of Japan have also provided some Japanese agricultural equipment which is being used in the cultivation of rice at experimental farms. Four Japanese farmers are working on an experimental farm at Tongi in East Pakistan, and the rest are working at Dokri Farm in West Pakistan. Reports so far received show encouraging results. The Village AID trainees, who were the first to learn the improved method of cultivation from the Japanese farmers, demonstrated to the villagers the superiority of this method over the old practices of cultivation. In East Pakistan, the improved method produced an acreage of 33 maunds of paddy per acre as against 15 maunds per acre given by old cultural practices.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Following the creation of the *Central Soil Conservation Organisation*, two Soil Conservation Experiment Areas were established in 1953-54—one at Mastung (Kalat Division) and the other at Kotdiji (Khairpur Division) with a view to developing plant material and evolving measures to control erosion. The experiments that have given promising results relate to seed adaptability trials, introduction of cover crops, utilisation of surplus *karez* water during winter and stabilization of sand dunes.

Rainfall in the Quetta and Kalat Divisions is too meagre to be adequate for anything except a hardy grass crop. Grazing is, thus, the only economical use of the bulk of the area. Unfortunately, grazing was never regulated and over-grazing reduced the protective vegetative cover and exposed the surface of the soil to erosion both by water and wind. For the rehabilitation of vegetative cover of such areas, research work has already been started at Mastung and Kotdiji. It includes: (i) selection of local grass and shrub species well adapted to re-seeding, and (ii) introduction of exotic species.

Chrysopogon Montanus and *Dich Annulatum* hold out promise for re-seeding in the northern parts, receiving precipitation during summer and winter, whereas *Poa* species, annual *Bromes*, *Loliume*, *Sitanians Hordeums*, and *Stipa Szowitziana* are likely species for the zone of winter rainfall. *Oryzopsis* species (especially *O. Munroi*) are adaptable to areas 6,500 feet above sea level. Species of indigenous *Medicago*, *Trigonella* and *Erodium* afford choice for areas with deep soil or otherwise favourable moisture conditions.

In spite of the fact that the year 1955 turned out to be abnormally dry, two shrubs (*Kochia Scoparia* and *Atriplex Inflata*), four grasses (*Eragrostis Curvula*, *Elymus Giganteus*, *Panicum Antidotable* and *Sorghum Almum* and some drought resistant varieties of lucerne survived the dry summer. These trials were repeated during 1956 with several other promising species. In addition to the four grass species mentioned above, five more grasses (*Erag Lehmanniana*, *Erag Superba*, *Erag Trichodes*, *Bout. Gracilis* and *Muh. Wrightii*) and twelve varieties of lucerne gave encouraging indications.

As the irrigation water supply is meagre, the whole Division is divided into four parts; each part is brought under cultivation after every three years by turn.

An experiment aiming at afforestation, with *Karez* water conserved during January-February, was laid out during 1954.

In Mastung valley (Kalat Division) an area of about 10 square miles is badly affected by sand dunes. An experiment to develop a technique for the stabilization of sand dunes was started on a small scale in winter 1954-55. *Tamarix Gallica* (Lai), *Calligonum Polygoneides* (Pohg), *Arundo Donax* (Nara), and *Saccharum Cilliare* (Sarkanda) were successfully established on these sand dunes to provide vegetative cover.

Based on the performance of trial planting, an area of about 37 acres was planted in 1955-56 and an area of 3.5 square miles was planted in 1956-57 under a scheme accepted by the Government of Pakistan.

FARM MECHANIZATION

Farm mechanisation in Pakistan received a set back due to: (*a*) high prices of machinery, fuel, lubricants, etc., (*b*) non-availability of spare parts and service facilities in the country, and (*c*) dearth of skilled labour.

To remove these difficulties, the Government of Pakistan planned to set up seven Agricultural Workshops, six in West Pakistan and one in East Pakistan, under the I.C.A. Aid Programme. The workshops at Peshawar (with a sub-station at D. I. Khan), Quetta and Tandojam have started functioning. Work on the other workshops is in progress. These workshops will provide service facilities for tractors and serve as training centres for mechanics and tractor drivers in addition to providing facilities for research on farm implements.

LAND RECLAMATION

Problems of water-logging and salinity in West Pakistan and drainage congestion in East Pakistan are rendering valuable cultivated land unfit for cultivation. In West Pakistan, water-logging and salinity together put out of cultivation annually 30 to 40 thousand acres. The situation calls for intensive efforts to check the spread of these menances and reclaim the land. A detailed survey for assessing the extent of damage and for setting up pilot projects is being undertaken, on the success of which would depend the comprehensive measures to be adopted. Some irrigation schemes of sinking tubewells for lowering the water table in the affected area are under execution.

In order to reclaim a large area of land for cultivation and to provide adequate irrigation facilities in East Pakistan, a *Mechanized Cultivation and Power Pumps Irrigation Scheme* is under consideration of Government. In addition, a very large number of small drainage and embankment schemes is being implemented.

SOIL FERTILITY

Prior to the winter of 1952-53, the quantity of fertilizers imported into Pakistan was very small, and most of it was applied to cash crops like tea and sugarcane. The first large-scale effort for applying fertilizers to ordinary farm crops was undertaken during the winter of 1952-53 when 14,500 tons of Ammonium Sulphate was imported. An educational campaign was carried out throughout the country to popularise the use of fertilizers which were sold at subsidized rates.

Since 1952-53 considerably large quantities of fertilizers are being imported each year. Budget provision for a sum of Rs. 85.77 million has

A Hand-loom establishment in an East Pakistan village

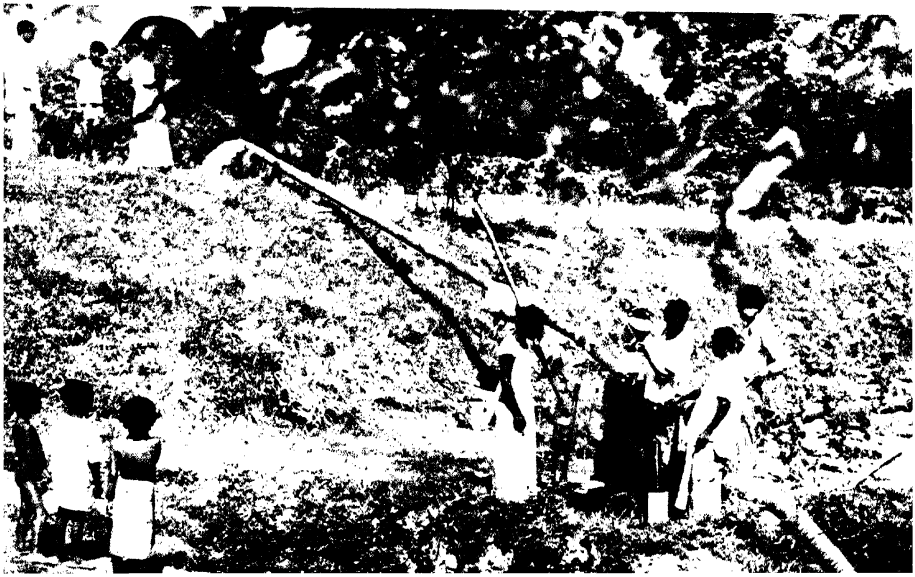
Camel-skin lamp-shades and decorative articles prepared by craftsmen of West Pakistan, are quite popular abroad

In certain parts of West Pakistan threshing of wheat-crop is still done by the ancient method of employing teams of cattle

A view of the Sheep Market in Quetta West Pakistan

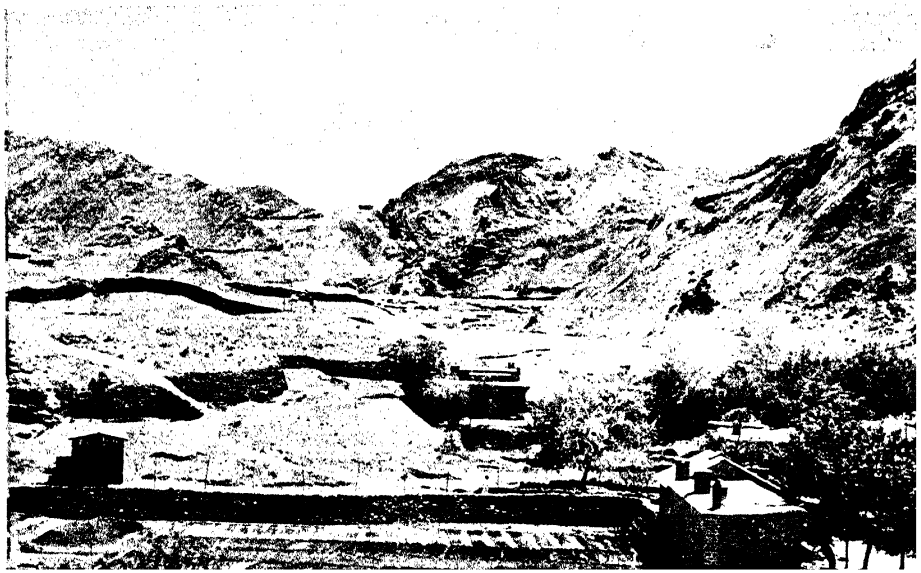
A Tobacco field in Mardan. Most of the tobacco required for producing nearly 10,000 million cigarettes per year in Pakistan, is grown locally

Irrigation of land by Power Pump. In West Pakistan several areas have been provided with Power Pumps for raising crops on hitherto barren lands.



Canal-irrigated areas in West Pakistan are raising rice crops successfully besides other foodgrains. Picture shows one of such rice fields

On the way to Dukki from Ziarat, the land between high mountains is proving very productive. Picture shows a hamlet with an agricultural field



been made for the import and distribution of 180,000 tons of fertilizers from abroad and 50,000 tons from the Daudkhel factory during the year 1957-58.

The fertilizer factory set up at Daudkhel with an annual production capacity of 50,000 tons is expected to go into production shortly.

The subsidized distribution of fertilizers during all these years has made our cultivators conscious of the benefits of using manures. In view of the increased demand of fertilizers two more fertilizer factories are proposed to be set up, one each in East Pakistan and West Pakistan. The production capacity of these two factories will be 200,000 tons each, per year.

PLANT PROTECTION

Pakistan remained free from locust attack during 1956-57. For organizing anti-locust campaigns under the aegis of F.A.O., a delegation of locust staff from Pakistan worked in Oman from January to June, 1956, and is again working there since February, 1957. Similarly, an aerial control unit consisting of 9 members is organising locust control in Saudi Arabia since January, 1957.

In East Pakistan, large scale control of pests infesting jute, paddy and vegetables was carried out in an area of about 66,000 acres. Of these, 3,100 acres were sprayed by aerial operations and the rest by ground machinery.

In West Pakistan extensive control operations were organized with success covering about 900,000 fruit trees and about 75,000 acres of cotton, sugar cane, rice and vegetables.

Under *Seed Treatment Scheme*, about 570,000 maunds of seeds of cotton, jowar, wheat, rice and other crops were disinfected prior to sowing. About 1,800 acres of wheat fields were treated with herbicides for the control of weeds. Rats were controlled in about 7,900 acres of crops and about 85,000 rat holes.

Under the plant quarantine Act 2,502 bales of American cotton imported into Pakistan were fumigated at Karachi and Chittagong ports for keeping out the dangerous boil weevils of America. Plant quarantine service at Karachi Air and Sea ports and at Jamrud remained busy in examining and disposing of the imported consignments according to the plant quarantine regulations.

The food storage division in the Department of Plant Protection started

the use of an *X-Ray Grain Inspection Unit* received under I.C.A. for detecting infestation by internal feeders in the foodgrains and studying the activities of different life-stages of the insect feeders.

The Agricultural Conference, realising the importance of wider plant portection measures in the country, sanctioned: (i) plant protection extension staff for the two wings of the country; (ii) supplies of pesticides and equipment worth Rs. 8.5 million, and (iii) strengthening of plant protection aerial unit by adding 11 planes and 2 helicopters to the existing fleet of 9 planes.

Another new venture is the establishment of Biological Control Station at Rawalpindi through aid from Canada under the *Colombo Plan*. This is designed to breed and distribute predators and parasites which feed on injurious insect pests and therby achieve biological control of infestation without spending money on insecticides, etc., imported at present from abroad. The station is expected to start functioning very shortly.

COOPERATION

A statement showing the position of Cooperatives in Pakistan for the year 1953-54 and 1954-55, is given below:—

Year	No. of Societies	Membership	Working Capital.
1954-55	3,9599	3,582,968	588,407,000
1953-54	3,9079	3,547,616	543,704,000

From the comparative study, it would appear that during one year the number of societies and also membership and working capital have increased substantially. This signified that the Cooperative Movement is now making progress on sound lines.

Co-operative Farming, which was introduced after Independence on Government and evacuee land, has gained momentum. During 1954-55, in West Pakistan, there were 209 such Societies and 2,388 acres of unbroken land were brought under plough The consolidation of Holding Societies have also done useful work; their number is 780 having a membership of 98,133 farmers. In West Pakistan, a total area of 7,52,000 acres of land was consolidated by these Societies upto the year ending 1954-55. During the year, there were 127 Tube-well Societies, having a membership of 2,277 and installed 22 tube-wells. These tube-wells will help in supplementing canal water and also in irrigating additional land. The total area covered by them is 31,733 acres.

Cooperatives have played an important part in the development of agricultural marketing. There are 157 Multi-purpose and 46 Sale Societies in West Pakistan, which arrange the marketing of members' produce. These include Cooperative Ginning and Pressing Mills. Rice and Flour Mills, Oil Mills, Marketing Federation, and the Punjab Cooperative Cotton Corporation. The Corporation helped its members in disposing of their produce.

The Peshawar Cooperative Textile Mills Ltd., established during 1952-53 at Peshawar, has a membership of 6 Societies. Its working capital is Rs. 98,696. The Mill produced 27,233 yards of cloth and 22,103 bed sheets. A few large Multipurpose Societies like the Shahdra Pioneer Cooperative Multipurpose Mill Society, Cooperative Textile Mills and the Khanewal and Cooperative Woollen Mills, Lawrencepur. are working successfully. The Sind Industrial Cooperative Corporation has been started with an authorised share capital of Rs. 5 million. The Corporation has one Textile Mill in the Sind Industrial Estate near Hyderabad.

In East Pakistan, a fair portion of marketing and processing of rice has been undertaken by Cooperatives. There are 3,898 Multipurpose Societies having a working capital of Rs. 12.2 million. The most important development has been made in respect of marketing of jute through Cooperatives. The East Pakistan Provincial Cooperative Jute Marketing Society is the biggest Cooperative organisation for marketing of jute, having a share capital of Rs. 34,400 and a membership of 68 Societies.

The third Agricultural Financing and Credit Centre jointly sponsored by the Food and Agricultural Organization and the Government of Pakistan was held at Lahore from 1st to 13th October, 1956. The object of the Centre was to provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas and experience. An All Pakistan Conference on Cooperation, Marketing and Credit was held at Karachi in March-April, 1957. Various important items pertaining to co-operatives in Pakistan were discussed and recommendations were made for the development and improvement of Co-operatives in various fields.

MARKETING

The Wool Grading Scheme which was sanctioned by Government in 1951, started functioning on compulsory basis in 1954. A total of 4,740 consignments containing 103,607 bales of outgoing wool were tested at the Wool

Test House, Karachi, during the year 1956-57.

Apart from commercial grading and testing, the Wool Test House, Karachi, has also undertaken fundamental and applied research on home-grown wool under the auspices of a Scheme sanctioned by Food and Agricultural Council of Pakistan.

Arrangements are also being finalized for introducing short courses in Wool Grading and Testing at the Karachi Test House to train personnel for helping the growth of Wool trade and industry along scinetific lines.

Hides and skins occupy the fourth most important position on the list of exports of Pakistan. A scheme for the grading of Hides and Skins on compulsory basis for export is expected to be launched shortly.

A scheme for the establishment of a Date Processing and Packing House at Turbat is under the active consideration of Government.

About 16,753 maunds of *ghee* was graded at 7 different Ghee Grading Stations in West Pakistan and Karachi during the year 1956-57, as against 710 maunds graded during 1948, the 1st year of grading.

One private firm started the grading of butter in February, 1956. They graded and packed 7,780 lbs. of butter during the year 1956-57. About 1,646 maunds of mustard oil was graded under Pakmark Oil Grading Scheme during the year 1956-57.

Under the Pakmark Egg Grading Scheme, eggs were graded during the year at 7 different stations in East Pakistan, against 12.2 million graded during the year 1949.

PAKISTAN CENTRAL JUTE COMMITTEE

The *Pakistan Central Jute Committee* was established by the Government of Pakistan in 1951 to undertake agricultural, technological and economic research on Jute, improvement of crop forecasting and production, testing and distribution of improved seeds, enquiry and recommendations relating to banking and transport facilities and improvement of marketing in the interest of Jute industry in Pakistan.

In order to undertake research on all aspects of Jute, the Committee has established a *Jute Research Institute*. The Institute will accommodate Agricultural and Technology Wings in addition to the Marketing and Tex-

tile sections, Museum, Library, Committee Room and the Secretariat of the Committee.

On the agricultural research side on Jute, three new varieties of Capsularies and two of Olitorious have successfully completed field tests and are now being multiplied in the Nucleus Jute Seed Farm for distribution to the Provincial Department of Agriculture for further multiplication. Some more improved varieties of "Tossa" are also in the final stage of selection and have given indications of great promise. The performance of these varieties is 10 to 15 per cent higher in yield than that of the standard varieties. Some of the foreign varieties imported from Burma and Brazil have also shown great promise and a few of these are being used as parent varieties for incorporating desirable characters in the standard varieties.

Agricultural trials are also being conducted to evolve suitable methods of reducing cost of cultivation and improving both yield and quality of Jute.

CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

The *Pakistan Central Cotton Committee* was established by the Government of Pakistan in November, 1948, to take over the functions of the *Indian Central Cotton Committee* to undertake research on improvement and dvelopment of growing, marketing and manufacture of cotton. The Committee, since its inception has followed vigorous programme of research and development plans in these directions.

During the last 10 years, 17 cotton research stations and sub-research stations have been set up by the Committee in important cotton growing areas of the country. As a result of the researches in the evolution of better varieties, a number of improved strains have been evolved. Of these, *Lasani* 11,387F and AC 134 are most promising superior quality American strains which are undergoing final trials before multiplication and distribution.

The *Institute of Cotton Research and Technology* was inaugurated in 1956. It has rendered invaluable help to the breeders by evaluating the fibre and spinning properties of these new strains. Its services are also being utilized by trade, industry and semi-Government organizations.

FORESTS

The *Pakistan Forest College*, now located at Abbottabad, has trained 47 officers and 154 Forest Rangers since its inception in 1947. This year 16

more Forest Rangers are expected to pass out after 2 years training. There are at present 17 students in the Superior Forest Service class and 30 students in the Forest Ranger Class.

The *Research Institute* provides facilities for research in silviculture, utilization of forest products, entomology, chemistry and medicinal plants. During the year under review a scheme for breeding of improved varieties of forest trees was taken up by the Silviculture Branch of the Institute. A timber trend survey which was carried out at the request of the F.A.O. was completed this year. A preliminary study on the moisture content in, and the density and shrinkage of some of the commercially important coniferous timbers was carried out. Sulphiting experiments on *Goran* bar tanning were in progress. It was found that sulphiting increases the seluble tannin contents in the extract to a considerable extent. The colour is also reduced to a considerable extent. Experiments on chemical and physical composition of indigenous essential oils were continued. A preliminary survey of the Bahawalpur, Tharparker, D.G. Khan and former Baluchistan areas was undertaken in 1955-56 to find out the wealth of medicinal plants in these areas. Recommendations have been made for the cultivations of suitable plants.

The establishment of *East Pakistan Forest Research Laboratory* at Chittagong has made considerable progress. Stores worth about Rs. 240,000 have been received from the I.C.A. The wood working equipment has been installed. The Laboratory will start research work in finding out the properties of various kinds of wood which are non-durable in their natural state and are not used ordinarily. The Laboratory would try to improve their quality by seasoning and durability by preservative treatment.

FISHERIES

The construction of rubble stone retaining wall at the *Karachi Fish Harbour* was completed. The dredging of the Navigational Channel to an extent of 35 per cent was done. The contract for the construction of Jetties, Docks, Slabs, etc. was finalized. The layout plan of the Harbour was also finalised. The construction of a 5-ton Cold Storage at Martin Road (Karachi), and the masonary work and installation of the 10-ton Cold Storage plant at Ibrahim Hyderi (near Karachi) was completed. Seven

fish stalls were constructed and two are under construction for supply of fresh fish to the public.

Six Ruston Marine Diesel Engines were distributed to fishermen for machanization of their launches. Three out-board motors were earmarked for distribution among fishermen of Mekran Coast.

Nylon twine weighting 47,157 lbs. was procured and distributed to the fishermen. The Central Fisheries Department received floats for distribution to fishermen, and the Karachi Fishermen's Cooperative Purchase and Sale Society arranged the import of floats, nylon ropes, lead for sinkers, coir ropes, fishing hooks and timber worth Rs. 380,000.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The *Pakistan Animal Husbandry Institutes* at Peshawar and Comilla produced about a million doses of vaccine, sera and diagnostic agents to control livestock and poultry diseases in the country. At present 19 products are being manufactured at the Institutes.

The herd strength of the Livestock Experiment Station at Malir (Karachi) increased from 237 to 479 heads of cattle during the year 1956-57. The herd was "culled" and 130 animals sold to the public. Better breeding, feeding and management practices resulted in the reduction of low milk yielders from 11 per cent to 3 per cent while the number of high yielders increased from 1 per cent to 29 per cent. Breeding and improvement of the Red Sindhi cattle was intensified through artificial insemination. About 100 stud bulls of the breed were on active service for up-grading village cattle. Five sub-centres for artificial insemination were set up in the Federal capital. This experiment station also serves as an International Exchange of Information Centre in respect of the Red Sindhi Cattle maintained by 27 countries of the world. Red Sindhi cattle from this station were exhibited at the National Horse and Cattle Show, Lahore, where first and third Prizes were won.

The Animal Husbandry Committee of the *Baghdad Pact* approved a project for establishing an *International Artificial Insemination Centre* for Red Sindhi Cattle at this Station. Technical assistance worth about Rs. 160,000 per annum for the first three years was secured from the U.K. This will enable Pakistan to enter into the commercial sale of seman. This Centre

will also provide specialized and technical training to livestock officers of the Baghdad Pact countries.

POULTRY

The flock strength of the Poultry Experiment Station at Landhi increased from 6,000 to 15,700 birds (adults and young stock) while the egg production increased from 60,000 to 212,400 during the year 1956-57. During the last hatching season, 60,000 hatching eggs were sold to the public. Of these 9,000 were distributed on concessional rates to breeders in the villages and Refugee colonies of the Federal Area. About 2,000 Cockerels were supplied to the village AID Administration and about 200 breeding birds to the Government Farms in West Pakistan. In addition, 2,500 birds were sold to the public for breeding purposes. The percentage of hatchability of fertile eggs rose from 50 per cent to 80 per cent, while the flock mortality dropped from 50 per cent to 15 per cent. The income of the Station increased from Rs. 10,500 during the previous year to Rs. 46,300 in 1956-57.

MILK PRODUCTION

An F.A.O. Milk Survey Team visited Pakistan in February-March, 1956, to carry out a comprehensive survey for increasing milk production and consumption and to ascertain the extent to which surplus supplies of dried skimmed milk that may be available to Pakistan on special or concessional terms. The team has since sumbitted its report, which is being considered by a Dairy Development Adviser obtained from the F.A.O. He is also engaged in collecting some basic data regarding the supply of milk to the Federal Capital.

LIVESTOCK CENSUS, 1955

A quinquennial livestock census was conducted in West Pakistan in 1955-56. The returns from six Divisions, viz., Hyderabad, Khairpur, Bahawalpur, Multan, Lahore and Rawalpindi, have been completed. These results indicate the following trends in livestock population.

1. Total livestock increased in number from 1945 to 1955 by 7.7 per cent in the six Divisions.
2. Number of cattle declined by 3.6 per cent in the same period.
3. Number of buffaloes increased by 14.5 per cent.
4. Sheep and goat population increased by 15 per cent and 7.8 per cent respectively.

5. Horses and ponies increased by 10.6 per cent, while number of mules declined by 4.8 per cent.

6. Number of poultry birds increased by 51.6 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL-CUM-LIVESTOCK CENSUS

The Agricultural Conference approved the scheme for an overall Agricultural Census at a total cost of about Rs. 4.7 million. Arrangements are now being made for holding a test census in one Sub-division in East Pakistan and one *Tehsil* in West Pakistan during early 1958. The full census will be held in early 1959. I.C.A. programme for 1957 has a provision of Rs. 900,000 for procurement of equipment for census work, and providing training facilities and services of an agricultural census expert.

FOREIGN AID

During the year ending 31st March, 1957, Pakistan participated in 18 International Conferences held under the auspices of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations. She received technical assistance of 20 experts from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, I.C.A. of the U.S. Government, and the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the *Colombo Plan*. The technical Cooperation Scheme of the *Colombo Plan* provided facilities for foreign training for 19 persons. Besides, 2 officers were sent for training on F.A.O. Fellowships and two persons were sent for training under I.C.A. Programme of the U.S. Government.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, in collaboration with the Economic Committee for Asia and the Far East, and the Government of Pakistan, conducted a Training Centre of Agricultural Financing and Credit which was held at Lahore from the 1st to 13th October, 1956. Sixty delegates from Ceylon, China, India, Japan, Korea and Malaya participated in the programme. Observers from the U.K., U.S.A., and Australia also attended the Centre. This Training Centre was of great help to the under-developed nations in promoting agricultural development and increasing food production.

FOOD

Balance Sheet—Food Position During 1956-57—Wheat—Rice—Availability in Sight—Storage—Sugar.

PAKISTAN is an agricultural country with a population of about 80* million. Increasing population and improving standard of life put greater pressure on the food resources of the country. The position has, therefore, varied from year to year. Accidental causes, like continued drought due to failure of rainfall, have also created difficulties occasionally. A good year, therefore, gives some surplus, but unfavourable climatic or other conditions result in food shortage.

BALANCE SHEET

Since Independence, Pakistan's food balance sheet has been as follows:—

(In Thousand Tons)

Year	*Imports*	*Exports*
1947	14	—
1948	125	—
1949	200	—
1950	—	200
1951	—	150
1952	325	32
1953	718	78
1954	134	138
1955	—	151
1956	906	—
Total:	2,422	749

* Actual population of Pakistan according to the 1951 Census was 75,842,000.

Thus, during the last ten years, about 2.42 million tons of foodgrains were imported, and 0.75 million tons exported.

FOOD POSITION DURING 1956-57

WHEAT

In spite of lower production by over half a million tons than the estimate for the year 1955, it was hoped to meet the country's full requirements of food with the help of reserve stocks. In October, 1955, floods of unprecedented severity affected vast areas in the food producing regions. Standing crops were damaged and stored grains lost. Besides reducing the availability that year, it jeopardized the prospects of the following wheat crop. This was because floods came very late and delayed the sowings. This created nervousness in the market and prices shot up. To meet the shortfall, the U.S. Government agreed to supply 125,000 tons of wheat for flood relief. Shipments started to arrive in February, 1956, and stocks were released for immediate consumption. The sale proceeds were to be utilized for flood relief purposes.

Hopes of improved production during 1956-57 (crop harvested during April/May, 1956) did not really materialize. Floods enabled sowings over a larger area. The area under wheat increased by 6 per cent. Various factors affected production. Sowings were delayed and this affected the yield. Rains failed in February, 1956. During the month of March, severe hail-storms and unfavourable rains further reduced prospects. The combined effect of these factors was that production did not show a corresponding increase and a crop of only 3.29 million tons was harvested. This was again short of the country's requirements. The low carry-over with the cultivators further aggravated the situation and a scare of shortage was felt, making the market extremely sensitive.

The West Pakistan Government expressed the hope that they would be able to manage the year ending April, 1957, with 400,000 tons of wheat. This would enable them to meet the requirements of the provisioned areas, amounting to 300,000 tons, and leave with them a reserve of 100,000 tons. They hoped to procure this quantity of 400,000 tons locally during the year.

The Central Government requested the West Pakistan Government to maximize procurement, fixing the target at 700,000 tons—400,000 tons for the

West Pakistan Province and 300,000 tons for the Central Government. They were requested to apportion procurement between the Province and the Centre in the ratio of 4:3. The Provincial Government, however, promised to make all possible efforts for the procurement.

The procurement progressed rather satisfactorily upto the end of June, by which time 151,711 tons were procured. It did not compare badly with the previous year's procurement of 248,647 tons by the end of June. This was rendered possible by the cordoning of the surplus areas. The Provincial Government, however, abolished cordoning of the surplus areas on 6th July, 1956, and the procurement, thereupon, came to an end. They introduced levy procurement system, which did not produce the expected result, and the total quantity procured under the levy system was 12,061 tons. The total procurement of wheat in West Pakistan during the year amounted to about 175,000 tons.

On the 22nd May, 1956, the West Pakistan Government intimated that they would require 200,000 tons of imported wheat for consumption during 1956-57. With the abolition of cordoning, and the market prices ruling higher than the official procurement price of Rs. 10/- per maund, there was very little prospect of further procurement. Heavy rains and floods during August, 1956, further affected the situation. The West Pakistan Government reported later, on 23rd August, 1956, that they would need 125,000 tons of imported wheat, in addition to 200,000 tons already indented. The deficit of West Pakistan accordingly rose to 325,000 tons.

The quantity of wheat to be procured from outside, therefore, stood at 700,000 tons as detailed below:—

	(Tons)
West Pakistan	325,000
East Pakistan	100,000
Karachi Administration	200,000
Defence Services	50,000
Ministry of Kashmir Affairs	25,000
Total:	700,000

Necessary arrangements were, therefore, made to procure stocks against the above demand, and imported wheat received at Karachi was distributed to various recipients according to a programme. Monthly arrivals of wheat in Karachi, and its distribution, were as stated below:—

(Tons)

Month	Quantity received	Distribution			
		Karachi	Defence	West Pak	M/O K.A.
May, 1956	23,838	16,813	5,060	2,740	—
June	3,384	14,143	—	200	—
July	8,340	12,012	—	—	—
August	45,922	13,592	360	—	1,200
September	48,374	17,575	360	29,960	4,800
October	70,193	17,958	3,240	40,140	—
November	20,435	17,216	4,700	12,035	2,100
December	100,000	20,000	4,000	43,536	2,500
January, 1957	72,975	28,588	4,060	36,270	2,500
February	58,287	15,670	6,000	44,890	3,580
March	88,537	25,694	4,000	40,967	2,800
April	84,997	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Prospects of wheat crop, 1957-58 (which has just been harvested), were considered in a Food Conference held at Karachi on 20th February, 1957. According to the Central Agriculture Ministry, the wheat crop was expected to be good, but much depended on the weather conditions during the crucial period of March and April, 1957. The Central Agriculture Ministry were of the view that if there be good rainfall during March and no hail-storms, the yield was likely to improve. The representatives of West Pakistan Government, who attended the Conference, also stated that the condition of the crop was favourable but no firm estimate of production could be given. They, however, promised to make all-out efforts to maximize local procurement. The Agricultural Development Commissioner of the Central Agriculture Ministry estimated that there would be about 444,000 tons more of wheat this year over last year's crop.

Untimely rains and hail-storms in certain parts of West Pakistan just before harvesting were reported to have caused some damage to standing crops, though it did not seriously affect the total wheat production in the

Province. Adding West Pakistan's deficit of 250,000 tons, the total wheat requirements of the country during the *Rabi* year, May 1957 to April, 1958, are estimated to be 720,000 tons. A part of the deficit will be met by the stocks likely to be available with the Central Government against earlier commitments, and the purchase of 54,000 tons of wheat from Australia. These stocks are likely to run upto September, 1957. Action to import the balance quantity of wheat has also been initiated.

The Government of Pakistan have approved the following policy in respect of the *Rabi* year 1957-58 (1st May, 1957 to 30th April, 1958):—

(*i*) Procurement of wheat should be maximized and West Pakistan Government should set up their procurement machinery immediately.

(*ii*) Procurement price of wheat should be fixed at Rs. 11/8/- per maund without bags for fair average quality grain ex-mandi/railheads.

(*iii*) There should be no restrictions on the movement of wheat through Pakistan, except to border and provisioned areas. The West Pakistan Government may, however, cordon off surplus areas in order to maximize procurement.

(*iv*) The West Pakistan Government may take such necessary anti-hoarding measures as they deem fit.

(*v*) Arrangements for the distribution of wheat in deficit areas to meet their food requirements should be made.

(*vi*) Movement of other *Rabi* foodgrains should continue to be free as before.

(*vii*) The Central Government should assist the West Pakistan Government financially, if necessary, for the purchase of wheat.

(*viii*) Should the stocks procured locally fall short of the country's requirements, including those for the purpose of reserve, the deficit should be met by imports.

The West Pakistan Government have set up necessary machinery for procurement of wheat in the Province. They hope to procure between 300,000 and 350,000 tons. Necessary instructions to maximize procurement have been issued to all Deputy Commissioners and they have been requested to ensure that the marketable surpluses are not frittered away,

and are canalised into the *mandies* so that the Government can purchase wheat, build up an adequate reserve and thereby stabilize prices throughout the year. The Provincial Government have also promulgated the "Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1957", which prohibits movement of wheat by any means from the surplus areas to any place outside and by mechanized means within the surplus areas. Earnest efforts are being made to maximize procurement.

RICE

In August-September, 1955, most of the Province of East Pakistan was affected by floods which were even more severe than those of 1954. The prices of rice showed an upward trend. To arrest the rising tendency, and to dispose of their stocks, which were said to be deteriorating, the Provincial Government decided to release 305,000 maunds of rice from their stocks at a subsidized price of Rs. 14 per maund. The market prices were, however, lower and no off-take was possible. The Provincial Government released 86,000 tons in terms of rice, at Rs. 10 per maund of rice and Rs. 6 per maund of paddy. Despite these sales, an upward trend in prices persisted. The position became serious when in November, 1955, rice became scarce in Dacca and prices shot up. The Provincial Government introduced modified rationing in Dacca, Narayanganj and other large cities and towns, thus, restoring confidence among the public.

In January, 1956, the East Pakistan Government declared a statistical deficit of 300,000 tons. The demand for 300,000 tons was planned to be met as under:—

	(Tons)
(*i*) Stocks of rice with Provincial Government at the beginning of the year	55,000
(*ii*) Expected procurement from West Pakistan	150,000
(*iii*) Imported wheat	20,000
(*iv*) Import of rice from the U.S.A.	175,000
Total	400,000

The position was reviewed in the middle of February, 1956. As the procurement of rice in West Pakistan was likely to fall short of 150,000 tons on account of defective procurement arrangements by East Pakistan Govern-

ment, a revised request was sent to the U.S. Government to supply 250,000 tons of rice to Pakistan Government, instead of 175,000 tons previously requested. The position was reviewed again on 3rd April, 1956, at a meeting held at Karachi, when the Provincial Government increased their demand from 300,000 tons to 435,000 tons. The quantity of rice requested from the U.S.A. was, at this stage, increased to 300,000 tons. On 29th May, 1956, the Chief Secretary, Government of East Pakistan, reported that the statistical deficit of foodgrains of East Pakistan was 700,000 tons though they might be able to manage with 400,000 tons. The Prime Minister, however, ordered that this year the statistical deficit should be met in full.

The early floods during June and July, 1956, caused some damage to the standing *Aus* crop in 16 districts of East Pakistan. According to preliminary report, the damage varied from 10 per cent to 70 per cent of the area, under the *Aus* paddy. The overall damage worked out to about 16 per cent. The area under *Aman* paddy was also affected to some extent. According to preliminary report, the area affected was 9 per cent. The condition of the *Aus* crop in the areas which were not affected by floods was reported to be good. The Department of Agriculture estimated the out-turn of the *Aus* crop to be 1,700,000 tons against 1,955,000 tons of the previous year. The question of supplies of foodgrains to East Pakistan was discussed at Dacca towards the end of July during the President's visit to East Pakistan.

The question of increase in supplies was re-examined towards the end of August, 1956, and it was decided that the Central Government should ensure supply of 100,000 tons in each of the months of September, October and November, 1956. The matter was further reviewed in September, 1956, and the decision was that the Central Food Ministry should make further purchases from all available sources, to the maximum extent.

As the rice year progressed, larger and larger areas were brought under controlled distribution schemes, and this added to the demand. Nevertheless, the supply line was maintained and East Pakistan continued to receive foodgrains. The arrivals in each month are given below:—

Month	*Rice*	*Wheat*	*Total*
	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)
January, 1956	2,973	9,800	12,773

February	8,700	—	8,700
March	38,845	—	38,845
April	20,588	9,700	30,288
May	40,882	—	40,882
June	30,257	—	30,257
July	49,617	7,483	57,100
August	52,319	3,850	56,169
September	92,523	7,200	99,723
October	105,721	2,000	107,781
November	50,641	—	50,641
December	43,280	9,390	52,670
Total:	536,406	49,423	585,829

The 3rd Forecast of the *Aman* crop showed a total production of 5,752,000 tons of rice against 5,065,000 tons of 1956. With the arrival of *Aman* rice in the markets, the price trend in East Pakistan showed some downward tendency but it did not last long. The rice market remained erratic and the prices did not stabilize as was expected earlier. The causes, as reported by the Provincial Government were: (i) hoarding by producers and (ii) panicky buying by consumers. The Provincial Government adopted suitable measures to check the rising tendency. They promulgated an Order prohibiting consumers from keeping at one time more than a certain limit fixed by the Provincial Government. The holding capacity of the farmers was believed to have improved as they got reasonably good prices for their jute. The Provincial Government have enough stocks of rice and wheat to meet any emergency.

The necessity of internal procurement of rice by the East Pakistan Government was impressed by the Central Government. The procurement prices fixed by the Provincial Government were low and not likely to attract stocks. The Provincial Government were requested in the Food Conference held at Dacca in January, 1957, and attended by Central Food Minister and Secretary, to consider a revision in the prices. The Provincial Government agreed to maximize internal procurement and take all possible steps to check smuggling of rice. The revised prices fixed by the Provincial Government were as under:—

(Prices Per Maund)

	Upto 15th February, 57	After 15th Feb. and upto 15th March	After 15th March, 57
Paddy	Rs. 11/4/-	Rs. 11/-/-	Rs. 10/12/-
Rice Milled (Medium)	Rs. 18/8/-	Rs. 18/2/-	Rs. 17/12/-
Rice Milled (Coarse)	Rs. 18/2/-	Rs. 17/12/-	Rs. 17/6/-

The East Pakistan Government had provisionally fixed a target of 100,000 tons. They decided to resort to monopoly procurement in respect of the rice mills in the Northern Zone of East Pakistan. They also issued orders prohibiting traders having licences outside the districts of Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, Rajshahi and the sub-division of Satkhira in Khulna district from trading within the above-mentioned districts, and similarly prohibiting traders licensed within the above-mentioned districts from trading outside. The efforts of the Provincial Government proved ineffective and prices of rice in the deficit districts rose high on account of the cordoning of the surplus zones by the Provincial Government. Ultimately, the Provincial Government had to withdraw cordon from the surplus zones so that rice could be moved to deficit areas. With the removal of restrictions, procurement of rice by the Provincial Government came to an end. The Provincial Government procured only about 30,000 tons internally.

The landed cost of imported foodgrains was high. As it was higher than the prevailing issue rates and the purchasing power of the people was low, Government decided to sell wheat and rice at subsidized rates. Upto the 15th January, 1957, imported rice was delivered to the Provincial Government at a pool price of Rs. 15/8 per maund so that it could be sold at Rs. 20 per maund in retail. This was raised by Rs. 2/8 per maund with effect from the 15th January, 1957. Similarly, the issue rate of wheat f.o.r. Karachi was Rs. 10 per maund and was raised to Rs. 12/8 per maund. The amount of subsidy before and after the revision of prices is as under:—

	Before Revision	After Revision
East Pakistan	Rs. 125,955,000	Rs. 104,391,000

West Pakistan	Rs. 40,446,000	Rs. 40,145,000
Karachi etc.	Rs. 31,916,000	Rs. 26,170,000
Total:	Rs. 198,317,000	Rs. 170,706,000

The expenditure of foreign exchange on the import of foodgrains during the financial year 1956-57 was to the tune of Rs. 188.4 million and the value of foodgrains received under aid programmes was Rs. 428.7 million.

The Government of Pakistan entered into an agreement with the Government of Burma for the purchase of 100,000 tons of rice annually for the next three years. The Burmese Government agreed to supply 50,000 tons of rice during 1957, but promised to increase the quantity upto 100,000 tons if supply position improved. For the year 1958 and 1959, the Burmese Government agreed to sell 100,000 tons annually. In view, however, of the increased demand for rice in East Pakistan, the Pakistan Government have been able to make Burma Government agree to supply 100,000 tons rice during 1957 against the agreement, and another 50,000 tons against fresh contracts made in that country. In all, therefore, about 150,000 tons rice is expected to be received from Burma during 1957.

The East Pakistan Government had originally declared a deficit of 301,000 tons rice for 1957 but subsequently revised it to 460,000 tons. This deficit has been considered by the Central Government as a conservative estimate and efforts are being made to arrange larger quantities of foodgrains for East Pakistan this year. The following Table indicates the position of supply of foodgrains to East Pakistan during 1957:

(In Tons)

Source	Quantity arranged		Quantity delivered upto 30-6-1957		Quantity yet to be received	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
Carry over on 1-1-57	86,000	14,000	86,000	14,000	—	—
Internal procurement	30,000	—	30,000	—	—	—
Italy	20,050	—	20,050	—	—	—
Burma	177,200	—	27,159	—	150,041	—
Thailand	62,490	—	2,490	—	60,000	—

S. Vietnam	50,000	—	—	—	50,000	—
Combodia	3,000	—	—	—	3,000	—
U.S.A (Aid)	164,460	16,450	111,000	9,950	53,460	6,500
Australia	—	28,000	—	19,505	—	8,495
India (Return of loan)	—	6,050	—	—	—	6,050
Karachi (imported)	—	7,300	—	7,300	—	—
West Pakistan	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	—
Total:	603,200	71,800	276,699	50,755	326,501	21,045

Efforts to purchase additional quantities of rice for East Pakistan continue. The Finance Minister is at present in Washington negotiating a long-term agreement with the U.S. Government for the supply of 500,000 tons each of wheat and rice annually for the next three years. If the efforts of the Central Government meet with success, it would be possible to meet the requirements of both the Provincial Governments during the next three year, and also to build up reserves of wheat and rice in the country.

Besides, an attempt is being made to partially substitute rice by wheat *atta* in rationed towns and for this purpose import of 150,000 tons of wheat from the U.S.A. is proposed. It is expected that in all about 788,000 tons of foodgrains will be supplied to East Pakistan during 1957.

Chances of creating a national reserve of 500,000 tons of wheat and 500,000 tons of rice in the country from internal resources are remote. It has, therefore, been proposed that Pakistan Government should purchase 500,000 tons each of wheat and rice annually from the U.S.A. A formal request in this behalf has already been made to I.C.A., Karachi, and the matter is under negotiation.

STORAGE

The progress of construction of godowns/bins storage accommodation with a capacity of 428,100 tons is as under:—

	Storage capacity sanctioned	Storage completed	Storage under construction	Storage not yet begun (Tons)
Central Govt.	50,000	50,000	—	—

East Pakistan	100,000	18,000	27,500	24,500
West Pakistan	278,100	266,700	11,400	—
Total:	428,100	364,700	38,700	24,500

In addition, the following new schemes have been approved by the Government:-

(*i*) Construction of additional 150,000 tons storage in East Pakistan. The work is in hand of the Provincial Government. They have since transferred the work to the Department of Communication and Buildings, and it is expected to be completed by the middle of 1958.

(*ii*) Construction of additional 50,000 tons godowns for bulk storage at Landhi. The Construction is in progress and is likely to be completed by September-October, 1957.

(*iii*) There is also a proposal for the construction of 100,000 tons capacity godowns for keeping a Central rice reserve for East Pakistan. The proposal has been approved by Cabinet and had been taken up with the Ministry of Finance.

(*iv*) The West Pakistan Government have been asked to send plans designs and estimates etc. for the construction of additional godowns in West Pakistan.

SUGAR

During the year 1956-57, about 78,205 tons of sugar was imported. This included about 41,314 tons imported under the U.S. aid programme and 36,891 tons purchased.

INDUSTRIES

Industrial Finance—Credit Facilities—Industrial Policy—Industrial Development—Engineering Industries—Crown Corks—Reads & Healds—Food Processing — Cigrarettes — Tanning — Textiles — Cotton Textiles — Current Trends in Production of Textiles—Fine and Superfine Spinning—Art Silk Industry—Textile Machinery and Spare Parts Manufacturing Industries—Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation—Jute Industry—Paper Industry—Heavy Engineering—Ship-building—Heavy Chemicals—Freilizers—Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Pharmaceuticals—Cement—Sugar—Small Scale Industries—Tribal Areas Schemes of West Pakistan—Scheme for Schedule Castes in East Pakistan—Film Industry—Mining Industry—Petroleum and Petroleum Products—Natural Gas—Coal—Iron-Ore—Chromite—Sulphur—Antimony—Geological Survey of Pakistan—Power—Irrigation—Atomic Energy—Training of Personnel—Research Reactor—Power Reactor in East Pakistan—Medical and Agricultural Centres—Exploration of Radio-Active Minerals—Scientific and Industrial Research—Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

Pakistan inherited an economy which, being wholly agricultural, was not dependable on account of her undeveloped system of irrigation, lack of industrialization and widely fluctuating world market prices. Realizing the vagaries of such an economy, the Government of Pakistan found it necessary from the very beginning that in this mechanized age industrial progress must form the basis of national prosperity.

In order, therefore, to formulate an industrial policy for building up a stable and balanced economy for the country, the first *Pakistan Industrial Conference* was called in December, 1947—barely 4 months after the birth of Pakistan. The aims and objects of the policy evolved by this conference, broadly, were to improve the standard of living of the people by harnessing the natural resources, providing them

gainful and legitimate employment, and assuring freedom from want, equality of opportunity, dignity of labour and equitable distribution of wealth. Free play was to be given to private enterprise and individual initiative with such reservations as would prevent monopolies and lop-sided development. For this purpose, Government found it necessary to lay down the broad principles and general rules within the frame-work of which free enterprise could flourish. These principles were to a large extent embodied in legislative enactments.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

As the guiding principle of Pakistan industrial policy was to encourage private enterprise, and as the major portion of the industrial finance was to come from private investment, the Government, with a view to inspiring confidence and stimulating the flow of capital into the industrial field, set up an *Industrial Finance Corporation*, run on commercial lines for advancing long and medium term loans to public limited concerns and cooperative societies.

CREDIT FACILITIES

The establishment of the *State Bank of Pakistan*, which among other things is a bankers' bank, greatly strengthened the banking system of the country as a whole. The birth of the *National Bank of Pakistan* marked yet another step forward in this direction. Private banks also came forward to finance industrial development. Additional measures to assist in capital formation included concessions in the matter of initial and special depreciation allowances, abolition of capital gains tax and reduction in Super-tax.

Government also welcomed foreign capital which sought investment from a purely industrial and economic point of view and claimed no special privileges. In addition to these efforts, Government did not fail to realize that there was urgent need to develop certain important industries requiring large amounts of capital which private enterprise could not raise. A statutory body known as the *Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation* was set up in 1952 in fulfilment of the avowed policy of Government to take the initiative in developing such industries.

Industrial development was, therefore, given the highest priority after defence. Government also realized that in the absence of the pre-requisites of heavy industry, such as coal, iron and oil, and in view of the difficulties in ensuring regular supplies of essential raw materials and capital equipment

from foreign markets, industries must be built up round the products of the soil.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

With the pace of industrialization during the last ten years, a stage was reached in 1956 when the emphasis had to shift from the establishment of new industries to the consolidation of those already established. The future industrial policy was, therefore, based on the following two primary considerations:—

(*a*) Whether the industry will earn more foreign exchange than it spends on the import of equipment, raw material and replacements, and

(*b*) Whether the new industry will reduce imports and thus save foreign exchange.

Pakistan would still welcome foreign capital seeking investment with a purely industrial and economic objective and not claiming any special privileges. If any undertaking be nationalized, just and equitable compensation would be paid to the disposed owners. Foreign participation would be permitted upto 60 per cent of the total investment in approved industries. A Directorate of Foreign Investment and Planning has been established in the Department of Supply and Development to furnish necessary information to interested investors.

The new *Five-Year Plan* gives special attention to the requirements of East Pakistan and practicable developments in all sectors of East Pakistan ecnomy have been provided for.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

Steel Re-rolling Mills

The number of re-rolling mills installed or under installation has now gone up to 8 with a combined total yearly capacity of 27,000 tons of bars and flats.

Crown Corks

This industry has now been developed to such an extent that the country has become self-sufficient in this product.

Reads and Healds

One firm in Karachi and another in Lyallpur have been permitted to

manufacture reads and healds for the textile industry. The machinery is under installation.

NON-ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

Food Processing

There are at present 128 factories successfully operating in the processing of fruits and vegetables etc., in both the wings of Pakistan.

Cigarettes

The total productive capacity of cigarettes in the country has reached nearly 10,000 million cigarettes per year. Much of the tobacco required for making cigarettes is grown locally.

Tanning

There are at present 83 tanneries in the country—50 in West Pakistan and 33 in East Pakistan operating on the large and semi-mechanized scale.

TEXTILES

COTTON TEXTILES

At the time of Independence, the indigenous production of cloth was averaged at about 1-1/2 yards *per capita*. This made the country dependent upon imported cloth which, in terms of value, progressively increased to as much as Rs. 628.8 million in 1951-52. Motivated by the twin objective of securing freedom from dependence on foreign supplies and establishing a sound technical base for the build-up of an industrial economy, Government accorded textile development a high priority in view of the availability of raw material resources, and fixed a target of 1 million spindles which was subsequently raised to 2 million spindles to be achieved by 1957.

The progressive development of the indigenous textile industry and the concurrent rise in its productive capacity are illustrated by the fact that the indigenous textile industry increased its capacity by 915 per cent in spinning and 467 per cent in weaving since Independence, and the country is presently becoming a leading exporter of cotton textiles—the exports already effected upto 15th May, 1957, amount to 52.938 million lbs. of cotton yarn, and 27.124 million yards of cotton piecegoods, valued at approximately Rs. 108.301 million.

CURRENT TRENDS IN PRODUCTION OF TEXTILES

The number of fully or partially installed units increased from 17 in

the year 1947 to 104 at the end of December, 1956; their installed capacity has, likewise, increased from a mere 177,418 spindles and 4,824 looms in 1947 to 1.95 million spindles and 27,336 looms in 1956. In addition, 177,900 spindles and 1,801 looms are under installation. In order to improve the productive efficiency and to raise its quality standards, a scheme for rationalization of the industry is under active consideration of the Government.

FINE AND SUPERFINE SPINNING

Government have earmarked 250,000 spindles for the fine and superfine spinning, and the industry is being helped to acquire the required number of combing plants. It is also being assisted in procuring imported long staple cottons suitable for spinning higher counts.

ART SILK INDUSTRY

The overall position of the Centrally sanctioned art silk units, as on 31st March, 1957, was 101 units with 4,295 power looms sanctioned, and 4,068 installed.

DYEING AND PRINTING INDUSTRY

Zone	*Machine operated units*	*Manually operated units*
Karachi	7	14
West Pakistan	22	20
East Pakistan	3	77
	32	111

The following equipments were newly installed during 1956:

Zone	*Printing Machines*	*Dye-jiggers*		*Scream & Spray*	*Bealch House*	*Calendars*
		Steam operated	*Manually operated*			
Karachi	18	17	101	3	4	4
W. Pakistan	9	—	42	23	4	6
E. Pakistan	1	8	8	1	—	—
Total:	28	25	151	27	8	10

Progress has been equally encouraging in the sector of ancillary industries as borne out by the following statistics:

(*a*) *Hosiery*

(*i*) No. of factories	991	
(*ii*) No. of machines installed	5,133	
(*iii*) Annual productive capacity	24.66	Million lbs.
(*iv*) Annual output at 70% efficiency—	17.25	Million lbs.

The output of hosiery goods more than meets the national requirements, and for this reason hosiery goods have been placed on the *Export Incentive Scheme*.

(*b*) *Lace, Braid and Tape Industry*

There are 72 factories working within the country as detailed below:—

Zone	*Number of factories*	*Braiding machines*	*Tape looms*	*Ribbons and Jacquard looms*
Karachi	33	1,870	41	101
W. Pakistan	16	406	14	127
E. Pakistan	23	843	21	68
Total:	72	3,119	76	296

Lace, Braid and Narrow Fabric Industries produce a wide range of items viz., shoe laces, elastic tapes, garters, trimming laces, insulation tapes, tapes of various diameters, etc. There is room for expansion in the tape weaving, insulation and spindle tape manufacturing industries and, plans for future expansion are under active consideration.

(*c*) *Textile machinery and spare parts manufacturing Industries*

Machinery and spare parts manufacturing industries continue to maintain steady progress. There are eight factories producing spare parts, and a special project has been sanctioned for the manufacture of automatic looms under the auspices of Messrs. Batala Engineering Company, Lahore. It is hoped that with the development of these industries, there will be a considerable saving in foreign exchange which is expanded normally on maintenance and servicing of textile industries.

WOOLLEN TEXTILES

Raw wool available in Pakistan is about 28.5 million lbs. There are at present 15 woollen Textile Mills with 19,700 worsted spindles and 13,700 woollen spindles working in the country.

The present spindlage has made Pakistan independent of imports of woollen and worsted manufactures. Coarse blankets, including barrack blankets, worsted cloth, including serges and tropical summer wear, hand knitting wool etc., are the items which are being fabricated out of the spun yarns.

The P.I.D.C. has established three woollen mills at Bannu, Haranai and Quaidabad, the first two at a cost of Rs. 5 million each, and the third mill at a cost of Rs. 3.6 million. Both the Harnai and Bannu Woollen Mills went into production in November, 1953. The annual production of the first two mills each is 100,000 lbs. fabric and 80,000 lbs. of coarse goods. The annual production of the Quaidabad Woollen Mill is 600,000 lbs. of woollen yarn and woven goods.

PAKISTAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The authorised capital of Rs. 10 million with which the *Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation* (P.I.D.C.) was set up, was entirely contributed by the Government of Pakistan and intended to cover only the Head Office expenses. All finances for the projects undertaken come from annual budgetary grants of Central Government and such private capital as the Corporation is able to attract either by way of initial participation in a project, or by the sale of shares as a public limited company after the projects had been established.

The policy of the P.I.D.C. is to supplement rather than to displace private enterprise, and to promote industrial enterprises which other industrialists are either unable or unwilling to undertake. The activities of the P.I.D.C. are, therefore, confined to the 12 industries listed in the schedule to the *Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation Act, 1950*, as amended from time to time. These industries are: Jute; Paper; Heavy Engineering (including Iron and Steel); Ship-building; Heavy Chemicals; Fertilizers; Sugar; Cement; Textiles; Chemicals; Pharmaceutical and Dyestuffs; Natural Gas; and development of power from natural gas.

During the five and a half years of its existence, the P.I.D.C. has undertaken more than 50 projects of the approximate value of Rs. 1,150 million (230 million dollars).

Thirty five of these projects are in Production, ten are in an advanced stage of construction and initial work has already started on five others.

The completed projects include 14 jute mills, three paper and board mills, three sugar mills, three woollon mills, one cotton mill, five cotton ginning factories, a D.D.T. plant, a sulphuric acid/superphosphate plant, a santonin factory, Sui/Karachi gas pipeline, a fertilizer factory and the Sui/Multan Gas pipeline.

The projects underway include a Shipyard and Engineering Work at Karachi (the first phase is complete and shipbuilding has started); a Shipyard at Khulna and a Dockyard at Narayanganj, two gas distribution companies, a penicillin factory, a dyes and chemicals plant, one rosin and turpentine factory and three developmet projects for mining gypsum, coal and lime stone.

Initial work has started on Multan Power station, Multan-Lyallpur transmission line, Khulna Newsprint project and two sugar mills.

The private capital attracted by the P.I.D.C. to the completed ventures has been about Rs. 307.5 million, but is expected to increase when some projects are converted into limited companies.

The progress hitherto made towards the development of individual industries is as under:

JUTE INDUSTRY

The progress that industrilization has made in Pakistan during the last ten years is most marked and conspicuous in the fields of jute and cotton textiles. Jute constitutes a major factor in East Pakistan's economy, and her production of raw jute is as high as 70 per cent of the world's total yield. In fact, Pakistan has the virtual world monopoly in finer varieties of the gold fibre.

Starting from almost nothing on the eve of Independence in 1947, Pakistan has today 14 jute mills in production with 7,750 looms. Their total output in the current year (1957-58) is expected to be 220,000 tons of the value of about Rs. 200 million. The mills provide employment to over 35,000 people and consume 1.2 million bales of raw jute, of the value of about Rs. 125 million.

The Pakistan Government's Plan was to have 6,000 looms by the middle of 1957. But as the target of 6,000 looms had been achieved by the middle of 1955, i.e., two years ahead of the schedule, more looms were added, bringing the total to 7,750. Total investment on them is Rs. 237 million of which

the *Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation's* share is Rs. 59 million and the rest is private capital.

PAPER INDUSTRY

The P.I.D.C. has established three Paper Board mills. The production of Karnaphuli paper mills, which was set up at a cost of Rs. 60 million, is estimated to be 30,000 tons of all grades of paper during the year 1957. The Amangarh Board/Paper mills at Nowshera was completed in 1956 at a cost of Rs. 18.4 million and has a rated capacity of 7,500 tons per year. It is now producing 4,500 tons per annum of good quality board. The Sethi Straw Board at Rahwali was completed in 1955 at a cost of Rs. 12.1 million and has also a rated capacity of 7,500 of straw board per year. The present production of the mill is about 6,000 tons per annum.

A Newsprint factory, with an annual production capacity of 23,000 tons of newsprint and 12,000 tons of mechanical printing paper, is being set up at Khulna. It will cost about Rs. 115 million and is expected to be completed by 1959.

HEAVY ENGINEERING

The project for an iron and steel plant at Multan, with an initial capacity of 70,000 tons of finished steel at an approximate cost of Rs. 170 million, is under consideration of the Central Government. The P.I.D.C. is developing the large iron-ore mines at Kalabagh and also surveying the iron-ore deposits in Chitral. Exploitation of some of the coal mines in Baluchistan is also in hand.

SHIP-BUILDING

The first phase of the Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works was completed in early 1956. The Dry Dock and foundry are expected to be ready by the end of 1957. The approximate cost of the first phase of the Shipyard is about Rs. 43 million. The Shipyard has already undertaken construction and repairs work of the value of about Rs. 8 millions. The Engineering Workshop of the Shipyard will have facilities of the manufacture of diesel engines, steel structurals oil tanks etc.

The Corporation is also setting up a Shipyard at Khulna and a Dockyard at Narayanganj at a total cost of Rs. 33.8 million. It is anticipated that the projects will be completed during 1957 and the requirements of

inland water transport in East Pakistan for repair and dry-docking will be fully met.

HEAVY CHEMICALS

The Nowshera Chemicals Works went into production in April. 1955, and are producing 10 tons of Caustic Soda and 8.8 tons of Chlorine per day.

The D.D.T. plant at Nowshera, which was presented by UNICEF, is designed to produce 700 tons of 100 per cent technical D.D.T. per annum. The current production is rather low, but efforts are being made to step it up.

The Sulphuric Acid Plant at Lyallpur, with a capacity of 20 tons per day, went into production in November, 1954. The Superphosphate Plant is under erection, and is expected to produce 6,000 tons of Superphosphate fertilizer per year. Both the plants have cost approximately Rs. 2.6 million

The Kurram Chemical Company, Rawalpindi, processes Artemisia, grown in the Kurram Valley, and is the largest Santonin producing unit in the world, having an annual production of 7,704 Kilogrammes. 90 per cent of the production is exported to foreign countries.

The Rosin and Turpentine Factory at Haripur, which the P.I.D.C. is setting up in partnership with the West Pakistan Government and Messrs. Guest and Company, is expected to be ready in 1957. This factory will be capable of producing 55,000 maunds of raw rosin, and will produce 112,000 gallons of turpentine as a bye-product.

FERTILIZERS

The Pak-American Fertilizer Factory at Daudkhel, built with the help of the United States, will go into production during 1957. It will have an annual production capacity of 50,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and is likely to cost about Rs. 80.5 million.

The surveys of two large fertilizer factories in East and West Pakistan, based on natural gas, have also been carried on.

CHEMICALS, DYESTUFFS & PHARMACEUTICALS

The site for the Penicillin plant at Daudkhel, for which the UNICEF have agreed to provide machinery, has been selected, and construction of the factory building is in hand. The plant is expected to go into production by early 1958 and will have a rated capacity of 600,000 mega units per month The factory will cost approximately Rs. 10 million.

The P.I.D.C. is also setting up a Dyes and Chemicals factory at Daudkhel in partnership with a well-known German firm, at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 million. This factory is expected to go into production towards the end of 1958.

CEMENT

There are 7 Cement factories working in Pakistan today, as compared to only one at the time of Independence. The total production of Cement was 920,000 tons in the year 1956.

The P.I.D.C. has so far set up 2 cement factories: the Maple-Leaf Cement Factory at Daudkhel and the Zeal-Pak Cement Factory at Hyderabad. The Maple-Leaf Cement Factory was completed in March, 1956, at a cost of Rs. 42 million. Its rated capacity per year is 100,000 tons of cement. The foreign exchange expenditure on this project was provided by Canada.

The Zeal Pak Cement Factory, partly financed by New Zealand, has a rated capacity of 240,000 tons per annum, and has been completed at a cost of Rs. 28 million. Both these factories are in full production and the quality of their cement is reckoned to be the best in Pakistan. After meeting Pakistan's requirements in full, the P.I.D.C. has been able to export some cement to India, Afghanistan and the Persian Gulf.

SUGAR

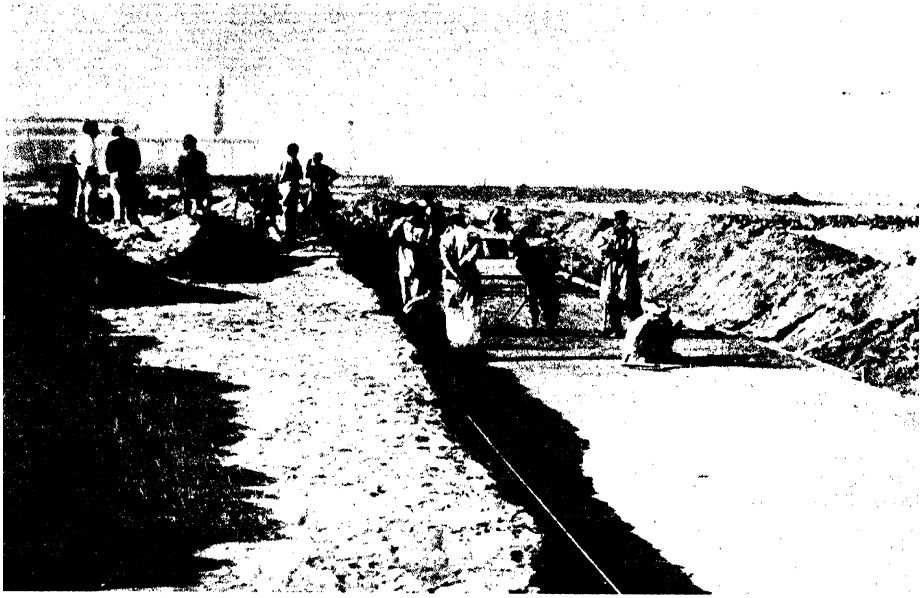
The production of the 11 sugar mills in the country at present comes to 120,000 tons per year.

The P.I.D.C. has set up two sugar mills at Jauharabad and Charsadda in West Pakistan. The Rangpur Sugar Mill, which has a rated capacity of 18,000 tons of sugar per annum, is estimated to cost Rs. 21 million, and is expected to be ready during this year.

The sugar mills at Thakurgaon and Dewanganj, which are estimated to cost Rs. 20.9 million and 16 million respectively, are expected to be ready during the year 1957-58.

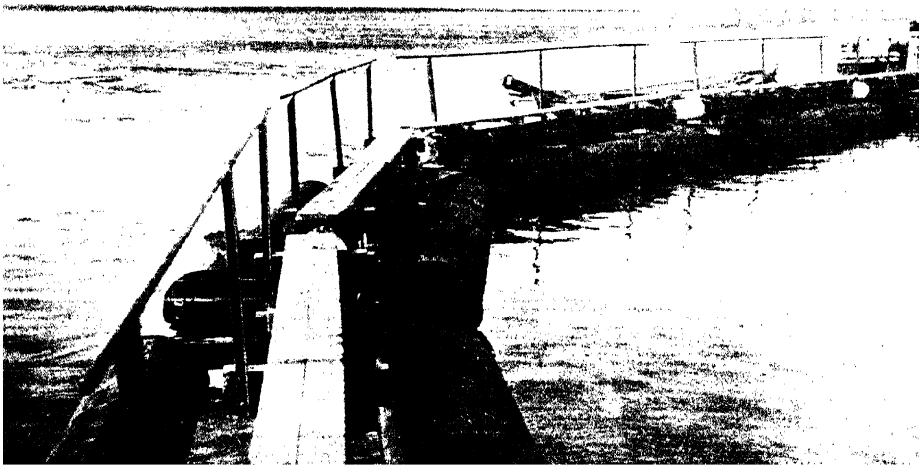
SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

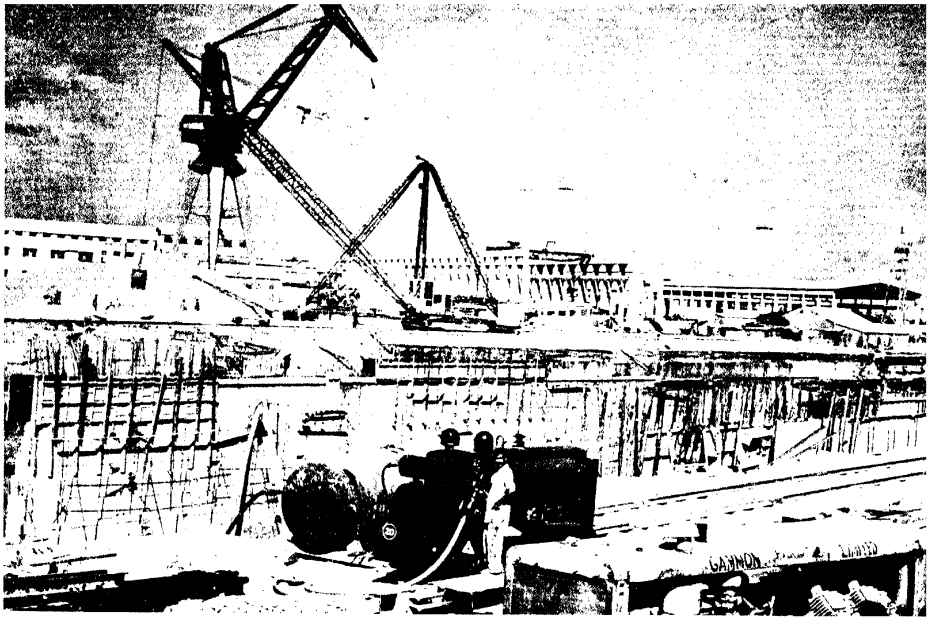
The *Small Industries Corporation* imported raw materials, like plastic powder, dyes, colours, raw rubber, cotton, pure silk, silver-thread etc. worth about Rs. 4.5 million for distribution among cottage workers. The sales of finished goods by the Corporation went upto Rs. 300,000. The Corpora-



Digging work for the Fish Harbour under construction at Karachi

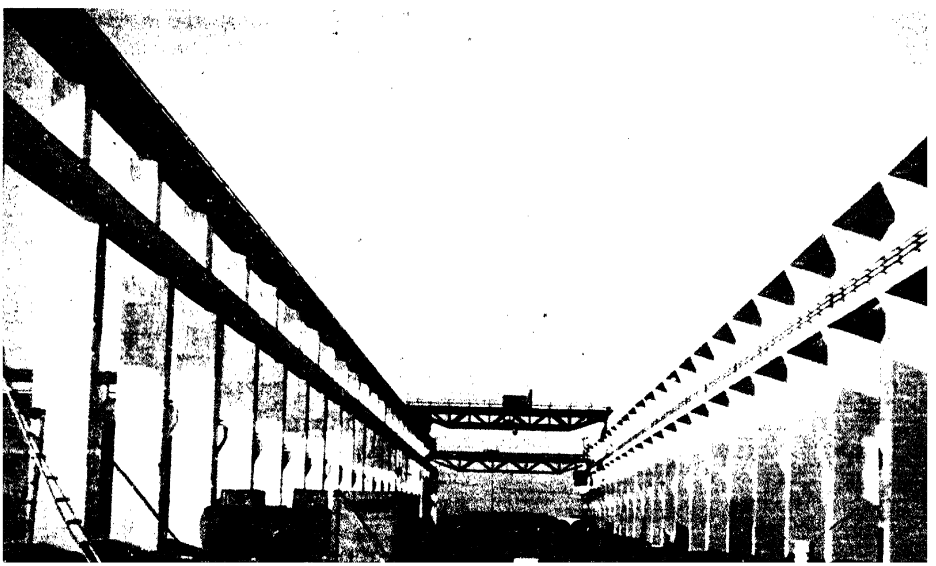
Reclamation operation of the low-lying land for the Fish Harbour

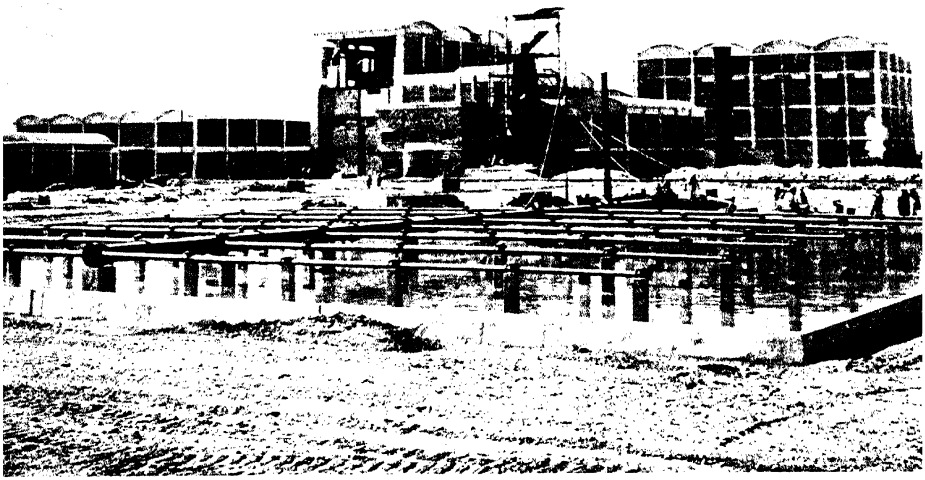




A general view of P.I.D.C'S Karachi Shipyard & Engineering Works

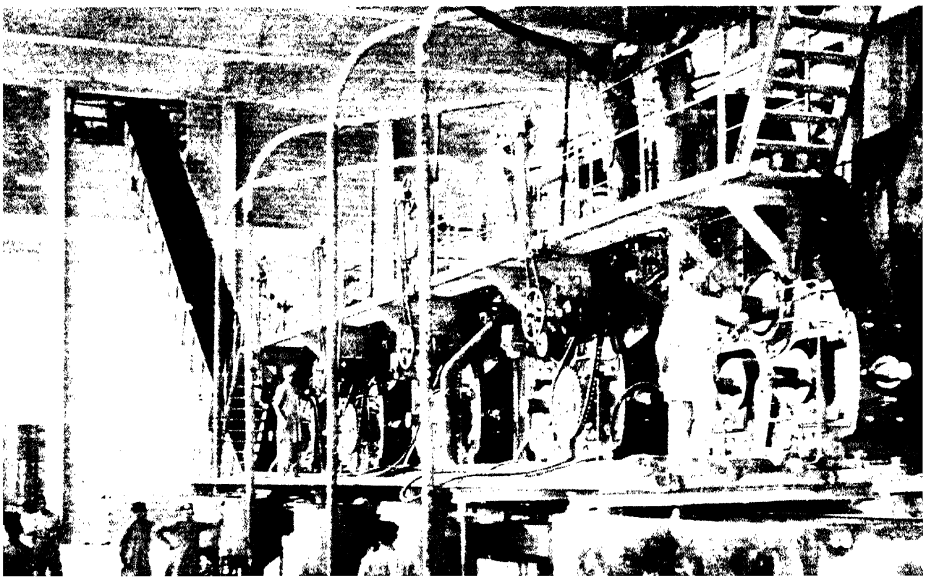
A general view of the open craneway at the Shipyard

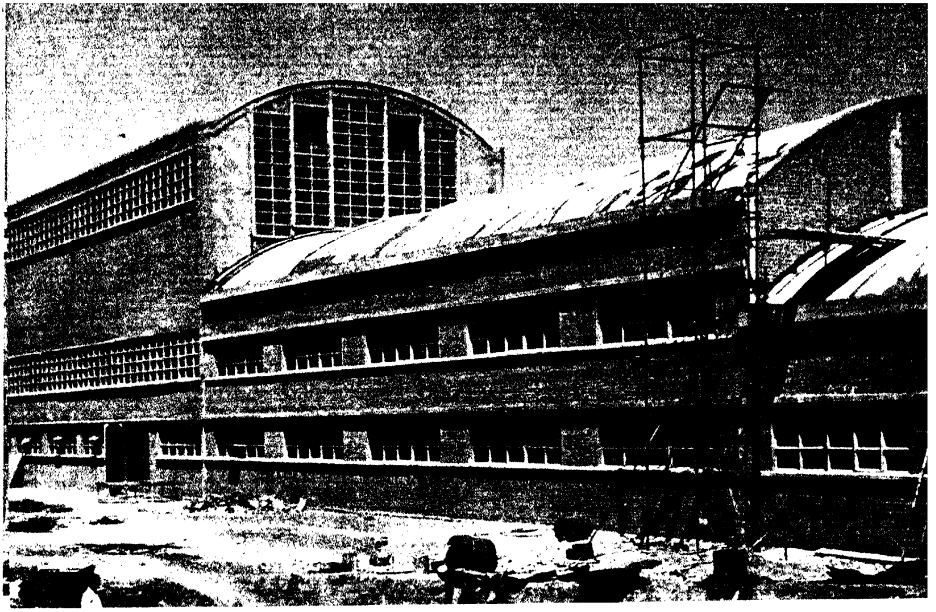




View of the Sugar Factory at Jauharabad, established by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation

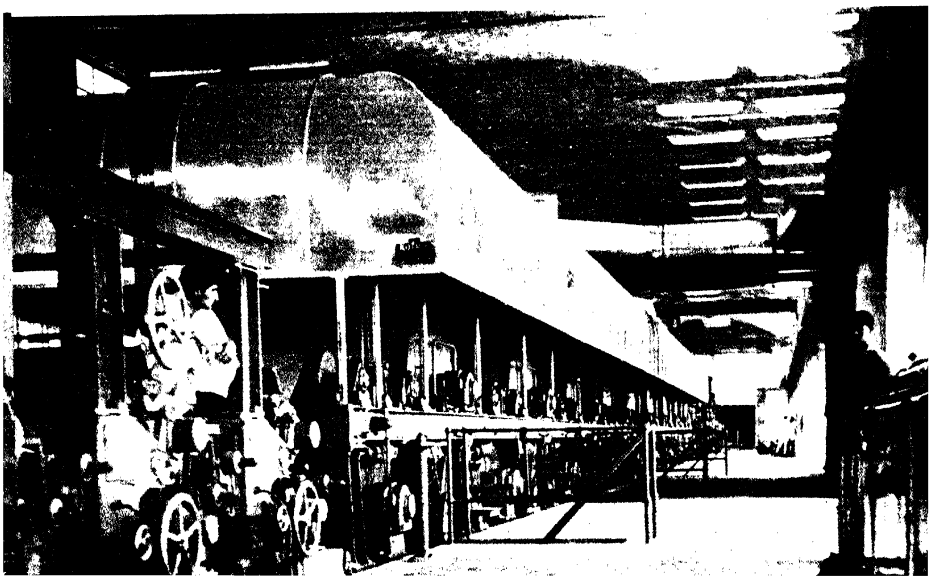
Sectional view of the Charsadda Sugar Mills. The total production of all sugar mills in Pakistan at present comes to 120,000 tons per year





The Amangarh High Grade Paper Board Mill at Nowshera, completed in 1956. It has a rated capacity of 7,500 tons per year and is at present producing 4,500 tons of Board per year

A wing of the Straw Board Mill at Rahwali with a rated capacity of 7,500 tons per year. The Mill's present production is about 6,000 tons per year



tion organized a successful exhibition of its products at Selfridges, London, and also opened a stall on its premises.

In the *Small Industries Handlooms Conference* held in Dacca in December, 1956, it was decided that the Provincial Governments should set up a Small Industries Corporation of their own and that in provincial spheres the Central Corporation should confine its activities to developing export potential, setting up of pilot projects and providing credit facilities. It was also decided that the Central Corporation would assist the Provincial Corporation in importing raw materials and exporting finished goods.

TRIBAL AREA SCHEMES OF WEST PAKISTAN

The following Training-cum-Production Centres functioned in the Tribal Belt of the former North-West Frontier area for the economic betterment of the people:

i) Silk Production-cum-Distribution Centre at Parachinar
ii) Mazri Centre at Alizai
iii) Wool Centre at Batakhel, (Malakand Agency)
iv) Metal Centre at Wana, (South Waziristan)

SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULE CASTES IN EAST PAKISTAN

A scheme for the establishment of a Training-cum-Production Centre and Earthenware Pottery Industry, estimated to cost Rs. 111,000 in the first year, has already been sanctioned, and another similar scheme for Brass and Bell Metal Industry, estimated to cost Rs. 100,000 in the first year, is under consideration.

FILM INDUSTRY

The Film Industry, which was non-existent in Pakistan in 1948, has since made considerable progress. There are 6 Studios, 2 independent laboratories and over 320 cinema houses in the country. Production has now increased from 16 full-length films in 1955 to 35 films in 1956. Messrs. Agfa of Germany have been allowed to set up a 35mm colour laboratory in Karachi. It has been decided to set up a *Finance-cum-Development Corporation* in each Province with an Advisory Council at the Centre to help the development of film industry in the country.

MINING INDUSTRY

PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

At the time of Independence only two Oil Companies were working in

Pakistan. As a result of Government's liberal policy to develop the untapped natural resources of the country, agreements have been concluded with the Standard Vacuum Oil Company; Messrs. N.B. Hunt, W.H. Hunt, C.L. Hunt and Lemar Hunt, and the Pakistan Shell Oil Company Limited.

The indigenous production of petroleum and petroleum products has increased from 53,000 tons in 1948, to 261,000 tons in 1956. The discovery of Sui-gas has replaced 160,500 tons of fuel oil during 1956 and it is estimated that during the current year it will replace 233,300 tons of furnace oil. Gas has also been found in Sylhet and is estimated to provide a fuel power of 470 tons of furnance oil per day for 41 years. The indigenous oil production at present is approximately 15 per cent of the total consumption of the country. New oil companies are prospecting for more oil in the country.

NATURAL GAS

Natural Gas was discovered at Sui and Uch in West Pakistan and recently near Sylhet in East Pakistan. Plans to utilise the Sylhet gas are under consideration of the Government.

The most important project undertaken by the P.I.D.C. is the construction of a gas pipeline from Sui to Karachi on the one side, and from Sui to Multan on the other. The 350-mile long Sui-Karachi gas pipeline, with a maximum throughput of 70 million cubic feet per day, was completed in August, 1955, at a cost of Rs. 84 million. Most of the large industrial consumers at Karachi and Hyderabad have been connected with the pipline and efforts are being made by the Corporation to increase the off-take of Sui Gas.

The construction of a 217-mile long gas pipeline from Sui to Multan, with a throughput of 70 million cubic feet per day, has been sanctioned by the Government of Pakistan and is likely to be completed by March, 1958, at an approximate cost of Rs. 76.4 million. This pipeline will, in course of time, be extended to Lyallpur and Lahore.

The P.I.D.C. is taking an active interest in the utilization of the natural gas found near Sylhet. The Survey for a pipeline from Sylhet to Dacca has been carried out.

Sanction has been given for the erection of a thermal station based on natural gas at Multan with an initial capacity of 142,000 K.W. The estimated cost is about Rs. 107.5 million and is scheduled to go into production by September, 1959.

COAL

Indigenous Coal: Workable deposits of coal occur in the Salt Range of the Rawalpindi Division, Makerwal of the Mianwali District, Sore Range and Mach area of the Quetta and Kalat Division and Jhimpir of the Hyderabad Division. The production of coal during 1956-57 was 600,000 tons.

Considerable deposits of brown coal or peat have been discovered in East Pakistan. The Government of East Pakistan are planning to start its drilling on commercial basis.

Imported Coal: During 1956 the following quantities were imported from India and China:

	Tons	*Value (Rs. Million)*
East Pakistan	693,293	28.2
West Pakistan	654,049	40.8
Total:	1,347,342	69.0

The supplies from India are regulated by the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement, and those from China by the agreements executed by the Coal Commissioner with the Peoples' Republic of China.

Iron-Ore: The deposits of iron-ore have been discovered in Mianwali, Sargodha, Attock and Chaghai District and in Chitral.

Chromite: One of the biggest deposits in the world is found in the Hindubagh, Chaghai and Kalat areas of West Pakistan.

Sulphur: The exploitation of sulphur deposits at Koh-i-Sultan is expected to start soon.

Antimony: A Pakistani firm has made successful experiments for making antimony trioxide in a pilot plant in Karachi.

The comparative figures in respect of minerals indicated below will give an idea about the progress made since Independence:—

Name of Mineral	*1947*	*1956-57*
Petroleum	334,000 barrels.	1,900,000 barrels.
Natural gas	—	13,500,000,000 c. ft.
Iron-Ore	—	20,000 Tons.
Chromite	20,000 Tons	25,000 „
Coal	358,000 „	600,000 „

Limestone	342,000 Tons	900,000 Tons
Gypsum	16,000 ,,	40,000 ,,
Fireclay	6,000 ,,	7,000 ,,
Silica Sand	7,000 ,,	12,000 ,,
Gelestite	—	500 ,,
Ochres	—	500 ,,
Bauxite	—	3,000 ,,
Soapstone	—	1,000 ,,

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PAKISTAN

The *Geological Survey of Pakistan* is responsible for producing geological maps and reports and for systematically searching for and evaluating the economic minerals of the country. It also advises on water-supply and civil engineering projects.

On Independence, very limited areas had been mapped in detail or explored for minerals, but systemtic surveys of some of the areas have since been carried out. Besides, much useful assistance has been given in locating water-wells and in the investigation of dam-site reservoirs. Minerals discovered during the past years included important deposits of chromite and iron-ore in Ras Koh and Dalbandin areas of the Kalat Division, manganese-ore in Las Bela and iron-ore in Chitral. The discovery of extensive deposits of peat, particularly in the Faridpur District, will relieve the acute fuel situation in East Pakistan and will form the basis of certain chemical industries.

In investigating water-supplies, the Geophysical Section under the guidence of a UNESCO adviser, will carry out a research project to determine the best ways of interpreting geophysical data for the selection of well-sites.

The geological study of West Pakistan was made by the *Photographic Survey Corporation of Canada* sponsored under the *Colombo Plan*. The geological maps produced on the basis of this survey will form a valuable basis for future detailed work.

POWER

At the time of Independence Pakistan had a total installed capacity of only 110,400 Kilowatts, out of which 76,400 belonged to different supply undertakings, and the balance to private industrial establishments. By the end of 1956, the total installed capacity increased to about 416,000 Kilowatts, which is nearly four times the capacity in 1947. The total ouput of

energy increased from 218 million units in 1948 to about 1,140 million units in 1956.

At present a number of schemes like the Warsak and Karnaphuli hydro-electric and Multan, Sidhirganj and Khulna steam stations and other small ones, are under execution. These are expected to be completed by 1960, when the total installed capacity will come to about one million Kilowatts. This would almost bridge up the gap between the supply and demand of power. Planning to meet the future demand beyond 1960 is well advanced. Implementation of one of the large hydro-electric schemes, namely, Mangla Dam in West Pakistan is already under way and is expected to be completed by about 1965. This will have an installed capacity of 300,000 Kilowatts.

IRRIGATION

While vast tracts of land in West Pakistan suffer from shortage of water, there is excess of water in East Pakistan, which needs to be properly controlled and channelled to make full use of the available land. At present there are 14 irrigation projects under way in West Pakistan, like the Warsak High Level Canals, Thal Project, Taunsa Barrage, Mangla Dam Project, Guddu Barrage, etc. In East Pakistan 4 projects are under way viz., Ganges Kobadak, Teesta Project, Drainage Scheme of Faridpur and Minor Irrigation Schemes.

ATOMIC ENERGY

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

Sixteen persons have so far been trained in the technique of using Radio-isotopes and 5 in Reactor Technology. Two batches of five persons each are receiving training in Reactor Technology and use of Radio-isotopes in the U.S.A. and Baghdad, respectively.

RESEARCH REACTOR

The Government of the U.S.A. have agreed to give technical assistance for installing the Reactor, to bear a part of its cost and supply the necessary quantity of Nuclear Fuel. The surveys for selecting a suitable site for the Research Reactor are in hand.

POWER REACTOR IN EAST PAKISTAN

In view of the deltaic nature of the country in East Pakistan, the Hydro-electric potential is limited and the growing demand for power can only

be met by the installation of a power reactor. Technical surveys for the best and most economical type of power reactor have been initiated.

MEDICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CENTRES

The Commission has decided to set up 4 Agricultural and 8 Medical centres where radio-isotopes will be used. Four Medical centres are expected to start working in the near future, and the 4 Agricultural and the remaining 4 Medical Centres will start when the staff required for these centres has completed its training.

EXPLORATION OF RADIO-ACTIVE MINERALS

Steps are being taken to conduct a ground survey for exploration of radio-active minerals in Pakistan. A team from the University of Karachi has reported discovery of Beryal, (from which berrylium, a metal useful in atomic energy plants is derived) in the Hazara District.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

During the year 1956-57 all round progress has been made with the establishment of Central Regional Laboratories of the Council and other sectors.

CENTRAL LABORATORIES

Ten processes were finalized for industrial use and development. These are: (1) Cotton-seed oil based paints and other coating composition; (2) Heat and sound insulation boards from sugar-cane bagasse and other agricultural wastes; (3) Petrol gas plant; (4) Fountain pen ink; (5) Electrical insulation tapes; (6) Printing and other oil based inks; (7) Shark liver oil and Vitamin A concentrates; (8) Adhesives for the packaging industry; (9) Air entraining agent for the production of foam concrete; and (10) Denaturants for methelated spirit.

EAST REGIONAL LABORATORIES, DACCA

In the nucleus of the laboratories situated in the Polytechnic Buildings, progress has been made with the solution of a number of industrial problems—for example, the utilization of tea waste as a source of Caffeine; use of sugar-cane pressed mud from factories of East Bengal as a substitute for the costly imported Carnauba wax; utilization of peat coal from Faridpur; utilization of Goran bark and other local tanning materials for the leather industry;

chemical study of the jute fibre for the extension of its present uses; and isolation and study of the active bitter pirnciples of a number of indigenous drugs, like fiver nut, Kalmegh and jute seeds. Besides, the process for utilizing the indigenous *Kubhi* leaves as a substitute of Bidi leaves imported from India has been finalized, and a non-technical note on this process has been drawn up for reference to industrialists for its exploration.

WEST REGIONAL LABORATORIES, LAHORE

Research carried out at these laboratories during the year 1956-57 related to the isolation of useful products from slaughter house—wastes like insulin from pancreas; rennet from stomach, and heprin and bile salts from liver, all of which are important therapeutic agents; biological evaluation of plants and animal products from nutritional aspect; manufacture of glue from waste hides, hoofs and other biological materials; economic utilization of maize oil and preparation of Turkey read oil from cotton seed oil. One of the processes, namely, that relating to the production of bile acids, has reached the development stage, and a non-technical note on it is ready for circulation.

RESEARCH SCHEMES

Good progress was made during 1956-57 with the long range research schemes, financed by the Council at the Universities and existing research institutions of the country, relating to X-ray studies in the clay minerals of East Pakistan; extraction of antimony from antimony-ore; studies in the tanning materials of East Pakistan.

PATENT OFFICE

The office is staffed with scientists and engineers whose duty is to examine the inventions before Patents are granted to applicants. On account of its functions, the office plays an important role in the industrial development of the country.

The Patent Office maintains an excellent Technical Library containing modern technical books, magazines, journals, periodicals, Reported Patent Cases of U.K., U.S.A., etc. and is open to the public for reference, research, developments, etc.

In order to provide further facilities to the public in both wings of Pakistan, 7 Inspection Centres have also been opened at various places,

where the Patent Office publications are available for reference by the Public.

These Inspection Centres are at: (1) Karachi (The Patent Office), (2) Punjab Public Library, Lahore, (3) State Library, Bahawalpur, (4) Municipal Library, Peshawar, (5) Sandeman Library, Quetta, (6) Public Library, Municipality of Chittagong, and (7) Public Library, Khulna.

LABOUR

Labour Policy—National Labour Tripartite Collaboration—International Collaboration—Welfare—Education—Medical Facilities—Sports & Recreation—Water Supply—Housing—Seamen's Welfare—Industrial Relations—Labour Legislation—Employment Exchanges—Labour Administration Training—Protectorate of Emigrants.

LABOUR POLICY

IN the wake of Independence, while Pakistan was yet to build up her economy and develop her resources, the country was flooded with an *en masse* movement of millions of Muslim destitutes from all corners of the sub-continent, creating colossal labour problems, which required immediate attention of Government.

The Government of Pakistan applied itself to the task in earnest, conducting a series of enquiries and surveys, including a general survey of the labour problems in industries and plantations, a primary survey of agricultural labour problems and a survey of social security. It formulated a scheme for the training of labour administrators, a scheme for the rehabilitation and reorganisation of the employment exchanges and a scheme for the technical and vocational training facilities, besides conducting two surveys of manpower.

The long term labour policy of Government adopted fromthe very beginning, though officially announced on the 15th of August, 1955, was: (i) to raise the standard of living and working conditions of workers and ensure for them a reasonable return for their labour; (ii) to provide social security for all workers by means of social insurance etc., (iii) to ensure that industries worked under conditions conducive to efficiency and production, and to appoint labour officers and similar organisations for looking after the welfare and attending to the grievances of the workers; (iv) to see that

the workers are properly fed, clothed and housed and given technical training, all of which go to make them useful and happy citizens; and (v) to encourage healthy trade unionism and collective bargaining for industrial peace and progress.

Government constituted a *Wages Board* for the purpose of advising them on matters relating to the fixation of the minimum remuneration for each type of work. An *Editorial Board* was also set up to encourage the publication of constructive and descriptive articles on labour.

NATIONAL LABOUR TRIPARTITE COLLABORATION

The Pakistan Tripartite Labour Conference and *Standing Labour Committees* were constituted towards the beginning and were made permanent features for the pursuance of the labour policy. Six meetings have so far been held of each of these bodies, consisting of the representatives of Government, employers and workers in settling matters of interest and in creating goodwill amongst the three parties.

One of the important legislations enacted for furthering the interests of workers has been the amendment of the *Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923*. The object of the Act is to make some provision for certain classes of employees who, through injury by accident, are disabled from earning their ordinary wages, or, if the accident results in death, for the dependents of the deceased workmen. Another legislation under consideration of Government is the amendment to the existing *Payment of Wages Act, 1936*.

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

Pakistan is a member of *International Labour Organization* and has been participating in all its conferences. The delegations from Pakistan, based on the principle of 'Tripartite representation', have played an important role in the deliberations of these conferences and, reciprocally, the experience gained by them has been used to good purpose in Pakistan. Government have so far ratified 8 Conventions in addition to 15 Conventions which had been ratified before Independence. They have also adopted a number of I.L.O. recommendations. Moreover, Pakistan has received practical help from the Organization under the *United Nations Technical Assistance Programme*, in the form of expert advisory services, grant of fellowships and equipment.

WELFARE

Government are very much alive to measures for welfare of the workers in Pakistan. The most important of these being with regard to the coal-mine labourers. The *Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act* was promulgated in 1947, and a fund was raised by levying an exise duty of Annas 8 per ton of coal despatched by rail from the collieries. With the help of the Ministry of Finance, the *Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation* has achieved considerable success towards the welfare of the coal-miners and is at present carrying out the following beneficial schemes:

Education: Seven Primary schools have so far been set up and more are being envisaged for imparting free education to miners' children. At least 265 of them are receiving free education, and the attendance is showing steady increase. Scholarships are also being sanctioned to provide higher education to these children.

Medical Facilities: One hospital at Choa Saidan Shah in the Northern zone and the other at Sore Range in the Southern zone have been established and are rendering free medical aid to the coal-miners and their families. The dispensary at Sharigh is also being subsidized for that purpose. A modern building for the hospital at Saidan Shah has since been completed and will begin functioning very soon. Two mobile dispensaries also work in these areas. A spraying programme in all coal-field areas has also been implemented as an anti-malaria operation.

Sports & Recreation. Facilities for recreation and improvement of health of the coal-miners have not been neglected. Rallies conducted by the I.L.O. provide an opportunity for the miners to meet their colleagues and promote team-spirit in themselves. Radio sets have been provided for their recreation. With a view to helping the miners incapaciated by accidents or otherwise, an institute was set up at Dandot in 1955, providing facilities for indoor and outdoor games, besides setting up a library of Urdu books and a Reading Room. A training class in knitting and embroidery work etc., has also been set up for the benefit of members of the miners' families with a view to helping them in supplementing their incomes as well as promoting cottage industries.

Water Supply: Schemes have been undertaken to ensure adequate

supply of drinking water for the miners in the Sore Range area. One of them envisages the purchase of water-carrier trucks for supplying water to the labourers' colonies. The other provides for the construction of a Central storage tank and laying of pipe-lines for supply of water to the miners' colonies. This Scheme is expected to be completed in the near future.

Housing: It was proposed to advance interest-free loans up to Rs. 10,000 each to the mine-owners for implementing schemes for providing free accommodation to the miners. Seven mine-owners have so far received these loans. Construction of canteens, provision stores and Self-Help Schemes are some of the other measures aiming at the welfare of the coal-miners.

SEAMEN'S WELFARE

The Directorate of Seamen's Welfare statrted work in full swing a year after the Independence, following its reorganisation in August, 1948, and the sanction for setting up a subordinate office at Chittagong, in addition to the headquarters at Karachi. The Directorate has been of invaluable help to the seamen in providing them with employment, accommodation, medical facilities, monetary assistance, recreation and other amenities. Thousands of seamen have been recruited by the foreign shipping companies through the efforts of the Directorate. It has played a significant role over the years in settling disputes of all kinds between the owners and the crews of various ships. Pakistani seamen stranded in foreign countries due to lack of funds or for some other reasons, have received every assistance from this office. More than once the Directorate has prevailed upon shipping companies concerned for making compensation for injuries caused to the Pakistani seamen while on duty.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

An under-developed country aspiring towards industrialization is bound to come face to face with a crop of problems with regards to relationship between the employers and labourers. To ensure healthy relationship between these two and to prevent any disputes arising between them, is the prime concern of Government. With this end in view, the Central Government established the *Central Labour Commissioner's Organization*, consisting of Conciliation Officers appointed for the *Industrial Disputes Act, 1947* for the

speedy settlement of such disputes. Provincial Governments have their own Industrial Relation Machineries for the purpose. The Central Conciliation Machinery has been greatly successful in its efforts in so far as only 71 disputes have had to be referred to Industrial Tribunals during the past ten years.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

A number of labour laws inherited from the late British Indian Government have been reviewed in order to bring them in line with the changed circumstances and in conformity with the recommendations made by the I.L.O. Mission which carried out a comprehensive survey of labour conditions in Pakistan during 1952-53. To take a few examples, the *Dock Labourers' Act, 1934*, was brought into force; the *Mines Act, 1923*, and the *Employment of Children Act, 1938*, have been amended. The *Employment Act* was enacted in 1952; the *Model Canteens Rules* under the *Factories Act, 1934*, has also been framed. The most important step towards the promotion of industrial peace in the country was the passing of the *Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1956*. Some of the important provisions relate to: (i) making the implementation of the awards more effective by enhancing the punishment for violation of the terms of the award; (ii) realization of money under the award or decision as arrears of land or public demand, in case of non-implementation of the award; (iii) incorporating in the schedule to the *Industrial Disputes Act, 1947*, 27 industries enumerated in the schedule to the *Development of Industries (Federal Control) Act, 1949*, services incidental to the maintenance and operation of the Chalna Anchorage and Pakistan Security Printing Corporation, thereby bringing these undertakings under the definition of 'public utility service'; (iv) providing a time-limit of three months within which a Tribunal should sumbit its award, and (v) making a special provision providing for appeal by workers to the Tribunals regarding change of conditions of service etc., during the pendency of proceedings before a Board of Tribunal.

The number of Trade Unions has been rising steadily with the development of Industries in the country. In the period 1954-55, they numbered 404 as compared to 181 during 1948-49. The number of Unions that submitted returns during these periods was 203 and 134 respectively, while their membership comprised 139,922 and 157,246 respectively.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The Employment Exchanges maintained under the Department of Manpower and Employment are playing substantial part in the economic life of the country. The statistics collected from the Employment Exchanges all over the country, now numbering 20, reveal that from August, 1947, to February, 1957, over 2.15 million persons sought employment assistance through them, out of which 413,262 were provided with jobs through their agencies. This does not, however, give an idea of the total volume of unemployment in the country because of the limited and voluntary use made of these agencies. However, the figures give some indication of the manpower trends in the country as well as serve a useful pointer on the shortages and surpluses among various categories of work-people.

The Department also facilitates the occupational mobility of labourers and arranges for their proper training in accordance with the demand. Five Training Centres located each at Karachi, Lahore, Dacca, Sialkot and Peshawar are working with a capacity of 1,250 trainees in 36 different branches. Under an I.L.O expert, the Department has also been conducting surveys of the manpower resources and requirements since 1954. The report submitted to the Government in this connection is expected to be released shortly.

The *National Directorate of Apprenticeship Training* has also been established under the Department of Manpower and Employment with an I.L.O. expert advising Government and industry in matters relating to apprenticeship training so necessary for industrial development of the country.

LABOUR ADMINISTRATION TRAINING

Another important step taken by Government towards rationalising the Industrial machinery has been the organizing of a six-month training course in Labour Administration and Industrial Welfare under the guidance of an I.L.O. expert in the year 1952. The aim was to train persons employed by Government and semi-Government organisations in the capacity of Labour Officers, Conciliation Officers and Industrial Welfare Officers. The 26 trainees that undertook the first course, passed out successfully with the result that the I.L.O. expert recommended the setting up of a Directorate of Labour Administration Training in the country. This recommendation has been accepted and effected from January, 1957.

PROTECTORATE OF EMIGRANTS

The offices of the *Protector of Emigrants* have been set up for the protection and welfare of Pakistani nationals desirous of proceeding to countries overseas. In addition to this, the Department sees to it that all the provisions of the *Emigration Act* are complied with by the emigrants, and also deals with the cases of claims, compensations and repatriation submitted by Pakistani nationals. During the last 10 years, emigration from the port of Chittagong was mainly to Burma and U.K. during which period 25,000 persons entered Burma. 400 evacuees were repatriated to Burma and 125 destitute Pakistani nationals from Burma were repatriated to Chittagong and Karachi at Government expense. The number of in-coming and out-going passengers by sea for the years under review is 48,000 and 32,000 respectively, and the number by air for five years from 1952 to 1956 comes to 27,200 and 25,600 respectively. During the last year 25 cases of claims and compensation were dealt with.

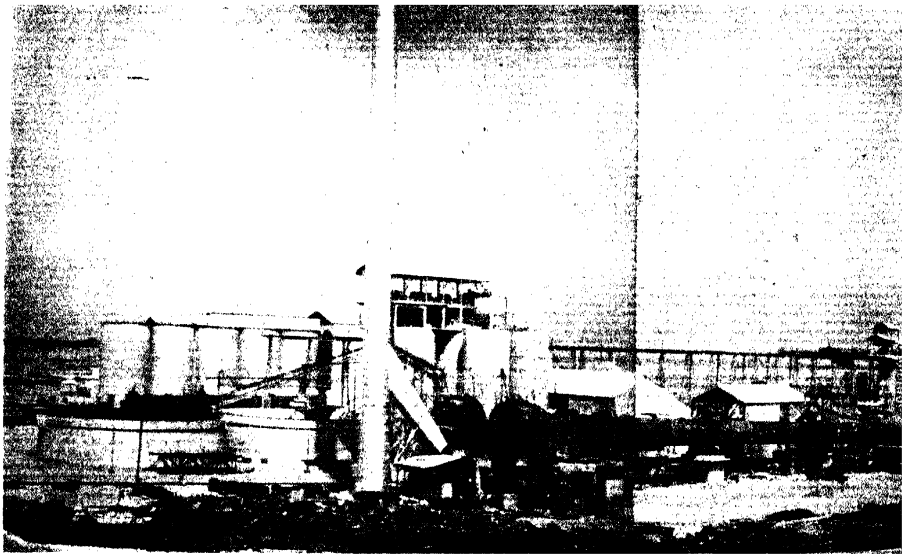
TRADE AND COMMERCE

First Five Years —New Import Policy—Export Promotion Measures—International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions—Trade Promotion and Commercial Intelligence — Commodity Production — Jute — Cotton — Wool — Hides and Skins —Tea—Trade Agreements—Customs Tariff—Protection to Industries—Trade Marks Registry—Insurance—Pakistan Insurance Corporation — Employment of Pakistani Seamen — Mercantile Marine Academy—Shipping.

TRADE and Commerce form the backbone of the economic stability of a country and the prosperity of its people. Pakistan realized the truth quite early. She started life as a minor trading power. Her chief exports were Jute, Cotton, Tea, Wool, Hides and Skins. Her imports on the other hand were numerous. Lacking in industries of all kinds, she had to import almost all her consumer goods from abroad. In the beginning the only countries with which Pakistan had trade exceeding a hundred million rupees were U.K., the U.S.A. and China.

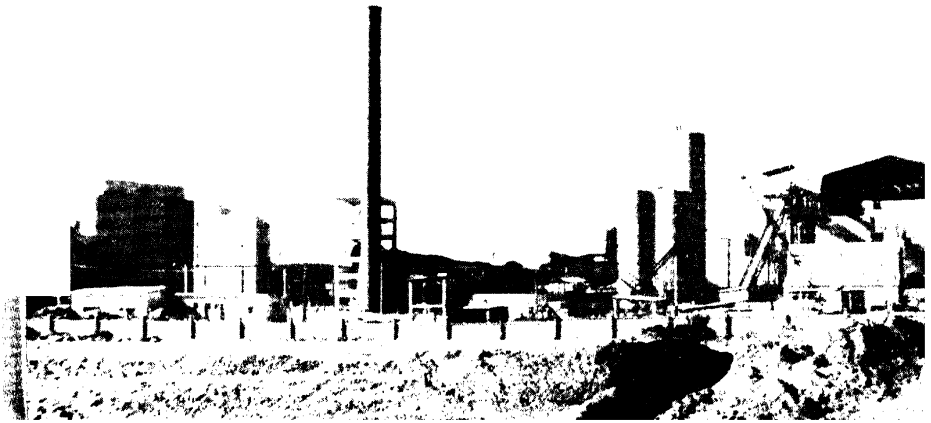
FIRST FIVE YEARS

The first five years of Independence saw Pakistan establishing her contacts on a wide scale with almost all nations of the world, setting for herself a definite pattern of trade in both import and export channels. The country was already emerging as one of the principal trading nations of the world. This had been achieved mainly through the diversification of her exports of raw materials so regulated as to build the sources of supply of capital goods for her industrial development. An economy which depended upon the export of only a few commodities and entailed into the bargain the import of a great number of consumer goods, thus, causing a disequilibrium between the trade traffic, must needs be an unstable one. Changes



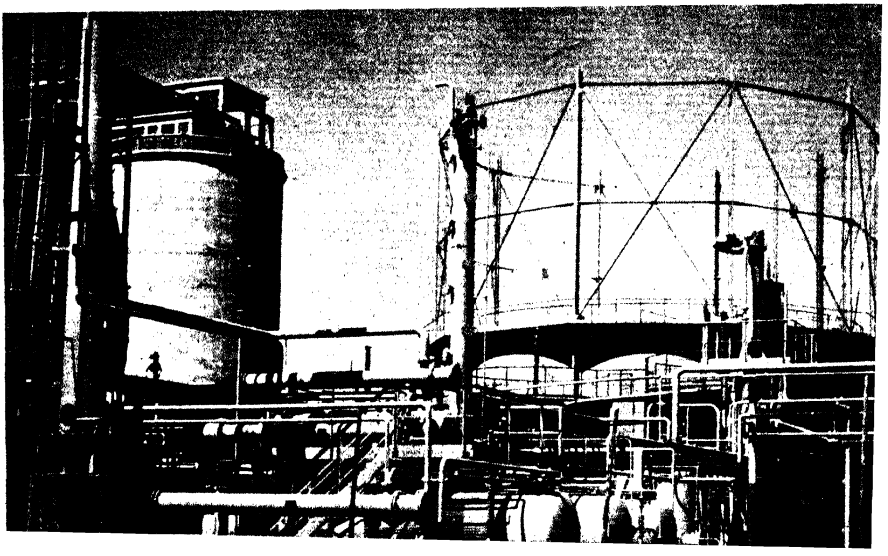
The Zeal-Pak Cement Factory at Hyderabad, completed at a cost of Rs. 28 million. It has a rated capacity of 240,000 tons per year

The Maple-Leaf Cement Factory at Daud Khel, completed in 1956, at a cost of Rs. 42 million. It has a rated capacity of 100,000 tons per year



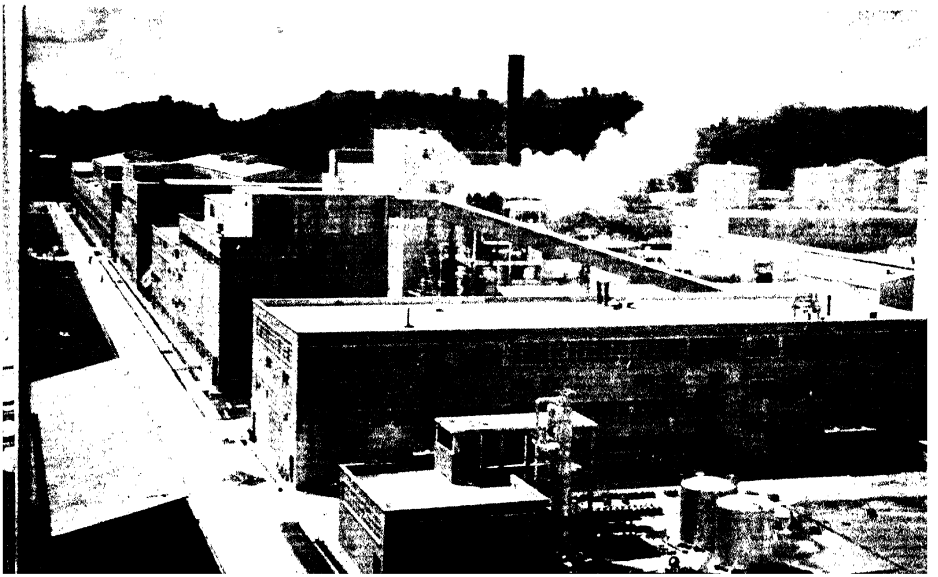
Sectional view of the Sulphuric Acid Plant at Lyallpur, which has a capacity of 20 tons a day. It has been in production since November, 1954

Partial view of the Plant of the Pak-American Fertilizer Factory at Daud Khel. It will go into production in late 1957, and will have a capacity of 50,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate per year



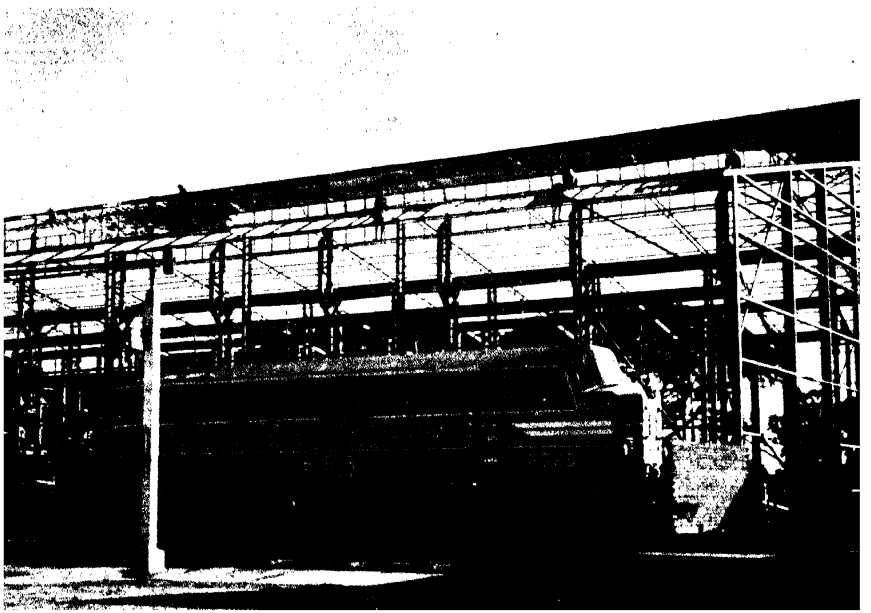
The D.D.T. Factory at Nowshera, presented by UNICEF. It is designed to produce 700 tons of 100% Technical D.D.T. per year

View of the Karnaphuli Paper Mills set up in East Pakistan at a cost of Rs. 60 million. Its production is estimated to be 30,000 tons of paper during 1957



The Harnai Woollen Mills, set up at a cost of Rs. 5 million in 1953. Its annual production is 100,000 lbs. of fine fabrics and 80,000 lbs. of coarse goods

Sectional view of the Locomotive Repair Workshop now under construction at Chittagong



in the world commodity prices were bound to have serious repercussions on her economy and her ability to import goods. The need, therefore, was to make the country's economy as broad-based as possible and least susceptible to the freaks of world commodity market. That could be done only through a policy of rapid industrialisation judiciously followed.

With this end in view, the import of capital goods and machinery was kept on the Open General Licence (O.G.L.) upto November, 1952. The lifting of the O.G.L. was necessitated only by the acute slump in the post-Korean commodity market that diminished the foreign exchange earnings of Pakistan's raw materials. Even so, special attention continued to be paid to the requirements of the industries so that the pace of progress might not be affected. The considerations that have gone into the formulation of import policy have been:

Firstly, that the expenditure on imports on private and government accounts should be within the estimated earnings of foreign exchange with a suitable latitude for possible fluctuation and for rebuilding the exchange reserve, and secondly, that the import of industrial requirements should be as liberal as possible so that the pace of industrialization may not slacken; whereas, to balance the above, the import of consumer goods should be restricted to the minimum.

The deferred payment scheme with various countries from 1953 onwards also helped greatly in the growth of industires. The Community Aid given by the U.S.A. came in handy when Pakistan was falling short of foreign exchange. Very lately, the U.S.A. further allocated a sum of $ 10 million for the establishment of new industries in the country.

In the sphere of exports great benefit was reaped by the financial policy of Government. The non-devaluation of the Pakistan rupee in September, 1949, when the pound sterling and a number of other currencies were depreciated, promoted the interests of producers of exportable raw materials and helped bring about conditions favourable to the country's industrial development. Pakistan's position *vis-a-vis* her balance of payments was not such as to necessitate devaluation, while her exports, consisting entirely of raw materials, and as such admitting of little expansion, were bound to suffer if devaluation was to come at that time.

With the development of Industries in the country, Pakistan's dependence

on the export of primary commodities began to diminish and processed articles, such as jute goods, cotton yarn and cloth, began to appear on her export list. Having ensured the expansion in industrial sphere, the country revalued her rupee on the 31st July, 1955. This boosted up the export trade and a number of items which could not be marketed previously, began to create their demands abroad.

The *Export Incentive Scheme* and *Export Promotion Scheme*, more about which will be said elsewhere in this Chapter, helped a great deal in giving an impetus to the export potential of the country. *The Department of Trade Promotion and Commercial Intelligence* has also played an important role in this connection.

NEW IMPORT POLICY

The Import policy during the July-December shipping period of 1957 follows in the main the same pattern as in the preceding period. The requirements of existing industries, like raw materials and spare parts, continue to receive priority. Essential consumer goods not produced in the country, have not been neglected. Increase in the U.S. Commodity Aid promises to make the position much easier than in the last period. The increase in the export earnings due to devaluation was off-set by the necessity of importing foodgrains on account of scarcity at home, discussed in detail in the Chapter on *Food*. Any relief to the industrialists and consumers, therefore, became impracticable. A larger allocation for the import of other consumer items in the current shipping period has, however, been made. Some of the items omitted in the last period have been restored and most of the additional items which were included in the licensable list during the last period have been retained. The number of items in the licensable list for the current shipping period will be 214 as against 193 in the last. Items being produced in the country in sufficient quantity will not be imported. Special attention is continued to be paid to the industrial development of East Pakistan and larger allocations will be made for the establishment of industrial units in the province. A special provision has been made for shipping in the new import policy. This will help develop coastal trade within the country through purchase of 2 or 3 additional ships during the shipping period.

In order to derive maximum value out of the existing industrial capacity and to conserve and use the foreign exchange judiciously, it has been decided to set up a Committee to examine the question of replacing imports by indigenous production as far as possible. Another high-level Committee, consisting of Secretaries of Commerce, Industries and Finance, is to be set up to review the question of imports of petroleum, oils and lubricants.

EXPORT PROMOTION MEASURES

The list of exportable items under O.G.L. has continually been increased. The total number of exportable items on O.G.L. is now 363. In order to provide incentive to exporters, an *Export Incentive Scheme* was introduced in July, 1954. The Scheme covered 87 minor exportable items and brought about a considerable increase in the export of certain commodities which were formerly insignificant.

The Export Incentive Scheme expired on the 30th September, 1954, and was followed by the *Export Promotion Scheme* which came into force from the 4th October, 1956. The list of commodities was further increased under this Scheme. The Scheme covered 67 primary and 58 manufactured commodities and entitled exporters to a grant of import licences for certain specified items to the extent of a given proportion of their export earnings. The operation of the *Export Promotion Scheme* has been extended with certain modifications for a period of one year effective from the 1st October, 1956. Although the exporters of raw materials will continue to receive import licences to the extent of 15 per cent of their export earnings, exporters of manufactured artilces have been provided further incentive under the *Revised Export Promotion Scheme.* Whereas exporters of manufactured articles were in general entitled to import licences to the extent of 25 per cent of their total export under the *Export Promotion Scheme*, manufactured articles have been split up into two categories with import entitlement of 25 per cent and 40 per cent respectively under the present modified Scheme.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

To afford the manufacturers, producers and sellers opportunities for the exchange of commercial and technical ideas and for making direct business contacts, encouragement was given to trade organisations in the country

to organise participation in various exhibitions, which they successfully managed.

Pakistan participated in the following important international trade fairs and exhibitions during the year with a view to promoting exports of Pakistan products:—

34th Sample Fair, Padua (Italy), Trade Exhibition, Mombasa, International Fair, Damascus, International Fair, Vienna (Austria), Australian World Fair, Sydney, International Handicrafts, Homecrafts and Hobbies Exhibition, London, Royal Agriculture Show, Nairobi United States World Trade Fair, New York, and International Trade Fair, Brussels.

The work of seeking foreign markets for the sale of the country's exportable products, being a continuous process, necessitates expansion of export promotion machinery abroad. Accordingly the number of Trade Offices abroad is being gradually increased. To boost Pakistan's exports to the British East Africa and Aden, a Trade Officer has already been appointed in the Pakistan High Commission at Nairobi. More Trade Officers are being appointed shortly to tap the potential markets in America, the Middle East and the Far East.

For some time past, Government have felt the need of improving the set-up of trade organizations in the country whose number has rapidly multiplied during recent years. It was also felt that there should be some machinery to pay closer attention to the export of individual commodities than has been possible so far. Accordingly, proposals for the reorganization of Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Trade Associations all over the country and for setting up of Export Promotion Committees for individual commodities and Pre-shipment Organizations have been drawn up. On these the opinions of all concerned have been obtained with a view to evolving a satisfactory and generally acceptable scheme.

TRADE PROMOTION AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

With a view to meeting the requirements of the business community in the country, the *Department of Trade Promotion and Commercial Intelligence* was established at Karachi immediately after the establishment of Pakistan and was entrusted *inter alia* with the important task of dissemination of information and promotion of Pakistan's export trade. In the beginning,

it was primarily concerned with the task of supplying commercial information to most of the Pakistani businessmen who had started their business in Pakistan without experience and supplying them with trade introductions in foreign countries.

The Department maintains commercial information on various subjects including tariff, import and export restrictions in various foreign countries, trade agreements and statistics and has been disseminating information to various sections of trade in pursuit of its efforts to promote export to foreign countries. The Department also collects and compiles trade statistics in cooperation with the Central Statistical Office in order to meet the essential requirements of the Ministry of Commerce, particularly in connection with negotiating trade agreements with foreign countries.

An important function of this Department is to make amicable settlement of claims and disputes arising out of import and export trade. This creates a sense of security among foreign firms.

A regional office of the *Department of Trade Promotion and Commercial Intelligence* was established in 1954 at Dacca, East Pakistan, with functions identical with those of its head office at Karachi. It has helped to boost up the export trade in the Eastern wing and has been instrumental in the vast expansion of inter-zonal trade.

COMMODITY PRODUCTION

JUTE

Jute plays the most important role in the country's economy. A *Jute Board* was formed at Narayangunj in 1949 to look after the interests of the commodity at home and in world markets, and to help formulate jute policies. Minimum price was fixed by Government in the very beginning to assure a fair price to the growers. The latter were further benefitted by a progressive elimination of middlemen in the marketing of jute. Quite early, 52 Cooperative Societies of farmers were set up at various centres for the purpose of buying and selling jute. The number of pucca-baling presses went up from 31 at the time of Independence to 79 during 1956-57. Storage facilities were also greatly improved with 80 Government godowns located in the important jute growing areas.

The Jute market was quick to react to the revaluation of Pakistani rupee. The entire benefit of this was passed on to the cultivator except for Rupee

one per maund enhanced export duty on long jute. Demand for Pakistani jute in the world market has continually been on the increase Lately even lower grades of Pakistani jute have obtained higher prices in the world markets.

The Jute Season 1956-57 opened on a rather weak note. *Jat Bottoms* at Narayanganj were quoted at Rs. 29/8 per maund and *Export Firsts* were sold at £ 83 per ton in the Continental markets. By the end of October, 1956, internal prices of *Jat Bottoms* had moved upto Rs. 35 per maund and *Export Firsts* were quoted at £ 92 per ton. The Suez crisis had a hardening effect on the market. The market continued to rise till December, 1956, when internal prices of *Jat Bottoms* shot up to Rs. 40 per maund and *Export Firsts* to £ 115 per ton. After December, 1956, the prices declined and the quotations on Febraury 15th, 1957, were Rs. 32 per maund for *Jat Bottoms* and £ 94 per ton for *Export Firsts*. In the second fortnight of February, 1957, the market started hardening again and have now reached Rs. 38 per maund for *Jat Bottoms* and £ 116 per ton for *Export Firsts*. The acreage of jute crop for 1957-58 has been fixed by the Provincial Government so as to give an yield of 7 million bales.

With effect from the 23rd August, 1956, the export duty on cuttings and cut ropes was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per bale and for *Habi Jabi* from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per bale. The export duty on other grades of jute remained unchanged at Rs. 20 per bale.

The East Pakistan Assembly passed the *East Pakistan Jute Marketing Bill, 1957*, providing for the establishment of a Corporation to carry on jute trade with a view to stabilising Jute prices and ensuring a fair price to growers. The Corporation will, *inter alia*, be required to make purchases of raw jute in the border area with a view to checking smuggling of jute. The Central Government have granted a loan of Rs. 20.2 million to enable the Provincial Government to purchase the majority shares of the said Corporation.

Licensing of raw jute exports to the Non-Dollar area was abolished on the 20th June 1956, while it was already on the O.G.L. to the Dollar Areas.

COTTON

The main cash crop of West Pakistan, cotton is the next important foreign exchange earner of Pakistan. The cotton policy of Government

is directed towards stabilization of prices in order to ensure a fair return to the grower, making the cotton available to the local spinners at economical price and enabling the commodity to compete in the world markets for the purpose of export.

In April 1951, Government tabooed the forward trading of cotton in order to safeguard against under-valuation by exporters of the new crop. The ban was lifted at the beginning of the following season and the export duty greatly lowered. Consequently, the cotton trade wore a healthy complexion till February, 1952, when new owners overtook the world market. Forthwith the minimum prices were fixed and a scheme to support these prices was introduced. Greater facilities were provided to the traders. These measures restored equilibrium in the trade.

In order to improve prices in the internal market and thereby to benefit the grower, the duty on staple cotton was reduced from Rs. 135 to Rs. 115 per bale with effect from the 22nd August, 1956. From the same date the duty on *desi* cotton, that had been showing inflationary trend of price on account of short supply, was raised from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per bale in order to restore to some extent the normal price differential between staple cotton and *desi* cotton. The present growing demand for *desi* cotton in world markets is expected to encourage a small increase in the production of this variety.

The present season commenced with a carry-over of 117,000 bales. According to official estimates, the current production is of the order of 1,708,000 bales, making the total availability of 1,825,000 bales, leaving an exportable surplus of 825,000 bales. Of this, 587,000 bales were sold abroad by the beginning of May. It is hoped that at the end of the season the stock will be only nominal.

The pattern of trade in cotton has materially changed in recent years with the rapid growth of the local textile industry. At the time of Independence, and for a few years following, Pakistan used to export almost the entire production of cotton in raw form, but gradually the traditional volume of exports of the commodity has decreased. Local mills are now consuming about one million bales, that is more than 50 per cent of the normal crop. Consequently, the export of raw cotton has fallen almost by 50 per cent between 1952-53 and 1955-56. On the other hand cotton yarn and cloth has entered the export trade. The value of the export of these

goods, that was only Rs. 17 thousand in 1954, rose to Rs. 61 million in 1956. In order to regain and maintain the traditional share of Pakistan in the global export trade in raw cotton, measures have been taken to step up production gradually up to 2.5 million bales by increasing the yield through application of fertilizers and adoption of plant protection measures.

WOOL

The total annual production of wool in Pakistan is estimated at about 28.5 million lbs. supplemented with an overland import of 6.0 million lbs. Out of the total availability of 34.5 million lbs., about 9.5 million lbs. are consumed locally leaving an exportable surplus of about 25.0 million lbs.

Export of wool continues to be on the *World Open General Licence* since 1950. There is no export duty on this commodity. A cess of half a per cent is, however, leviable on the tariff value fixed for the purpose. No raw wool is allowed to be exported unless it has been graded and a *Certificate of Quality* issued by the Special Wool Grading Office.

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

Exports during the period July-March (1956-57) amounted to 24.45 million lbs. valued at Rs. 66.34 million as compared to 33.03 million lbs. valued at Rs. 53.37 million during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The average export price works out to Rs. 2/11/5 per lb., as against Rs. 2/5 per lb., in the previous year.

The woollen industry in Pakistan has made satisfactory progress during recent years, as give in detail in the Chapter on *Industries*. The total value of exports of carpets and rugs from Pakistan stood at Rs. 1.3 million in 1954. A during the year 1956 as against Rs. 0.4 million in 1955 and Rs. 38,443 number of other varieties of woollen goods have started finding markets in overseas countries during recent years.

HIDES AND SKINS

The estimated annual production of hides and skins in Pakistan is 5.4 million pieces and 9.9 million pieces respectively. The internal consumption is estimated at 4.5 million pieces of hides and 3.5 million pieces of skins. The balance is exported.

Export of hides and skins of all sorts, except goat skins, is on the *World Open General Licences* Export of goat skins is on O.G.L. for the American Account Area and subject to destinational quotas and individual licensing for the rest of the world. There is no export duty on the commodity.

Exports during the period July, 1956 to March, 1957 amounted to 1.36 million pieces of hides valued at Rs. 9.12 million and 6.86 million pieces of skins valued at Rs. 20.6 million as compared to 1.11 million pieces of hides valued at Rs. 7.86 million and 6.66 million pieces of skins valued at Rs. 20.8 million during the corresponding year. The average export prices work out to Rs. 6/12/7 per piece of hide and Rs. 3/-/2 per piece of skin as against Rs. 7/1/3 per piece of hide and Rs. 3/1/6 per piece of skin respectively.

With the development of local tanning industry, Pakistan has started exporting hides and skins in dressed form as well. The number of tanneries in Pakistan has increased from 8 in 1948 to more than 80 at present. The estimated annual production of fur and fancy skins in Pakistan is about 2.2 million pieces. The present level of production of tanned leather provides considerable exportable surplus after meeting the domestic requirements. As a result of increased production, tanned leather, skins and goods, other than footwear, have been placed on the Export Promotion Scheme. The export of dressed hides and skins has been gradually increasing. A remarkable increase in the export of dressed hides and skins was, however, recorded during 1956. Exports of hides during that year increased to 17,000 pieces as compared to 7,000 pieces in 1955. Similary exports of dressed skins rose up to 227,000 pieces as against 76,000 pieces exported during the previous year.

TEA

Approximately 80,000 people earn their livelihood in tea estates. This explains how important a place the tea industry occupies within the economy of the country. Moreover, the industry contributes considerably to the Central and Provincial exchequers and, above all, assists in earning foreign exchange. The tea industry's capacity to earn foreign exchange was particularly obvious during the Korean War, but was not less spectacular during the last three years during which the tea producer benefited by high prices prevailing in export markets. Despite these encouraging results, exports have declined gradually. The decline was caused by an increase of domestic

consumption, adverse weather and other factors. To prevent a further fall in exports, the *Pakistan Tea Board*, has, in conjunction with producers, elaborated a scheme which, when implemented, will raise the present yield of approximately 55 million lbs. to 65 million lbs. or more, if possible, within 10 years. Government are providing ample quantities of fertilizers and insecticides and making foreign exchange available for mechanical equipment (tractors etc.) with a view to accelerating the pace of progress. The Tea Research Station near Srimangal is expected to play an important part in stepping up production. Preliminary surveys of the area under cultivation have been undertaken with the same end in view. The yield per acre is as low as three maunds per acre whereas elswhere the average is ten maunds.

The Tea Auctions at Chittagong are the principal outlet for tea grown in Pakistan. From a modest beginning in 1950, the turnover of the auctions has now risen to 25 million lbs. per annum. Further increase is anticipated as a result of the recent decision of Central Government to restrict sales of tea in London on consignment basis. These restrictions aim only at diverting larger quantities to Chittagong for the purpose of providing to buyers a larger and better choice of teas and also at stabilisation of prices to attract foreign buyers.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Pakistan's policy has been to allow the fullest possible play of free competitive forces in trade and to encourage trade with other countries on a multilateral rather than bilateral basis. Most of the trade agreements concluded with foreign countries are general in nature and do not provide for bilateral quotas. It is only very rarely that provision is made for issuing single country licences and that too against an assured off-take of cotton. Such goods as are likely to compete with Pakistan's industries, are not included in the lists of imports.

Proposals for conclusion of trade agreements with a number of countries, namely, Italy, Japan, Iran, Egypt and China, etc., are under consideration.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

Pakistan is a member of the *Customs Cooperative Council* with seventeen European countries. The purpose of the Council is to achieve the highest possible degree of harmony in Customs systems prevailing in different countries. Pakistan is also revising her Tariff. The new Tariff, when evolved,

is expected to have more than 2,000 items as against 425 at present. The disparity between the Customs Schedule and the I.T.C. Schedule is expected to be reduced to the minimum. The revised Tariff, however, is not hoped to be introduced before 1960.

PROTECTION TO INDUSTRIES

In pursuance of the Statement of *Industrial Policy* issued by the Government of Pakistan on April 2, 1948, the *Tariff Commission* was set up in April, 1950, to consider and recommend protective measures or other forms of assistance necessary for protection of an industry and to report from time to time on the progress made by the industries in implementation of the approved recommendations.

In all, 39 industries have so far been granted protection or assistance since the establishment of the *Tariff Commission*.

The policy of protection followed during the last seven years has given an impetus to the development of both large and small scale industries.

TRADE MARKS REGISTRY

Since the establishment of the *Trade Marks Registry* on April 1, 1948, manufacturers from all parts of the world, together with local industrialists, have sought protection for their industrial property rights.

The year 1956-57 has been one of increasing activity in the *Trade Marks Registry*. With the help of additional staff sanctioned during the year, the work gained considerable momentum and the *Registry* was able to register more Marks and realise more revenue in the shape of fees. During 1956-57, 1,846 Marks were registered against 1,272 Marks registered in the year 1955-56.

INSURANCE

Insurance business was among the worst affected after Independence, and the industry was almost paralysed on the closing down of the Hindu insurance houses. Most of the insurance companies that had registered for Insurance in the pre-Independence period in the sub-continent, did not register in Pakistan on the formation of the Department of Insurance in April, 1948. Despite these handicaps, Insurance Industry in Pakistan has maintained its progress. There are now 92 Insurance companies working in the country of which 18 are indigenous, 35 British, 22 Indian and the rest incorporated in various other foreign countries. The paid up capital

of local insurers has increased from Rs. 4.1 million in 1947 to Rs. 15.2 million in 1956. The total gross premium in Pakistan increased from Rs. 16.7 million in 1948 to Rs. 74.3 million in 1955, which means an increase of about 400 per cent. Out of this, the share of Pakistani companies was Rs. 27.1 million i.e., about 36 per cent, although the number of Pakistani companies is less than 17 per cent of the total number of insurers operating in Pakistan.

In the field of Life Insurance, the total new Life insurance business effected in Pakistan during 1955 was about Rs. 161 million as compared to Rs. 133 million in 1954. The share of Pakistani companies in this new business was Rs. 77 million in 1955 as compared to Rs. 61 million in 1954. The total life insurance in force in Pakistan with insurers registered in the country was Rs. 524 million at the end of 1955. The corresponding figure at the end of 1949 was only Rs. 130 million, which means that life insurance has increased four times during the last six years.

In General Insurance, gross premium during 1955 was Rs. 46 million as compared to Rs. 42 million during 1954. The years 1954 and 1955 have again shown an increase in the share of Pakistani companies in Fire and Miscellaneous Insurance although it has not yet reached the peak figures

PAKISTAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

At the time of Independence there was no re-insurance market in Pakistan. The insurers, both Pakistani and foreign, had to re-insure the major portion of their portfolios abroad. This resulted in the remission of large sums as re-insurance premia, involving an invisible drain on our foreign exchange, ranging from Rs. 13 million to 15 million per annum. Further, the progress of insurance industry was very slow during the period of 1948-53. The main obstacles in the way of the development of indigenous industry were found to be the shyness of capital, lack of trained personnel and the absence of re-insurance facilities. It was, therefore, decided to establish a Government-controlled and aided *Insurance Corporation* with the object of developing the insurance industry of Pakistan by the medium of re-insurance and other facilities.

The Corporation commenced business in July, 1953 by taking 10 per cent of the total Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous re-insurances of all insurers operating in Pakistan. The Corporation in turn concluded highly economic

and protective treaties whereby the cost of re-insurance for this part of the business has been reduced substantially.

The Corporation has become a strong force behind the National Companies which enables them to improve their treaty terms with foreign re-insurers. The Corporation has also started Facultative and Treaty Re-insurance in and outside Pakistan and is in a position to cater for the full re-insurance requirements of the local insurers on most competitive terms. The progress of the Corporation can be judged from the figures of the gross premia during the last 4 years:

			(In Rupees)
1953	1954	1955	1956
1,638,481	4,491,738	5,674,172	7,914,000

As a result of the successful operations of the *Pakistan Insurance Corporation*, the drain on Pakistan's foreign exchange on account of re-insurance premia is being progressively reduced.

EMPLOYMENT OF PAKISTANI SEAMEN

One of the important and urgent problems facing Government has been to find ways and means of extending recruitment of seamen at the ports of Karachi and Chittagong. As a result of the continuous efforts made by Government in this direction, a number of foreign shipping companies, which did not take crews from Pakistani ports previously, started making recruitment in Pakistan. In addition, some companies also started taking Pakistani crews at Karachi and Chittagong to join ships abroad. The revaluation of Pakistan currency gave further impetus and the pace of recruitment is steadily improving. Recruitment figures for the two years 1955 and 1956 at Karachi were 3,819 and 3,907 and at Chittagong, 2,665 and 3,691 respectively.

For securing closer cooperation and providing a negotiating machinery for the settlement and adjustment of the day-to-day problems and disputes and for advising on improvement in recruitment and welfare of seamen, ***Tripartite Maritime Boards*** have been set up at the ports of Karachi and Chittagong. These Boards consist of representatives of Government, ship-owners and seamen and are functioning satisfactorily.

MERCANTILE MARINE ACADEMY

Pakistan, like other maritime countries, has been experiencing the shortage of Merchant Navy officers. To train Pakistanis who intend to take to sea and qualify themselves as Navigators and Engineers, it has been decided to establish a *Mercantile Marine Academy* at Juldia Point near Chittagong.

Before the establishment of the Academy, however, four batches of Cadets, each consisting of 12 boys from both the wings of the country, have been sent in the years 1952 to 1954 and in 1956 for Mercantile Marine training in the United Kingdom marine institutions and workshops. Facilities under the *Colombo Plan* are also being availed of by Government for sending Pakistani Merchant Navy officers to the U.K. to take the higher professional examinations

SHIPPING

Pakistan inherited practically no fleet, and it goes to the credit of Pakistani shipping companies that they built a fleet of over 180,000 D.W. tons within the first five years. Most of the tonnage finds full employment on the coast where traffic is continuously on the increase. The aim of Government with regard to shipping is to provide adequate tonnage for regular and quick movement of cargo on the coast between East and West Pakistan. The Pakistan Merchant Fleet at present consists of 17 dry cargo ocean-going vessels. Besides these, there are one oil-tanker, three passenger vessels—two big and one small—and several trawlers in the fleet.

A regular passenger-cum-cargo service on a 30-day schedule is being maintained presently on the coast by a passenger ship of the British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd.,—R.M.S. "ARONDA". She is licensed on the coast from year to year. It is proposed to order a passenger-cum-cargo ship suitable to Pakistan's requirements. Broad specifications of the ship have been finalised.

A *Shipping Allocation Board* has been recently set up to allocate shipping space for movement of goods between the two wings of the country.

There are other proposals under active consideration of Government for improvement of coastal Shipping, such as the formation of a *Government Shipping Corporation* for coastal traffic, etc. A senior officer has been appointed to work out details in this respect.

III. PUBLIC SERVICES

SURVEY OF PAKISTAN

Initial Handicaps—Project Surveys—Topographical Surveys—Geodetic Surveys—Aerial Survey—Map Publication—Census of Pakistan

THE first authoritative map of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent was compiled in 1752 by D. Anville from the exploration surveys, Army route charts, solitary travellers' itineraries and coastal charts prepared by various European nations. The regular Survey Department in this sub-continent came into existence with the appointment by Lord Clive of Major James Rennell in 1767, as the first Surveyor-General of Bengal. Rennell's maps were also based on military reconnaissances and chain surveys based on astronomically fixed points. These surveys were not of the modern survey accuracy as till then they were not based on the rigid system of triangulation which was started in Madras in 1802. Subsequently, the whole of the sub-continent was covered by a net-work of triangulations to provide a basis for future surveys.

From this start, the Survey Department continued to expand and gradually took up the responsibility for Geodetic, Topographical and Exploratory Surveys and compilation of Geographical maps of the greater parts of Southern Asia, under the Survey of India.

INITIAL HANDICAPS

On Independence, the Survey of Pakistan assumed these responsibilities for Pakistan. Initially the Department was seriously handicapped due to lack of adequate staff, instruments and equipment. There were two small offices at Murree and Risalpur which used to cater for the needs of a limited area and were equipped proportionately, while the main offices of the Survey of India were situated at Dehra Dun and Calcutta. The Independence

assets of valuable importance were not released by India. This Department, therefore, started with negligible quantity of instruments and equipment. There was also shortage of technical personnel and supervisory officers. The Department had to fight through odds to make up the deficiency both in stores and man-power. From 1955 onwards, more technicians and officers were appointed in both the wings of Pakistan and an appreciable measure of success was achieved in the way of obtaining adequate supplies of instruments, equipment and manpower, thereby increasing the overall efficiency of the Department.

PROJECT SURVEYS

As an accurate map is an indispensable factor in the economic development of a country, the Survey of Pakistan had to shoulder greater responsibilities to contribute its share towards the achievement of the national aim. In this connection the Survey of the various types of projects was undertaken:

During the year 1956, the Survey of Pakistan continued working on the project surveys already in hand and took up 15 new projects. Some of the projects are:

WEST PAKISTAN

(*i*) Upper Sind Barrage
(*ii*) Kalam Dam Site
(*iii*) Gulkach Reservoir and Dam Site
(*iv*) Proof Range for C.I.A. at Karachi
(*v*) Kalabagh Right Bank Canal
(*vi*) Kalabagh Dam Site
(*vii*) Rawalpindi, Kohat and Nowshera Cantonment

EAST PAKISTAN

(*i*) Jessore Cantonment
(*ii*) Faridpur Project
(*iii*) East of Jamuna and Padma Rivers—Irrigation Project
(*iv*) Flood Control Project
(*v*) West of Jamuna and Padma Rivers
(*vi*) Fixation of Permanent Bench Marks along Karnaphuli Reservoir

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS

At the time of Independence, out of the total area constituting Pakistan, an area of about 158,500 square miles was not covered by the modern sur-

veys. Out of the area that was covered by the modern surveys more than 50 per cent was already in need of revision. The Department has carried out 15,527 square miles of original surveys and 101,417 square miles of revision surveys. This includes rapid Recee Survey of 36,168 square miles carried out to bring the map up to date for main communications only.

GEODETIC SURVEYS

The Survey of India, having declared their Geodetic Institute at Dehra Dun (India) as unique, Pakistan did not receive any Geodetic instruments, equipment and records on division of assets in 1947, and had, therefore, to start afresh. A Geodetic Unit has since been established and may be expanded to a full-fledged Institute to afford training facilities to foreign students under Technical Aid Programmes. The Geodetic Survey Unit has been busy in carrying out triangulation in the Indus Basin Plains with Bilby Steel Towers, Gravity Geomagnetic observations and Secondary levelling in both Eastern and Western wings of the country. It undertook triangulation and traverse for demarcating West Pakistan, Punjab (India) border and 110 miles of the same have so far been demarcated.

AERIAL SURVEY

Aerial photography for the whole of East and West Pakistan (up to Latitude 35° N) was carried out by some British firms on payment and by the *Canadian Photographic Survey Corporation* under the *Colombo Plan.*

A Photo-Processing Laboratory and a Photographic Library, fully equipped to produce aerial photographic prints, enlargements and mosaics was established in 1955. The services of a foreign expert were obtained in this regard. The Laboratory is now working and caters for the needs of the Department and others.

The latest photogrammetric Instruments received in the year 1954-55, have since been installed. Officers of the Department who have received overseas training in the operation of these instruments and the Photogrammetric Survey, are producing the maps from aerial photographs. The services of two foreign experts have also been obtained and technicians and officers are being trained. It is hoped to establish a full-fledged institute by 1960.

Revision of about 36.670 square miles and original mapping of about 36.670 square miles, have been completed from the aerial photography carried out under the *Colombo Plan.*

MAP PUBLICATION

The Map Publication offices are located at Murree and Risalpur in West Pakistan, and at Dacca and Comilla in East Pakistan. These offices are responsible for the compilation, drawing and printing of all types of modern maps.

As an emergency measure during World War II, the maps were printed in two colours only. This was done to increase the output to meet the requirements of the Defence Services. After the War was over, it was decided to print maps in four colours. From the year 1952, maps are being produced in full colours as was done before the last World War.

In addition to the Departmental and Extra-Departmental Project Maps, the following maps of general interest were published:

The first General Map of Pakistan on Scale: 1 inch to 50 miles was compiled and published during 1950. Its second edition was published in 1953, third in 1955, and a new edition is now under publication.

The Route Map of Pakistan on Scale: 1 inch to 50 miles was compiled and published in 1952.

The Road Map of Pakistan on Scale 1 inch to 25 miles was compiled and published during 1956.

Political Map of Pakistan on Scale: 1 inch to 50 miles was published in 1950, and its second edition was published in 1952.

The new map showing West Pakistan as one Unit and its Divisions is under publication.

The publication of the following maps of general interest is in hand at present:

(*i*) Map of Pakistan on Scale: 32 miles—1 inch

(*ii*) Map of Pakistan on Scale: 50 miles—1 inch

(*iii*) Railway Map of Pakistan and Surrounding Countries on Scale: 70 miles—1 inch

The total number of Departmental and Extra Departmental maps published from 1947 to 1957 comes to 10,051,900 in 2 to 6 colours, involving more than 22 million impressions. During the year under review, the number of copies of different maps, excluding books and forms etc., printed comes to 311,500.

CENSUS OF PAKISTAN

The first population Census of Pakistan was conducted in 1951. This being a decennial operation, the next Census is due in 1961. Census data on various demographic, economic and social characteristics not only provides a measure of the degree of development in economic and social fields, but also serves as the frame-work for future planning. Every effort, therefore, is made to keep the Census data up-to-date, and in this connection coordination is also maintained with the U.N. Statistical Office which is preparing guiding material for the Censuses to be held around the year 1960. Proposals for sponsoring advanced research and analysis of demographic trends and the study of inter-relationship of demographic, economic and social factors is also under consideration. Preliminary work on preparation of guide maps for all the urban areas for use in the 1961 Census has been started with the cooperation of the Provincial Governments. A scheme for training of officers in Census administration and technique is also under way. All these steps are being taken to ensure better results and complete coverage of the Census Statistics.

As in the previous issues of this publication, a short statement giving the basic data on population, on the basis of the 1951 Census, is reproduced on the next page. The progress since achieved in various fields will be known from the 1961 Census.

CENSUS OF PAKISTAN—1951

(Some Basic Data)

1—Population, Literacy & Education.

Province	Area in Sq. Miles	Total Population (000's)	Mid-Year Population Estimates, 1956	Urban Population Number (000's)	Urban Population %	Literates Number (000's)	Literates %	Education Matriculates	Education Degree-Holders
Pakistan	364,737	75,842	83,603	7,863	10.4	13,958	18.9	521,856	108,534
East Pakistan	54,501	42,063	46,542	1,844	4.4	8,856	21.1	282,158	49,601
West Pakistan	310,236	33,780	37,061	6,019	17.8	5,102	15.0	239,698	58,933

2—CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

Province	Total Civilian Labour Force (000's)	Agricultural (000's)	Non-Agricultural (000's)	Agricultural as per cent of total Civil Labour Force.
Pakistan	22,699	17,128	5,571	75.5
East Pakistan	12,886	10,715	2,171	83.2
West Pakistan	9,812	6,412	3,400	65.4

(1) Figures for total population Urban population, and mid-year estimates are inclusive of the Foreign Nationals and the estimated population of Frontier Regions, while the subsequent columns are exclusive of these. The total number of Foreign Nationals in Pakistan is 207 thousand. The total population of Frontier Regions, excluding non-Pakistanis, is 2,642 thousand out of which 887 thousand has been enumerated and the rest (1,755 thousand) has been estimated. Details for Labour Force etc. are given for the enumerated population only.

(2) Totals may slightly disagree with the sum of its components due to rounding off.

RAILWAYS

Financial Position—New Railway Lines—East Pakistan—West Pakistan—Rolling Stock—Repair Shops—Diesel Rail Cars—Coaching Stock—Riverine Traffic—Workshops—East Bengal Railway—North Western Railway—Baluchistan Coal—Amenities for Travelling Public—Staff Welfare—Cooperative Stores—Education—Sports and Games—Accommodation for Employees.

THE Pakistani Railways comprise two separate systems: *the North Western Railway* in West Pakistan, and *the East Bengal Railway* in East Pakistan. The North Western Railway has a route mileage of 5335.59, while the East Bengal Railway has a route mileage of 1709.04. The policy of Government since Independence has been to rehabilitate the Pakistan Railways and, at the same time, undertake such of the development works as are essential for national security and economy, for promotion of trade and industry and for the convenience of the public. By the end of 1956-57, a sum of about Rs. 768.7 million had been spent on the Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund Account. A further sum of Rs. 169.8 million is provided for expenditure during the year 1957-58.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Year	Traffic Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Gain/Loss (+)	Net Gain/Loss (—)
15-8-1947 to	(Rs. 000)			(Rs. 000)
31-3-1948	152,460	159,126	(—)	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	455,149	405,634	(+)	49,515

1953-54	451,471	389,669	(+)	61,802
1954-55	473,841	412,040	(+)	61,801
1955-56	500,284	415,149	(+)	85,135
1956-57 (R.E.)	528,340	451,540	(+)	76,800
1957-58 (B.E.)	528,308	466,629	(+)	61,679

Thus the Pakistan Railways have yielded a regular surplus since 1948-49. Expenditure during 1957-58 provides for a contribution of Rs. 5 million to the Improvement Fund for financing works which are essential for the improvement of the operational efficiency of the Railways, but are otherwise unremunerative, and for making provision of amenities to Lower Class Passengers and Staff Welfare Works.

NEW RAILWAY LINES

Since Independence, the following new railway lines with a total mileage of 97.56 have been opened in East and West Pakistan.

East Pakistan	Miles
(*i*) Jessore-Darsana Railway	43.25
(*ii*) Shaistaganj-Habibganj Railway	8.47
(*iii*) Amnura-Chhapai-Nawabganj Railway	8.20
(*iv*) Sylhet-Chhatak Railway.	20.63
West Pakistan	
Mardan-Charsadda Railway	17.01

In addition, the single line between Akhaura-Bhairab Bazar stations in East Pakistan, 17.35 miles in length, has been doubled and the Jacobabad-Kashmor Section in West Pakistan, comprising a length of 76.02 miles, has been converted from Narrow Guage to Broad Guage and opened to traffic with effect from 12th October, 1956.

Surveys for the following new railway lines have also been carried out since Independence.

East Pakistan	Miles
(*i*) Dacca-Aricha Railway	45.43
(*ii*) Chittagong Rangamati Railway	48.7
(*iii*) Kurigram-Chilmari Railway	24.0
West Pakistan	
(*i*) Kashmor-Dera Ghazi Khan-Kot Adu Railway	196.84
(*ii*) Tando Mohammad Khan Moghalbin Railway	69.49

		Miles
(*iii*)	Wasawevala-Amruka Railway	19.36
(*iv*)	Karachi-West Wharf-Malir Suburban Railway	20.62
(*v*)	Gunjiyal (Quaidabad) Bhakkar Railway	78.72
(*vi*)	Hyderabad-Mirpur Khas and Mirpur Khas-Nawabshah Railway/Conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge	118.25
(*vii*)	Charsadda-Tangi Railway	31.0
(*viii*)	Dera Nawab Sahib-Panjnad-Muzaffargarh Railway	86.0
(*ix*)	Mardan-Sawabi-Jahangira Road Railway	58.0
(*x*)	A rail connection to Coal Mines in Sore Range and Kalat Coal Area near Quetta	42.0
(*xi*)	Lyallpur-Jhang Railway	50.0
(*xii*)	Badin-Naukot Railway	43.12
(*xiii*)	Kashmor to Mando Dairo Via Daharki	100.0
(*xiv*)	Garhi Khairo to Kandh Kot via Shikarpur	84.0

Work on the survey of the Dohazari-Cox's Bazar and Ukhia Railway (81.0 Miles) is in progress.

ROLLING STOCK

At the time of Independence, a large percentage of the rolling stock available on the Pakistan Railways was in a run-down condition besides being over age. There was immediate need for carrying out large scale renewals and rehabilitation so as to keep the traffic moving. The acute shortage of material continued even after 1947 and with the lack of repair facilities on the East Bengal Railway, where one of the large workshops had fallen to the share of India, the situation was further aggravated. Great difficulty was also experienced in maintaining regular supplies of coal for the locomotives. Conversions of steam locomotives from coal to oil burning were, therefore, undertaken as it was easier to obtain fuel oil than coal. This conversion of coal to oil burning, however, solved only a part of the problem as a large number of locomotives were over-age, and it was essential to procure replacements. Some 14 Shunting diesel-electric locomotives had been in use on the North Western Railway since 1944, and these had given very satisfactory results. After great deal of investigation, it was decided to order diesel-electric locomotives in replacement of the existing steam locomotives on the Pakistan Railway. During the period 1950 to 1955,

88 diesel-electric locomotives (60 locomotives of 1,600 H.P. for main line freight and Passenger services and 10 locomotives of 650 H.P. for shunting services from the U.S.A., and 18 locomotives of 750 H.P. for branch line and shunting services from France) were ordered for the N.W. Railway out of which 84 have been received and are operating successfully on main line passenger and freight services. The remaining 4 locomotives will be received and placed in service during 1957. These 88 diesel electric locomotives have replaced a large number of steam locomotives and have effected considerable saving in fuel and operational cost, as it is possible to save approximately Rs. 150,000 annually per diesel-electric locomotive in foreign exchange on fuel costs alone.

The Planning Board has also approved the procurement of 37 B.G. diesel-electric locomotives for the N.W. Railway under replacement. Out of these order for 18 B.G. diesel-electric locomtives has been placed in the U.S.A. The delivery of these locomotives will be completed during 1957-58. The remaining 19 B.G. diesel-electric locomotives will be ordered in the next financial year 1958-59.

REPAIR SHOPS

In order to provide facilities for efficient repairs and maintenance, a modern diesel repair shop has been constructed at Karachi at a cost of Rs. 3.8 million. This shop provides all facilities required for carrying out minor and heavy repairs of the diesel-electric locomtives, including overhauls of the diesel engines, generators, traction motors and all the auxiliary equipment.

On the E.B. Railway the condition of rolling stock was even less satisfactory as that area was within the War Zone and the locomotives and rolling stock had been subjected to a degree of intensive utilization unknown on railways in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. There was an immediate need for replacement of the steam locomotives, and while investigations for dieselization of motive power were being made, an immediate fill-up had to be provided to meet the shortage of power. 25 oil burning MG 'YD' Class locomotives were purchased in 1952 from Japan at a comparatively short delivery. Later in the year 1952, 40 MG diesel-electric locomotives were ordered from U.S.A. 11 Shunting diesel-electric locomotives were ordered from Belgium in 1953. The entire lot of 51 MG diesel-electric

locomotives have since been received and are operating successfully on the Metre Guage section of the E.B. Railway.

A diesel repair shop is under construction at Pahartali at a cost of Rs. 5.6 million and is expected to be completed in the current year. This repair shop will equip the E.B. Railway with the facilities required for repair of diesel-electric locomotives.

With the progress of dieselization, much stress has been laid on the systematic training of the running and maintenance staff required for these locomotives. A Diesel Training School was started on the N.W. Railway in 1954 with the assistance of International Co-operation Administration of the U.S.A. Regular classes for training of staff are being held. A similar school also exists on the E.B. Railway.

DIESEL RAIL CARS

With the progress made in the industrialization of the country and rapid increase of population in and around the large cities of West Pakistan, it has become necessary to provide improved means of communications on certain sections of the railways. A large number of office workers, wage-earners and labourers travel to the cities daily to their places of work and they need an efficient means of communication. On N.W. Railway, the 11 diesel railcars purchased in 1938, have rendered satisfactory service in providing rapid means of communications on some important sections of the Lahore Division. These 11 railcars are, however, inadequate to move all the traffic offering. It has since been decided that the railcar services on the N.W. Railway should be extended to other important sections where the traffic is offering. With this end in view, 24 railcars and 24 trailcars were ordered from West Germany for the N. W. Railway and deliveries are expected to materialize during the financial year 1957-58 and 1958-59. These railcars will be utilized for providing rapid and frequent services on short distance busy sections all over the N.W. Railway.

COACHING STOCK

The coaching stock available on the Pakistan Railways was in urgent need of renewal and rehabilitation at the time of Independence. A large percentage of the stock was over-age and the difficult supply position and high cost of raw material and other stores, made it uneconomical to maintain the over-age stock in service. It was, therefore, essential to purchase new

stock and in 1951, 45 MG steel carriages were ordered for the E.B. Railway from Japan. These were received and placed in service in 1953. An order for 122 B.G. carriages, including 5 Dining Cars for the N.W. Railway and 113 M.G. light weight carriages for E.B. Railway, was also placed in 1951 in France. All the carriage were delivered in 1954-55 and placed in service, but when these carriages were placed in service, they proved to be defective. The M.G. carriages on the E.B. Railway were retained in service by carrying out rectification of defects in the workshops. The B.G. coaches were, however, removed from service in May, 1955, as a result of serious defects in the bogie frames. The French manufacturers agreed to supply 234 bogie underframes free of cost for replacement in the defective carriages. All these underframes have since been received and the French carriages have been placed back in regular service.

During the year 1955, an order for 112 B.G. carriages underframes for the N.W. Railway was placed in the U.K. Against this order 67 underframes have already been received. The supply is expected to be completed during the current year. In order to make good the extreme shortage of coaching stock on the N. W. Railway 28 complete shells without interior furnishing and 22 underframes were scheduled to be manufactured in 1955. The 28 shells have been furnished and completed in the Moghalpura Workshops and turned to traffic. Bodies on the 22 underframes have also been completed and the carriages placed in service.

The North Western Railway have built another 38 coaches on the underframes imported from U.K. thus completing 88 coaches built so far in Moghalpura workshops. These include two suburban rakes, each consisting of 7 coaches for service between Karachi and Landhi. The design of these carriages was developed in Moghalpura Workshops. The new stock has several improvements apart from the high quality of finish and appearance. It has been provided with transverse seats, sliding doors, more leg room, and improved finish in the interior. The suburban stock has been well received by the public, and has proved popular ever since it has been placed in service. The effort that was required to design and build these carriages is commendable and is an indication of the Railway's aim to provide better and more comfortable travel for the public.

Orders for 121 B.G. and 29 M.G. carriages for the N.W. Railway and

65 M.G. carriages for the E.B. Railway were placed in February, 1956, on a West German manufacturing concern. Delivery of these carriages will commence from November, 1957, and will be completed by January, 1959. Out of these 206 carriages, only 53 carriages will be delivered complete and the rest will be received partly in the form of shells without interior furnishing, and partly in dismantled condition to be assembled and completed in the workshop of Pakistan Railways.

Since Independence upto 1954-55, 4,189 B.G. and 275 M.G. wagons for the N.W. Railway and 2,959 M.G. wagons for the E.B. Railway have been ordered. Out of these above 3,866 B.G. and 272 M.G. wagons have been placed in service on the N.W. Railway and 2,812 M.G. wagons on the E.B. Railway. During 1955-56, 1,160 B.G. wagons were ordered for the N.W. Railway. Delivery of these wagons will be completed during the current financial year.

During 1957-58, order for 145 B.G. tank wagons for N.W. Railway has been placed in Austria. The delivery of these tank wagons will commence from December, 1957, and will be completed during the next financial year, 1958-59. All the wagons so far received were imported in dismantled condition and were assembled in Pakistan.

It is expected that the N.W. Railway will be able to develop a manufacturing capacity of 550 wagons per year in their workshop by 1960. Full scale plans for the manufacture of wagons have been completed and are now being implemented and orders have been placed abroad for the necessary equipment part, supplies of which have been received. Training of adequate number of railway personnel in the manufacture of wagons is also being arranged on a programmed basis.

The E.B. Railway has rebuilt 1,650 steel bodies bogie wagons and 704 open wagons on WD underframes available with it. As a result of the procurement and rebuilding of wagons, the E.B. Railway now has an adequate number of goods stock to meet the demand of traffic.

RIVERINE TRAFFIC

The development of riverine traffic in East Pakistan has been given due attention. A flotilla of 48 vessels was purchased in 1950 from Manila, for the E.B. Railway for traffic between Chittagong-Narayanganj and Chitta-

gong-Khulna, and this flotilla is in regular operation. The existing ferry services of the E.B. Railway at Sirajganj and Tistamukhghat had obsolete type of over-age passenger vessels and tugs. These have since been replaced by more modern diesel driven passenger vessels and tugs. Two passenger vessels, *Khalid* and *Sher Afgan*, were procured from France in the year 1954 and have since been placed in service. The tugs *Mir Jumla* and *Bairam Khan* were also procured in the year 1955 from Belgium.

WORKSHOPS

EAST BENGAL RAILWAY

The E.B. Railway was faced with serious difficulties and problems at the time of Independence. Understaffed in many essential categories, deprived of such vital facilities as the B.G. Loco Workshops and the main Stores Depot, and with a heritage of war-worn and over-age Rolling Stock, the Railway was called upon to handle traffic in ever-increasing volume on sections which were neither designed for, nor had ever experienced, such density.

Schemes for the remodelling and rebuilding of the Workshops at Pahartali and Saidpur at a cost of over Rs. 24 million were initiated after Independence for making the Railway self-sufficient in Rolling Stock repairs and increasing its manufacturing capacity. These schemes have progressed substantially, and work so far completed has cost over Rs. 15 million. In Rolling Stock repairs the Railway has already become self-sufficient. Expansion of the manufacturing capacity and other developments are making the Railway largely self-sufficient and enabling over Rs. 2 million savings in foreign exchange expenditure.

The Railway Administration is constantly endeavouring to undertake the manufacture of as many articles in the workshops as possible in order to save foreign exchange and make the Railway self-sufficient as far as practicable.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

The N. W. Railway was also faced with difficulties at the time of Independence, but it had fortunately inherited the workshop at Moghalpura which is regarded as one of the biggest workshops in Asia. The N.W. Railway was, therefore, able to manufacture spare parts etc., in this work-

shop whose production capacity has been further increased year by year, resulting in a saving of about Rs. 10 million in foreign exchange in the last year.

The N.W. Railway has also finally acquired the Steel and General Mills at Moghalpura which had been treated as evacuee property on Independence. The Mills are situated close to the main N.W. Railway Mechanical Workshop at Moghalpura and can manufacture steel castings and permanent-way fittings for the Railway. The Mills having deteriorated by constant use since Independence, are badly in need of rehabilitation. A project for the rehabilitation of these Mills at a cost of Rs. 1.6 million has accordingly been prepared and is expected to be initiated in 1958-59.

A project for manufacture of laminated and coil springs in the Moghalpura Workshops has also been prepared and is under active consideration.

MISCELLANEOUS

BALUCHISTAN COAL

With a view to ensuring increased production and utilization of the indigenous Baluchistan coal, services of a coal-mining expert have been acquired from the United Nations Technical Assistance Board. The expert has already arrived and will start investigation in the Deghari, Sore and Sharigh coal-fields in Baluchistan.

OPERATING EFFICIENCY

The number of wagons loaded during the year 1956-57 recorded an in crease of over 2 per cent as compared to the loading done during the previous year, and Pakistan Railways carried 10 per cent more passenger traffic. T here has been an appreciable improvement in the Railway operating efficiency in all respects.

CROSS TRAFFIC BETWEEN PAKISTAN & INDIA

After an agreement with the Indian Railways, cross traffic across E.P. Railway was opened from the 1st May, 1955.

As a result of an agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan, a direct Passenger train service was introduced between Hyderabad (West Pakistan) and Munabao (India) from the 1st August, 1955. By this train a direct coach service was also introduced between Hyderabad (West Pakistan) and Ajmer (India).

According to an agreement arrived at in October, 1956, between the Pakistan and Indian Railway Officials at New Delhi, through booking of Indo-Pakistan passengers between certain pairs of stations was introduced with effect from the 1st April, 1957.

NEW FAST TRAIN

With effect from 15th April, 1957, the N.W. Railway has introduced a new fast train (9 Up/10 Down, Shaheen Express) between Karachi City and Lyallpur *via* Multan and Khanewal for the convenience of people of Lyallpur and Multan areas. Besides, introduction, extension and strengthening of other trains by both N.W. and E.B. Railways have also taken place during the past one year.

CONCESSION TO PRESS CORRESPONDENTS

The Press Correspondents and Photographers accredited to the Government of Pakistan at Karachi have been allowed travelling concession over the Pakistan Railways from 10th April, 1956.

AMENITIES FOR TRAVELLING PUBLIC

Amenities, such as provision of water coolers at certain stations on the N.W. Railway and more tube-wells on platforms of stations on the E.B. Railway, benches and improved shelters on platforms, fans in lower class passenger halls, platforms and carriages, separate waiting rooms and waiting halls for the Third Class passengers, etc., on both the Railways were programmed for construction. More works in the above categories have also been scheduled for construction during the year 1957-58.

STAFF WELFARE

The Welfare of employees receives special attention of the Pakistan Railway Administrations. Each Railway maintains a *Staff Benefit Fund.* The Railway Revenues make a substantial contribution to this Fund every year. Originally, the contribution was made at the rate of Re. 1 per employee, per year. This was raised to Rs. 3 and was further increased to Rs. 5 per employee per year. During 1956-57 the Railways contributed to various Staff Benefit Funds approximately Rs. 800,000.

This Fund is utilized for: (i) education of the Railway staff and their children, when no other assistance is otherwise admissible; (ii) grants-in-aid to schools recognized by the Education Department; (iii) recreation and amusement for the staff and their children; (iv) schemes for the sickness or ma-

ternity benefits to the families of the staff, and (v) relief of the distress amongst the members or ex-members of the staff or their families not provided for under the regulations in force on the Pakistan Railways.

The Pakistan Railways are spending large sums of money on maintaining their own Medical Services which are doing appreciable work towards providing medical and surgical aid. They are running 35 hospitals, 64 dispensaries, 2 T.B. Sanatoria; maintaining 937 beds in hospitals and dispensaries and employing 285 doctors. The total annual expenditure on this account comes to nearly Rs. 5 million. In addition to the Maternity facilities available in the Railway hospitals, there are 22 Child Welfare Centres on the N.W. Railway. The number of these Centres has been increased from 13 to 17 on the E.B. Railway by the construction of 3 more buildings at Chittagong, Saidpur, and Ishurdi and by the provision of a new Centre in an existing building.

COOPERATIVE STORES

There are 47 Cooperative Stores functioning on the N.W. Railway. A new Cooperative Store has been opened at Rawalpindi in January, 1957, by a loan of Rs. 10,000/- advanced from the *Staff Benefit Fund.* Similar Cooperative Stores also operate on the E.B. Railway. During 1956-57, the Cooperative Stores transacted Rs. 2.35 million worth of business.

EDUCATION

The Pakistan Railways are running 11 Railway schools at an annual expense of Rs. 300,000. In addition, a capitation grant is given to 18 non-Railway schools, and grants-in-aid to 83 such schools, where children of Railway employees receive education. A total expenditure of such grants comes to Rs. 102,000 per year. A Public School for the Children of Railway employees has also been constructed at Abbottabad.

SPORTS AND GAMES

The Pakistan Railways also take keen interest in the encouragement of sports among their employees. At present 42 such Sports Clubs are functioning at different centres. There are 48 Institutes and 18 Recreation Clubs set up at important stations which arrange social functions and provide venues for closer contact among Railway employees. These institutes also provide indoor games reading rooms, and libraries, and arrange periodical social functions.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Extension of Postal Facilities--Post Office Counter Facilities in the Federal Area—Transmission of Mails and Sorting Efficiency—International Air Mails—Inland Air Mails — Insurance Service — Remittance Service — Registration Service—Air Mail Postage Rates—Post Office Savings Banks —Savings Certificates--Postage Stamps—Postal Life Insurance—Postal Training—Postal Congress of the Universal Postal Union—Building Programme—Tele-communications—Telegraphs—Telephone Services—Telecommunication Training.

THE history of the Pakistan Posts and Telegraphs Department since Independence is a record of major obstacles surmounted—of rehabilitation and development and progress in various fields. The Posts and Telegraphs Department is primarily responsible for the efficient running of the postal, telegraphic and telephone services in the country. Besides these, it performs a variety of other services, such as payment of military pensions, sale of revenue stamps, etc. The Department also offers life insurance facilities, handles Government securities and savings certificates and sells broadcast receiver licences. With a view to encouraging small savings schemes in the country, it also provides Savings Bank facilities for the public at a large number of post offices throughout the country.

With the Independence in 1947, the Independence in tele-communications was yet to come. Direct access to Pakistan from outside world was not available since all external communications came through Bombay. The under-water communication from Karachi to the Persian Gulf was severed during the War, and was restored only 2 months later, in October, 1947. Work on direct telegraph circuits was soon undertaken and it came into operation between Karachi on the one hand and London, New York,

Teheran, Moscow, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Syria and Turkey on the other.

Also effected was the Radio-Telephone communication with London, Cairo, Teheran, Berne and the U.S.A.

Another vital problem that the Department had to face was to establish direct link between the two wings of Pakistan which were previously connected through India. Installation of a new type of Wireless Transmitter was, therefore, speedily undertaken, and also, in response to the increasing demand, the expansion of Inter-Services was effected with utmost speed. In the first five years the number of Telephone Channels of Lahore-Karachi Section were trebled and new Trunk Exchanges were opened at Peshawar, Lahore, Hyderabad and Rohri. The old Lahore Automatic Telephone Exchange was replaced by a new one of 3,200 lines. New Automatic Exchanges of larger capacity were installed at Rawalpindi and Lyallpur. Similar improvements were made at Tejgaon (Dacca), Bahawalpur and Tando-Allah-Yar Khan.

The development in Karachi, the Federal Capital, had to be much more broad-based. Nearly 2,000 Automatic Exchange lines equipment was installed in the first 2 years alone.

The development work at Chittagong, Jessore, Rangpur, Khushtia, Rajshahi and Dinajpur (all in East Pakistan) were also undertaken quite early.

Rural areas, where the majority of population lives, were not neglected in this connection. Facilities of postal communications were made available even in the remotest of villages and, to meet the mounting volume of Postal traffic, some 678 new Post Offices were opened in the early years - 210 of these in East Pakistan and the rest in West Pakistan.

Another achievement of the Department was the introduction of Air-mail services to all the important countries of the world, and reduction in postal rates to all the Islamic countries.

EXTENSION OF POSTAL FACILITIES

A special scheme, launched in the year 1951-52 for the expansion of postal facilities in the country has produced quite good results. In rural areas alone, 3,720 new post offices have so far been opened under this scheme.

The Department is now busy on a review of this expansion with a view to making all these new post offices remunerative.

The number of post offices, the working hours of which have been extended into the night, is 40 at the moment and is likely to go up during the year 1957.

POST OFFICE COUNTER FACILITIES IN THE FEDERAL AREA

Karachi Federal Area continues to grow at too rapid a speed for the postal facilities to keep pace with it. It is at present being served by 87 post offices, ten of which work into the night. Mail is delivered from thirty zonal delivery offices. This year it was felt that counter facilities were inadequate in certain localities, and pressure at some of the postal counters was too much to guarantee complaint-free service. As urbanization had made it difficult to hire accommodation for more post offices, it was decided to open more extra-departmental town sub-offices in the Federal Area to relieve the present pressure. These extra-departmental offices would be run by respectable shopkeepers and citizens of means at their own premises and would perform only counter services, viz., sale of stamps, booking of registered articles, money orders, etc. Delivery of mails will continue to be executed from the existing 30 zonal delivery offices.

TRANSMISSION OF MAILS AND SORTING EFFICIENCY

Efforts continued to be made to cut down time in the transmission of mails by replacing closed bag railway mail service sections by sorting sections, and also by replacing tonga and mail cart services by mail motor services. Two more Mail Service Sorting Offices were added to the existing number with the same end in view.

In addition to these measures, it was decided to re-orientate the sorting system in the country on the model of the British Post Office by the introduction of the Primary and Secondary Sorting. With that end in view, a standardized 48 Box Sorting fitting was introduced in Karachi, Lahore and Dacca Sorting Offices. The new sorting plan would be extended to smaller offices as soon as the staff gets used to it in bigger offices. The new sorting plan is designed to simplify sorting and to make it more immune against mis-sorting and mis-directing mails.

INTERNATIONAL AIR MAILS

The frequency of the national airline's service between Karachi and Bomby having been increased from five to seven times a week, despatch of air mails to Bombay and Ceylon has improved accordingly. The weekly Karachi-London service of the *Pakistan International Airlines* is being utilized on the days of its operation for despatch of air mails to Baghdad, Rome, Geneva and London, as well as to Germany, Belgium, Holland, France and the U.S.A., via Geneva.

INLAND AIR MAILS

The air mail service between the two wings of the country now operates on all the seven days of the week. The frequencies of other inland air mail services have also improved as shown below:—

Sectors	Weekly frequency as on 31-3-1956	Weekly frequency as at pre-sent
Karachi-Lahore	6	7
Karachi-Rawalpindi	3	7
Karachi-Peshawar	3	7
Lahore-Rawalpindi	3	7
Lahore-Peshawar	3	7
Rawalpindi-Peshawar	3	7
Chittagong-Cox's Bazar	–	4

INSURANCE SERVICE

Insured air mail letter service has been extended to Aden, Bangkok (Thailand) and Japan. Insured parcel service by the surface route has also been introduced with Japan. The maximum insurance limit between Pakistan and Zanzibar has also been increased.

Air parcel service was further extended to the following countries:

Canada, Argentine Republic, Finland, Trinidad and Tobago Islands, U.S.S.R., Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iran, Lebanon, Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique), Sudan, Thailand, Afghanistan, Portuguese India, Chile, Uruguay, Mauritius, Libya and Poland.

This brings the total number of countries to which Air parcel service is now available to 52.

REMITTANCE SERVICE

The outward Money Order service continued to remain suspended with all the foreign countries including India. Inward Money Order service was introduced from Austria to Pakistan with effect from the 1st of August, 1956, through the intermediary of the U.K.

REGISTRATION SERVICE

With effect from 1st September, 1956, Registration service has been introduced with the People's Republic of China. This service is, however, confined to articles despatched by the surface route only.

AIR MAIL POSTAGE RATES

Air mail postage rates for various categories of air mails to foreign countries were revised with effect from the 1st September, 1956. This revision was necessitated by the revaluation of the Pakistan rupee.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

Banking facilities in Pakistan being rather scarce and scarcer yet in rural areas, considerable stress from the very establishment of Pakistan has been laid on the efficient and effective functioning of the Post Office Savings Banks, which are also the most useful means for mobilising Small Savings. To improve things, Government appointed a *Postal Savings Promotion Committee* in 1951. As a result of the recommendations of the said Committee, the Postal Savings set-up was re-organized in December, 1953. The objectives before the revised Savings set-up are: (i) the re-organization and simplification of the Post Office Savings Bank procedure; (ii) extension of Post Office Savings Bank facilities to more Post Offices, and (iii) giving adequate publicity to the System.

Considerable progress has been made to forge ahead with the achievement of the above-mentioned objectives. Postal Savings staff has been constituted into separate sections for the sake of specialization. The procedure for counter work has been simplified to cut down delay in deposit and withdrawal transactions. New types of accounts (e.g. Joint Accounts, Fixed Deposit Accounts and Joint Fixed Deposit Accounts) have been introduced. Maximum limits for deposits have also been enhanced. The facility of two withdrawals a week has been given to the depositors having their accounts at departmental post offices. The conditions in regard to

authorization of Post Offices to do Savings Bank work have been greatly liberalized and adequate publicity is being given to the system.

The all-round progress made by Postal Savings during the year 1956-57, is reflected in the increase in the number of Post Offices doing Savings Bank work from 4,978 in 1955-56 to 6,500 in 1956-57, the increase in the total number of depositors from 1,167,321 on the 31st March, 1956, to 1,265,522 on the 31st March, 1957, the increase in the amount of net deposits from Rs. 47.590 million during 1955-56 to over Rs. 50 00 million during 1956-57, and the aggregate balance at credit of depositors going up from Rs. 385.5 million on the 31st March, 1956 to over Rs. 450.0 million on the 31st March, 1957. The aggregate balance on the 31st March, 1953 was only Rs. 297.16 million.

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Post Office also sells Savings Certificates which offer a sort of medium term investment to the common savers. From the 15th November, 1954, 5-Year and 10-Year Savings Certificates have been introduced in supercession of all previous issues. As compared with the immediately preceding issues, these certificates mature earlier, the period of compulsory lock-up is shorter, the rates of interest are better and the limits of investments are higher. An individual depositor can invest upto Rs. 25,000 in either case and two joint holders upto Rs. 50,000.

Savings Stamps of small values (Annas 4 and 8 and Re. 1) are also available for investors with small means who cannot save sums of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 at a time. The Savings stamps are exchangeable for a Savings Certificate when their value amounts to Rs. 5 or Rs. 10.

Net investments in Savings Certificates during the year 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 21.5 million against Rs. 20.9 million during 1955-56 and the aggregate amount of investments stood at Rs. 269.9 million on the 31st March, 1957 as against Rs. 258.4 million on 31st March, 1956 and Rs. 192.96 million on the 31st March, 1953.

POSTAGE STAMPS

At the time of Independence, Pakistan had no postage stamps of her own. The pre-Independence postage stamps of the undivided India, therefore, continued to be used till the 30th September, 1947. In October, 1947, Indian postage stamps over-printed 'PAKISTAN' were introduced. To commemorate the Independence, however, a set of four postage stamps

was brought out in July, 1948, and on the 1st anniversary of Independence, regular Pakistan postage stamps consisting of 20 denominations (Public) and 13 denominations (Service) were issued. To mark the 1st Death Anniversary of the Father of the Nation, three Commemorative postage stamps of 1½, 3, 3½, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 annas denominations, designed by the famous Pakistani artist, Abdur Rehman Chughtai, were brought out. The 5th Anniversary of Independence was marked by the issue of two Commemorative postage stamps celebrating the centenary of the first postage stamp issued in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent in 1854. Various other occasoins were since celebrated by the issue of special commemorative stamps. The Centenary of the 1857-Struggle for Independence was celebrated on the 10th May, 1957, by the issue of two Commemorative postage stamps of 1½ and 12 annas denominations in dark olive green and dark blue colours respectively. The motif of these postage stamps is the symbolic representation of the state of bondage and the people's urge for freedom by the figure '1857' being bound in chains with a few links broken and the successful culmination of that urge in the establishment of Pakistan by the flag of Pakistan.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

Postal Life Insurance was meant to provide cheap and secure means of life insurance for Government and quasi-Government employees. Its working was, however, not quite efficient during the first few years of Pakistan. The result was that it was not popular among those for whose benfit it existed. At the time of Independence, the Department assumed liability for 9,500 policies for a total sum of Rs. 9 million only. During the six years from Independence till the end of 1952-53, this number increased to a mere 11,500 for a sum assured of Rs. 27 million. Towards the end of 1953, Government, however, reorganised and streamlined the Postal Life Insurance Organization so that it could work in a more efficient and business-like way. Moreover, it was felt that the advantages of Postal Life Insurance had not been properly brought home to the lower middle classes whose economic stability and social well-being it was primarily intended to ensure. With a little effort, therefore, the number of policies which stood at 11,500 at the time of re-organization, rose by the end of 1956-57 to 37,000 for a sum assured of over Rs. 90 million. The fresh business

which was only 800 policies in 1953-54, rose to about 11,000 policies during 1956-57.

Towards the end of 1955, persons employed in the country's Army and Navy were made eligible to it on the same rates of premium as were applicable to civilians. Shortly thereafter, Civil Armed Forces were also brought within the scope of Postal Life Insurance. Salaried employees of Joint Stock Companies, medical practitioners, practising lawyers, accountants and other persons having assured means of regular income, are the latest additions to the list of eligible persons. This is the first step towards the achievement of Government's objective of gradually extending the scope of Postal Life Insurance to the general public.

There has been great improvement in the matter of settlement of claims ever since the re-organization. Claims are now settled immediately after they become due. During the year 1956-57, out of 628 claims preferred, 599 amounting to Rs. 1.25 million approximately, were settled during the year, the pending ones being only those made towards the close of the year.

POSTAL TRAINING

Under the Postal Training Scheme, about 4,000 postal officials have received training so far in the various categories of staff. This scheme was initiated in 1953 with a view to equipping the postal employees with adequte knowledge, both theoretical and practical, in order to give better and more efficient service to the tax-payer. The training centres are located at Karachi, Dacca, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Hyderabad, Chittagong and Rajshahi.

From January, 1957, the regional postal training centres at Karachi and Dacca have also undertaken the specialized training, both in theory and practice, of the Postal Savings Staff.

STAFF WELFARE

The *P. & T. Welfare Fund*, which was constituted in 1954 with an initial non-lapsing grant of Rs. 300,000, has continued to give relief to the low paid staff in the Department. This fund is utilised to give small educational grants to Class III and Class IV staff. Small grants are also given from this fund in case of prolonged illness in the families of low paid staff. The P. & T. Recreation Clubs have also been receiving aid from this Fund. In the year 1955-56, a further sum of Rs. 150,000 was added to the Fund. The total expenditure upto now exceeds Rs. 300,000.

POSTAL CONGRESS OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Pakistan has been a member of the Executive and Liaison Commission of the Universal Postal Union since 1952 and will stand for re-election at the XIVth Congress to be held at Ottawa on 14th August, 1957.

BUILDING PROGRAMME

One of the main problems of the P. & T. Department is the paucity of buildings for housing its offices. Urbanization in the country has made this problem more acute. Within its limited resources, the Department has been trying to put up as many office buildings as possible. During the last year, as many as 15 Post Office and Tele-communication buildings plans were completed.

TELE-COMMUNICATIONS

At the time of Independence, Pakistan inherited a very inadequate tele-communication system, with almost no modern and up-to-date equipment, under-staffed in skilled and technical operative and maintenance personnel, wholly deficient in tele-communications stores manufacturing capacity, and with only a few international tele-communication links. East and West Pakistan, separated as they are by over 1,000 miles of foreign territory, presented a peculiar problem in the way of establishment of a reliable and efficient inter-wing communication link. Another immediate need was the construction of new main land lines in accordance with the stresses and strains created by the trends of development in other fields of country's economy and also for reasons of security and strategy.

The initial handicaps like lack of workshops, training centres, stores organizations, etc., were steadily removed and have now been overcome to a very great extent. The stage of self-sufficiency has been reached with regard to the requirements of line store and telephone instruments. Production of manual switch-boards, automatic exchange equipment and trunk exchange equipment, has also been started within the country, thereby affording a welcome relief from total foreign dependence.

TELEGRAPHS

The facilities for telegraph services also, like other tele-communication branches, were limited during 1947. With the all round economic development of the country, the telegraph traffic rose constantly and the Department

had to make arrangements to cope with it. Statistics showing the volume of traffic handled and the measures adopted to carry the same, are given below:—

Year	No. of telegrams handled	No. of Combined P & T Offices	Teleprinter channel mileage
1947-48	1,968,000	824	7,300
1955-56	5,033,000	951	36,900
1956-57	5,256,000	965	37,200

During 1956-57, fourteen new P. & T. Combined Offices were opened and teleprinter services were extended to twenty new stations. The progress made is, however, far below the actual requirements. There is a heavy demand for more and better facilities from the Press. Commercial circles also find the present facilities inadequate. The Department has in hand more schemes for further development. The teleprinter service is being extended to the subscribers' offices whereby they would be able to transmit and receive their messages as in the telephone system, i.e., direct within the city and from/to other stations. Such installations are in progress at Lahore and Karachi and are in planning stage for Dacca and Chittagong.

TELEPHONE SERVICES

The telephone services have been expanded manifold since 1947, but still it has not been possible to keep pace with the demand from the public. Such a position exists in almost all the countries of the world. The Table below will, however, show the progress made by Pakistan in respect of telephones.

	1947-48	*1955-56*	*1956-57*
Number of Telephones	15,238	44,000	51,800
Number of Telephone Exchanges	242	459	481
Telephone carrier channel mileage	8,500	35,600	42,300

During the last year alone, telephone exchanges were opened at four

more places, and the existing systems at twenty-two places were extended, thereby adding a capacity of 6,400 new telephone lines.

Besides the local systems, the trunk telephone net-work, inter-connecting the various stations in the country, has to be supplemented to meet the load emanating from the new expansions. New trunk lines between twenty stations were constructed and forty-nine new channels were provided by means of installation of carrier system.

Between certain stations, particularly those lying on the main route from Karachi to Peshawar in the West Zone, the Department has reached a stage where it is not economically sound to provide overhead lines for the increasing demand of trunk traffic. Therefore, Coaxial cable capable of giving 960 circuits ultimately, is being laid underground between Karachi and Hyderabad and a similar project is under planning for Lahore-Lyallpur Section.

RADIO

With the two zones of Pakistan being over 1,000 miles apart and intervened by the Indian territory, no means of land tele-communications were available. Wireless link was the only possible alternative, but its establishment was rendered difficult due to non-availability of equipment. Hurriedly an equipment of very restricted utility was collected from the Military stock and communications established in 1947 between Karachi and Dacca. By and by, these services were stabilized and supplemented by the installation of modern equipment and radio links were created with other countries. Today, Karachi is connected on wireless link with many countries of the world, and the second phase of the programme for connecting Dacca also with overseas countries direct, has been launched. Direct link between Dacca and London has already been provided.

To strengthen inter-zone wireless system, high power transmitters have been installed at Karachi. More telegraph transmitters are expected shortly, and arrangements are in hand to obtain additional high power transmitters from Australia.

The topographical conditions of the East Pakistan are not suitable for land lines. Consequently, a very high frequency radio network has been planned for the entire zone. A part of the scheme connecting Barisal-Khulna-Chandpur has already been completed and the work for establish-

ing wireless links between other important stations is in progress.

TELE-COMMUNICATION TRAINING

As in so many other fields, no technical training school came to the share of Pakistan on Independence. A Training Centre with a limited scale was established at Lyallpur. The same was developed gradually, and ultimately shifted to Haripur. Now it is equipped with the latest apparatus and provides facilities for the training of 400 officials of Supervisory and high grades. For the lower grade staff, Regional Tele-communication schools at Dacca, Karachi and Lahore have been opened. The overall annual capacity of these institutions is about 700.

PORTS AND ROADS

Karachi and Chittagong—Chalna Anchorage—Inland Water Transport—Pilot Project—Roads—Allocations, Grants and Loans to Provinces—Road Transport—Coordination of Transport—Tourism

KARACHI and Chittagong were the only ports which fell to the share of Pakistan on Independence in 1947. Neither of these were ports of Registry and were mostly in use as secondary ports. Geographical and economic considerations were, therefore, responsible for giving immediate attention to the development of these ports. The Port of Karachi is now the premier port of Pakistan, serving the entire West Pakistan and the neighbouring country of Afghanistan and handling all types of cargo and ships. The annual tonnage of cargo handled is approximately four million, and the port's budget is over Rs. 25.5 million.

KARACHI

The port of Karachi comprises an area of approximately 1,548 acres or 2½ square miles, including the Port Trust area at Manora, Bunker Island and the land estates. The East (Keamari) Wharves and the West Wharves form the docks. In addition, there is a Napier Mole Wharf and a Juna Bunder for coastal cargo and country craft. The East Wharves contain 17 berths of lengths varying from 400 feet to 550 feet dredged to accommodate ships drawing up to 29 feet, and are served by 91 hydraulic cranes of 35 cwt. lifts. The berths are adequately rail served. Five of these berths are fitted with liquid fuel pipes connected to the oil installation for oil bunkering of ships. The Wharves are under reconstruction at a cost of about Rs. 120 million with the assistance of the World Bank Loan. The reconstructed Wharves will cater for locomotive shunting and provide

modern type cranes and have improved backyard facilities like transit sheds and road and railway yard layout, enabling about 30 per cent increased traffic being handled at the port. The West Wharves consist of 4 deep water berths and one lighter berth of modern construction in a continuous line of cement monoliths equipped with 17 electric cranes of two-tons lift, one electric crane with a tonnage lift capacity of twenty-five mobile cranes, one Scotch Derrick of five-ton lift capacity and a number of mobile cranes of lifts varying from 2 to 6 tons. These Wharves, too, are served by railway lines and have transit sheds at 3 of the berths.

The Old Bulk Oil Pier has a length, of 403 feet, and with the present extention of this pier two tankers can discharge bulk oil simultaneously.

The wharves are supplemented by 16 moorings, five of these are swinging moorings with draughts varying from 16 to 20 feet; the other are fixed and can accommodate ships ranging from 400 feet to 500 feet, drawing up to 27 feet.

The cranes at the quays are augmented by a 30 ton self-propelled floating crane having an operational radius of 62 feet and a lifting height of over 80 feet, and another floating crane of 60-ton lift, which is not self-propelled.

The railways and roads are directly linked with the wharves. The overall storage area is about one million square yards, both covered and open. The entire area is served by rail and road. There is over 100 miles of railway track in the port area, linked with the main lines that cover about 2,000 miles of the hinterland of the port.

The tonnage of cargo handled by the port during the last ten years has been as under:—

(*In Tons*)

Year	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Total Imports and Exports*
1947-48	1,156,353	1,027,521	2,183,874
1948-49	1,602,747	939,934	2,542,681
1949-50	1,916,450	924,306	2,840,756
1950-51	2,391,325	1,081,396	3,472,721
1951-52	2,622,202	1,155,725	3,777,927
1952-53	3,065,613	928,829	3,994,442
1953-54	2,746,271	907,882	3,654,153

1954-55	2,051,597	840,147	2,891,744
1955-56	2,568,884	1,102,311	3,671,195
1955-57	3,011,929	1,040,892	4,082,821

A Light House, 152 feet high, with hyper-radial diaoptrick lenses of 1,200,000 candle power, guides the ships into the main navigable channel. Recently a 100 feet high sperry tower has been added as an aid to safer navigation.

CHITTAGONG

The Chittagong Port, which was originally equipped with 4 berths only, has since been developed with 17 berths to accommodate 24 ships at a time and to handle traffic to the extent of over 2 million tons a year as compared to half a million tons in 1947. Improvements effected have resulted in a quicker turn-round of shipping at the port, the period of detention being reduced from 35.1 days in 1949-50 to 9.7 days in 1956.

On the river side, which is also under the Port Commissioners' jurisdiction, the main problem has been that of draughts created by the notorious meandering and swift flow of the river Karnaphuli. Expert advice was taken from various authorities, including Sir Claude Inglis, the British River Training expert. On the basis of the advice given, certain river training works have been executed and more are to be undertaken. Government also accepted an offer of the U.K. Government under the *Colombo Plan* to construct a large-scale model of the river Karnaphuli at the British Hydraulic Research Station at Wallingford with a view to deciding upon the long-term river training works required at the place. The work connected with the model is in progress under the supervision of Sir Claude Inglis, Director of the Station, and a Pakistani Engineer is to be associated with it.

The Port Commissioners acquired a second dredger at the end of 1955 and extensive dredging is now carried out at the port to keep up adequate depths. The Commissioners have also drawn up a night-navigation scheme to take advantage of the higher night tides in the fair season. This scheme will be introduced shortly.

CHALNA ANCHORAGE

The Chalna Anchorage on the river Pussur was opened to traffic on the 11th December, 1950. It was designed not only to relieve congestion at the

Chittagong Port but also to serve as an outlet for the Cis-Brahmputra area of East Pakistan.

The Anchorage has proved successful, as may be seen from the following figures—

Year		(*Millions*) *Tonnage Handled*
1950-51	(December-March)	0.33
1951-52		3.48
1952-53		4.27
1953-54		4.41
1954-55		4.88
1955-56		5.66
1956-57		6.94

It was recommended by Sir Claude Inglis that the port should continue as an Anchorage for some years to come until the River Pussur settles down to its new regime. He also advised that Mongla, the present site to which the Anchorage was shifted in June, 1954, is the best site so far.

The target capacity of the Anchorage, which was half a million tons of cargo per annum, has already been surpassed. Efforts to obtain fresh water supplies are being made under the advice and recommendation of a United Nations hydrologist, and a first class tele-communication service to link the Anchorage with Khulna has been introduced. Three light floats have been installed in the navigation channel to facilitate night navigation.

A proposal for the construction of an Import Wharf with the necessary sheds and cranes at Khulna, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.7 million, is under considerations.

The port has 9 moorings, a pilot vessel, a tug, an oil barge, 6 launches, as well as a number of other craft. Other equipment, including a multi-purpose Anchor Hoy and Buoys are expected to arrive shortly. A radio Beacon is also being obtained from Australia to facilitate navigation in the approaches to the mouth of the river.

A capital budget of Rs. 1.5 million has been sanctioned for the Anchorage during 1957-58.

The Chalna Port played its part well in handling the foodgrains imported through it in the recent food shortage in East Pakistan.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

Inland Water Transport plays an important role in the economic and commercial life of East Pakistan which has over 2,670 miles of navigable inland waterways, over 1,000 self-propelled vessels and a large number of other craft. No less than 100 public and private carriers are operating at present, the biggest being the *Joint Steamer Companies* who account for between 65 and 70 per cent of the total cargo handled by mechanically propelled craft.

The *Inland Mechanically Propelled Vessels Act, 1917*, was extensively amended in 1951 to bring it up-to-date. The main provisions of the amended Act are the registration of vessels, setting up of an *Inland Waterways Control Board* to provide for allocation of routes etc., in emergencies, and establishment of reciprocity with other Governments in inland water transport matters.

The Eastern Bengal Railway also purchased a flotilla of river-cum-sea vessels in 1950 at a cost of about Rs. 9.2 million to run an all-weather service betweeen Chittagong and the up-country stations.

PILOT PROJECT

A demonstration Pilot Project to ascertain the most efficient and economical type of inland water craft for the Asia and the Far East region was recommended by the *Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East* in 1951. Certain aerial and hydrographic surveys and towing trials were carried out in East Pakistan in 1953, but so far the project has not been launched.

The *Five-Year Plan*, besides containing recommendations regarding the setting up of a high-powered Inland Waterways Board, includes a provision of Rs. 83 million for the development of Inland Water Transport in East Pakistan.

The projects to be included in this plan are at present under consideration of Government of East Pakistan.

A proposal for shortening the inland river route between Narayanganj and the Port of Chalna, by resuscitating the old Bhil route, is also being examined jointly by the Central Engineering Authority and the Government of East Pakistan.

ROADS

Pakistan has over 60,000 miles of roads today. The road development

programme of Pakistan received an impetus with the financial assistance provided by the Central Government. In 1949 a *Central Road Fund*, financed out of a share of the Excise and Customs duty on petrol, was created. From this fund financial allocations were made to the provinces to implement their programme. With the rate of appropriation to the Central Road Fund, increasing from two-and-a-half annas per gallon to five annas, with effect from the 1st April, 1953, the allocations to provinces were accordingly increased.

The Central Government, in addition to such allocations, have agreed to pay to the Provincial Governments 50 per cent of the cost of construction and improvement of certain selected arterial roads. The total expenditure proposed on this account is of the order of Rs. 120 million of which the Central Government have already sanctioned Rs. 65 million for road construction work.

Development loans are also sanctioned by the Central Government to assist the Provincial Governments' road construction programme.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Under the Constitution, the subject "Mechanically Propelled Vehicles" is a Provincial responsibility. The Central Government, however, continue to be concerned with the subject in respect of Karachi and also with the Nationalised Road Transport Services in West Pakistan because of its financial interest in them. During 1956-57 there was expansion in the activities of the three Road Transport Boards in West Pakistan and the nationalised service was extended to a number of new routes in the Province. In view of the accepted principle of intergation in West Pakistan, the three *Road Transport Boards* are also proposed to be integrated shortly.

In its drive to prevent accidents on road, the Central Government obtained the services of an I.L.O. expert to advise the Central and Provincial Governments on road safety. One Fellowship in collection and analysis of road accidents statistics was also availed of under the I.L.O. programme of technical assistance. The *Pakistan Road Safety Council*, formed in 1954, met in December, 1956, to elect its office bearers and to chalk out a programme for the future. A *Highway Code* for the road users has since been finalised and is expected to be published shortly.

COORDINATION OF TRANSPORT

With the transfer of the subjects "Mechanically Propelled Vehicles" and "Inland Water Transport" to the Provinces, under the new Constitution, Coordination of Transport is no longer the responsibility of the Central Government. The question of reviving the *East Pakistan Transport Coordination Board*, which was formed in 1955, and forming a similar Board in West Pakistan, is however being, considered in consultation with the Provincial Governments' concerned.

TOURISM

A Short Term Plan for development of tourism in the country, prepared and approved at the third meeting of the *Central Tourist Planning Committee* in December, 1956, is now under reference to the Central Ministries concerned and the Provincial Governments pending finalization. In the meantime action has been initiated in respect of important items of the Plan and a small *Central Tourist Organization* is being set up as an initial step. This Organization will also act as the local Organization for the Karachi Area The Provincial Governments have been asked to set up *Regional Tourist Organizations* themselves and the question of providing various amenities for the tourists, such as transport, hotel accommodation, Rest Houses, and sight-seeing and other facilities is also being considered.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aerodromes and Air Traffic Control Services—Aeronautical Inspection Service—Civil Aviation Training Unit—Central Engineering and Stores Establishment—Flying Clubs—Pakistan Airlines—International Airlines—International Relations.

THE Civil Aviation Department is responsible for the development and control of Civil Aviation in Pakistan. It maintains all civil airports and the communications and navigational facilities required by civil aircraft. During the last ten years of its existence, the Department has succeeded in a large measure in establishing a sound organization. Officers and staff trained in diverse trades have been posted both at headquarters as well as at various aerodromes.

Some of the important developments effected during the period under review are briefly as follows:

AERODROME AND AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SERVICES

Karachi was the only international airport which came to Pakistan on Independence. It is the largest international airport in the country today and is reputed to be one of the finest in the East. It enjoys a unique position on the international air-route inasmuch as it forms a gateway between Europe and the Far East. New equipment was provided to bring Karachi up to the standard of an international airport. It is now fully equipped to receive all types of modern aircraft, including the latest Jet aircraft.

With the completion of the extension to the terminal building in 1955, Karachi came to compare favourably with the other terminals of the world. It is now served by a completely new transmitting station with equipment required for this Area Communication Centre. A Radio tele-type circuit has been opened between Karachi and London and the Centre is being fitted

to establish other Radio tele-type channels in accordance with the International Civil Aviation Organization plan for the Aeronautical Fixed Communication Net-work. A portable, very high frequency Omni-directional Range, a modern aid to air navigation, has been installed at Karachi Airport on an experimental basis and the Instrument Landing System has also been commissioned. The Karachi Airport has also been equipped with the Hydrant Refuelling System.

The Nawabshah Aerodrome, which has been developed as a diversionary airport to the Karachi Airport, is adequately manned and equipped with full-night flying facilities. Thus, the Civil Aviation Department has fulfilled an International obligation. Adequate accommodation for the convenience of aircrew and air passengers has also been made available there.

Dacca, the second international airport in Pakistan, is the centre of air services operating in East Pakistan. In 1952, the airport at Dacca was developed considerably. Extension were carried out in the terminal building and Technical Service buildings as well as in the residential area. A new runway, capable of handling the heavy type of aircraft, was constructed. The airport buildings have recently been constructed to cope with the growing traffic requirements. The airport has also been equipped with Storm Warning Radar, Calvert's lighting system for the runways and the Locator Beacon to guide the pilots-in-command during flight to this airport.

The Chittagong Airport is also recognised as an international airport. All modern facilities for landing of aircraft are available at this airport.

The Lahore (Walton) Airport is another important airport in West Pakistan. Its buildings have been renovated and the aerodrome and approach lighting system were completed in 1953. A new Transmitting building at Lahore Acrodrome is under construction. A Locator Beacon has also been installed at this airport.

The runways at Lahore have been reconditioned. Those at Multan and Cox's Bazar are being reconditioned and a new runway is being laid out for the Karachi Aero Club. Other improvements were also being carried out at airports throughout the country to facilitate air transport.

A new Transmitting Station was brought into operation at Multan on the 16th January, 1957.

Multan, Peshawar, Rawalpindi (Chaklala), Jessore, Sylhet and Lalmanirhat are other aerodromes in Pakistan through which internal services operate and are under the charge of the Department of Civil Aviation.

AERONAUTICAL INSPECTION SERVICE

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 the Aviation Department.

The I.C.A.O. type of Aircraft Licences and Ratings were brought into force in Pakistan with effect from the 1st of January, 1955, replacing all previous licences. In order to facilitate holders of old licences to change over to the corresponding or higher I.C.A.O. Licences gradually and without any disruption in the operation of air services, the renewal or expansion of the old licences had been allowed up to the 31st of December, 1955.

Additional equipment and test gear have been purchased from abroad and all types of aircraft currently on the Pakistan Register can now be overhauled in this country. The two Aero-engine overhaul shops, one in Dacca and the other in Karachi, which were set up in 1952, have been consolidated.

CIVIL AVIATION TRAINING UNIT

At the time of Independence, there was no institution in Pakistan to train the personnel. As a first step, a *Communication School* to train Radio Operators and Radio Technicians, and an *Air Training School* to train Air Traffic Controllers were established in 1948 and 1950 respectively at the Karachi Airport. The Unit provides training for Air Traffic Controllers, Communication Engineers and Officers, Radio Technicians and Operators and Civil Pilots, and conducts examinations for Aircrew Licences. Training in Advanced and Refresher courses for all ranks of the Department is also imparted.

CENTRAL ENGINEERING AND STORES ESTABLISHMENT

This organization established at the Karachi Airport undertakes installation, repair and maintenance of radio stores to the various stations in Pakistan.

FLYING CLUBS

There are three Flying Clubs, *viz.*, the Karachi Aero Club Ltd., at Karachi, the Lahore Flying Club at Lahore, and the East Pakistan Flying

Club at Dacca, which are open to the public for learning flying. Government give a generous subsidy to these Flying Clubs as a measure of encouragement.

Two new Flying Clubs one at Peshawar and the other at Multan, have been established during the year,

PAKISTAN AIRLINES

In the beginning of 1951, there were only two Companies, *viz.*, the *Orient Airways Ltd.*, and the *Crescent Air Transport Ltd.*, which were operating in Pakistan. Later, the *Crescent Air Transport* went into liquidation. As Civil Aviation became more and more important and useful, the Government of Pakistan sponsored a new Company, called the *Pakistan International Airlines*, with shares to be owned jointly by the public and the State. In March, 1955, the *Orient Airways* was amalgamated with the *Pakistan International Airlines*, forming a new commercial corporation known as the *Pakistan International Airlines Corporation.*

The *Pakistan International Airlines Corporation* owns, besides other air craft, three Lockheed 1049-C Super-Constellations, which are the most modern planes in design and comfort to the passengers. With the inauguration of air services by the *Pakistan International Airlines Corporation*, the long felt need for the rationalisation of the air transport industry and improvement and strengthening of the vital link of the country's communications appears to be nearing fulfilment. The Super-Constellation aircraft of this airline are used on the non-stop services between Karachi-Dacca and Karachi-Cairo-London.

The *Pakistan International Airlines Corporation* transported 1,500 Haj pilgrims from Karachi to Jeddah in July, 1956. On the return journey from Jeddah to Karachi, the *Saudi Arabian Airlines* carried 1,583 Haj pilgrims in August, 1956.

The air services operated by *Pakistan International Airlines Corporation*, as on 31st March, 1957, were as shown on the opposite page:

WESTERN DIVISION

ROUTE	Weekly Frequency	Days of Operation
(*a*) Karachi/Baghdad/Rome/ Geneva/London and back (Sup. Cons.)	1	W/B Tuesday E/B Wednesday
(*b*) Karachi/Dacca/Lahore (Sup. Cons.)	2	Sunday and Wednesday
(*c*) Lahore/Dacca/Karachi (Sup. Cons.)	2	Monday and Thursday
(*d*) Karachi/Dacca/Karach (Sup. Cons.)	3	Tuesday, Friday and Saturday
(*e*) Karachi/Lahore/Karachi (Convair.)	14	Twice Daily
(*f*) Karachi/Delhi/Karachi (Convair)	4	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
(*g*) Karachi/Bombay/Karachi (Convair).	7	Daily
(*h*) Karachi/Quetta/Karachi (DC-3)	1	Friday
(*i*) Lahore/Pindi/Lahore (DC-3)	14	Twice Daily
(*j*) Pindi/Peshawar/Pindi (DC-3)	7	Daily

EASTERN DIVISION

(*a*) Dacca/Jessore/Dacca (DC-3)	7	Daily
(*b*) Dacca/Calcutta/Dacca (DC-3)	10	One service daily and one service on Wed., Fri. and Sunday.
(*c*) Dacca/Chittagong/Dacca (DC-3)	18	Two services daily and one service on Mon., Wed., Fri. and Sunday.
(*d*) Chittagong/Cox's Bazar/ Chittagong (DC-3)	4	Wed., Fri., Sat. and Sunday
(*e*) Chittagong/Calcutta/Chitta-gong (DC-3)	7	Daily
(*f*) Chittagong/Rangoon/ Chittagong (DC-3)	3	Mon., Wed. and Friday.

INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

Almost all International trunk-route operators serve the Karachi Airport and, as such, Pakistan has excellent air communications with other countries. The following major International Airlines operate through Karachi:

British Overseas Airways Corporation, Pan American World Airways, Indian Airlines Corporation, K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines, Air India International, Qantas Empire Airways, Air France, Scandinavian Airlines System, Transport Aerians Intercontinentaus, Iranian Airways Co. Ltd., Air Ceylon, and Ethiopion Air Line.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Government of Pakistan had up till last year concluded Bilateral Air Agreements with the United States of America, Sweden, India, Ceylon, Australia, Norway, Philippines, U.K., Denmark, Iraq, France, Switzerland, Netherlands, Ethiopia, Syria, Egypt and Turkey. A temporary Air Agreement also exists between the Governments of Burma and Pakistan.

During the Current year Bilateral Air Agreements were signed with Iran and Afghanistan. Informal negotiations for the conclusion of a new bilateral air transport agreement were carried out between the representatives of the Governments of Norway and Pakistan during February, 1957 at Karachi.

Soon after Independence, Pakistan became a Member of the *International Civil Aviation Organization* (*I.C.A.O.*), on the 5th December, 1947. It is a specialized agency in relation with the United Nations, with headquarters at Montreal (Canada). Pakistan has been cooperating with that body in her efforts to promote the efficiency and safety of air travel.

During the year 1956-57, a two-man delegation was sent in June, 1956 to Caracas (Venezuela) to attend the 10th Assembly of I.C.A.O. An observer was sent to attend the informal meeting held at Bangkok from the 15th to 24th of August, 1956, to coordinate the Air Traffic services in the South East Asia Region. Pakistan was also represented at the 3rd Air Navigation Conference held at Montreal (Canada) in September, 1956. Pakistan attended the International Conference on Airport Charges held at Montreal (Canada) in November, 1956.

METEOROLOGY

Background—Aims—Functions and Organizations—Workshop—Arid Zone and Humid Tropics Research—Artificial Rainfall—Geophysical Institute, Quetta—International Geophysical Year Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics, Karachi—Oceanography—Problems Awaiting Solution

AT the time of Independence in August, 1947, the Meteorological Organization in Pakistan consisted of 98 Surface Meteorological Observatories, 13 Upper Air Stations and 2 Regional Meteorological Offices at Lahore and Karachi. All the Meteorological laboratories, libraries and technical organizations of the Meteorological Service remained behind in the area which went over to India. In East Pakistan, no Meteorological Office existed to control the few part-time observatories which happened to be functioning in that region. Not a single Geophysical Observatory fell to the share of Pakistan.

BACKGROUND

At the outset, therefore, *the Pakistan Meteorological Service* had to arrange for the maintenance of the inherited organization, to make up its deficiencies and to evolve a meteorological and geophysical set-up capable of meeting the growing national and international requirements.

AIMS

The main aims of the Department of Meteorology and Geophysics in Pakistan are:

(*a*) mitigation and ultimate prevention of disasters due to weather and geophysical phenomena;

(*b*) promotion of traffic security and public welfare in respect of the meteorological and geophysical factors;

(*c*) to organize hydrological surveys in different parts of the country with a view to assessing the available water resources and advising on their best use;

(*d*) to carry out hydrometeorological investigations for assisting the engineers in economical and efficient designing;

(*e*) to establish dependable river-forecasting and flood-warning services in both the wings of the country;

(*f*) investigations of the thermo and hydrodynamical properties of the atmosphere with a view to understanding the fundamental laws of nature and using this knowledge ultimately for trying to control and modify the weather and climate of the country to her best advantage,

(*g*) provision of meteorological advice and information to Defence Forces in peace and war.

The functions and organization of the Department have been designed to achieve these ends.

FUNCTIONS AND ORGANIZATION

The number of different types of observatories existing in 1947, 1950 and in March, 1957, is given in the Table at the end of this Chapter.

On an average, 1,000 climatological and geophysical enquiries for various types of development projects relating to Industry, Power Supply, Irrigation, Hydro-electricity, Agriculture, Seismicity, etc., are supplied each year. Besides, fifteen daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual publications are issued by the Service. These publications are exchanged with 296 scientific and technical publications from 64 countries of the world, including the Commonwealth countries, the U.S.A., and U.S.S.R.

The Officers and staff of the Meteorological Service have written 110 research papers on various meteorological and geophysical subjects during the last 10 years.

WORKSHOP

The Department has established a workshop which produces high precision meteorological and geophysical equipment. This has enabled the Department to undertake a comprehensive programme of meteorological and geophysical observations and research along with other advanced countries and has also resulted in saving considerable amount of foreign exchange by meeting the Departmental needs.

ARID ZONE AND HUMID TROPICS RESEARCH

The Meteorological Service originated the work of arid zone and humid tropics research in Pakistan. Recognition of this work has been received in the form of inclusion of the Head of the Department by UNESCO as one of the 12 scientists in the Advisory Committee for Arid Zone Research and by the World Meteorological Organization as one of the 4 scientists in its panel of scientists for Humid Tropics Research. Intensive researches on assessment of underground water and surface flows in arid areas and of the climatological potential of East and West Pakistan are in progress. These researches, along with the micro climatic studies of different crops, will help in mitigating the food shortages in the country.

ARTIFICIAL RAINFALL

The Department has been conducting experiments with encouraging results on artificial rainfall to fight the problem of aridity in West Pakistan, and has been trying to develop techniques for forecasting floods in both the wings.

GEOPHYSICAL INSTITUTE

The Geophysical Institute of the Pakistan Meteorological Service at Quetta has been recognized internationally to be capable of imparting training to scientists of foreign countries.

Dr. Anibal R. Bagaze of the University of Arequipa, Peru, received training in seismology in the autumn of 1956 as a UNESCO scholar. This has been highly appreciated by all concerned.

INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

Of all the scientific organizations in the country, only the Department of Meteorology and Geophysics has made arrangements for observations, during International Geophysical Year in Pakistan, in the following 11 out of 14 Scientific Disciplines elected by the Special Committee for the Internatioal Geophysical Year of the International Council of Scientific Unions, and brought Pakistan amongst the list of 64 countries collaborating in this vast scientific international effort:—

(1) Meteorology, (2) Geomagnetism, (3) (*a*) aurera (*b*) airglow, (4) Ionosphere, (5) Solar-activity, (6) Cosmic Rays, (7) Oceanography, (8) Earth satellites, (9) Seismology, (10) Radio-active fallout, and (11) World days and communications.

The remaining three fields, which have not been taken up, are the concern of other Departments.

INSTITUTE OF METEOROLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS

Besides the major project of International Geophysical Year undertaken by the Service during the year under review, the other big step forward was the establishment at Karachi of an Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics along with a seismological observatory. With the vast expansion of the scientific and technical activities of the Department, the need for such an institute to provide training to new recruits and refresher courses to old employees, was badly felt. To begin with, refresher courses for International Geophysical Year observers were arranged and plans were drawn up to provide facilities for intensive training of observers, analysers and scientists employed in the Department and for fundamental research in different branches of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics.

OCEANOGRAPHY

Another big advance in the sphere of activities of the Department was the establishment of the Wing of Oceanography. The work in this field was started with the active cooperation of the department of Hydrography in the Pakistan Navy.

PROBLEMS AWAITING SOLUTION

Meteorology and Geophysics supply all the basic data for agriculture, forestry, irrigation, hydro-electric development, river valley projects, industry, etc., and the entire life of the community revolves round the weather which indicates localities in the country best suited for different types of activity. The important role played by Meteorology in the last World War has created an unprecedented mass realization about its utility and demands upon this Service have consequently increased. To meet these demands, the enthusiasm of the young Pakistani scientists employed in the Service has brought the Department to a stage where it can supply basic information for exploitation of natural resources of the atmosphere and the earth and for rapid development of the country on sound scientific basis.

APPENDIX

DIFFERENT TYPES OF OBSERVATORIES IN PAKISTAN

UNITS — *Position in Year/Month*

	August 1947	1950	March 1957
1. Surface Meteorological Observatories	98	100	122
2. Pilot Balloon Observatories	15	17	20
3. Radio Sonde Observatories	—	1	1
4. Rawin-Sonde Observatories	—	—	2
5. Sferics Observatories	—	—	3
6. Seismological Observatories	—	—	4
7. Geomagnetic Observatories	—	—	1
8. Ionospheric Observatories	—	—	1
9. Agrimet. Observatories	1	1	2 (1 5)
10. Hydromet. Observatories	—	—	44
11. Rain Recording Stations	500	500	500
12. Solar Radiation Observatories	—	—	4
13. Atmospheric Ozone	—	—	1
14. Upper Atmospheric Research	—	—	1
15. Radio-active Fallout Observatories	—	—	4

BROADCASTING

First Efforts—Programme Services—Publications—Progress during 1956-57—Main Themes of Broadcasts—Future Development Plans—Five-Year Plan.

WHEN on the mid-night of the 14th of August, 1947, the words '*This is Radio Pakistan*', went on the air for the first time, *Radio Pakistan* had only a 5 kilowatt medium wave transmitter each at Lahore and Dacca and a 10 kilowatt medium wave transmitter at Peshawar. Three small stations evidently could not cope with the growing needs of a new country. It was, accordingly, decided that a sizeable radio network, based on a combination of short wave and medium wave transmitters, should be provided as soon as possible.

FIRST EFFORTS

The first efforts in this direction resulted in the installation of a 10 kilowat medium wave transmitter in Karachi on the 14th of August, 1948 This was followed with a short wave (7.5 kilowatt) transmitter at Dacca on 17th January, 1949.

The 2nd anniversary of *Radio Pakistan* synchronized with the establishment of *Radio Pakistan*'s first high powered 50 kilowatt short wave transmitter at Karachi. This marked the beginning of External broadcasts from *Radio Pakistan*. The Rawalpindi station of *Radio Pakistan* came on the air on 1st Spetember, 1950. *Radio Pakistan's* second high powered 50 kilowatt short wave transmitter was set up on the 25th December, 1949. On 16th July, 1951, the late Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, then Prime Minister of Pakistan, inaugurated the present Broadcasting House at Bunder Road, Karachi. Relaying stations at Chittagong and Rajshahi were set up in June, 1954. The regional station at Hyderabad was added to the Service on

the 17th August, 1955, and a station was set up at Quetta in October, 1956.

These dates, though important, by no means exhaust the entire story of the all round progress which *Radio Pakistan* has maintained throughout the last ten years. Nor do they describe the various handicaps which had to be overcome—for example, in the task of procurement of radio equipment, acquisition of land and buildings for housing various transmitters and offices of *Radio Pakistan* or, for that matter, the training of engineering and programme personnel. In all these matters *Radio Pakistan,* like many other Departments, had to make a fresh start, and although considerable lee-way has still to be made up, *Radio Pakistan* today can feel justifiably proud of having provided to the country a fairly effective system of sound broadcasting.

PROGRAMME SERVICES

Radio Pakistan runs two parallel programme services: one for the home listeners and the other directed towards listeners abroad. Programmes in the various regional services are intended: to reflect the artistic, social and cultural traditions of the various parts of the country; to create a sense of awareness about current problems and responsibilities as good citizens, and to bring out the common ideals and aspirations of the people. They also serve as medium for providing healthy entertainment and affording opportunities of self-expression to the musical, dramatic and literary talent of the country. Programmes broadcast include a large variety of instrumental, orchestral and vocal music, gramophone records, plays, features, talks, discussions, interviews, news and commentaries, commercial reviews and commercial bulletins, weather reports, documentaries, National hook-up on events of outstanding national importance, religious programmes and special audience programmes for women, children, University students, Forces and for listeners in the rural and tribal areas.

The External Services Directorate broadcasts to listeners in foreign countries in Arabic, Persian, Afghan-Persian, Gujarati and Burmese. Programmes are also broadcast in English in the General Overseas Services and for listeners in the United Kingdom, Turkey, Indonesia, South-Asia and South-East Asia.

PUBLICATIONS

Radio Pakistan programmes are published in six Programme Journals, one each in English, Urdu, Bengali, Arabic, Persian and Burmese. The names of these Journals in the same order, are:

Pakistan Calling, Ahang, Elan, Iza'at Pakistan, Sada-i-Pakistan and Pakistan Athan

PROGRESS DURING 1956-57

The foregoing paragraphs provide a brief survey of *Radio Pakistan* during the first nine years. Coming to the main development during 1956-57, we find that the most significant event of the year took place on October 17, 1956, when the Quetta Station of Radio Pakistan was inaugurated. At present the strength of the Quetta transmitter is only 1 kilowatt but it will shortly be increased to 10 kilowatts.

Other installations and technical developments completed during the year 1956-57 were the Chittagong station which was installed on a permanent basis during the year. The construction of a *Receiving Centre* at Karachi is in hand and arrangements are being made to shift the *Receiving Centre* to its permanent site.

A 10 kilowatt shortwave transmitter equipment has been installed at Dacca and will be put on the air as soon as the aerial system is completed.

Construction work of the Broadcasting House at Dacca was also taken in hand. The building has almost been completed. Treatment of studios has been taken up.

MAIN THEMES OF BROADCASTS

And now a word about the main themes of Radio Pakistan's spoken word broadcasts during th year 1956-57. The position in this regard was summed up in the last Conference of the Directors of Radio Pakistan held in Rawalpindi recently. Such Conferences are held from time to time to take stock of the work done at each station, to review the current problems and formulate plans for the future. Besides adopting various administrative measures, the Conference reviewed the social, economic and political situation in the country and devised ways and means to reorientate the programmes of *Radio Pakistan.*

Programmes broadcast in pursuance of the decisions of the Conference mainly aimed at the inclucation of a spirit of patriotism, national unity and

national pride, eradication of prevalent social evils, removal of feeling of frustration from the minds of our people and promotion of a sense of better citizenship among the general public. Industrial development, irrigation and power projects, modernization of agriculture and various schemes of the Provincial and Central Governments for improving the national economy were stressed.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Future development plans of *Radio Pakistan* are mainly intended to provide greater listening and transmitting facilities to the country. The number of radio licences in January, 1957, stood at about 200,000. Calculated at the rate of seven members per listening family, Radio Pakistan programmes are thus daily heard by about 1.4 million persons. As compared to other advanced countries this, however, is a very small fraction of our total population. The most pressing need, therefore, is for a large number of cheap receiving sets to be made available to the people. Provision for meeting this need has been made in the *Five-Year Development Plan* recently announced by Government.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

In the *Five-Year Development Plan* for Broadcasting, provision has also been made for the following:

(*a*) Zonal transmitters at Lahore, Peshawar and Karachi

(*b*) Shortwave East-West Link, *i.e.*, Dacca and Karachi. This would enable listeners in West Pakistan to listen to programmes from Radio Pakistan, Dacca, directly from a 10-kilowat short wave transmitter. The present transmitters at Dacca, Chittagong and Rajshahi are intended to serve primarily the needs of East Pakistan listeners only. Building modifications necessary for the installation of the new transmitters have since been completed. The future plans include:

(*c*) Full-fledged stations at Multan and Bahawalpur

(*d*) Stations at five places in East Pakistan

(*e*) Broadcasting House at Lahore and Dacca

(*f*) Extra studios at Rawalpindi and Peshawar

(*g*) New Receiving Centres at Lahore, Dacca and Peshawar

(*h*) Mobile Recording Vans at all full-fledged stations

PUBLIC WORKS

Water Supply—Public Works—Landhi Refugee Colony—Malir Refugee Colony—Drigh Village Refugee Colony—Lalukhet Refugee Colony—Baldia Colony—Cloth Market—Flats and Shops—Karachi Administration—Communication Works—Aviation Works—Radio Pakistan—Office Accommodation—Educational Works—Forest College Building at Peshawar—Development Works at Gilgit—Public Health Buildings—Food and Agriculture—East Pakistan Works — Karachi Improvement Trust — Landhi Industrial Area — Nazimabad — the First Satellite Town in Pakistan—Estate Office

THE Karachi Joint Water Board was first constituted under an Ordinance in 1942 during the second World War, to supply water under the *Haleji Water Supply Scheme* to meet the greater demand of the expanding city of Karachi and services due to troop movement. Subsequently the *Hilaya Duplication Scheme* was entrusted to the Board to bring additional 10 million gallons of water daily. At the time of Independence in 1947, the population of Karachi was about 300,000 and the average water supply was 13 to 15 million gallons per day. Since then incessant efforts have been made to increase the supply of water by tapping various sources. In 1949 pontoons were installed at Baghar Ferry and 3 million gallons of additional water was obtained. A further increase of one to two million gallons per day was effected during 1950 by making some general improvements in the working of engines. In 1952 some *kutcha* wells were sunk in the Malir river bed and an additional supply of 1.75 to 2.50 million gallons, thus, became available, raising the supply to 20-21 million gallons per day. In 1953, the Hilaya Scheme was completed but the resultant increase of 10 million gallons of water was counter-balanced to the extent of 5 million gallons per day by decrease of water supply from the Dumlottee wells. In 1954, measures for conservation of water in the Malir river were taken

whereby water in the Dumlottee wells was restored to its original level. In 1955 some more wells were sunk near the Korangi Creek and, thus, the water supply was maintained at about 29 to 30 million gallons per day.

Steps have since been taken to conserve water in the Malir basin, and diffusion wells, tube-wells and boring wells have been opened. The daily water supply, which was 13 to 15 million gallons in 1947-48 was, thus, raised to about 35 million gallons by the end of 1956. With a view to overcoming the shortage of water supply in summer season, the Board have begun to pump more water from Dumlottee wells with effect from the 1st April, 1957, and the average water supply per day has, thus, risen to about 36 million gallon per day.

Since the available quantities of water were inadequate for the increasing population of Karachi, the Government of Pakistan sanctioned in 1953, the execution of the first phase of the *Greater Karachi Bulk Water Supply* and its two ancillary schemes viz., the *Greater Karachi Water Trunk Mains* and the *Greater Karachi Sewerage* and *Sewage Disposal Schemes* at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.157 million, scheduled to be completed in five years time *i.e.*, by the end of 1958. The Water Supply Scheme aims at an ultimate supply of 280 million gallons per day to Karachi. The second Scheme is intended to regulate the distribution of additional water supply whereas the third scheme aims at the provision of main trunk sewers and scientific treatment of the effluent. Due to changes in design and revaluation of Pakistan currency, the revised estimated costs of these schemes now comes to Rs. 227.8 million. Steps are being taken to obtain the revised sanction of the Planning Board.

In connection with the construction of the tunnel, and setting up of a power house, pumping and purification and sewerage treatment plants pertaining to these schemes, the U.S. Government have offered Foreign Aid under the F.O.A. (now I.C.A.) programme to the extent of $5.545 million in the shape of plant and machinery and technical services during U.S. fiscal year 1954-55.

Besides, the Government of Australia, under the *Colombo Plan*, have offered machinery worth £ (A) 245,000 for the establishment of a Prestressed Pipe factory. This factory started manufacturing pipes with effect from August, 1956, and is producing pipes of various dimensions

ranging from 84" to 48".

In order to find out the possibilities of getting underground potable water, the services of a Geophysical Survey team and a Hydrologist were obtained from the United Nations in 1953. The team in its report suggested five places for drilling new wells at Upper Malir, New Malir, Lalukhet, Korangi and Manghopir. The first experiment was carried out successfully at Bahawalpur House (*i.e.*, in New Malir) which is discharging 560,000 gallons per day. Efforts by the Karachi Joint Water Board to develop the other places continue.

PUBLIC WORKS

Karachi has been facing tremendous housing problem ever since Independence. The population has increased from about 300,000 to about 1.5 million during the last 10 years. As private endeavour could not cope with the problem, it devolved upon Government to rehabilitate the displaced persons by providing residential colonies around Karachi.

LANDHI REFUGEE COLONY

This residential colony will provide 10,500 quarters out of which 9,826 have already been completed. 506 shops have been constructed in addition to the two markets. Water supply has practically been completed in this area and the *Karachi Electric Supply Corporation* have been asked to take up the work of street lighting.

In order to cut short the distance of 16 to 18 miles between Karachi and Landhi, a new road is under construction. This will cut down the distance of the Colony from Karachi to about 10 miles.

MALIR REFUGEE COLONY

In this colony it is proposed to provide 2,850 quarters and 512 shops out of which 1,275 quarters and 110 shops have been completed. In addition, two markets have also been completed. Water pumping installations have also been erected for providing permanent water supply to the residents. The *Karachi Electric Supply Corporation* has been directed to provide street lighting in the area.

It is also proposed to provide 10,000 quarters in the 4th refugee colony at Malir Extension. Work on this project has recently been started. Out of these, 3,000 quarters will be constructed on 100 square yards plots as against 80 square yards.

DRIGH VILLAGE REFUGEE COLONY

In this Colony 2,856 quarters were completed by the end of 1956. A further construction of 2,000 quarters was taken in hand in the beginning of 1957.

LALUKHET REFUGEE COLONY

This Colony has been completed some time back. Government have decided to develop the area fully by providing a network of roads, permanent water supply, sewerage and sullage disposal, and offering other facilities so that it may change from a Colony to a satellite town. It has also been decided to widen the bridge at *Tin Hatti* which gives access to the Lalukhet area.

BALDIA COLONY

In order to rehabilitate the victims of a serious fire which occurred in the *Anjam Colony* of the Federal Capital, work has been started on the construction of 769 quarters which will be completed some time during 1957. Water supply to this area is expected to be arranged by providing tube-wells for which borings are being carried out by a Swiss firm.

CLOTH MARKET

Tenders are being called for the construction of an 8-storeyed building on the Victoria Road in Karachi. This building will provide a market with 225 shops and show-rooms on the ground floor besides office accommodation on other floors.

FLATS AND SHOPS

Government have recently decided to erect multi-storeyed buildings with residential flats on vacant evacuee plots in the Saddar area to rehabilitate middle class refugees. These flats will be given at rents varying between Rs. 75 and Rs. 150 per month to refugees who will have their shops on the ground floor. The buildings will have shops on the ground floor and residential accommodation on the 3 upper floors.

Government have also decided to provide social, educational, health and other facilities in all the refugee colonies by providing community centres, schools, dispensaries and hospitals. Work on all these projects is in hand.

KARACHI ADMINISTRATION

The Karachi administration has been given the status of a separate unit

under a Chief Commissioner and the Pakistan P.W.D., is the agency for execution of works pertaining to this administration, with a separate Circle directly under the control of the Chief Commissioner.

Due to heavy influx of population in Karachi after Independence, multifarious problems of control and maintenance of law and order etc., arose. This resulted in the augmentation of the Police Posts. Considerable accommodation has, therefore, already been provided for the Police Headquarter at Karachi both for Office as well as residential purposes.

COMMUNICATION WORKS

Telephone exchanges, together with tele-communication services have been constructed on various points to form an effective network to serve the needs of the country. Additional tele-communication buildings have been constructed at Sukkur, while the building at Mirpur Khas will shortly be completed. Work on the construction of Central Telegraph Office buildings and residential accommodation for the Posts and Telegraphs staff in Karachi and Hyderabad is in hand.

AVIATION WORKS

In order to make the runways at Lahore, Multan and Gilgit, serviceable for the Super-Constellation and heavier type of aircraft, work on the strengthening of existing runways at these airports was taken up and is nearing completion.

RADIO PAKISTAN

Radio Pakistan is providing a new transmitting station at Hyderabad which is likely to be completed some time during 1957.

192 'G' type quarters for Government servants in the Federal Capital Area were completed during the last year.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION

To meet the increasing demand for office space, multi-storyed offices are being provided in the open plots in the Artillery Maidan area. These works are likely to be completed by the end of 1957.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS

Government are constructing technical institutions in Karachi with the help of the Ford Foundation and the Swedish Government. The Polytechnic Institute in the Sind Industrial Area has already been completed

and certain ancilliary buildings are in hand. The Swedish-Pakistan Institute of Technology and Landhi is also nearing completion.

FOREST COLLEGE BUILDING AT PESHAWAR

In order to develop the forest wealth of the country and to promote research in timber, Government have set up a Forest College and Research Institute at Peshawar. Construction of residential quarters is in hand and will be completed within the current year.

DEVELOPMENT WORKS AT GILGIT

A number of development works at Gilgit have been taken in hand by Government. These comprise residential quarters, provision of electricity, construction of Teachers' Training College, educational centres, veterinary hospital etc. Multi-purpose irrigation works to augment the agricultural facilities in the area are also in hand.

PUBLIC HEALTH BUILDINGS

The Ojha T.B. Sanitorium at Karachi has been completed and is now fully equipped. An out-patient Department at the Jinnah Central Hospital is expected to be completed shortly.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Considerable bulk storage accommodation has already been completed. Construction work for a bulk storage accommodation of 50,000 tons at Landhi has been started recently and is progressing well.

EAST PAKISTAN WORKS

Due to the paucity of residential and office accommodation in East Pakistan, Government had decided to construct various categories of residential accommodation at Dacca and Chittagong. Office accommodation was also provided by construction of multi-storeyed Secretariat buildings both at Dacca and Chittagong. Considerable progress has already been achieved in this direction while building construction is in its final stages. Various Departments, such as Land Customs and Central Excise, Posts and Telegraphs etc., have also decided to build residential and office accommodation and other specialized buildings for their staff at various places in East Pakistan.

Several other major schemes, estimated to cost over Rs. 10 million, are in hand. Among these, some of the important ones are: the Mercantile Marine Academy at Juldia Point, storage godowns at Diwanhut (Chitta-

gong); Radio Satellite Station for the Posts and Telegraphs Department at Sylhet; office and residential accommodation for the Pakistan Tea Research Station at Sirmangal (Sylhet); Broadcasting House at Dacca; carpeting of the Southern Taxi-track at the Dacca Airport, and construction of the Office Secretariat Building at Dacca. Construction of various types of residential accommodation, both at Dacca and Chittagong for the Posts and Telegraphs Department as well as other Central Government servants is in hand.

KARACHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST

The *Karachi Improvement Trust* was incorporated by an Act of Parliament (*Karachi Improvement Trust Act, 1950*) to carry out the provisions of the Act in respect of development and expansion etc.. of the Capital of the Federation and certain areas in its vicinity.

The *Karachi Improvement Trust* has already in hand the execution of two approved Town Expansion Schemes: *Drigh Road* and *North Nazimabad.* These schemes cover an area of over 2,500 acres, having about 9,500 plots and their development is likely to be completed in about 4 to 10 years from 1952-53, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 48 million. When completed, they will provide accomodation for about 100,000 persons.

LANDHI INDUSTRIAL AREA

The *Trust* has also in hand the development of Landhi Industrial Area covering 900 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.2 million. The area provides for heavy and light industries and the development is likely to be completed in 5 years from 1954. The formal sanction of the schemes will be issued as soon as the pre-requisites have been gone through. They have also started the development of about 360 acres of land known as the *Jail-Drigh Road Improvement Scheme No. 7*, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 2.8 million. Formal sanction of the scheme will be issued shortly.

The *Trust* has recently submitted the *Road-cum-Development Scheme for Clifton*, covering an area of about 1,750 acres, at an estimated cost of Rs. 55 million. This is a high class scheme having plots of 2,000 to 6,000 square yards. The scheme is under consideration of Government.

During 1955-56, the *Trust* was also entrusted with the overall supervision of development work in the Housing Societies/Union area, stretching

from the Quaid-i-Azam's Mazar, comprising about 2,400 acres. A *Town Expansion Scheme* for the area was notified in December, 1955. Steps have been taken by the *Trust* to look into the proper development of these areas and suggest ways and means of carrying out improvements in them. The *Trust* has also envisaged some other improvement schemes which need finalization.

As regards improvement within the city area, it was not possible to operate any scheme of slum clearance within the city for want of alternative accommodation for the persons affected. The improvement of the Lyari area has been proposed to be undertaken by the Karachi Municipal Corporation in collaboration with the *Karachi Improvement Trust*.

The *Trust* generally prepares schemes on the basis of self-sufficiency and without any aid from Government.

NAZIMABAD—THE FIRST SATELLITE TOWN IN PAKISTAN

The Government of Pakistan undertook in 1949 to develop an area of 1,000 acres out of the uneven and barren land near Lalukhet and named this satellite town after Khwaja Nazimuddin, the then Governor-General of Pakistan. This vast tract of land has been divided into small plots of different sizes, *i.e.*, 133, 216, 422, 800 and 1,200 square yards and allotted to individual refugees on payment of development charges at the rate of Rs. 3/8 per square yard in eight equal annual instalments.

More than 7,000 residential plots have been allotted to individuals in order to rehabilitate an equal number of families. About 4,000 houses on plots of various sizes in all the five blocks are in the process of construction; many are already nearing completion and 50 per cent are inhabited.

Water and electric supplies have been provided to the constructed houses and work on the laying of main sewerage line is also nearing completion.

A large number of Primary and Secondary schools and Colleges have been established in each locality by Government as well as Private Registered Societies in Nazimabad. An area of 1,275 acres has been provided for clubs, libraries and playgrounds. Besides markets, there are about 1,000 commercial plots of different sizes provided in the centre of each block.

All facilities of transport, marketing, posts and telegraphs, railway bookings, education, medical aid, maternity and child welfare and recreation are provided to the inhabitants of the area. It is, therefore,

hoped that Nazimabad will, before long, become an attractive and developed township with the joint efforts and mutual cooperation of the public and Government.

ESTATE OFFICE

The Estate Office started functioning in Karachi on 11th July, 1947, with a skeleton staff. At that time no residential accommodation was available for accommodating several thousand of Government officials arriving immediately after Independence. As an emergency, therefore, the Military Barracks, school and hospital buildings etc., were temporarily, converted into residential places.

After the first phase was over, heavy building programme was started and by the end of 1949, some 6,000 officials were accommodated against the demand of 9,020, and 440,510 square feet of office accommodation was secured and allotted for office purposes against the actual requirement of 706,180 square feet. The situation, in spite of securing the above accommodation, did not ease because the demand for both residential and office accommodation was increasing day by day. As such, further programme for new construction was taken up and by the end of 1953, Government were able to accommodate 9,404 officials in residential quarters and 82,400 square feet was added to office accommodation. Apart from this, 1,128 flats of 'F', 'G' and 'H' types were constructed and added to the pool during 1955-56. The Estate Office is still trying to procure more accommodation for both office and residential purposes because the number of officials requiring residential accommodation is still far greater than the houses available with it. There are 10,594 Government owned houses and 199 private requisitioned houses or flats, whereas accommodation is actually required for 15,546 persons in service in Karachi.

Apart from providing residential accommodation, Tiffin Rooms were started in the Secretariat premises and shops of different trades and *Dhobi Ghats* etc., were provided in almost all the Government servants' colonies for the convenience of the Central Government servants residing there. An additional Officers' Hostel, consisting of 93 suites has also been constructed at Garden Road and added to the pool of the Estate Office in the beginning of 1957.

IV. DEFENCE

THE PAKISTAN ARMY

Military Training—School of Administration—School of Apprentices—Equipment—Army Scientific Advisory Committee—Aid of Civil Authorities—Sports—Conclusion

ON the 14th of August, 1947, when Pakistan achieved independence and her Armed forces assumed the responsibility for the defence of her frontiers, the Pakistan Army was far from being a well-organized operational force. Its strength was approximately 150,000 officers and men, but none of the major units, after the removal of the non-Muslim elements, was left with more than half to three-quarters of its effective strength. In addition, a large proportion of the men and officers, who were to form the nucleus of the future Pakistan Army, were left in India. Considering the near chaotic conditions prevailing in the sub-continent at that time, it was clear that the command and control of the Army had to be organized immediately on an operational basis, without the slightest delay. This was done.

MILITARY TRAINING

Another serious handicap which the Pakistan Army faced in the first stage of its existence, was the lack of training institutions; most of the major training institutions, being located in India, were no longer available to Pakistan. In the planning, therefore, the training institutions were accorded top priority. The *Pakistan Military Academy*, where the would-be officers receive their training, has been aptly called "the Nursery of the Pakistan Army". It was established in January, 1948. In spite of being the youngest institution of its kind in the world, the Pakistan Military Academy has already achieved a justly earned reputation for its sound training.

The highest training institution for officers of the Pakistan Army is the famous *Staff College* at Quetta. Its mission is to train officers

in advanced staff duties. A special feature of the Staff College is the inclusion amongst its trainees of officers from Commonwealth countries and the United States and the allied countries, as well as officers of the Pakistan Navy and Pakistan Air Force.

The Army maintains an *Army School of Education* for the training of Education Instructors, and the *Military College*, Jhelum for the education of the sons and wards of the Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks, together with a number of students from civil life.

The Army has also developed training facilities for technicians for special arms, like the officers and men of the Pakistan Signal Corps, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Sappers and Gunners.

SCHOOL OF ADMINISTRATION

A unique institution and an ingenius experiment, is the *Army School of Administration* which was raised at Murree in September, 1956. A school of this kind has so far not been established by any Army and so the founders, the planners and the organizers had to make a start without any guidance from anywhere.

This idea was born in the General Headquarters, and it was felt that there should be an *Army School of Administration* to train officers in peace time unit administration, Junior Commissioned Officers and Senior Clerks in supervisory duties, Stenographers in short-hand and typing, and all personnel of the Pakistan Army in matters connected with what is known in military parlance as "Adm".

The School was started in October, 1956, with an Officers' Course, the syllabus of which was composed of general subjects, military law, administration, miscellaneous subjects, and Quarter-Master's subjects.

The method of instruction at the School is based mostly on the modern system of breaking the monotony of long and instructive lectures through visual aids where possible. For example, demonstrations and films would be preferred to diligently prepared lectures. Visits of experts to the School or of students to a place where they can see things for themselves and learn, are usually encouraged. The staff of the School is consistently engaged in experimenting fresh and original methods to make instruction as interesting as possible.

SCHOOL OF APPRENTICES

Yet another step towards the modernization of the Army is the opening of the *Army School of Apprentices* at Rawalpindi during the current year.

Uptil now Pakistan had to make do with a certain amount of improvisation in the equipment of her fighting troops but in the last few years she has been receiving modern equipment. This modern equipment has many advantages over the old, but it is more complicated and needs to be adjusted and repaired by more highly skilled tradesmen.

The problem that has faced the Pakistan Army in the past is that the country is not highly industrialized, so that the Army cannot recruit tradesmen with the right sort of training and experience from civil life. The Army has, therefore, decided to train its own technicians.

The greatest requirement of the Army is a soldier with a good educational background and with special aptitude enabling him to understand the intimate functioning of the complicated mechanical, electrical and electronic equipment. These young men must be such that they will eventually have the ability to rise to senior non-commissioned ranks in the Corps of Engineers, the Corps of Signals and the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. They must be trained and developed to use their initiative and work with the minimum amount of supervision. They must eventually have the intelligence and self-discipline to become worthwhile soldiers irrespective of any technical ability they might have.

The School has been designed to turn out 250 technicians each year after a four-year course. The first two years of the course will be devoted mostly to educational training with special emphasis on mathematics and science. All instruction after the first term will be in English so that use can be made of the technical literature and training aids which have been produced in Western countries.

In the second half of the course, emphasis will be placed on training in the trades required by the three corps concerned. Wherever possible, the apprentices will be given a choice of trade and corps.

The whole course will then produce a tradesman who has been trained to Class III in his particular trade. He will then, after a short stay at his appropriate Corps training centre, be posted to an active unit.

EQUIPMENT

The equipment position has steadily improved and is being progressively bettered with the cooperation and assistance of Pakistan's foreign friends and allies, particularly the U.S.A. Pakistani soldiers have quickly and efficiently learnt to handle the equipment already received; and each day increases their ability to handle more technical and greater number and varieties of modern weapons.

ARMY SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The development of Defence Science in the country received great impetus when in December, 1955, scientists, industrialists and educationists assembled at Rawalpindi to plan out a programme for scientific invention and research directed towards the production of improved weapons, better techniques and newer doctrines. General Mohammad Ayub Khan, in his address to the eminent scientists, educationists and industrialists, who participated in the deliberations of the *Army Scientific Advisory Committee*, said, "You are to suggest ways, we will try and provide the means". As a result of these discussions, which were aimed at finding ways and means "of utilising some of the existing scientific potential in the country for defence needs", an *Army Scientific Advisory Council* was formed. General Mohammad Ayub Khan, addressing the participants, explained that military strength of a country lay firstly in its scientific industrial potential and secondly in the capacity of its men to utilize these sources to the full for offensive and defensive warfare. He drew the attention of scientists to the complexity of defence problems and said that no useful work could be done until the civilian scientists were closely associated with defence problems. He asked the industrialists that their responsibility started where that of the scientists ended, adding that it was for them to ensure that the army was provided with all its requirements from indigenous production of good quality at cheap rates.

AID OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES

The basic role of the Army, of course, is to defend the country against aggression. But in an emergency, the Army is always ready to come to the aid of the civil authorities.

After Independence, when millions of Muslim refugees were stranded

in East Punjab, the Pakistan Army was called upon to escort them to safety in their new home land, and to escort a large number of Hindus & Sikhs to India.

Again, when unprecedented floods overwhelmed large parts of the Punjab in the summer of 1950, the Army came forward to aid the civil authorities. The Army evacuated marooned people, reconstructed washed-away bridges, repaired roads and rendered valuable help in repairing breached canals.

Early in March, 1953, security in Lahore was threatened by disruptive anti-social elements. The life and property of the residents of Lahore were in danger. Troops had eventually to be called out to restore peace and order in the city. This was done within a few hours of their taking charge of the situation.

The proclamation of Martial Law was welcomed by the peace-loving citizens, for it made normal life once again possible for all. The disruptive elements were completely uprooted during the first phase of the Martial Law.

During the second phase, the Martial Law authorities set themselves to the task of improving the civic life of the city. Sanitary conditions were improved; black-marketeering, hoarding and profiteering were eradicated and traffic regulations were strictly enforced. During its 9-week operation, the Martial Law Administration succeeded in giving the peace-loving citizens a sense of security against anti-social elements and improved the tone of civic life in Lahore.

SPORTS

When a war is not on, the best place for the promotion of team-spirit and *espirit de corps* is the sports field. This spirit also exists in the unit lines and the officers' messes. It is always kept up.

Sports is an essential part of training in peace time and every effort is being made to give it a fillip amongst the rank and file of the Pakistan Army. The Pakistan Army sportsmen and athletes have already brought a lot of credit to the country by their brilliant performances in the national and international competitions.

CONCLUSION

The Pakistan Army is now the senior of the three Defence Services.

It is proud of its achievements and traditions, which can be traced back to many decades during which our fighting soldier earned his present reputation of being one of the best in the world. Naturally the Pakistan Army is not to rest only on its traditions. It has a difficult job to do—the defence of her country surrounded by borders and one wing separated from the other by over a thousand miles of foreign land.

The ten years of peace time soldiering in Pakistan have been a period of gradual emergence of the Pakistan Army from a disjointed force into a first-class, well knit modern fighting machine. During this short period the Army was, as cited above, called upon on many occasions, to come to the aid of the civil power in times of national calamities.

Seen in the context of the country's resources, the achievements of the Pakistan Army during these ten years are very heartening. Today we find modern, fully trained and well equipped defence forces guarding the frontiers of this young State. The hosts of trials through which the Pakistani soldiers passed during this span did not unhinge their morale but, instead, made them face every situation with grim determination and perseverance.

THE PAKISTAN NAVY

Additions to Fleet—Shore Bases Expanded—Pakistan's Naval Defence Role of the Navy - International Responsibilities—Rehabilitation

THE Pakistan Navy, which was raised in August, 1947, out of the Pakistan share of the Royal Indian Navy, has, despite many initial handicaps of great magnitude during the past ten years, built up a fleet, capable of defending the country against aggression from the sea and also kept in tact the sea link between the two wings of the country with a distance of over a thousand miles.

The only reasonably good sea-port which fell to the share of Pakistan, was Karachi, but it had no repairing facilities, no dockyard and no stores depot. The Naval units which fell to the share of Pakistan, were hopelessly inadequate for the requirements of the country, as with the exception of a Gunnery School (*P.N.S. Himalaya*) and Boys' Training Establishment (*P.N.S. Bahadur*), all other Training establishments of the old R.I.N. had gone over to India.

During the past ten years, the Pakistan Navy has developed to the extent of achieving self-sufficiency in certain important fields. Full attention was paid towards the development of Naval establishment centres. *P.N.S. Himalaya* is now regarded as one of the finest and best equipped in the East. It gives training in torpedo and anti-submarine warfare, communications, navigations, gunnery, supply and Secretariat procedure and other branches of the Navy. *P.N.S. Bahadur* is a training centre for seamen and *P.N.S. Karsaz* gives training to skilled personnel for engineering and mechanical branches. In addition, *P.N.S. Shamsher*—an A.S. Frigate—has been fitted as full-fledged training ship for midshipmen, Cadets and boys at sea. For the training of personnel in various technical and specialized branches

organizations are designed to provide the necessary logistic support to the Fleet, without which even the mightiest of armadas can be rendered ineffective.

The Naval Dockyard project—which is now almost complete—has made the Navy practically independent of foreign dockyards, thus adding to their operational capacity. The scheme for augmenting training facilities, particularly those concerning the technical branches of the Service, is also practically in its final stage. A vital and significant development in this direction has been the setting up of the new Radar Section in *P.N.S. Karsaz*, the Navy's Combined Technical Training Establishment, in February 1957.

Karsaz—one of the best equipped and most up-to-date establishments of its kind—is now capable of training most of the skilled personnel of the Service. It arranges courses of varying durations to turn out the desired technicians, mechanics and electricians for the Navy.

Meanwhile, the construction of an adequate shore base in Chittagong (East Pakistan) is also progressing according to the schedule. The base, when completed, will include a boys' training School and other ancilliary shore organizations. Recruiting Centres and a large transit camp are also included in the Navy's development plans for East Pakistan.

In Karachi, the Dockyard has been more than proving its worth as a vital component of the shore organisation of the Navy. As the Commander-in-Chief, reviewing the progress of this project recently pointed out, the Dockyard—like *Karsaz*—might well be described as a "national asset", for it has been rendering valuable assistance to the shipping industry of Pakistan. The Dockyard has so far docked or repaired 84 vessels, including 14 belonging to other Allied Navies and Merchant Shipping companies. Similarly, the P.N. Dockyard has obviated the need for sending P.N. Ships to foreign Dockyards, which has resulted in the saving of foreign exchange to the extent of over Rs. 15 million.

PAKISTAN'S NAVAL DEFENCE

A brief analysis of Pakistan's defence problems—specially those concerning seaward defence—is essential in order to understand the need for a strong, effective Navy; quite often this need is not fully appreciated.

It is well-known that in spite of the gigantic strides made in the sphere

of air communications and nuclear and atomic weapons, the vital need for maintaining command of the seas and oceans and safeguarding the essential sea routes has never been done away with. This need is further emphasized in view of Pakistan's special problem, with its two wings separated by over a thousand miles of foreign territory and its trade and prosperity inevitably linked up with the sea lines of communication. For a country like Pakistan, it is not possible to safeguard her territorial integrity or her political independence without an effective maritime defence. Pakistan's imports during peace time amount to about 4 million tons per year. It is estimated that this figure will increase manifold during times of war. Undoubtedly, the only practical way of carrying this import trade into Pakistan is the sea, and as long as the need for the trade exists, a navy is indispensable.

To depend upon air communication for implementing this trade would be hazardous, for the cost involved would be phenomenal and quite outside the means of a country like Pakistan. To quote an instance: it would take 20 Bristol Britannia aircraft, the lastest and largest type of British transport plane, to carry in one year the same quantity of bulk cargo across the Atlantic as one modern cargo vessel of 10,000 ton D.W. would do. This estimate is based on the assumption that the aircraft would fly 3,000 hours a year and a ship under war conditions would make about 4 to 5 round voyages. It is relevant to note that the cost of a modern cargo ship is about £50,000 while the cost of the 20 Bristol Britannia aircraft is in the region of 15 million pound sterling.

ROLE OF THE NAVY

It is in keeping with such peculiar maritime requirements of Pakistan that the earlier consolidation plans for the Pakistan Navy were drawn up and the future role of the Service is being determined. In times of emergency the Navy will be required to find and sink enemy fleets and surface raiders; protect the country's merchant ships carrying vital cargo; prevent the enemy from landing on Pakistan's shores; land Pakistan's forces on enemy shores; and keep the harbours free from mines. In peace-time the strength of the Navy is an outward token of the strength of the Nation, as it maintains a perpetual link with other countries. It also influences the trade prospects of the country and thus ensures the standard of life of the people. Another

important role of the Navy is to maintain internal security and prestige of Government.

In order to enable the Navy to meet the maritime defence requirements of Pakistan, a multi-purpose plan, which was put into effect shortly after Independence in August, 1947, is now becoming a reality. The uphill task of reorganization, re-equipping and expanding the Naval service of the country—which consisted of a mere handful of oddly-assorted ships, most of them outmoded and fast outliving their utility when Pakistan came into being—is now nearing completion. Not that the ultimate goal has been attained; it has only now come into sight. Thus far the road to progress had been marked by uncertainties and limitations of all sorts. Now, the initial handicaps and disadvantages have been overcome. The future progress of the Navy and its growth and size will, of course, be in keeping with the development and resources of the country as a whole.

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

With the increasing participation of Pakistan in affairs of international significance, the country's Navy is also beginning to take its place alongside the other allied Navies, in the plans for the promotion of international ideals to which Pakistan now stands committed. As a matter of fact, in view of the country's membership of the *Baghdad* and *South East Asia Collective Defence Pacts*, new responsibilities are being placed on its Armed Services, including the Navy.

Towards the end of 1956, the Pakistan Naval Flotilla took part in extensive sea and air exercises in the Far East; some of the operations were carried out directly under the auspices of the *S.E.A.T.O.* and involved Navies of other allied countries too. For about two months, the Pakistani warships operated in Far Eastern waters, alongside some of the finest Navies of the world. A part of the Exercises was carried out under the command of the Commodore commanding the Pakistan Flotilla, who thus had under his command warships belonging to many other friendly nations. High-ranking experts, who watched the manoeuvres, later stated that the Pakistani vessels and their personnel had acquitted themselves creditably in their task.

The Far Eastern manoeuvres were in continuation of the annual sea-

training programme of the Navy. In the previous years, too, P.N. ships had been participating in international naval Exercises in the West and the East. On many occasions the multi-nation manoeuvres were carried out under the command of Rear-Admiral H.M. Siddiq Choudhri, Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Navy. In the meantime, the Naval Commander-in-Chief has also been participating in top level conferences as Pakistan's Military Adviser in *S.E.A.T.O.* In March, 1957, he attend the Military Advisers' meeting in Melbourne, and later participated in the deliberations of the *S.E.A.T.O.* Council as a member of the country's delegation, which was led by Mr. Amjad Ali, Finance Minister.

REHABILITATION

Side by side with its growth and development as a fighting force, the Navy has also been paying due attention to the various welfare and rehabilitation problems facing its personnel since August, 1947. The present year has seen one of the biggest developments in this respect; the completion of a project which has helped in the resettlement of 150 families of displaced naval ratings.

The project is called the *Mauripur Colony for Displaced Ratings.* Under the scheme, 150 houses have been constructed out of funds provided by Government and are now being allotted to deserving ratings on a hire-purchase basis. Paying monthly instalments of Rs. 15 to 20, the ratings will eventually become the owners of the houses allotted to them.

The Mauripur Colony, inaugurated in April, 1957, has been built on modern lines; each house consists of two rooms, a verandah, an enclosed courtyard, a kitchen and a bathroom. Modern amenities like dry sanitation and electricity have been provided. Plans for the Colony also include the construction of public places like markets, parks, schools, dispensaries and a mosque. The Colony is one of the finest of its kind and provides healthy and clean living for its inhabitants. A scheme is now being drawn up for the acquisition of some more land adjacent to the Mauripur Colony and the construction of many more houses on a similar basis.

THE PAKISTAN AIR FORCE

Training—Conversion Schools—School of Electronics—School of Aeronautics—First Pakistani Commander-in-Chief—Overall Efficiency

PAKISTAN'S unique geographical situation, with its two units separated from each other by over a thousand miles of foreign territory, demands for its security and defence an effective air force geared to meet all eventualities. The progress of the Pakistan Air Force in the past ten years is the history of its efforts directed towards building the nucleus of an effective air defence system. It has been the endeavour of the Air Force to equip itself with the latest machines essential to its defensive requirements. The acquisition of the F. 86 jet fighters, received under the Mutual Defence Aid Programme in 1956, has helped the Pakistan Air Force to increase its striking and defensive power and bring itself in line with the tactical advance made in the sphere of modern air warfare. The range, mobility and versatility of the F. 86 as a figher/bomber have given renewed confidence to the Air Force to defend Pakistan's frontiers against aggression and prove itself to be an effective wing of the Armed Services.

The Sabre Jets of the Pakistan Air Force made their first public appearance when an air display was arranged at Mauripur for the Prime Minister of Afghanistan in November last year. Manned wholly by Pakistani pilots, these aircraft thrilled the spectators as they flashed across the sky leaving trails of vaporous clouds. Another display, organized in December in honour of the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, saw Sabre Jets, flown by young pilots of the Pakistan Air Force, cross the sound barrier at 30,000 feet and generate shock waves on reaching supersonic speed.

Recently, Pakistan Air Force pilots commenced 'ferrying' the Sabres from Europe, flying over the seas, the snow clad mountains and the deserts

in all types of weather. The first consignment arrived at Karachi in January, 1957.

On 23rd March, 1957, during the Republic Day Parade at Karachi, the Pakistan Air Force organized the first all-Jet and the fastest flypast of 8'T33's and 63'F86's.

In May, 1957 a 72-hour joint land, sea and air exercise was organized by the Pakistan Air Force to test the vulnerability of Karachi against air attacks in which Squadrons of the Pakistan Air Force, an anti-aircraft Brigade and certain units of the Navy participated.

For the first time in the history of Pakistan her skies became the venue of supersonic aerial "battles".

The exercise proved to be most educative and interesting "dry run" for the Pakistan Air Force, recently modernized with some of the finest aircraft in the world today.

TRAINING

General Otto P. Weyland, Commander-in-Chief of the Tactical Air Force, U.S.A., who visited some of the P.A.F. training centres and witnessed the P.A.F. role in an Army Exercise, remarked: "You have taken to the Sabres as a duck takes to water." This remark was, no doubt, a great tribute to the intelligence, adaptability, and versatility of Pakistan's young pilots; but, more than that, it was a significant commentary on the efficiency of the training institutions of the Pakistan Air Force. An immense amount of thinking, planning and labour has gone into the task of raising these training institutions. Today, the Pakistan Air Force has built up a network of institutions in the country for preliminary as well as advanced training. Of these institutions, the *P.A.F. College* at Risalpur is the most significant. It trains Cadets to a high standard of flying efficiency, enabling them to take effective positions as junior officers in the front line of the squadrons. This institution undertakes training in general administration, and imparts technical knowledge carefully coordinated with practical flying. To quote President Iskander Mirza: "The graduation of pilots at this institution is always an important landmark in the development of Pakistan's military strength and marks an important step towards the growth of the Pakistan Air Force."

CONVERSION SCHOOLS

Other training institutions which deserve special mention are *Conversion Schools*, designed to undertake the conversion on to service type of aircraft, and operational training for fighter and transport pilots. At these Schools is also given advanced training for operational duties to navigators and air signallers. After flying over 200 hours on advanced trainers, by day and night, the fighter pilot is taught in the Fighter Conversion School to fly faster and heavier types of aircraft. Included in the course of instruction on practical flying are the subjects of acrobatics, operational low flying, height climbing, battle formations, instrument flying, and navigation. The duration of this course is six months. The trainees at the Transport Conversion Flight go through a series of air exercises lasting over 180 hours of flying by day and night on Bristol Freighters which include long cross-country flights, overseas flights and supply dropping. The duration of this course is nine months. Similarly this Conversion School provides theoretical and practical training to the navigators and air signallers proverbially called "the eyes and ears of the pilots".

SCHOOL OF ELECTRONICS

As radio and radar play a vital part in modern aviation, the P.A.F. has emphasized this aspect of training of technicians at the *School of Electronics*. The School is equipped with up-to-date training aids, laboratories and specialist installations, enabling its entrants to acquire a high standard of technical knowledge of signals, broadcast transmitters and radar installations.

SCHOOL OF AERONAUTICS

The Pakistan Air Force has endeavoured to build its training institutions on sound and solid foundations. It has, therefore, sought to provide technical training through a gradual process, preparing the students for greater receptivity to higher and more specialized sciences in the advanced stages of their career. Boys are prepared primarily for higher technical training at the *School of Aeronautics*. Situated at Lower Topa, about 6,000 feet above sea level, this Public School gives sound and broad training to young boys with a pronounced bias towards science. Another institution, called the *P.A.F. School of Aeronautics* aims at producing qualified, technically trained airmen who are required not only to maintain the intricate equipment

of modern aircraft, but who must also possess a broad understanding of mechanical information to take to new equipment and techniques without undue loss of time. In this school young boys of 17 are trained to take charge of the servicing of aircraft, engines and ancillary equipment. In addition to the practical side of the course, the pupils are required to qualify themselves in the theory of aeronautical science.

The results that the Pakistan Air Force personnel achieve during their higher courses abroad clearly prove the high standard of training imparted at these training institutions. In February, 1957, a number of airmen of the Pakistan Air Force, who were sent to the U.S.A. for the Electronic Instrument Trainer Courses, secured higher than the average grade secured by the students in the course; and one of the Corporals topped the class and made the highest grade ever achieved in that rather difficult course.

FIRST PAKISTANI COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

The most outstanding event of the year has been the appointment of Air Commodore M. Asghar Khan as the first Pakistani Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Air Force.

Air Commodore M. Asghar Khan, who was entrusted in 1947 with the most important task of starting the P.A.F. School at Risalpur "from scratch", managed to build it to the extent that in a short time it produced as many pilots as could have been trained in pre-Independence Indo-Pakistan.

Air Commodore Asghar Khan has a wide experience of operational and staff duties. He has attended a number of courses in the sub-continent and outside. In 1946, he went to the United Kingdom to *Day Fighter Leader School Course* and got award 'A' as a Squadron Commander. In 1950, he attended the *R.A.F. Staff College Course* at Andover; in 1952, he was selected for the Joint Services Staff College Course at Latimer; and in 1955 he attended the highest institution for Military Personnel—The Imperial Defence College, at London.

OVERALL EFFICIENCY

The Pakistan Air Force has during the last ten years developed its training organization to a degree of efficiency that it has received unqualified appreciation and praise of the most distinguished visitors and representatives of some of the leading Air Forces of the world. It has become more or less self-sufficient in its training requirements, except in case of a few highly

specialized and advanced courses for which P.A.F. personnel is still being trained abroad in the U.S.A., Germany, U.K., France and Australia.

The P.A.F. is fully capable now of keeping intact the air link between the two wings of Pakistan with a distance of over a thousand miles between them. Its mail and foreign service, both in and between East and West Pakistan, is a feature that has earned for it a reputation of safety and skill. Moreover, during the periodical floods, both in East and West Pakistan, P.A.F. has rendered valuable services.

Thus, year after year, the P.A.F. has excelled in quality, skill, efficiency and enthusiasm.

CIVIL DEFENCE

Training Schools—Civil Defence in the Federal Capital—Civil Defence in the Provinces—Difficulties Experienced—Future Plans

MODERN warfare concerns not only the armed forces on the battle-field but also the peaceful civil population in their homes. It is, therefore, necessary to provide the civil population with some means of defending themselves and their property against hostile attacks. Measures taken to provide such means to the general public are collectively known as *Civil Defence*. The object of this organization is: firstly, to educate the public to enable them to look after themselves, their families and homes in an emergency; secondly, to train a large number of citizens for organized voluntary works in the various Civil Defence services; and, thirdly, to maintain a fully trained and properly equipped stand-by force for any eventuality, whether in peace or in war. The organization can and does serve useful purpose in peace time like helping the public in natural calamities, such as floods, famines, fires, storms, epidemics and earthquakes. Civil Defence has, thus, been able to afford relief to the public on quite a number of occasions.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

Two Training Schools were set up in Karachi and Dacca towards the end of 1950. Another School was established later at Rawalpindi, in March, 1953. This School has since been abolished and a *Civil Defence Staff College* established instead at Murree with a view to training officers and selected non-officials. These institutions have so far held 140 Courses and trained a considerable number of instructors who, in their turn, impart training in various Civil Defence aspects to the general public. Special courses are occasionally held in these institutions for the benefit of educational institutions, industrial and commercial concerns etc.

Considerable amount of literature on Civil Defence has been published and distributed, and a quarterly *Civil Defence Magazine* in English, Urdu and Bengali, has recently been started. A good deal of literature has been collected from abroad.

CIVIL DEFENCE IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

Civil Defence in the Federal Capital has been receiving special attention. Considerable work has been done in training, publicity, etc., and steps are now being taken to speed up the enrolment and organization of services.

CIVIL DEFENCE IN THE PROVINCES

Nucleus Civil Defence organizations exist in both the Provinces of Pakistan. They have been developing within their financial resources generally on the lines laid down by the Central Government. Steps are being taken to increase the Civil Defence activities in the Provinces.

DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED

Difficulties experienced in carrying out Civil Defence measures are mainly due to lack of public response and lack of accommodation required for setting up various offices, institutions etc. Efforts are being made to meet both these difficulties gradually.

FUTURE PLANS

A number of proposals concerning the future of Civil Defence are being examined in consultation with the Central Ministries. Proposals for the reorganization of various Civil Defence Services are also under active consideration.

V. WELFARE

REHABILITATION

Agricultural Displaced Persons—Urban Displaced Persons—Schemes of Satellite Towns—Rehabilitation Policy—Evacuee Property—Movable Property—Immovable Property—Claims—Assessment of the Urban Property Industrial Concerns—Claims for Agricultural Land—Interim Relief to Claimants.

THE birth of Pakistan in August, 1947, synchronized with an unprecedented ordeal of fire and blood through which her people had to pass. As a result of large-scale disturbances over the sub-continent, Muslims started running in their tens of thousands for safety and shelter into Pakistan. This sudden and unprecedented rush of millions of destitutes created extremely difficult problems both for the Central as well as Provincial Governments about evacuation and transport, shelter, food, means of livelihood, public health, sanitation etc.

Rehabilitation of the displaced persons was taken up almost immediately. Land was allotted in the Punjab and other parts of Pakistan on yearly basis to those persons who were prepared to cultivate it personally. Shops and houses vacated by the non-Muslims were also made available to them *Taccavi* loans were granted to enable the new settlers to start work. In the camps, work and training centres were started for the displaced persons to enable them to learn crafts and vocations.

It was, thus, hoped that the influx of displaced persons from India would stop after the initial period of disturbance and that Government would be able to concentrate their efforts on the main task of rehabilitation. But due to economic and social boycott and political persecution of Muslims, coupled with harsh application of 'Evacuee Laws' in India, displaced people continued trekking into Pakistan throughout the last ten years, with the result that today every tenth man in the country is a refugee from India. In a total population

of nearly 80 million, the displaced persons number more than 8 million and to absorb such a vast number of people in the economy of Pakistan has not been an easy task.

Pakistan received, broadly speaking, two classes of displaced persons—agricultural and urban.

AGRICULTURAL DISPLACED PERSONS

Nearly 75 per cent of the displaced population of Pakistan belongs to the agricultural community. The problem of resettling them on land in West Pakistan did not present any serious difficulty. In West Pakistan, 1,343,704 claims for agricultural land were registered by displaced persons from the "agreed areas" of India upto 31st December, 1956, out of which 1,004,856 claims have been finally settled on a provisional-permanent basis, covering an area of about 3,465,556 acres of evacuee agricultural land. The resettlement operations have almost been completed in the Districts of Gujrat, Rawalpindi, Attock, Thal and Mianwali of the former Punjab Province. The work of allotment of evacuee agricultural land to the claimants under the said scheme has been completed in the former Baluchistan. The scheme has also been put into operation in the areas formerly comprising the North-West Frontier Province and the Bahawalpur and Khairpur States. The work is proceeding satisfactorily in the former Sind Province. Instructions have also been issued to the Rehabilitation Commissioner, West Pakistan, to utilize all evacuee agricultural land which was previously allotted to local Haris in the former Sind Province under the temporary rehabilitation settlement scheme, for meeting the claims of displaced persons under the Rehabilitation Settlement Scheme. The local rehabilitation authorities have been directed by the Rehabilitation Commissioner, West Pakistan, to finalize this work as expeditiously as possible. The Government of West Pakistan have framed a common Rehabilitation Settlement Scheme applicable to all the integrating units of the Province of West Pakistan.

URBAN DISPLACED PERSONS

The main problem regarding the rehabilitation of urban displaced persons is the provision of housing accommodation. Almost all the towns of Pakistan are over-flooded with refugees. In the Federal Capital, this problem is most acute. The *Rehabilitation Tax Committee* at their meeting held in February, 1957, have allocated a further sum of Rs. 63.98 million out of the Rehabilita-

tion Tax Fund. The total allocation made out of the Fund to the various units now comes to Rs. 168.48 million as shown below:

	(Rs. Million)
East Pakistan	21.82
West Pakistan	76.82
Karachi	52.38
Jammu and Kashmir Displaced Persons	17.46
Total:	168.48

The Central Government also sanctioned loans of Rs. 18.9 million and Rs. 20 million respectively to the Governments of East and West Pakistan to supplement the amount allocated to them out of the Rehabilitation Tax Fund.

SCHEMES OF SATELLITE TOWNS

The Government of West Pakistan are spending Rs. 47.1 million out of the Rehabilitation Tax grant on 27 schemes of satellite towns and colonies. Three satellite towns near Lyallpur, one each near Sargodha, Gujranwala, Montgomery, Jhang and Rawalpindi, and two near Multan, are nearing completion. Shah Latifabad satellite town near Hyderabad, has also made much progress. In these townships 122,755 persons have been rehabilitated. Development work in other colonies is at its initial stage. Rs. 4 million have been spent on the schemes for award of scholarships and stipends to poor displaced students, grant of maintenance allowance to destitute persons etc.

The Government of East Pakistan have implemented two satellite town schemes and a third scheme is under execution. A number of schemes for rehabilitation of agricultural and non-agricultural displaced persons, at a total cost of Rs. 14.12 million out of the Rehabilitation Tax grant and the entire loan of Rs. 18.9 million, has been sanctioned to them. Two satellite towns at Narayanganj and Mirpur and some schemes for agricultural and non-agricultural persons have been completed, and in all about 128,000 persons have actually been rehabilitated. The Provincial Government have so far spent Rs. 7.96 million out of the grant and Rs. 14.3 million out of the loan on the schemes mentioned above. An additional sum of Rs. 650,000 has been spent from the Rehabilitation Tax grant on award of scholarships and stipends to poor displaced students in East Pakistan.

A Rehabilitation Council for Karachi with the Prime Minister as its Chairman, has been entrusted with the responsibility of formulating general policy in regard to various aspects of rehabilitation, including general housing, ensuring speedy and effective implementation of the policy laid down and coordinating the activities of various Government Organizations concerned.

The Government of Pakistan have so far been able to construct in Karachi 29,261 quarters as against a total number of 40,776 quarters sanctioned upto-date for construction. In addition to these, 3,073 quarters have also been constructed from other funds and by Charitable organizations.

In all, 32,334 quarters have been built and 11,515 are under construction, making a grand total of 43,849. Roughly some 75,000 families have yet to be provided with accommodation. Of these 10,000 may have to be accommodated in flats in multi-storeyed buildings to be built largely on evacuee land within the city of Karachi. The rest of 65,000 families will be accommodated in colonies to be established for the purpose. Three such colonies are now contemplated. One of them is what is known as the *Federal Capital Area*, where some 3,000 acres of Government land could be had for the purpose. The second is in Landhi, in and around the Willingdon Farm site, where 2,770 acres are available, and the third is in the Baldia site.

Rough estimates of expenditure for providing of accommodation to 75,000 families is given below:—

	(Rs. Million)
1. Cost of housing 10,000 families in multi storeyed buildings in Karachi at Rs. 10,000 per flat of two rooms	100.0
2. Cost of development of 6,500 acres of land required to house 65,000 families at Rs. 9,000 per acre	58.5
3. Cost of construction of 65,000 quarters at Rs. 1,000 per quarter	65.0
4. Cost of amenity buildings at Rs. 2,400,000 for 10,000 families	18.0
5. Likely compensation required for evacuee and private land	8.5
Total:	250

This expenditure will be spread over a period of 5 years at Rs. 50 million a year. Of this, half of the cash could probably be recovered from the sale

of quarters and plots in colonies on hire-purchase and rent. The expenditure on development and on amenity buildings cannot be expected to be recovered from the class of people for whose benefit these schemes ar being undertaken.

REHABILITATION POLICY

It may be mentioned in this connection that the policy of Government regarding rehabilitation has changed gradually from its inception upto the present day. Initially the quarters were built with the idea of giving shelter only to indigent displaced persons. The *Kutcha* quarters at Lalukhet were the first ones to be built at a cost of Rs. 325 each providing one-room of the size 10' X 10'. Thereafter similar *Pucca* quarters were built at the Drigh Village at a cost of Rs. 540 per quarter. Subsequently, quarters built at Malir and Saudabad colonies were provided with a kitchen and a courtyard each, on a plot of 80 square yards. The cost was Rs. 750 per quarter. In Landhi, however, each such quarter was provided with a bath and a lavatory in addition, raising the cost to Rs. 950 per quarter. The present policy of Government is to allot 100 square yards for each quarter and to provide all the aforesaid amenities such as courtyard, kitchen, bath and lavatory to all the other quarters which have previously been built, except Lalukhet quarters. It is also the policy of Government to provide amenities such as schools, hospitals, street lightings etc., in all the colonies where these quarters have been constructed. The present policy, in short, is to set up regular colonies or townships for the displaced persons with all the modern amenities instead of simply providing shelter to the displaced persons as was the policy at the beginning. A sum of Rs. 2.6 million has been sanctioned to provide these amenities in the Drigh, Malir and Landhi colonies. For a multi-storeyed building on Victoria Road near Saddar Post Office, and 3-4 storeyed buildings in the Artillery Maidan in Karachi, Rs. 4.7 million and Rs. 5 million respectively have been sanctioned.

An autonomous authority, known as the *Karachi Development and Housing Authority*, is being set up to execute expeditiously the schemes relating to improvement, development and housing works.

EVACUEE PROPERTY

MOVABLE PROPERTY

The *Indo-Pakistan Movable Property Agreement* of June, 1950, mainly

provides for restoration of the movable property of diplaced persons left in India and Pakistan. The *Joint Implementation Committee*, consisting of officers from either Governments, set up to watch and review the working of the Agreement, met twice during 1956-57, and the bulk of lists of property have been exchanged together with bank-drafts representing the sale proceeds thereof. These lists have been notified in the Press for information of the interested persons and the properties are being restored to evacuee owners, and the amount of sale proceeds is also being disbursed among the claimants. Property worth Rs. 7.68 million was restored to owners in Pakistan through the Pakistan Liaison Organization upto the 31st March, 1957. Bank-drafts, aggregating over Rs. one million representing sale proceeds of movables have been received from India under the Agreement.

The Joint Committee, consisting of one officer each from India and Pakistan to adjudicate upon the cases of third party claims against property and cash restorable under the Agreement, also met in March, 1957, to decide the procedure of its working in future.

No restrictions under the Evacuee Property Law apply to transfer of shares, securities, debentures and insurance policies not deposited in Banks. Similarly, dividends on shares interests on debentures and securities and insurance amounts would be payable without Exchange Control restrictions. The State Bank of Pakistan has also made an agreement for exchange of shares held by Pakistan nationals in Indian companies with shares held by Indians in Pakistani companies on a matching basis.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

The restrictions on the transfer of immovable evacuee property by sale, exchange etc., imposed by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, which were to expire on 10th April, 1956, were extended for a further period of one year. Restrictions on the disposal of property in anticipation of becoming evacuee have been withdrawn.

The Government promulgated the *Evacuee Property (Multiple and Irregular Allotments) Ordinance* on 28th November, 1956. But later on, while converting the Ordinance into an Act of Parliament, the National Assembly in its Budget Session (February, 1957) excluded irregular allotment and allotment of industrial concerns and agricultural land from its scope as it was held that there was nothing irregular in the allotments made

under the law and the allotments of industrial concerns were made by the Industries Rehabilitation Boards under a set policy, while allotments of agricultural land were made under the Rehabilitation Settlement Scheme duly approved by the Central Government.

The evacuee property is being unearthed vigorously for which special staff has been sanctioned. Over 300,000 acres of agricultural land and 2,184 urban properties have been recovered while there are prospects for further recoveries.

CLAIMS

In accordance with the provisions of the schemes taken up by Government of Pakistan to compensate the displaced persons for their losses of immovable properties left in India, claims were invited by promulgating the *Registration of Claims (Displaced Persons' Ordinance, 1956*, which has subsequently been replaced by the *Registration of Claims (Displaced Persons) Act, 1956*. The salient features of the scheme are as follows:—

(*i*) Registration of claims;
(*ii*) Verification of claims;
(*iii*) Evaluation of evacuee property and
(*iv*) Compensation.

Registration of claims was started in May, 1955, and was closed on 31st March, 1956, the last date fixed for the purpose, and by that date about 328,035 claims were registered by displaced persons all over Pakistan. The period for registration of claims was further extended upto 31st May, 1956. for displaced persons of Jammu and Kashmir, who registered 2,550 claims during the period raising the total of claims so far registered to 330,585. The total value claimed, excluding the value of 2,550 claims of persons displaced from Jammu and Kashmir, is estimated at Rs. 22,166 million approximately.

Further, in order to consider really hard and deserving cases, the Claims Commissioner has been empowered under the *Act*, to entertain such claims which could not be filed within the prescribed time for sufficient reasons. More than 5,000 such petitions have so far been received and are being decided on merits. It is expected to be completed by March, 1958.

ASSESSMENT OF THE URBAN PROPERTY

The work of assessing the value of property abandoned by non-Muslim

evacuees is undoubtedly very difficult and complicated. Instructions initially issued to the verifying officers, allowed them a wide scope in the exercise of their discretion as they had to take into account a number of varying factors, of which some were simple and some very complicated. The result was that the assessment made by different officers for similar properties in the same locality differed considerably. The procedure also, due to its complexity, delayed the disposal of claims. Therefore, in order to overcome the above difficulties and avoid wide disparity in valuation, it was considered desirable that some easy and simple formulae be evolved so that the verifying officers may not have such a wide scope for exercise of discretion and will be in a position to evaluate the claims more or less in a uniform manner. After careful consideration, on 28th February, 1957, Government announced their decision to adopt the gross annual rent as the basis for determining the present capital value of urban immovable evacuee property left in India by Pakistan nationals. These formulae were the subject matter of extensive debate both in the press and on the platform. The new basis for determination of the present capital value of urban property has, however, found general acceptance, and has been widely welcomed. The two main objections raised are, firstly, with regard to the multiple of 20 employed to determine the present capital value and, secondly, to the relevance of this formula to the evaluation of evacuee property in Pakistan.

In order to meet the demands of displaced persons, Government revised the evaluation formula prescribed for determination of present capital value of urban property left in India or in places occupied by India as follows. maintaining the gross annual rent as the basis:

(*a*) Houses and buildings occupied by tenants;
the gross annual rent prevailing in 1946.

(*b*) Houses occupied by owners;
the gross annual rent calculated with reference to annual rental value prevailing in 1946, plus a weightage in rent of 20 per cent.

(*c*) Open sites;
the sale price of similar sites in the locality in 1946 divided by 20.

(*d*) substantial houses in rural areas;
the actual cost of construction divided by 20.

The aggregate gross annual rent so calculated will then be multiplied by 40 to arrive at the present capital value of property.

The above procedure will not only maintain uniformity but also contribute towards the expeditious disposal of claims which Government wish to complete in a year's time.

As regards the fourth and the last phase of the scheme, namely, settlement of verified claims, fresh legislation in the form of an Ordinance called *Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Ordinance* has been undertaken. The whole scheme at one or the other state involves dispoal of immovable evacuee property either by way of auction or by subsequent transfer on evaluation basis in the name of the claimants who may be in occupation of the property and exercise their option to retain it to the extent of one house and one shop each, or who may earmark the same for allotment against their claim to the extent of one house each.

INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS

The existing allotments of industrial concerns and cinemas are due to expire on the 31st December, 1957, except in the case of cotton ginning factories where the lease period extends upto 30th April, 1958. The general condition of these concerns is deteriorating day be day due to the negligence of the managing allottees. Government have, therefore, decided to sell them by open auction immediately before the expiry of the lease period, by giving three months' notice to the allottees. The price will be realised in case of open sites and industrial concerns in the manner proposed for houses and shops.

CLAIMS FOR AGRICULTURAL LAND

As regards claims for agricultural land, it has been decided that urban agricultural land should be allotted temporarily to claimants who have left similar properties in India to the extent of claims proferred (verified or otherwise), subject to a maximum to be fixed by the Rehabilitation Commissioner for each town. This scheme has since been promulgated in West Pakistan. Such allotments will be finally adjusted when all claims are verified and the compensation scheme is finalized. For claims of rural agricultural land left in non-agreed areas of India, it has been decided that they may also be settled in the same manner as the claims of displaced persons who have left similar

agricultural land in agreed areas have been settled. It has also been decided to grant *interim* relief to such persons with unverified claims upto 12½ per cent of the area claimed in terms of Produce Index units, subject to certain scales fixed by Government. Besides, it has been decided that the allottees of evacuee agricultural land under the *Rehabilitation Settlement Scheme* should be given the right to transfer their limited interests in the land, but the proprietory rights will continue to remain vested in the evacuee owner until the same are extinguished by proper legislation.

INTERIM RELIEF TO CLAIMANTS

The most striking feature of the compensation scheme is the provision of *interim* relief to some categories of claimants while the scheme materializes in the course of time. Such specified categories are widows, orphans and old and infirm persons who deserve special sympathy. The Central Government have accepted this need and they have ordered verification of their claim on a priority basis. It has also been decided to grant urban compensation to their claims, according to a graduated scale, subject to a maximum limit fixed by Government, in anticipation of the verification of their claims.

EDUCATION

Higher Education—Development Project—Technical Schools—College of Domestic Science—Central Government College for Men—University of Karachi—Central Government College for Women—Model Schools Grants-in-Aid to Non-Government Schools—Karachi Polytechnic—Grants to Scientific Bodies—Development Fund for Bengali Language—Fund for Assistance to Artists, Journalists and Men of Letters—Establishment of Pre-Cadet Training School in East Pakistan—Pride of Performance (Meritorious Awards) in Arts, Science, Literature, Sports, Nursing and Farming—Central Institute of Islamic Research, Karachi—International Islamic Colloquium—Future Development of Education in Karachi History of Muslim Thought—Informational Media Guarantee Programme—Records and Archives—Libraries—Archaeology in Pakistan—Conservation of Ancient Monuments—Excavations—Protection—Exhibitions—Archaeological Laboratory—Museums—UNESCO—Cultural Scholarships Programme—Chairs in Foreign Universities—Cultural Associations—Urdu Libraries in Foreign Universities—Good-will Missions—Free Exchange of Literature—Arts and Art Exhibitions—Sports—Stadiums—National Coaching Scheme

ACCORDING to the 1951 Census, there are 13,958,013 literates in Pakistan, *i.e.*, 18.9 per cent of the total population. Government's drive to eradicate illiteracy and to raise the standard of education in Pakistan has ever since continued with greater vigour, and more and more schools and colleges are being established to provide educational opportunities to the people. The total number of educational institutions in Pakistan at present are:

Institutions	*No.*	*Universities*	*No. of Students*
Primary Schools	44,089*	Dacca	22,800
Secondary Schools	5,495*	Karachi	13,065
Technical High Schools	11*	Peshawar	3,948
General Colleges	158	Punjab	30,244
Professional Colleges (including Commercial Colleges)	30	Sind	3,827
		Rajshahi	8,271
Teachers' Training Institutions	10		
Colleges of Domestic Science	2		
Polytechnic Colleges	2		

HIGHER EDUCATION

In order to improve the University education, the Central Government have been giving special grants to the Universities during the past seven years. These grants are besides the funds allocated to the Universities by the Provincial Governments out of their shares of Social Uplift Fund.

Another step taken by the Central Government towards the improvement of University and College Education was an agreement signed between the Governments of Pakistan and the U.S.A., for the Inter-College Exchange Project. This agreement was signed in 1953, and provides for the establishment of close relationship between the Pakistani Universities and their selected counterparts in the U.S.A. Under this Project contracts have been signed for the exchange of teachers, experts, advisers, students and educational supplies and equipment between the colleges in Pakistan seeking to develop Agriculture, Forestry, Engineering, Home Economics and Public Health, Educational Method, Public and Business Administration and Applied Sciences with appropriate colleges engaged in the teaching of these subjects in the U.S.A. This Project is jointly financed by the Government of Pakistan and the U.S.A.

22 Institutions are participating in this Project which is making good progress.

*Some of the Primary and Secondary schools have lately been amalgamated on the basis of grouping of villages.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

SOCIAL UPLIFT PROGRAMME

The Central Government created a *Social Uplift Fund* of Rs. 180 million from the revenue surpluses of the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 to render financial assistance to the Provinces and States for the development of educational, health and labour welfare facilities. The allocations made to the Provinces and States out of this Fund were as follows:

	(Rs. Million)
East Pakistn	55.0
West Pakistan	
Former Punjab	50.0
„ Sind	20.0
„ N.W.F.P.	15.0
„ Bahawalpur	3.5
„ Khairpur	0.5
„ Baluchistan States Union	1.0
„ Baluchistan	7.0
„ Frontier Regions	8.0
Karachi	19.0
Azad Kashmir	1.0
Total	180.0

According to the procedure laid down by the Chief Ministers' Conference, amounts for expenditure from the *Social Uplift Fund* are sanctioned in quarterly instalments on receipt of demands from the implementing authorities, supported by satisfactory reports of the progress of implementation of the schemes.

The following Table shows the expenditure sanctioned by Government for *Social Uplift Scheme* relating to education during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56:

	Allocation for Educational Scheme as decided upon by Provinces themselves	Amount sanctioned in 1954-55	Amount sanctioned in 1955-56
East Pakistan	27,957,000	7,000,000	6,163,000

West Pakistan			
Former Punjab	25,000,000	4,800,000	4,500,000
,, Sind	8,500,000	3,448,000	800,000
,, N.W.F.P.	7,755,000	1,700,000	1,000,000
,, Bahawalpur	1,343,000	252,000	—
,, Khairpur	250,000	75,000	62,500
,, Baluchistan States Union	503,000	200,000	—
,, Baluchistan	3,780,000	742,100	475,750
,, Frontier Regions	4,396,000	1,116,225	—
Karachi	10,171,000	1,247,889	1,700,000
Total:	89,655,000	20,581,214	14,701,250

The progress of educational *Social Uplift Scheme* has been fairly satisfactory, and it is expected that all the approved schemes for educational development would have been implemented by the end of March, 1957.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

With a view to giving Technical bias to school education, 10 Technical High Schools are being established in various parts of Pakistan (three in East Pakistan, six in West Pakistan and one in Karachi).

COLLEGE OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE

A sum of Rs. 600,000 was given to the College of Domestic Science, Karachi, for building purposes and Rs. 80,000 for its maintenance as grant-in-aid during the year 1955-56. A sum of Rs. 625,000 was sanctioned to the College for the year 1956-57 (Rs. 500,000 for building and Rs. 125,000 for maintenance). Another sum of Rs. 71,250 was given by the end of February, 1957, to meet the Customs duty on Scientific equipment received from the Ford Foundation. The College has a staff of 9 spacialized teachers trained abroad.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN

Due to the meagre facilities for collegiate education in the fast growing Federal Capital, Government decided to open a Men's College on the pattern of the Central Government College for Women. This College would have come into existence during 1955, but due to non-availability of suitable teach-

ing staff, the college could not be opened. However, furniture and other scientific equipment have been purchased. The Collge has actually started functioning from September, 1956. It will have 50 Arts and 100 Science students in each of the four classes. The Principal and other teaching staff etc. have since been recruited.

UNIVERSITY OF KARACHI

The University of Karachi, which came into existence by an Act of Central Legislature in 1951, is now imparting education in about all branches of knowledge in graduate and post-graduate courses in Arts as well as Science. The following Table shows the grants-in-aid paid to the University since 1951:

Year	*Recurring* (Rs Million)	*Non-Recurring* (Rs. Million)	*Total* (Rs. Million)
1951-52	0.4	0.7	1.1
1952-53	0.4	1.1	1.5
1953-54	0.8	0.2	1.0
1954-55	1.0	2.5	3.5
1955-56	1.1	2.4	3.5
1956-57	2.0	2.0	4.0

A provision of Rs. 4 million (Rs. 2 million for recurring maintenance and Rs. 2 million for building) has been made in the budget estimate for the year 1957-58.

The University is still functioning in a number of school buildings acquired for the purpose. An area of 12,000 acres of land, near the Country Club Road, has already been allotted to the University for its campus.

The Central Government have upto now provided a sum of Rs. 8.9 million (including Rs. 0.9 million for two Halls of Residence) as building grants to the University. The money has been kept in a non-lapsable fund. So far a sum of Rs. 3.4 million (including Rs. 0.9 million granted from *Social Uplift Fund* for construction of two hostels) has been released from the above Fund.

The foundation stone was laid by the President of Pakistan, and the construction work has already started.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

In consideration of the general inadequacy of the institution for higher education, particularly for woman students, the Ministry of Education established the Central Government College for Women in the Federal Capital in 1949. The College provides teaching upto the B.A. and B.Sc. standards (both Medical and non-Medical groups). For the convenience of the students, coming from outside, the College has a well furnished hostel under the supervision of a senior member of the staff who lives at the premises. The College has well equipped laboratories and most of the apparatus and scientific equipment have been imported from abroad. There are more than five hundred students on the rolls of the College, and the number is on the increase every year.

MODEL SCHOOLS

In view of the urgent need for improved type of schools in Karachi, the Government of Pakistan have established two Junior Model Schools, with English as medium of instruction. A Senior Model School has also been started. Necessary teaching staff has been recruited for these schools. In order to bring these schools to the standard of Public Schools, efforts are being made to recruit a Principal and two teachers from the U.K.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

(*i*) *Building Grant*: To encourage private initiative in the establishment of Secondary Schools, Government sanctioned the payment of a grant of Rs. 300,000 to the private educational bodies for the construction of Secondary School buildings.

(*ii*) *Teachers' Training School*: With a view to attracting suitable persons for training as teachers in the Government Teachers' Training Schools in Karachi, monthly stipends of Rs. 50 each were sanctioned for the period from 1st March to 30th September, 1955, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 90,725.

KARACHI POLYTECHNIC

The Karachi Polytechnic has an area of 103 acres of land. Its buildings are estimated to cost about Rs. 8.5 million out of which about Rs. 3 million have so far been spent on the construction of Workshops, Laboratories, Power House and on a portion of the Administration Section, Class-

rooms, etc. In addition, construction work of further buildings amounting to Rs. 1.35 million is in progress.

Most of the capital machinery and equipment donated by the Ford Foundation of America and those purchased from the fund of the Central Government have been installed in their respective sections.

The Institute started functioning with three branches—*Electrical*, *Mechanical* and *Radio Electronics*—from 1st July, 1955. One more branch—*Automobile*—has been added from July, 1956. The remaining branches *viz.*, *Power* and *Civil* are proposed to be introduced in the current year.

GRANTS TO SCIENTIFIC BODIES

The Government of Pakistan have sanctioned Rs. 25,000 as Grant-in-aid to the Pakistan Academy of Sciences, and Rs. 25,000 for the publication of a *Bibliography of Pakistan* to the Pakistan Association for the Advancement of Science. In addition, the Government have also sanctioned Rs. 15,000 to the Association as a special grant-in-aid to meet the travelling expenses of foreign delegates to Pakistan Science Conferences.

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR BENGALI LANGUAGE

With the emergence of Bengali as one of the two state languages of Pakistan, a beginning was made in the last year's budget by creating a Fund of Rs. 200,000 for the development of Bengali language and literature. A sum of Rs. 300,000 has been added to the Fund in 1957-58 budget. A sum of Rs. 101,700 has been sanctioned out of this Fund for various projects during 1956-57.

FUND FOR ASSISTANCE TO ARTISTS, JOURNALISTS AND MEN OF LETTERS

A fund of Rs. 200,000 was created during the current year for assistance to the bereaved families of artists, journalists, men of letters in needy cases. Out of this Fund a sum of Rs. 100,000 was provided in 1956-57 budget and the same amount has been repeated in 1957-58 budget.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PRE-CADET TRAINING SCHOOL IN EAST PAKISTAN

The Government of East Pakistan have decided to establish a pre-Cadet Training School in the Chittagong District on the lines of the Hasan Abdal Academy in West Pakistan. The school will provide a sound liberal education, with a slight military bias, to prepare students for commissions in the Armed Forces and for higher appointments in the Civil Services as well as

in commerce and industry etc. The Central Government have agreed to sanction a non-recurring grant of Rs. 4 million to enable the Provincial Government to meet capital expenditure on the establishment of the school. Out of of this grant, a sum of Rs. one million has already been sanctioned as first instalment.

PRIDE OF PERFORMANCE (MERITORIOUS AWARDS)

A lump sum provision of Rs. 100,000 was made in the current year's budget for the Pride of Performance (Meritorious Awards) in Arts, Science, Literature, Sports, Nursing, Farming etc. Sub-Committees were appointed for consideration of awards in the various fields on an All-Pakistan basis. The awards for 1956 are expected to be announced shortly.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC RESEARCH, KARACHI

In view of the provision in the Constitution for the establishment of a Central Islamic Research Organization by the President of Pakistan, no action was taken to further expand the nucleus Institute under Ministry of Education. This nucleus consists of an honorary Officer-in-Charge and a small staff. Books worth about Rs. 30,000 have been purchased so far. The total expenditure on the Institute during the year 1956-57 was about Rs. 35,000 in all. A sum of Rs. 350,000 has been provided in 1957-58 budget to be spent on the full-fledged Institute proposed to be established during next year.

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COLLOQUIUM

It is proposed to hold an International Islamic Colloquium in Pakistan in 1957. The Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University and a Sub-Committee representing Ministries of Education and Finance, are to make the arrangement for the Colloquium. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned during 1956-57. Rs. 350,000 exists during 1957-58.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN KARACHI

It is proposed to prepare educational films with the help of the Department of Advertising, Films and Publications of the Government of Pakistan. It is further proposed to make the Audio-Visual Aids Centre function as liaison between the Directorate of Education and Radio Pakistan in respect of School Broadcasts. The services of the Microphone Station in Karachi may also be utilized for the purpose.

In October, 1956, the foundation-stone of the "Nahid Iskander Mirza Adult Blind Centre" was laid in Karachi. Performing the ceremony above is President Iskander Mirza. Begum Mirza is seen behind the President.

Begum Akhtar Sulaiman, daughter of Prime Minister Suhrawardy, holding a Press Conference in Karachi on the problems of Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons, on March 22, 1957.

The Arts Council of Pakistan organized an Exhibition of the Paintings of Mr. Shakir Ali. Picture shows Minister for Education, Mr. Zahiruddin, admiring the paintings with the Chief Commissioner of Karachi (second from left), after performing the inaugural ceremony on May 31, 1957

U.N. Envoy Mr. Gunner V. Jarring, during his brief visit to Karachi, was shown some of the manuscripts of Dr. Iqbal, collected by the Iqbal Academy. With him is seen Mr. Mumtaz Hasan, Finance Secretary and Vice-President of the Iqbal Academy

Since the entire educational programme of the nation cannot be financed by Government alone, and large amounts of money have already been spent on education in the Federal Capital, it has, therefore, been decided to encourage private philanthropic bodies and associations to open more schools by sanctioning building grants as well as maintenance grants to them liberally.

In view of the paucity of adequate buildings for housing schools and increasing demand for more educational facilities, it has been decided as a measure of expansion of the existing Government schools to add as many sections to the classes as the available accommodation may permit.

Future planning also includes the establishment of Youth Hostels on the pattern of those maintained in the former Punjab.

It is also proposed to construct a suitable centrally located building for the Teachers' Specialized Library, a beginning of which has already been made as far as the collection of books is concerned.

HISTORY OF MUSLIM THOUGHT

In order to bring out the significant contribution made by the Muslim thinkers for the enrichment of world thought, the Ministry of Education have set up a Central Board of Editors for preparing a comprehensive History of Muslim Thought. Total expenditure of the project is estimated to be Rs. 150,000, and is expected to take three years to complete.

INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTEE PROGRAMME

A Programme, popularly known as I.M.G., has been under operation between the Governments of Pakistan and the U.S.A. for import of books, magazines, pamphlets, maps, photographs, prints, films, strips and projection slides from the United States. Under this programme payment for import is made by Pakistani importers in Pakistan currency instead of dollars.

The object of the I.M.G. Programme is to enhance informational and educational opportunities of the people of Pakistan. The import of cheap, malicious, pornographic, anti-Islamic and other objectionable materials is not allowed under this programme.

RECORDS AND ARCHIVES

The Government of Pakistan have constituted a Historical Records and Archives Commission for Pakistan for advising the Central and Provincial Governments on matters relating to records and archives, historical documents etc., and also stimulating interest in the preservation of records

and archives with a view to providing reference service to Government Departments and encouraging research.

Six Regional Committees for the survey of historical records have been set up for the whole of Pakistan under the auspices of the Commission for surveying, locating, salvaging and acquiring manuscripts, *Sanads, Farmans* and documents of historical and cultural importance, scattered throughout the country. These Committees have done commendable work in this respect.

Arrangements have been made for starting a Micro-filming Unit catering to the demand of the Government departments in micro-filming and photostating records and documents.

LIBRARIES

Government have established two libraries in Karachi *viz.*, the *Liaquat National Library* and the *Central Secretariat Library.*

Liquat National Library: A plot of land of about 12 acres on Jail-Drigh Road, Karachi, has been acquired as the site for the permanent building of the *Liquat National Library.* The plan and design of the building are being prepared, and it is expected that the construction will commence shortly. As a temporary measure, this Library is housed in the Muslim League office building on Bunder Road, Karachi.

Central Secretariat Library: This Library is also a deposit library for publications received under the bilateral agreements made with Australia and the U.S.A. The Library has been receiving a large number of documents from both these countries.

The services of Mr. L.C. Key of the National Library of Australia and Mr. J.C. Sharp of Birmingham Public Library in England, were obtained under the *Colombo Plan*, and on agreement with the UNESCO respectively, to advise and assist Government on the development of the Library Services in Pakistan and the establishment of a National Bibliographical Service respectively.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN PAKISTAN

A nucleus of an Archaeological Department was established in Pakistan immediately after Independence. With a very small number of trained staff, it had to battle its way through numerous difficulties, the most notable of which was the meagre funds at its disposal. Though slow in the beginning, the progress was yet steady. The year 1950 saw the establishment of a

National Museum of Pakistan in Karachi. Excavation work began in 1950 at Moenjo Daro, and continued in 1951 at the Muslim site of Bhambore. In 1955, excavations were started at the bronze-age site of Kotdiji, near Khairpur, and at the Buddhist site of Mainamati in East Pakistan. These are both being pursued now.

A Laboratory for the treatment and preservation of antiquities was set up in 1956. All out efforts were, thus, made to establish and develop the essential branches of Archaeology: *Conservation* (of both, sites and antiquities), *Exploration*, *Epigraphy*, *Numismatics* and *Museology* in Pakistan. Steps were taken to prepare publications of both scientific and popular character. The Department developed its activities on the following lines during the year 1956-57:

CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS

Special repairs were being carried out to monuments at Lahore which were damaged in floods during 1956-57. Ancient monuments in both the wings of Pakistan were maintained and looked after.

EXCAVATIONS

Excavations were undertaken in Swat by an Italian Archaeological Mission sponsored by the Italian Institute for Middle East and Far East (ISMEO) in collaboration with the Archaeological Department. Their first season at the Buddhist sites of Udegram and Mingaura has yielded important and promising finds. The second season is to start next winter.

The third season of the Departmental excavations of the Buddhist remains at Mainamati in East Pakistan has just ended. A number of monuments and objects have been excavated during the three seasons of work, which greatly add to our knowledge of the little-known period of Buddhism in Pakistan, namely the 8-12 centuries A. D. The excavations will continue there for a number of years.

PROTECTION

Mahabat Khan's tomb at Baghbanpura in Lahore and Kothi Bari, the house of the late poet Rabindranath Tagore, in Distt Khushtia in East Pakistan, have been declared protected under the *Ancient Monuments' Protection Act.*

EXHIBITIONS

The Department participated in the International Exhibition held at

Kandy, Ceylon, on the occasion of the 2,500th anniversary of the Buddha's birth. Important relics were selected for display from Taxila, Peshawar, Lahore, Rajshahi and Dacca Museums.

Three exhibitions of the finds of the three seasons of excavations at Mainamati were held in East and West Pakistan.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LABORATORY

The Chemical Laboratory for the treatment, preservation and restoration of antiquities has been set up in Lahore. Necessary equipment is being acquired from abroad.

MUSEUMS

The National Museum of Pakistan is being reorganized. The colour scheme, display of objects, lighting arrangements, show-cases etc., are being improved. Suitable arrangements have been provided for cultural activities such as lectures, exhibitions, film projections etc., as a part of the programme of the Museum. A large number of manuscripts, coins, paintings, garments, metalware, carvings and other works of artistic and historical interest, a number of them unique and rare, has been acquired as national collections.

Preliminary plans for the construction of a new museum, rest-house, gardens and staff quarters at Moenjo Daro have been completed. An airstrip has already been built on the site for the tourists who want to visit this famous place without wasting time in journey by rail and road.

A nucleus of a museum has been set up at Paharpur in East Pakistan.

Future plans include the setting up of a new National Museum of Pakistan at Karachi. Excavations of the Muslim, Buddhist and pre-historic sites is proposed to be undertaken. Publications of Reports, further expansion of the Central Archaeological Library and training of technical personnel will be taken up.

UNESCO

UNESCO Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials makes easier to import educational, scientific and cultural materials from contracting States. Under the active sponsorship of UNESCO an International Convention was adopted under which Customs duties have been waived on the import of such materials. This agreement came into force on 21st May, 1952. Pakistan was a signatory to the agreement and had also ratified it.

Pakistan joined this forum in September, 1949, and has greatly benefitted by this Association. UNESCO has evinced keen interest in the educational problems of Pakistan and has, thus, helped Government on the development of sound educational policies. This Association has not only brought Pakistan on the educational, scientific and cultural map of the world, but has also helped her to propagate the ideals, achievements and aspirations of Pakistan among the large gatherings of men of science, culture and education.

The Government of Pakistan secured the services of two experts from UNESCO under its programme of Aid to Member States for advising and assisting Government towards Organization and development of Bureaus of Eduational Information and Statistics in the Central Ministry of Education, Provincial Education Departments and the Universities. The experts, Dr. Johannes De Bruijn and Mr. J. F. McDougall reached Pakistan in September, 1956. After the expiry of his assignment in December, 1956, Mr. McDougall submitted his report as well as recommendations to the UNESCO and the Government of Pakistan. Mr. Bruijn will be shortly completing his assignment in Pakistan. The reports of the experts are being examined in the Ministry of Education.

Under UNESCO's Normal Programme of Technical Assistance, Government of Pakistan have secured the services of Mr. Bessaignet, an expert in Social Sciences, for a period of one year in the first instance. He has been assigned to Dacca University with a view to establishing and developing the Department of Social Sciences. It is in continuance of the UNESCO's Social Science Teaching Project undertaken for establishment of certain departments of interest to the Universities

In addition to the above projects, the UNESCO is undertaking a number of other projects in Pakistan:

A number of Fellowships are awarded by UNESCO to Pakistani teachers, research-workers and students in various fields every year.

Government of Pakistan played host to a Regional Seminar on the Improvement of Primary School Curriculum held in Karachi from 14th to 29th May, 1956. Participants from Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, India, Burma and Thailand attended the Seminar.

Further representation for a Pakistan National on the UNESCO Secre-

tariat was obtained with the appointment of Dr. Akhter Husain, an officer of the Central Ministry of Education, in March, 1956 against a 'P. 5' post in the Cultural Department of the said organization

Under the Gift Coupons Scheme, UNESCO has offered to Pakistan Coupons worth $1,240 for purchase of School radio sets for distribution to suitable schools in Pakistan.

Mr. Amibal Redriguez Begazo, Secretary of the Faculty of Sciences and Lecturer of the School of Geology in the University of San Augustine de Arequipa in Peru, a UNESCO Fellow, is getting higher training in Meteorological Sciences at the Geophysical Observatory, Quetta, for three months.

CULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS PROGRAMME

With a view to promoting Cultural ties with other countries and helping the cause of education in under-developed countries, the Government of Pakistan are running a *Cultural Scholarships Programme* since Independence. Under this scheme, scholarships are offered to students from other countries for higher studies in Pakistan. Students from Malaya, Ceylon, Nepal, Iran, Jordan, Syria, the Labanon, Iraq, Egypt, Turkey, Fiji Islands, Trinidad, Burma and Germany have so far availed of this Programme and are either studying in Pakistan or have already completed their studies.

The Government of Pakistan have concluded Cultural Agreements with Turkey, Egypt, Syria and Iran. Similar pacts are under negotiation with Iraq, Indonesia, Japan and Spain.

CHAIRS IN FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES

To promote better understanding of Pakistani Culture in other countries, the Government of Pakistan have established Chairs in *Urdu and Pakistani Studies* in the Universities of Teheran and Malaya at their expense.

Since 1950-51, the Government of Pakistan are making an annual contribution of $25,000 towards the expenses of the Pakistan Centre in the Near and Middle East Institute of Colombia University, U.S.A.

The Government of Pakistan are also making an annual donation of £2,000 to the Islamic Cultural Centre in London. The Centre provides a meeting ground for the students and Cultural organizations of all Muslim countries in the U.K.

CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

Under the aegis of the *Central Cultural Relations Committee*, the Government of Pakistan have encouraged the establishment of a number of Cultural Associations for promotion of goodwill between Pakistan and other countries. Among the important Associations are the Pakistan-Iran, Pakistan-Turkey, Pakistan-Arab, Pakistan-Afghanistan, Pakistan-Ceylon, Pakistan-Burma, Pakistan-Indonesia and Pakistan-Australia Cultural Associations. These Associations receive financial aid from the Central Government.

URDU LIBRARIES IN FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES

With a veiw to promoting the study of Urdu in other countries the Government of Pakistan have decided to establish Urdu libraries in the Universities of Teheran and Ankara. To begin with, sets of about 200 books by important Urdu writers of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent have been sent to these Universities.

GOODWILL MISSIONS

The importance of the exchange of good will missions between different countries needs no emphasis. In consideration of this fact, the Government of Pakistan have received from and sent to other countries, such as Egypt, Iran, Turkey etc., a large number of cultural missions. Only recently, a group of about 40 teachers and students of the Aitchison College, Lahore, has proceeded on a study tour of Turkey, Iraq and Iran.

FREE EXCHANGE OF LITERATURE

The scheme of Free Exchange of Literature with foreign countries forms a part of the Ministry of Education's general scheme for establishing cultural relations and promoting closer understanding between Pakistan and the outside world. This scheme was started in 1948-49 on the recommendation of the 1st Pakistan Educational Conference held at Karachi in 1947. To achieve the above-mentioned object, the scheme envisages presentation of suitable literature to the educational and cultural institutions in other countries.

Under this scheme, books worth Rs. 3,000 are presented to foreign countries every year. In 1956, books worth Rs. 5,000 were purchased for presentation to foreign countries like the U.S.A., Iraq, Iran, Ceylon, Turkey and East Africa.

ARTS AND ART EXHIBITIONS

The Pakistan Arts Council was formed in Dacca in June, 1954, and formally inaugurated by the Governor of East Pakistan, who was the Patron of the Council. The Council received a grant of Rs. 100,000 from the Central Government during 1954-55. The Arts Council of Pakistan has also been set up in Karachi and has received a grant of Rs. 95,000 for establishing an Art Gallery there. An Art Council is already functioning at Lahore.

A provision of Rs. 50,000 exists in the current year's budget for a Mobile Art Exhibition's visit to various centres on the Continent and the Middle East countries.

SPORTS

Once again in the year 1956-57 Squash, Athletics and Cricket stole the show in the country's sports. The continued successes and improved form of sportsmen in these games confirmed the faith placed by the organizations in the training and coaching of national talent steadily carried on during the last 10 years.

Hashim Khan maintained his leadership in the world of Squash. After creating an all-time record of six successive wins in the British Open Championship in 1956, he won the American Open Championship for the second time at the age of 42.

But the lime-light during 1956-57 was once again stolen by the brilliant performances of our cricket team. The strength of our cricket team was put to test when the Australian Cricket team stopped for one Test Match in Karachi on its way back home from the tour of England. The Pakistan team performed beyond any one's expectations by winning the Test by eight wickets with almost a full day's play to spare.

The Australians not only registered their lowest total (80 all out) of their tour but also struggled throughout the match. The Pakistan Team proved overwhelmingly strong against a combination which included such outstanding players as Keith Miller, Ray Lindwall, Ian Johnson, Neil Harvey, Ian Craig, Richie Benaud etc. Pakistan replied by scoring 199 runs. In their second innings, the visitors performed better and totalled 187 all out. Pakistan left with the task of scoring 69 to win the match, did it with ease.

The team has thus brought its record of wins in official and unofficial Test Matches played since 1951 to 8 wins against 4 defeats in a total number of 25 matches played so far.

STADIUMS

These remarkable achievements in the world of sports have made Pakistanis sports conscious, and this mounting interest in sports and games is being reflected in the construction of new stadiums in the country. The stadiums at Chittagong and Dacca in the Eastern wing of the country are nearing completion. In the Western wing better playing facilities at Rawalpindi stadium have already been provided. It is hoped that other sports-centres like Peshawar and Lahore, which are the nurseries of Pakistani sportsmen, will also be equipped with first class stadiums in the near future.

NATIONAL COACHING SCHEME

Another impact that the performances of our sportsmen has exercised is on the policies of the sports organizers. The coaching and training of national talent has already been taken in hand by launching a *National Coaching Scheme*. The scheme has been put in operation.

HEALTH

Early Efforts—Third All-Pakistan Health Conference—Medical and Other Technical Education—Nursing, Education and Training—Anti-Malaria Programme—T.B. Control Programme—B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign—Maternal and Child Health Projects—Social Hygiene—Health Education Bureau—International Cooperation Administration—Colombo Plan—Baghdad Pact—Social Uplift Schemes—Penicillin Plant—Establishment of a Heart Clinic—Children's Hospital, Karachi—School of Physiotherapy—Medical Facilities for Seamen—School Health Service Scheme—Pakistan Medical Research Fund Association—Pakistan Public Health Act—Medical Facilities to Pilgrims during Hajj Season—Vaccines and Sera—Central Drugs Laboratory—Cancer Research Institute—Mental Hospital, Karachi—Unani Research Centre—Unani, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Practitioners Act, 1957—Medical Practitioners (National Service) Act, 1950.

WHEN Pakistan came into being in August, 1947, she had to face immense difficulties in the sphere of public health, both in the procurement of technical personnel as well as equipment. Two major provinces had been partitioned, resulting in the dislocation of Health Services and loss of Central public health institutions like the *Central Research Institute* at Kasauli, the *All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health* at Calcutta, the *Malaria Institute of India*, the *Central Drugs Laboratory* at Calcutta and the *College of Nursing* at New Delhi, all of which fell to the share of the Indian Government and deprived Pakistan of some of the essential services. Besides, the medical and technical staff in the provinces, which now constitute Pakistan, comprised mainly non-Muslims, all of whom left Pakistan on Independence. The British members of the *Indian Medical Service* also left, and when one considers the fact that most of the senior administrative appointments were held by this Service, the magnitude of the task becomes all the more apparent,

since it was not only the staff that had to be found for the institutions but also the administrators to run the health services. Even in the former Punjab area, which was comparatively advanced educationally, out of 580 dispensaries, 207 had to go without medical officers. The position in other areas was worse. Consequently, Pakistan had to plan afresh for everything in the development of its public health services and administration.

EARLY EFFORTS

The first important step in this direction was taken at the *First All-Pakistan Health Conference* held in November, 1947, at Lahore. The Conference accepted in principle the recommendations of the *Health Survey And Development Committee* (commonly known as the *Bhore Committee*), set up by the late Government of India in 1943, and recommended that both at the Centre and in Provinces the Medical and Public Health departments should be amalgamated into a single Unit responsible for curative as well as preventive works under the control of a single officer. Acting on this recommendation, the Central Government, in September, 1949, amalgamated their Medical and Public Health departments and placed them under the control of a single officer, designated as the Director-General of Health. The then Provinces of the Punjab, Sind and the North-West Frontier followed suit, having each a Director of Health Services at their headquarters.

The *Second Health Conference* held at Dacca in January, 1951, took note of the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the *First Health Conference* and chalked out the future programme.

THIRD ALL-PAKISTAN HEALTH CONFERENCE

The *Third All-Pakistan Health Conference* was held at Karachi from 20th to 23rd August, 1956, to take stock of the development in medical and public health fields since the *Second All Pakistan Health Conference* held in 1951, and to consider the draft *Five-Year Plan* and other important matters of national health policy such as Nutrition, Medical Education and Research, Rural Medical Relief etc. The Conference was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of Pakistan and was also addressed by the Minister for Health. The Conference approved the draft *Five-Year Plan* of the Planning Board, details about which have been given in the foregoing pages under *Development*. A country-wide Anti-mosquito Programme, involving a cost of Rs. 53 million

and a B.C.G. vaccination programme, estimated to cost Rs. 4.3 million, have also been approved. Cooperation with the Village AID officials at all levels; removal of defects in existing Food Laws; formation of Nutrition Sections at Centre and Provinces; improvement of existing Medical Colleges and up-grading of Medical Schools and enactment of a legislation to stop quackery are the other main recommendations made by the Conference.

MEDICAL AND OTHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

At the time of Independence, there were only three medical colleges in Pakistan, one each at Lahore, Karachi and Dacca. Out of these only one, however, was producing medical graduates. The other two were in the process of development. Since then four more medical colleges have been established at Lahore (the Fatima Jinnah Medical College for Women), Hyderabad, Multan and Peshawar. Another Medical College at Chittagong is to be started in a few months. The Fatima Jinnah Medical College for Women at Lahore is exclusively intended for women students. Apart from these colleges, there are eight medical schools in the country today.

To make up the deficiency in teachers, research workers and specialists, medical graduates are being regularly sent for higher training abroad. So far 163 persons have been sent out under the Higher Medical Training Scheme; 130 of them have returned and filled up some important places in the medical education and administration.

For the maintenance of a proper standard of medical education in the country, the *Medical Council of Pakistan* was set up in 1948.

NURSING EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Pakistan was deplorably short of nurses at the time of Independence. The Central Government in 1950 started three Training Centres at Dacca, Lahore and Karachi, each admitting 40 students per year. In view of the establishment of a *College of Nursing* for post-graduate training of qualified nurses, fresh admissions at Dacca and Lahore Centres, under this scheme, have been stopped. Training of nurses is also being carried on by the Provincial Governments in their respective institutions. In addition, the Central Government sent out 44 girls for training abroad in nursing; 40 of them have since returned. In order to establish a uniform standard of training for nurses, midwives and Health Visitors in the country, the *Pakistan*

Nursing Council was established in 1949. The Council enters into reciprocal schemes of recognition of qualifications granted by institutions outside Pakistan. It was decided to carry out a Three-Year Programme to improve and strengthen the teaching and practical facilities of the *Nursing School* at the Dacca Medical College Hospital. The W.H.O. provided personnel and Fellowhips under their expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development, while UNICEF provided teaching equipment and supplies for the School. In order to improve country-wide training facilities in the nursing profession, the W.H.O. assigned a Nursing Adviser under Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The Nursing Adviser is attached to the Directorate General of Health.

ANTI-MALARIA PROGRAMME

Malaria is still one of the major health problems in Pakistan. About 60 million of the population lives in areas where malaria is prevalent and about 30 per cent of the total population suffers from the disease every year. In order to control it on a systematic basis, the W.H.O. was requested to undertake experimental schemes and the methods demonstrated by it in 1949 and 1950 in the Mymensingh District in East Pakistan, have been applied to increasingly larger areas. The control has been on the basis of spraying in the more endemic areas and extending them from year to year. Since 1951, with the assistance of UNICEF and I.C.A. of the U.S.A., the malaria control programme has received a greater fillip. The UNICEF has, however, suspended its assistance for the programme beyond 1956, but the I.C.A. is continuing.

The *Malaria Control Project* has been making a steady headway in Pakistan since 1951, and uptil the end of 1956, over 32.4 million persons have been protected by residual spraying.

It is proposed to protect further 13 million persons during 1957, 8 million in West Pakistan and 5 million in East Pakistan, by means of residual spraying as a preventive measure. As a curative measure, it is also intended to treat the contiguous areas with anti-malarial drugs.

The Central Government established in 1947 a *Malaria Institute* in Karachi. It was subsequently shifted to Dacca in 1952, with its branch remaining at Karachi. The Institute has undertaken research work in

Malariology and its main function is to impart training and render advice to Provinces on all matters relating to malaria.

In order to carry on and extend the anti-malarial work, a D.D.T. Factory was established at Nowshera with the assistance of UNICEF/WHO. The UNICEF has given the plant, and the WHO has provided the necessary technical staff. Government have borne an expenditure of Rs. 1.9 million approximately, and the P.I.D.C. is running it on a no-profit-no-loss basis on behalf of the Government of Pakistan. This project will facilitate the expansion of services for control of malaria and other insect-borne diseases, and will ultimately relieve Government of large amount of foreign exchange involved in the import of D.D.T.

T.B. CONTROL PROGRAMME

Tuberculosis ranks as one of the major public health problems of the country. In order to provide facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of T.B., and to train technical personnel like doctors, nurses and technicians in the modern methods of T.B. Control, a *Tuberculosis Control And Demonstration Centre* has been established in Karachi, with the assistance of UNICEF.

As a further step to control the spread of tuberculosis in Karachi and to extend treatment facilities to T.B. patients, it is proposed to establish three subsidiary T.B. centres in the congested areas of Karachi.

The Government of Pakistan established a model *Tuberculosis Control and Demonstration and Training Centre* at Dacca, with the assistance of UNICEF. The ultimate aim is to aid the Government of East Pakistan in developing a Tuberculosis Service for the Province which will have as one of its main aims the discovery and control of those sources of infection within the family which are the chief cause of tuberculosis morbidity in childhood.

B.C.G. VACCINATION CAMPAIGN

In many countries of the world, the B.C.G. Vaccination is considered as one of the most effective weapons in the fight against tuberculosis. This is the cheapest way of providing immunity against the disease.

In 1949, B.C.G. Vaccination was started by the Government of Pakistan with the assistance of the Joint Enterprise (Danish Red Cross and its Scandi-

navian Associates), and later on with the assistance of the WHO and UNICEF. The Scheme envisaged vaccination of children and adults (mostly school-going) above one year of age and below 20. Till the end of December 1956, about 19.7 million persons were tuberculine tested and 6.6 million vaccinated with B.C.G. in both the zones, including the Federal Area. At present 16 local teams are working in East Pakistan and 46 in West Pakistan on this Scheme.

The programme is being extended in East Pakistan where, during the year 1956, additional local teams were raised to achieve the yearly target in terms of tuberculine testing of 3 million persons. In West Pakistan, the vaccination campaign is continuing. The target for the entire country during 1957 is fixed at 5 million tests and an estimated 1.7 million vaccinations, bringing the total number of tests to 24.7 million, and vaccinations to 8.3 million. The Executive Board of UNICEF has allocated a further sum of $60,000 for the continuation of the campaign through 1957.

The B.C.G. Vaccine and Tuberculine required for mass B.C.G. Vaccination Programme, was being supplied in the initial stages by the *International Tuberculosis Campaign* which also assigned two teams of experts in the B.C.G. Vaccination. After these teams were withdrawn and the responsibilities taken over by UNICEF, that organization continued to supply both vaccine and tuberculine. This practice, however, could not last long, and in view of the good results achieved, a B.C.G. Production Laboratory was established in 1951. The vaccine produced by this Laboratory was approved by WHO in September, 1952, and with effect from February, 1953, the vaccine prepared locally is being supplied in the country. Since the beginning of 1957, 11.76 million doses of the T.B. Vaccine have been supplied to various parts of Pakistan.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROJECTS

Provision for Medical Relief and Health Services had been far from satisfactory before 1947. In the Punjab, where the Health Services were relatively better developed, there was only one hospital bed for every 2,309 individuals, and in the entire sub-continent there had been one midwife for every 60,000, and one Health Visitor for every 400,000 persons. After Independence, with the departure of Indian personnel from the hospitals,

Pakistan found itself in dire need of nurses, midwives and other personnel to staff even the existing hospitals, Maternity Homes, Health Centres and for domiciliary midwifery practice. Besides, tradition and custom militated against the Muslim girls entering the medical and nursing professions. Thus, in order to meet the outstanding needs of the women and children of Pakistan, it was decided to provide a combined training of the Midwife-Health Visitors to enable the midwives to deal with the pre-natal and post-natal care of the mother, care of the infant and limited amount of general community welfare. The ultimate objective was to expand the Maternity and Child Services for women and children respectively in Pakistan by providing trained personnel of a high standard. Accordingly the WHO and UNICEF organizations were approached to render assistance for the development of a midwifery training school; strengthening of teaching facilities at the hospital schools of nursing and midwifery; provision of equipment, supplies for women's and childrens' hospital and Fellowships in maternal and child health field. W.H.O. offered personnel for the project for 2 years.

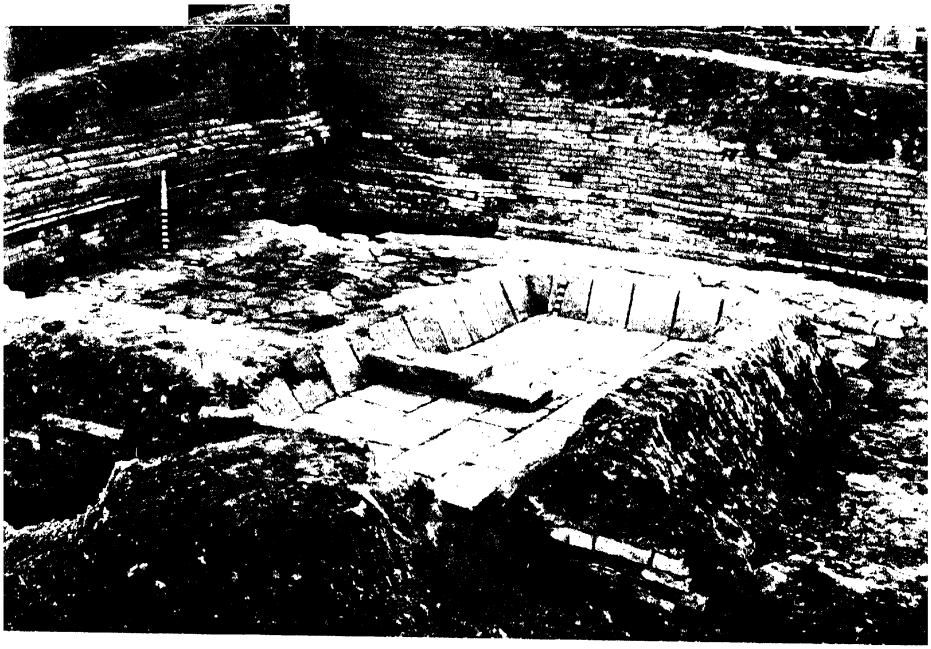
The Lady Willingdon Hospital at Lahore was selected as the Central Training School for holding three courses for 25-30 students per class every year. The training lasted for 27 months.

Similar training institutions were subsequently established with the assistance of WHO/UNICEF at Karachi, Dacca and Peshawar. Under all the four projects, Pakistani under-studies were appointed as counterpart of the international personnel so that they should be able to run the institutions after the departure of the international team.

SOCIAL HYGIENE

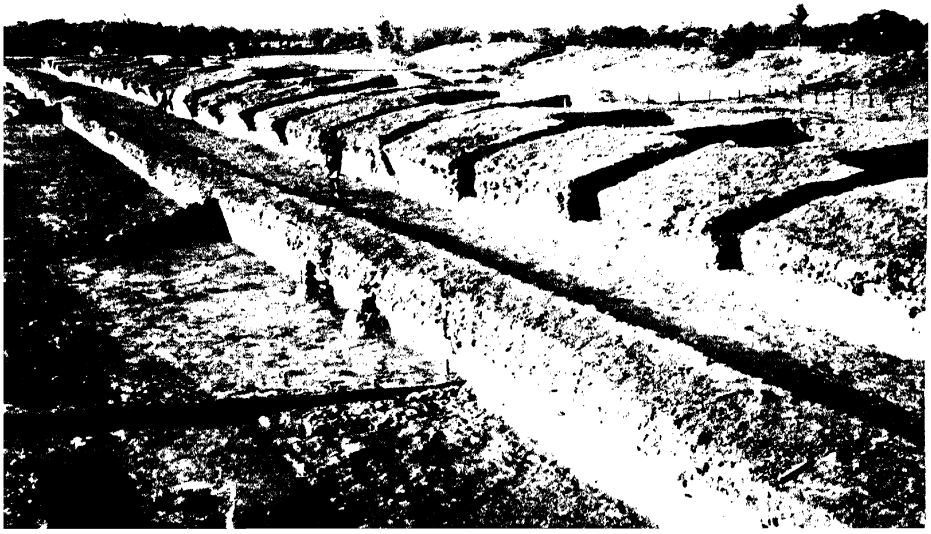
Pakistan had initially no facilities for the treatment of the venereal diseases. In order to afford facilities for their treatment and control and to train doctors, nurses, technicians etc., in the modern methods of treatment, a *Social Hygiene Centre* was established in Karachi in 1953. In addition to the training imparted at this Centre, work connected with home visiting, contact tracing as well as health education is also being carried out by this Centre.

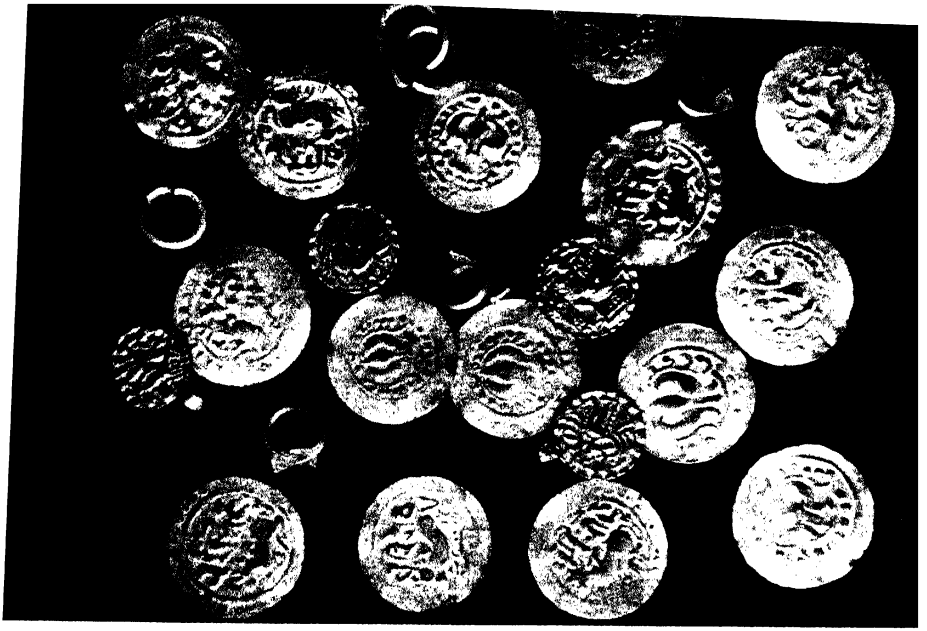
A similar Centre has been established at Chittagong.



Recent excavations at Mainamati, East Pakistan, brought to light remains of a Buddhist stupa and monastery belonging to a period between 8—12 Centuries A.D. Picture shows a brick-lined water tank

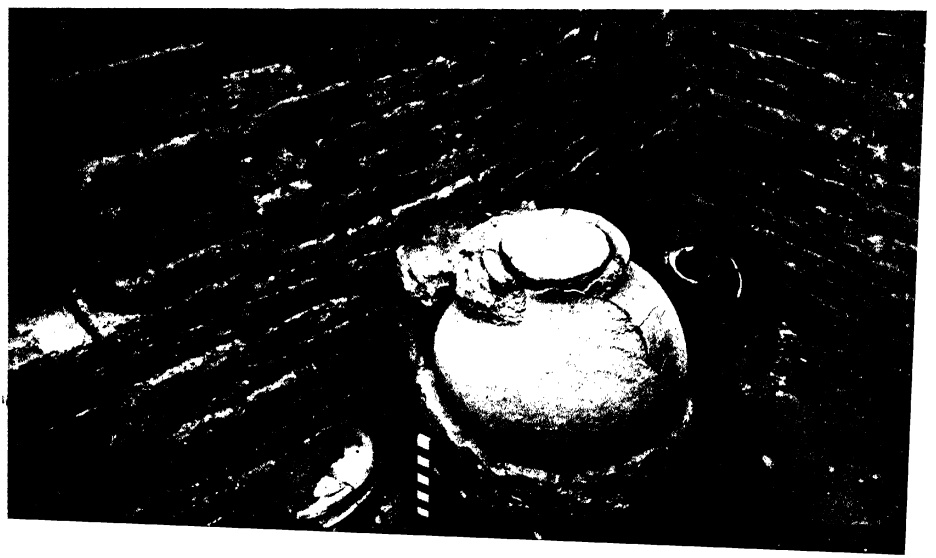
General view of the recently excavated Buddhist monastery at Salban Vihara in East Pakistan





Gold and silver coins and jewellery found at Mainamati, an 8-12th centuries A. D. Buddhist establishment in East Pakistan

Storage jar with cover made of brick, found in one of the cells excavated at Salban Vihara



Members of the combined Kyoto-Punjab Universities Mountaineering Clubs, on a joint expedition in the Karakorams during 1956

A meeting of the Elders in one of the villages in the Rahimyarkhan Development Area, established by the Village Aid Organization in West Pakistan

A view of the Rugby exhibition match between East Pakistan Railway and Dacca-Narayanganj Team, held at the Dacca Stadium on June 15, 1957

Adult Literacy Centres are being established all over Pakistan. Picture shows a woman trainee giving a demonstration before an Adult Literacy specialist

HEALTH EDUCATION BUREAU

In order to educate the people in the elementary principles of health and hygiene, a *Health Education Bureau* has been established in Karachi and been functioning since August, 1952. The Bureau has produced and distributed leaflets, posters, pamphlets, cinema-slides etc., dealing with subjects such as Maternity and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, Typhoid etc. The Bureau experimented with the "flannelgraph" and recommended its use to health authorities in the country as suitable visual aid in health education. Besides, the Bureau purchased some health films and loaned them to different authorities for exhibition. The Bureau is also assisting the V-AID Administration in the supply of educational material.

A comprehensive plan for promotion of health education in the country is under consideration. The plan, among other things, envisages production of health films, filmstrips etc. A film on T.B. is already under production.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

In 1952, the Government of Pakistan and the United States of America entered into an agreement which provided for the acquisition of a modern laboratory and medical equipment and DDT worth $ 500,000. The assistance was utilized under the *Health and Sanitation Project, 1952*, for the following schemes:

(i) Bureau of Laboratories, Karachi, (ii) Nutrition Laboratory, Karachi, (iii) Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad, (iv) Nishtar Medical College, Multan, (v) Chittagong Medical College, and (vi) DDT Spraying Operations in Villages and Towns.

For the continuance of the above programme, the I.C.A. allocated in 1953, $ 287,000, which were utilized for the procurement of 297 tons of DDT for the Spraying Operation Scheme.

In 1953, another agreement was signed by the representatives of Pakistan and I.C.A., which provided for $ 150,000 assistance in the form of equipment to the East Pakistan T.B. Hospital.

In 1955, the I.C.A. allocated a further sum of $ 213,000 for the procurement of 300 tons of DDT and 2,000 sprayers in connection with the Malaria Control Programme. In addition, the I.C.A. supplied equipment for the Peshawar Medical College, the College of Nursing, Karachi, and the Basic Medical Sciences Institute, Karachi.

During the fiscal year 1956, the I.C.A. allocated the funds shown against each of the following projects:

	(Rs.)
(*i*) Village Water Supply	1,786,800
(*ii*) Municipal Water Supply	155,170
(*iii*) Post-graduate College of Nursing	54,445
(*iv*) Medical School Library and Teaching Equipment	44,000
(*v*) Mass Disease Control Project—Malaria Control	398,240
(*vi*) General Public Health Advisory Services	244,287
(*vii*) Medical Instrument Repair Project	161,410
(*viii*) Basic Nursing Education	117,700
(*ix*) Basic Medical Sciences Institute	121,000
Total:	Rs. 3,083,052

In addition to the above assistance, about 37 Fellowships in different subjects have been offered and utilized under this Programme upto 1956.

COLOMBO PLAN

Under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the *Colombo Plan*, Pakistan received training facilities and expert advisory services. 12 doctors have been trained and 21 more are under training in different subjects.

BAGHDAD PACT

The Government of the United Kingdom have offered training facilities in the following subjects for a period of one academic year under the *Technical Assistance Programme* of the *Baghdad Pact*:

(*i*) Health Education
(*ii*) Environmental Sanitation
(*iii*) Public Health Administration
(*iv*) Post-Graduate Nursing
(*v*) T.B. Control Measures

SOCIAL UPLIFT SCHEMES

The social uplift programme was started in 1951 with a specially created non-lapsable fund of Rs. 180 million. The fund was allotted mostly for health and educational schemes and about 180 health schemes were approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 85 million approximately. Health schemes of

East Pakistan approved at a cost of Rs. 25.2 million have almost been completed. The social uplift programme in West Pakistan is also well in hand. With the exception of former Baluchistan, Sind and Khairpur State, the health schemes of other former areas of West Pakistan are in the final stages. Of the total estimated cost of Rs. 52.9 million of health schemes of West Pakistan, a sum of about Rs. 36.0 million has been spent. It is hoped that during 1957-58 the entire social uplift programme in medical and public health spheres will be concluded. Health schemes of Karachi, approved under *Social Uplift Programme*, have mostly been completed. The outstanding works relate to improvement of the Jinnah Central Hospital at Karachi and Leper Hospital at Manghopir (Karachi) which are expected to be completed during 1957-58.

PENICILLIN PLANT

At present the Central Government spend about Rs. 10 million on the import of antibiotics, out of which 75 per cent is spent on the import of Penicillin alone. These supplies are hardly sufficient to meet the needs of the common man. In order to tide over the difficulties, it has been decided to set up a Penicillin Plant with the assistance of UNICEF/UNTAA, with a production capacity of 6,800,000 Mega Units per year, at an estimated cost of over Rs. 1.8 million.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A HEART CLINIC

As a preliminary to a full-fledged Clinic for medical check-up of Government employees and their families, a Heart Clinic has been established in Karachi for periodical examination and treatment of Central Government employees.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, KARACHI

With a view to providing training facilities for doctors, medical students and nurses in the treatment of children's diseases, child care and child nursing, Government have set up a 100-bedded Children's Hospital in the Federal Capital with the assistance of UNICEF/WHO. This hospital is to be expanded as soon as possible to 300 beds.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

With the assistance of WHO, a School of Physiotherapy has been established in the Jinnah Central Hospital, Karachi, to train physiotherapy

technicians for the country and to demonstrate modern methods of physiotherapy in the treatment of physically handicapped persons.

MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR SEAMEN

A Central Committe for the provision of medical facilities to seamen and sea-farers at Pakistani ports was set up in 1948. The Committee also advises on matters referred to it by various Ministries of the Government or by Port Health authorities. A *Port Health Committee* has also been formed both at the Karachi and Chittagong ports to carry out work under the direction of the Central Committee. The Committee made certain recommendations to Government which are being implemented.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE SCHEME

The *School Health Service* was introduced in 1952 for the medical inspection of children, studying at schools in Karachi. The service undertakes periodical medical examination of students, provides facilities for treatment of minor ailments, renders First Aid at the school premises and examines the genral standard of nutrition among the students. The service has been strengthened this year by the addition of four teams.

PAKISTAN MEDICAL RESEARCH FUND ASSOCIATION

The Pakistan Medical Research Fund Association has been set up in order to subsidize, develop and coordinate medical research and to maintain liaison with scientific bodies having similar aims.

PAKISTAN PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

A matter of far reaching importance which has been engaging the attention of Government since 1948, is the framing of *Public Health Act* for Pakistan, with the object of devising effective means to prevent the outbreak and spread of infectious diseases in the country by making it compulsory for the people to observe certain laws relating to public health, the violation of which would be made punishable. The Bill, which has been drafted, is under consideration in consultation with the Provincial Governments.

MEDICAL FACILITIES TO PILGRIMS DURING HAJJ SEASON

Since 1953, Pakistan has been sending a Medical Mission to Saudi Arabia for affording medical facilities to the pilgrims during the Hajj Season. The Mission consists of doctors and other staff like dispensers, nursing attendants etc., and is provided with necessary durgs and medicines.

Dispensaries have also been established at certain places in Saudi Arabia and Iraq for extending medical facilities to the pilgrims. This year, the Central Government took over under their direct control from Karachi Municipal Corporation, the health and sanitation of the *Haji Camp* in Karachi.

VACCINES AND SERA

In the matter of manufacture of Sera and Vaccines, Pakistan was confronted with numerous difficulties and had to depend almost entirely on foreign imports. A *Bureau of Laboratories* was consequently established in Karachi in 1948. These laboratories are now manufacturing anti-typhoid, anti-cholera, anti-plague, anti-venom and anti-rabic vaccines in sufficient quantities for internal consumption. A similar laboratory exists in Dacca.

CENTRAL DRUGS LABORATORY

The sale and manufacture of spurious drugs is prohibited under the provisions of the *Drugs Act, 1940* and the *Drugs Rules, 1945*. Under this Act import of drugs into Pakistan is the responsibility of the Central Government. In order to enforce the provisions of the *Drugs Act* relating to the prevention and sale of spurious drugs, a Central Drugs Laboratory was set up by the Central Government in Karachi in 1950.

CANCER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

A beginning has been made for the treatment of Cancer patients in the Jinnah Central Hospital, Karachi, with the establishment of the *Cancer Research Institute*. There were no arrangements in the country for the treatment of Cancer and the Institute will fill up the gap in the curative facilities.

MENTAL HOSPITAL KARACHI

It has been decided to construct a 100-bedded Mental Hospital at Karachi. Site for the Hospital has been selected and plans are being prepared. A sum of Rs. 100,000 has been provided in 1957-58 for undertaking the construction work.

UNANI RESEARCH CENTRE

For conducting research in the indigenous system of medicine, a *Unani Research Centre* was established in Karachi in 1953. A large number of patients attend the Centre for treatment.

AYURVEDIC & HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS' ACT, 1957

The *Unani*, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Practitioners' Act, 1957, has

been passed by the National Assembly. The Act seeks to regulate the practice and qualifications and provide for the registration of practitioners of the *Unani*, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems of medicine. With the enforcement of the Act, it is hoped that the quackery in these three systems of medicine will be eliminated.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' (NATIONAL SERVICE) ACT, 1950.

2,200 doctors have been registered under the *Medical Practitioners' (National Service) Act, 1950*, of which 1,700 have been allocated to different areas of Pakistan since the operation of the Act.

VILLAGE *AID*

General - Main Objectives - Training Institutes—Subjects of Study - Training Academies - Adult Literacy Unit - Administrative Set-up - Village Workers—Women Village Workers - Village Councils—Chand Tara Clubs - Development Areas—Village AID Activities - Targets of Five-Year V-AID Plan.

THE Village Agricultural and Industrial Development (commonly known as the V-AID) Programme is a coordinated effort of the Central and Provincial Governments to deal with the problems of the villagers. The Programme aims at assisting the villagers to plan and implement self-help programmes designed to eliminate or reduce their common problems. The type of assistance to be rendered to them is designed to inspire confidence in their own capabilities so that they may act in an organized manner and in full cooperation among themselves, requiring minimum help from the Government. The Programme has changed the old concept of imposing on villagers unilateral programmes prepared by Government departments. Under the Village AID Programme limited assistance is to be given to the villagers for implementing, through their own organized efforts, the projects planned by them to deal with their most felt requirements.

MAIN OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Programme may be summed up briefly as follows:

(*a*) to create a spirit of self-help, initiative, leadership and cooperation among the villagers and to lay the foundation for self-sustaining economic, political, civic and social progress;

(*b*) to create conditions for a richer and higher life through social activities, including recreational facilities for men, women and children;

(*c*) to raise the productive out-put and income of the villagers through modern techniques of farming, cooperatives, cottage industries, etc.;

(*d*) to multiply the community services available in rural areas, such as schools, dispensaries, health centres, hospitals, sources of pure water supply, etc.;

(*e*) to coordinate providing an extension service to the country by the working of such nation-building departments of the Government as extend their activities into the villages; and

(*f*) to provide a welfare base for the entire administrative structure of Government.

TRAINING INSTITUTES

For the achievement of these objectives, the immediate need of the Programme has been the creation of a class of specially trained workers with sturdy faith in the mission of the Programme and the capacity to work as friends, guides and philosophers for the villagers in their charge. For creating such workers it was essential to set up well-equipped Training Institutes, of which nine have so far been established at the following places with training capacity as mentioned against each:—

	Training Capacity Trainees	
East Pakistan	(*Male*)	(*Female*)
1. Tejgaon	65	10
2. Gaibandha	65	10
3. Daulatpur	65	10
West Pakistan		
4. Lalamusa	130	20
5. Lyallpur	130	20
6. Peshawar	130	20
7. Tandojam	65	10
8. Quetta, Pishin	65	10
9. Rahimyar Khan	65	10

When it was set up, each of these Institutes had the capacity to train only 60 workers, including women workers. With the growing need for trained village workers, in order to open up fresh development areas accord-

ing to the targets laid down in the V-AID Plan, the training capacity of the Institutes at Lalamusa, Lyallpur and Peshawar in West Pakistan has since been doubled. The capacity of the three existing Institutes in East Pakistan will be doubled shortly and two new Institutes will also be opened in that Wing. So far about 1,600 trainees, including about 140 women, have qualified from the Training Institutes in both the Wings of Pakistan.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY

To begin with, the trainees at the V-AID Training Institutes used to be given a course of nine months, which has since been extended to one year. They are given training as usual in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fishery, Sanitation and Health, Education, Extension methods and techniques, Cottage Industries, Cooperation, Communications, Home Economics, and Social activity.

Training in the above subjects is not confined to class room lectures alone, but is extended to practical work in the field, which is regarded as the essential part of the education of the Village Workers.

TRAINING ACADEMIES

In addition to the Training Institutes meant for the training of Village Workers, it is proposed to establish two academies, one each in East and West Pakistan, at Comilla and Peshawar, respectively, to train Development Officers and Supervisors for development areas. The academies will also provide reorientation courses for the technical and non-technical personnel of nation-building departments operating in the V-AID areas, as well as for officers of the C.S.P. and P.C.S. cadres. A team of top-ranking American experts has made a tour of East and West Pakistan and formulated their views about the curriculum of training for the Academies, and a reputed Greek architect has been selected to prepare the architectural designs for the buildings of the Academies.

ADULT LITERACY UNIT

It has been universally recognized that in order to make them successful, the Adult Literacy Campaigns must be linked up with some programme aiming at the economic advancement of the adults. Hence the Adult Literacy Campaign in Pakistan has been embedded in the V-AID Programme. Although the Village Workers in the East and West Pakistan are at present organizing adult literacy classes in the areas under their jurisdiction quite

successfully, it has been decided to give further impetus to the campaign by opening a separate Adult Literacy Training Unit in either wing of the country. This will also help towards training Adult Literacy teachers in large numbers and also in carrying out research for producing the right type of literacy material needed for indigenous requirements. The Adult Literacy Experts, made available by UNESCO, have already set up a Unit at Lalamusa, and it is proposed to establish a similar Adult Literacy Centre in East Pakistan. The activities of the Central Ministry of Education, Provincial Education Departments and of the Village AID Programme will knit together their efforts to make the literacy drive a real success. Arrangements will also be made to provide the necessary literature on Adult Literacy through UNESCO. The Ministry of Education at the Centre and the Directorate of Public Instruction in West Pakistan will provide some of the instructors and take close interest in the research side of the Unit, while the Village AID Administration will recruit, train and put adult literacy teachers into the field.

A trained adult literacy teacher will be put in charge of about 20 villages in a development area of 150 villages. It will be his responsibility to organize Adult Literacy Centres in each of the 20 villages in a development area and to start conducting regular classes.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

At the Village level one Village Worker is given charge of 5 villages in West Pakistan and of 7 in the East Pakistan due to density of population and close proximity of villages. In each village, the Village Worker helps in the setting up of Council of Elders who are left free to formulate their own development projects and assign priorities according to their local needs. On the basis of their choice of projects and priorities assigned by them, the Village Worker assists them with his advice. Normally a development area consists of about 150 villages. It is placed under the charge of one Development Officer assisted by two Supervisors. The Village Workers and the Supervisors are assisted with technical advice by the officers of the nation-building departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Sanitation and Health, Cooperation etc., posted at the *Tehsil* or Sub-Divisional or *Thana* Levels. Each Development Area has an Advisory Committee, consisting of non-official leaders and representatives of

the various technical departments working in the area. Higher up, at the Divisional Commissioner's level, there are Committees of inter-departmental and non-official representatives to advise them. Still higher up, at the Provincial level, the Minister-in-charge of the V-AID Programme has an Advisory Committee, comprising heads of various nation-building departments connected with rural development in one form or the other, and a number of suitable non-officials to assist him. In the Central Government, the Prime Minister has the over-all, and the Minister of State for Economic Affairs. the working charge of the V-AID Programme. There is a Central Inter-Ministerial Village AID Committee consisting of the representatives of the Central Ministries concerned. The representatives of the Provincial Government are invited to participate in all the important meetings of this Committee. The Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Affairs is the Chairman, and the Chief Administrator of the V-AID Programme is the Secretary of this Committee.

VILLAGE WORKERS

The Village Workers are the spear-heads of the Programme. About 1,500 Village Workers, trained in the basic knowledge and skills of the various nation-building departments, have been detailed to work in villages of the East and West Pakistan. They carry the basic knowledge and skills to the door-steps of the villagers; demonstrate to them the use of modern methods and appliances which would raise their productive output and increase their income; popularize amongst them such social activities as create for them conditions for richer and better life. They make them realize the blessings of cooperative effort and the benefits of local leadership. They are trying to repair their confidence in their individual potentialities and to create in them the will and determination to improve their earning capacity, to raise their living standards and to find their proper place in the life of the nation. While they carry the results of scientific research of the nation-building departments to the door-steps of the villagers, they collect the problems confronting the village folk—such of those as are beyond their individual efforts to solve—and communicate them to the technical Departments concerned for solution. The Village Workers, in this manner, help the Programme knit together the various administrative agencies, down to the village level, with the representatives of the technical departments as well as

the local leaders, achieving the maximum success in the field of development work, and thereby, laying the foundations of an administration which will be devoted mainly to the task of achieving optimum welfare of the people.

WOMEN VILLAGE WORKERS

Female workers are specially suited to influence women-folk through whom they are successful in introducing modern techniques in home economics, sanitation, child welfare etc. Generally Government are encouraging the training of married couples as Village Workers wherever possible.

VILLAGE COUNCILS

As the main objective of the Programme is to create an urge for improvement among the villagers, the Village Workers create interest in their minds for the activities of V-AID Programme. They encourage local leadership to form their councils which identify their (villagers') wants, assign priorities to the competing needs of the community and determine the contribution which the residents of the village can make towards the implementation of the Programme. The Government provide such necessary technical assistance or finance as may be beyond the capacity of the villagers. Nothing is doled out to a villager as a gift nor is any work undertaken unless the villagers desire it and are prepared to make their own contribution first.

CHAND TARA CLUBS

The Youth Clubs organized in pursuance of the main objectives of the V-AID Programme are known as *Chand Tara Clubs*. The youth are more impressionable and can absorb new ideas more quickly and put them into practice more zealously and even more effectively than the adults. It is felt that what the youth of villages learn might even be helpful by a process of induction in educating their elders at home; and it has proved to be substantially correct in several development areas. Moreover, the youth are more prone to retain life-long impression of what they learn or what is proved to them, while the adults who are handicapped by their conflicting impressions, opinions and traditions, might not retain progressive ideas except for a short time. If the great utility of the Village AID Programme can be "proved" to the youth of today, it can be reasonably expected that the success of the Programme will be permanently assured. For these reasons, the mobilization of rural youth, specially through the Youth Clubs, has assumed an increasing importance and it is considered to be vital for the

success of the Programme. In an atmosphere of friendliness, democratic cooperation and healthy competition, the youth of our villages are gradually imbibing the spirit of the Village AID Programme.

There are at present 1,101 Youth Clubs—1,019 for boys and 82 for girls—in 26 out of the total number of 59 Development Areas in the country. The energies of the members of those clubs are being directed more successfully into constructive channels through useful hobbies like the poultry farming, live-stock breeding, kitchen gardening, horticulture, cottage industries, games, cultural activities, etc. Inter-Club competitions are already common amongst the youth of some Development Areas, and have been recommended to those of other Areas.

DEVELOPMENT AREAS

A Development Area normally comprises 150 villages situated in a contiguous position, and lying within the normal boundaries of an administrative District. For certain administrative conveniences, however, some of the Development Areas cover less than 150 villages and some more than that number, but they are an exceptions. So far, 59 Development Areas of various sizes have been set up. These Areas cover more than 9,000 villages in the East and West Pakistan, comprising, approximately, a population of about 5½ million.

VILLAGE AID ACTIVITIES

Some of the principal activities of the V-AID Programme are the establishment of *Project Area Councils*, *Village Councils*, formation of *Youth Clubs* for boys and girls, undertaking small projects in poultry; farming, sheep breeding, vegetable, and fruit production, etc.; establishment of *Womens Clubs* and *Social Centres*; undertaking projects like clothing, food preparation, household improvement, maternal-care, child-care, education, etc; establishment of *Cooperative Societies* for issuing credit, marketing, purchasing and multi-purpose functions; promotion of agronomy and horticulture; popularizing the use of artificial fertilizers, distribution and use of improved seeds of various types; line planting of food crops; use of insecticides; introduction of improved implements; reclamation and irrigation; animal husbandry; prevention and cure of animal diseases; poultry farming; construction of fish tanks; health and sanitation; digging of wells and filling up the drainage ponds; prevention of epidemics; improvement of sanitary

conditions, providing First Aid and medical care; opening of adult literacy classes; establishment of recreation and cultural centres; construction of roads, bridges and culverts, of cheap houses, etc. The benefits of these activities are manifest in the development areas under the V-AID Programme.

The results of these activities are enough to awaken the erstwhile indolent convert the cynic and inspire hope for the future of the entire countryside of Pakistan not yet covered by the Programme.

TARGETS OF FIVE-YEAR V-AID PLAN

The Five-Year V-AID Plan envisages the setting up of 172 Development Areas of 150 villages, each within five years, covering a little over one-fourth of the entire countryside of Pakistan. There will be 80 such Development Areas in East Pakistan and 88 in West Pakistan which will cover 12,000 and 13,150 villages respectively, or 25,150 Villages in all, as per details given below:

Province / Year	No. of Development Areas that will come under operation.	No. of Villages that will be covered	No. of people that will be selected	No. of Village Workers that will be trained
East Pakistan				
1955-56	8	1,200	960,000	240
1956-57	14	2,100	1,680,000	420
1957-58	18	2,700	2,160,000	540
1958-59	20	3,000	2,400,000	600
1959-60	20	3,000	2,400,000	600
Total:	80	12,000	9,600,000	2,400
West Pakistan				
1955-56	15	2,250	1,800,000	450
1956-57	18 1/6	2,725	2,180,000	545
1957-58	18 1/6	2,725	2,180,000	545
1958-59	18 1/6	2,725	2,180,000	545
1959-60	18 1/6	2,725	2,180,000	545
Total:	87 2/3	13,150	10,520,000	2,630

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Training Programme—Urban Community Development Projects—Medical Social Work—National Council of Social Welfare in Pakistan

SOCIAL Welfare is the well-being of the people in their day-to-day life in the Society. In every country, therefore, a Social Welfare Organization has been established which determines the social needs on which it has to concentrate its efforts. In Pakistan, like so many other countries in comparable circumstances, there are still innumerable compelling needs. In the more developed countries many of the social problems have been solved by the creation of special services, each meant to tackle one of the great social evils, but none of these services existed when Pakistan came into being. The needs of the people, however, being as real as they were in the developed countries, the first aim of Government was to satisfy the basic needs of the people—as the economic, and other resources permitted.

It was, however, realized that no Government could meet all the welfare needs of its people and it was, therefore, considered essential that the people should as well be taught to devise ways and means to tackle their problems out of their own resources and with their own efforts, which is the basic principle of the social welfare science that has developed in recent years. As an initial step, therefore, Government invited cooperation of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration in this field, and in 1952, established the *Social Welfare Project* in which the first U.N. Adviser in Social Welfare began to operate.

SOCIAL WELFARE TRAINING PROGRAMME

With the help of the U.N. Social Welfare experts, three short-term training programmes were held in Karachi and two training courses in Dacca. The

first full-fledged training programme was initiated in Lahore in November, 1954, with the establishment of a Department of Social Work in the University of the Punjab. This Department, which gives a two-year Master's Degree course, has now assumed a permanent status. The first batch of students numbering 23, completed this course in 1956. The Faculty of this Department has been strengthened with foreign teaching staff. Arrangements are also in hand to start such training courses at the University of Dacca. As a result of these training programmes, the country has today at least 125 locally trained workers.

A number of Pakistanis have also been trained abroad in the various fields of Social Welfare under different Technical Assistance Programmes.

URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

In order to help people to readjust themselves to the requirements of urban life and to face the stresses and strains of a rapidly changing socio-economic order, largely through their own collective efforts, the Government of Pakistan have sponsored an *Urban Community Development Programme*. The first urban project was started in the Malir area of Karachi in 1953. Two more projects in the slum areas of Karachi—Khadda and Lyari—were added in 1954. Two such projects, one each at Dacca and Lahore, were also established in 1955.

These projects were started in carefuily selected geographical "communities". The trained social workers who have been appointed by Government in these projects acting as catalysts, have been able to organize the communities of these areas around a Self-help Programme. The purpose behind these projects is to develop the personal qualities of people through a process of mutual help and 'learning by doing' collectively. The response of the people in these 'communities' has been quite encouraging. In each project they have formed themselves into an overall coordinating Council and various service organizations and groups. They have been able to raise funds to build schools and to finance other services such as Social Education Centres, Reading Rooms, Libraries and School Feeding Programmes in association with the National and International agencies. A notable feature of these projects is that the activities are spread out in the 'communities' and accommodation for these activities is provided by the individuals or organizations free of rent.

Four more Community Development Projects, two in Karachi and one each in Dacca and Lahore, would be added in the current financial year. The *Five-Year Plan* stipulates the establishment of more Urban Community Development Projects throughout Pakistan during the Plan period, and thus the field of community development in the cities, towns and the villages would gain new impetus, and with this the programmes will expand and become more effective in activating the people at the community and village levels to undertsand their own needs and to learn how they can use the resources within themselves and their communities for the improvement of their living standards.

MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

Medical Social Work Units have been established in Karachi and Dacca. It has now been recognized that a social worker has an important role to play if patients have to be cured speedily. Even the best medical care comes to nothing if the economic, social and emotional factors surrounding the patients are not skilfully handled by trained medical workers. It is, therefore, hoped that Medical Social Work, which has only made a beginning, will sufficiently expand in the years to come.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WELFARE IN PAKISTAN

With a view to giving due recognition and importance to the work of the voluntary social welfare agencies in Pakistan, a Council has been formed by a Resolution of Government under the name of the *National Council of Social Welfare*, having following functions:

(*a*) To cause a survey to be made of the needs and requirements in Pakistan;

(*b*) to stimulate and to render financial aid, when necessary, to deserving organizations or institutions on terms to be prescribed by the Council;

(*c*) to evaluate the programmes and the projects of the aided agencies;

(*d*) to coordinate the assistance extended to social welfare activities by various Ministries and Departments in the Central and Provincial Governments; and

(*e*) to promote the setting up of social welfare organizations on voluntary basis in places where no such organizations exist.

ALL-PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Education—Health—Social Welfare—Rural Reconstruction—Inaustries—Youth work—International Section—Cultural Section—U.N. Affairs Section—Political, Economic and Civil Rights and Responsibilities of Women—Membership Section—Affiliation—Administration

THE *All-Pakistan Women's Association* (APWA), which originally came into being in response to a national emergency in February, 1949, under the able leadership of Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, has proved itself a multi-purpose welfare body working for the social, cultural, economic and educational uplift of women. In its first constitution, APWA set for itself the following aims and objects:

(*a*) To work generally for the welfare of the women of Pakistan and in particular:

(*i*) to work for the improvement of their social conditions, cultural development and educational and economic uplift irrespective of caste, creed or colour;

(*ii*) to cooperate with associations inside and outside Pakistan with similar aims and objects and

(*iii*) to affiliate with associations inside and outside Pakistan with similar aims and objects; such affiliations to be at the discretion of the President and the Executive Committee.

(*b*) To promote international goodwill and brotherhood of mankind.

(*c*) To undertake all measures which may from time to time be deemed necessary or expedient in order to strengthen the ideals and to promote the aims of the Association.

At first, the work of APWA was mainly confined to the welfare and

rehabilitation of displaced persons. Many women, who had never been out of their homes, came forward to help in this noble task. Indeed there is no aspect of Social Welfare which does not come within the aim and purpose of APWA. It has rendered valuable service in the field of social welfare, health and education. Many of the APWA's institutions are models of initiative and achievement, but many more are yet small and humble beginnings, and they give a hope and courage and inspiration for the future.

EDUCATION

In the field of education, APWA realized the fact that the only solution to the poverty, ill-health and low standard of living of our masses lies in giving them proper education. APWA has set up a number of schools, some in proper buildings, some in hutments, some in over-crowded slummy *bustees*. Sometimes a small class collects in a backyard till adequate funds are available by collections, a Primary and Secondary school develops or even a fully equipped Science and Arts College is organized by its own governing body. The achievement in this field has been continuous, and many educational institutions have been set up all over the country by the main branches of APWA in East and West Pakistan and also by the Karachi Branch. Mobile Libraries are also run to disseminate knowledge and to follow up for adult literacy schemes.

Realizing the need and importance of instruction in home and family living for women and to enable the young women to assume responsibilities, and also to give students the foundation for professional careers, *the Home Economics College*, the first of its kind in Pakistan, has been set up at the request of APWA by Government with grants-in-aid from the Ford Foundation and the Government of Pakistan.

HEALTH

APWA started its work in the field of health by paying regular visits to the various health institutions *i. e.*, hospitals, maternity homes etc.. and helping the staff in their difficulties. By 1949-50 APWA's efforts started taking definite form and shape and regular dispensaries, hospitals and Maternity and Child Welfare centres were established. The Maternity Home in Karachi originally began with a single-bed shack, but by the efforts of APWA enough funds were collected and it developed into an eighty-bed modern Maternity Home and hospital.

The great service rendered by APWA towards public health immediately after the birth of Pakistan was, through the untiring efforts of its Founder-President Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, to encourage Muslim girls to take up the nursing profession. The profession at that time was passing through a crisis due to acute shortage of nurses.

APWA proposes to launch an organized and intensive programme of public health education in preventive health measures, to educate the people in self-help on community and group levels, and also to awaken in them the consciousness of building and running necessary health centres themselves in their respective communities.

SOCIAL WELFARE

APWA's work falls under the heading of Community Organization. In its narrower sense, APWA's Social Welfare activities are to be seen mainly in the field of community development, child and family welfare. women's homes and refugee welfare. An excellent example of welfare work are the Mothers' Clubs which have proved to be very popular. *Women's Clubs*, merely offering educational facilities, have also been set up. The felt needs of the people are satisfied by volunteers from the people themselves at the Ward level. APWA is engaged in welfare not only by offering direct service but by training women to answer their own needs. Emergency relief has been extensively carried out by the Branches in cases of floods, famines and fires. Relief work in providing milk, butter, oil and clothes is also taken up by APWA as a temporary measure. APWA also runs short-term training courses for volunteer social workers.

APWA is represented on Government's newly appointed *Council of Social Work* by two of its members.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

APWA has set up a pilot Rural Reconstruction project at one of the Malir villages. It is a training-cum-demonstration centre for APWA volunteers.

Twenty eight APWA volunteers have recently completed a short training course in Rural Reconstruction. This was primarily designed to meet the needs of rural women. Series of lectures and demonstrations on methods of imparting knowledge to rural women on the fundamentals of home

making, child care, health and hygiene, recreation and youth work, rural sociology, group work, leadership, nutrition, cottage industries and adult education were given. The idea is to have these training courses, when demanded by the volunteers, so that they could have a scientific approach to the problems.

INDUSTRIES

APWA's work in the field of cottage industries was a pioneer attempt at developing this very important field of national economy. Cottage industries activities cater at all levels and cover a wide range from Industrial Homes and Training Centres to Sales and Display Centres.

CULTURAL SECTION

The idea behind this section is to encourage the cultural and artistic talents through Cultural Clubs at all levels, particularly at the district and neighbourhood levels. As a beginning music classes, have been started in East Pakistan and in Karachi at the *Gul-e-Raana Club.*

YOUTH WORK

In the youth work the important section of the population is approached through educational and recreational programmes. There are a number of young adults among APWA's members and here is a field where they must form their own sub-committees.

INTERNATIONAL SECTION

During the past eight years APWA has made a significant contribution towards international understanding and cooperation. This has been achieved by various means through correspondence, attending international conferences and inviting personalities of international repute from abroad.

APWA is conscious of the fact that in order to serve the women of Pakistan better, it must have an up-to-date knowledge about social welfare work in countries abroad. Cooperation with various international bodies and groups was, therefore, essential, and with this end in view, APWA has been affiliated to a number of international organizations of which the prominent are the *International Alliance of Women*, the *International Council of Women* and the *Associated Country Women of the World.*

U.N. AFFAIRS SECTION

The purpose of the U.N. Affairs Section of APWA is to acquaint the people in general and women in particular with the Social and

humanitarian activities of the U.N. It is also its aim to keep the U.N. informed about the day-to-day activities of the Association. APWA is the only non-governmental organization which is directly linked with the U.N. under Category 'B'.

APWA has cooperated with various U.N. organizations and the U.N.'s specialized bodies, especially, those engaged in any form of welfare work relating to women and children. APWA has also applied to the Government of Pakistan for technical assistance in providing training in Social Work to all voluntary bodies. A beginning was made by organizing a course on the "Structure of Women's Organization and Parliamentary Procedure" which was attended by many women's organizations and individuals interested in women's welfare.

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF WOMEN

APWA has done much to fight for the rights of women in various fields. The Association has also promoted programmes for good citizenship throughout Pakistan. Two of APWA's members are on the *Marriage and Family Commission* of the Government of Pakistan. The Association's members also represented Pakistan in the *Status of Women's Commission* of the U.N.

MEMBERSHIP SECTION

The Membership Section has been set up with a view to chalking out a programme for building up a suitable group of women who will work for the betterment of Pakistan women-folk in general, in a scientific and organized manner, and with the spirit of self-sacrifice.

AFFILIATION

(*a*) Foreign Organizations with which APWA is affiliated, have already been mentioned above. Besides, APWA keeps a regular contact with branches of such international bodies in Pakistan as the Red Cross, Girl Guides, Child Welfare and the Federation of University Women.

(*b*) Bodies in the country with which APWA is affiliated are the *Social Service Coordinating Council* and the *National Branch of the World Assembly of Youth.*

(*c*) Bodies affiliated to APWA are : (i) *Pakistan Cottage Industries,*

(*ii*) *Gul-e-Raana Nusrat Industrial Home*, (*iii*) *Gul-e-Raana Club*, and (*iv*) *International Women's Club*, all of which are doing quite valuable work. The *Pakistan Cottage Industries* have set up a *Raana Liaquat Craftsmen's Colony*, in collaboration with the *Free Asia Committee of Pakistan*, in which the workers' quarters become their own property after they have paid the bare building costs through monthly rentals ranging from twelve to twenty rupees. This colony has its own school, mosque and a hospital.

ADMINISTRATION

APWA has sought to develop a sound pattern of administration. As a result of the setting up of West Pakistan as One Unit, the various branches are being reorganized there. At present there are 31 district and divisional branches in various stages of development. The Karachi Branch, with its well-organized Ward Committees, is a model of urban agency work at the grass root level where services are a link between those who need assistance most and those who are able to assist.

The East Pakistan Unit consists of fifteen branches. The main branches have their own office and staff.

The policy-making is controlled by the Central and Provincial Committees and Karachi Branch who help to coordinate and stimulate the work, while project work is mainly carried out by the Divisional, District and Ward Committees. The programmes in all the various branches are carried on according to the needs and environments of the people in the Districts and Wards.

Since welfare has to be based on felt needs, the Governing Body of APWA reviews its work from year to year and accordingly adjusts its programme and work. The Governing Body, in a recent meeting held in Karachi, decided to expand and amend the constitution with a view to incorporating practical problems in its aims and objects and decided to tackle the following basic problems:

1. Informed and intelligent participation of the women of Pakistan in the growth and development of their country.
2. Advancement and welfare of the women of Pakistan through the improvement of their legal, political, social and economic status.

3. Promotion of educational and cultural progress and policies in all areas of the country.
4. Health and well being of the people of Pakistan in the home and in the community.
5. Promotion of international goodwill and brotherhood of mankind.

This brief survey of the work brings home the fact that today APWA is the largest women's movement in the country. It enfolds in its sphere of activity women of all classes in Pakistan. Eight years ago, APWA had a modest beginning, but today it is the fulfilment of a new vision and a new spirit of service among the women of Pakistan.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Fundamentals of Foreign Policy—Pakistan's Role in Collective Defence—SEATO—Organization of SEATO—Second Meeting of the Council of Ministers—Third Meeting of the Council of Ministers—The Baghdad Pact: Political, Economic, Counter-Subversion and Military Aspects—Next Meeting of Council—Middle East—Other Muslim Countries—Countries of South East Asia—United States of America and Latin American Countries—Scandinavian Countries—European Countries—The Commonwealth—the United Nations—Disarmament—Membership of the United Nations—Self-determination—Asian-African Conference.

PAKISTAN came into being as an independent, sovereign State on August 14, 1947, and from that day on she assumed full control over her international relations. For nearly a century, ever since Queen Victoria assumed the Crown of the British Indian Empire in 1858, the foreign relations of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent had been conducted from White Hall and British India had no foreign policy nor any foreign representation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations of Pakistan, therefore, entered the difficult and, new field of international relations without any inheritance of either trained staff or even old records which were mostly left with India.

The opening of Pakistan's Diplomatic Missions abroad started soon after, and today Pakistan has diplomatic relations with all her neighbours, with the great powers and with most of the European, Asian and American countries.

Pakistan was admitted to the U.N. on the30 th of September 1947, and ever since she has served the cause of world peace in the comity of nations. Space does not permit here for a separate mention of the part played by Pakistan in the counsels of the various Subsidiary Organs and Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Suffice it to say that

Pakistan has made her voice heard and her influence felt on all matters affecting the peace and welfare of mankind.

The present Government of Pakistan, headed by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, came into office in September, 1956 and Malik Firoz Khan Noon was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. The new Government placed its foreign policy before the National Assembly in February, 1957, and got an overwhelming support for it.

FUNDAMENTALS OF FOREIGN POLICY

Explaining the fundamentals of Pakistan's foreign policy, Prime Minister Suhrawardy said in the National Assembly on February 22, 1957: "I shall proceed by reminding you that almost the first thing that I said when I came into office, was that the policy of Pakistan shall be goodwill towards all and malice towards none. It is true that in the adjustment of our way of life, we have more in common with those countries that are known as free Democracies and which believe that it is possible for the nations of the world to live in accordance with their own lives in a fashion moulded according to the genius of its people and its civilization, its culture and religion, under conditions suited to its economic development and its political requirement, that all of us are actuated by the motive of advancing the welfare and happiness of our peoples, and yet with all this diversity, we should be able to live side by side in peace and harmony and cooperate with each other in the interest of our peoples and for the welfare of the world."

PAKISTAN'S ROLE IN COLLECTIVE DEFENCE

In the same speech the Prime Minister observed: "Pakistan, though unhappily divided by 1,100 miles of foreign territory, is happily situated inasmuch as it faces the Muslim countries and the West on the one side and South-East Asian countries on the other. And it can contribute to all the efforts that can be made towards such collective and mutual security pacts as may advance the cause of peace."

With this end in veiw, Pakistan remains an active member of the *SEATO* and the *Baghdad Pact*. She joined the *South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty Organisation* in September, 1954.

SEATO

After the World War II the political situation in South-East Asia

deteriorated as a result of inspired insurrections and aggression as well as subversive movements in many parts of this region. It was, therefore, felt that collective security arrangements for South-East Asia would help to deter open armed aggression and prevent countersubversion from without. Against this background, representatives of eight countries—Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America—met at Manila in September, 1954. In order to ensure mutual safety and to preserve peace in the Treaty area, they decided to form an alliance. The Treaty also envisaged cooperation among its members in the economic and cultural fields so as to improve the economic and cultural social well-being of the people. These objectives have been made clear in Article 3 of the Treaty and in a separate declaration called the Pacific Charter. The declaration proclaims *SEATO's* basic principles in relation to equal rights, self-determination, self-government and national independence.

In the Treaty signed at Manila on September 8, 1954, the eight member-Governments agreed to maintain and develop their individual and collective capacities to resist armed aggression and subversion from without. They also stressed their intention to build up understanding between their people and to promote economic and social progress.

The member-Governments agreed that, in the event of aggression against any of them, each would take action to meet the common danger in accordance with its own constitutional processes. For the purposes of the Treaty, the States of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam have been protected against aggression.

ORGANIZATION OF *SEATO*

The first meeting of the Foreign Minister of *SEATO* countries was held at Bangkok from 23rd to 25th February, 1955, and constituted the Council of Ministers which provided for the following:

i) Council Representatives

ii) Military Advisors to the Council; and further made provision for exchange of views on

a) Economic matters

b) Combating subversion; and

c) Information, culture and labour activities.

The Council Representatives are diplomatic representatives of the member countries stationed at Bangkok and they have been meeting periodically.

Military Advisers have been working independently of the Council Representatives in their capacity as advisers to the Council of Ministers.

SECOND MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The second meeting of the *Seato* Council of Ministers was held in Karachi from March 6 to 8, 1956. The meeting was attended by the Foreign Ministers of the 8 *Seato* countries. Among many other items, they reviewed the economic progress made among the member-countries and in the protocol states of Laos, Cambodia and the Republic of Vietnam.

In the Military sphere they observed that there has been a definite increase in the overall capacity of member Governments to resist armed aggression in the Treaty Area.

THIRD MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The third meeting of the SEATO Council of Ministers was held at Canberra (Australia) in March, 1957. *Seato* Expert Committees had recommended specific projects to assist in relieving the economic burden of defence and to make a contribution towards the continuation of economic development under *Seato's* protective shield. The Council members undertook to consider the carrying out of these recommendations. The Council also decided to establish the post of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary General to strengthen the Permanent Civil Organization in Bangkok; it was also decided to develop further the educational facilities in the Treaty Area under the auspices of *Seato*. One of the topics discussed by the Council was that of neutralism.

THE BAGHDAD PACT

To preserve peace in the Middle East and to ensure stability, Pakistan acceded to the Turco-Iraqi Pact along with Iran and the United Kingdom in September, 1955. This came to be known as the *Baghdad Pact*.

In the first week of June, 1957, Karachi was the venue of the third meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Baghdad Pact. Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and Turkey were represented by their respective Prime Ministers and the United Kingdom by its Foreign Secretary. The United States of America attended as an Observer and was represented by the Deputy Secretary of State. The meeting took place under the Chairmanship of Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Prior to the Ministerial Council Meeting, meetings in Karachi were also held of the Economic Committee, Counter-Subversion Committee and the Military Committee of the *Baghdad Pact*. The U.S.A. formally joined the Military Committee as a full member. She was already a member of the Counter-Subversion and the Economic Committees.

At the end of the Council meeting, it was felt that the Pact has emerged as a constructive force for regional cooperation and as an important element promoting world peace and security.

The Council noted with regret that some Governments have adopted an attitude of active opposition to collective security arrangements like the *Baghdad Pact*, which are in full accord with the Charter of the United Nations. The Council expressed their conviction that some of those who had criticized the Pact in the past were coming to recognize that it is not designed to harm the interests of any country and that it is purely a defensive association of friends of equal standing, pledged to cooperate for their defence and security, and therefore to the advantage of the area as a whole.

The Council was appreciative of the new spirit which has been generated by the *Baghdad Pact* among the member-countries. It was characterized by frank discussion, understanding of one another's point of view and cooperation in the common objective of peace and progress.

POLITICAL

The Council also reviewed the international political situation, especially from the point of view of its repercussions on the Pact area.

The Council was of the opinion that, although the situation in the Region of the Pact has shown improvement, the basic objectives of international Communism remained unchanged and the threat of direct and indirect aggression backed by massive and growing military potential against the security of Member Nations still existed. The Council agreed on the need for constant vigilance and for strengthening the ability of the member nations to meet and repel this threat. The Council expressed deep gratification for the purposes and principles of the American Doctrine on the Middle East and for the assistance extended thereunder.

The Council devoted considerable time to a most helpful discussion of international situation in various parts of the world, with special emphasis in Eastern Europe, North Africa and South Asia and the Arab and Muslim

countries of the Middle East. In particular, they examined those situations which have a bearing on the security of the Pact area. The Council appreciated the importance of supporting the efforts made by the United Nations in promoting peaceful conditions in the area of the *Baghdad Pact.*

The Council recognized the necessity and great value to the members of the Pact of having readily available machinery for consultation on appropriate aspects of the international situation, in the form both of general appreciation and of advance consultation on current issues. To supplement the opportunities of such consultation provided by Ministerial meetings of the Council and by normal diplomatic channels, the Council decided that discussions should also be held in future at the Deputies level at appropriate intervals.

ECONOMIC

In considering the Third Report of the Economic Committee, the Council noted with satisfaction the wide range of planning and achievement by this Committee. Approval has already been given for a number of projects designed to improve communications and to accelerate the developments of the region. These include the linking of the *Baghdad Pact* capitals by telecommunications and the construction of roads and railways. For these projects the United States Government, through the Richards Mission, has made available a sum of $12.57 million.

Students from regional member-countries are already studying at the Nuclear Centre established under the auspices of the Pact at Baghdad, and the Council have delegated to the Deputies the consideration of the possibilities of offering vacancies to nationals of their states.

A far-reaching programme of other joint economic projects sponsored by regional members of the Pact is now under consideration of experts, and the United Kindom Government have announced that they will provide £ 1,000,000 to enable a start to be made on some of them. The list of projects includes, in addition to others for improvement of communications:

(*a*) establishment and coordinated use of national food reserves in the regions;

(*b*) establishment of one or more Centres for training in the use of agricultural machinery and methods of soil and water conservation; and

(*c*) establishment of an artificial insemination Centre for Red Sindhi cattle in Pakistan.

The Council appreciated that funds for technical assistance under the aegis of the *Baghdad Pact* have been made available by the United Kingdom (£ 1 million) and Pakistan (Rs. 500,000) and that a request by the Government of Turkey for the allocation of funds has been made to the Turkish Grand National Assembly. The programme of technical assistance already approved envisages the provision of scholarships and the services of experts and consultants, and also equipment such as X-ray apparatus for static T.B. centres.

On the suggestion of the Economic Committee, the Council decided that a Working Party should meet in Baghdad at the end of September, 1957, to consider means whereby the national emergency services, like Red Crescent Societies, could be developed and coordinated through the *Baghdad Pact* to give more effective assistance to any country within the Pact region which might require urgent relief in floods, epidemics and other calamities.

COUNTER-SUBVERSION

The Council considered the report of the Counter-Subversion Committee and recognized that the threat of subversion in the area inspired from outside continues to be serious. The Council directed the Counter-Subversion Committee to pursue with full vigour measures to safeguard sovereignty and integrity of Member-States against subversion.

MILITARY COMMITTEES

The Council welcomed the accession of the United States of America to the full membership of the Military Committee and recorded their deep appreciation of the United States' decision, which they were confident, would further contribute towards the defence and security in the Pact region.

The Military Committee met from June 3 to 5, 1957, in Karachi and considered the progress to date. The Council noted with satisfaction that considerable progress had been achieved in the military field, and approved of the setting up of a more comprehensive military planning structure.

NEXT MEETING OF COUNCIL

The Council decided to hold its next meeting at the Ministerial level at Ankara on the 20th of January, 1958. Meanwhile, the Council will continue to meet regularly at the Deputies level.

MIDDLE EAST

Pakistan has constantly endeavoured to promote good relations with the Muslim countries. The visits in the past ten years of a number of Heads of States and Governments of Muslim countries to Pakistan have been a manifestation of the brotherly feelings that exist between Pakistan and the Muslim world.

Pakistan has always supported the cause of non-self-governing peoples of the world. Pakistani representatives have supported the rights of the Arab population of Palestine and have called for the implementation of the U.N. resolutions bearing on the partition of that country. It has been a part of Pakistan's mission to do everything in its power to develop fraternal relations and cooperation between the Muslim countries of the Middle East in particular, and to safeguard their common interests. Pakistan has entered into diplomatic relation with nearly all the Middle Eastern countries.

Turkey: A Treaty of Friendship was signed on the 26th of July, 1951, and a Cultural Agreement on the 29th of June, 1953. The Agreement for Friendly Cooperation, popularly known as the Turco-Pakistan Pact, was concluded on the 2nd of April, 1954, which provides for cooperation in every field including defence, for the purpose of promoting well-being and security of the two countries. The visits of the Turkish s atesmen to Pakistan have further cemented the ties of friendship between Pakistan and Turkey. The *Baghdad Pact*, which was signed in February, 1955, and to which Pakistan acceded in September 1955, is a step forward towards building up a system of collective security in the Middle East.

On the cultural side, efforts are continually being made to implement the Cultural Agreement with Turkey.

Pakistan also entered into an Air Transport Agreement and a Visa Abolition Agreement with Turkey.

Egypt: A Treaty of Friendship and a Cultural Agreement was signed on 28th August, 1951, and 14th November, 1953, respectively. An Air Transport Agreement was signed on 13th December, 1954. Pakistan fully supported the right of Egyptians to full sovereignty over their Suez base.

The Sudan: Pakistan's relations with the Sudan are most friendly and cordial. It was a great honour that a Pakistani was appointed Chairman of

the Governor-General's Commission in Sudan, who carried the heavy responsibility of helping and guiding the Sudanese people in their difficult period of transition.

Pakistan welcomed her independence and wished it well in its new career. Pakistan has recognized the independent Government of the Sudan. It is a matter of gratification that Pakistan has been of some little assistance to her during the period preceding its independence. In spite of the great dearth of administrative and technical experts at home, Pakistani experts were sent out to the Sudan to train hands in the administration of the country. To achieve greater collaboration between the two countries, diplomatic missions on Embassy level have been exchanged.

Pakistan has not recognized the State of Israel. It was set up in the face of strong opposition not only from her Middle East neighbours but also from Muslims throughout the world. Pakistan fully supports the Arabs against Israel and would welcome a very early settlement of the Arab-Israel dispute.

Jordan: Pakistan's relations with Jordan are most cordial. Its Minister in Syria is accredited to Jordan as well. Jordan is represented in Pakistan through its Legation. Relations with Jordan were further strengthened by the visit to Pakistan of His Majesty King Husain of Jordan in 1955. Pakistan showed great interest and lent full support to Jordan in her disputes with Israel. Pakistan's Prime Minister, Mr. H.S. Suhrawardy has been invited by King Husain to visit Aman towards the end of July this year (1957).

Syria: A Treaty of Friendship and an Air Agreement with Syria was signed on the 29th of August, 1950, and 23rd of July, 1954. The President of the Syrian Republic visited Pakistan in early 1957, and was accorded a rousing reception in all the cities he visited.

The Lebanon: Diplomatic relations exist at Legation level. A Treaty of Friendship was signed on 15th January, 1953. Pakistan established her Legation in Beirut in view of the growing interest which the Lebanese people evince for Pakistan. Pakistan's Prime Minister visited Beirut in June, 1957, and held talks with the Lebanese leaders.

Libya: Pakistan's Ambassador to Egypt is also accredited to Libya. In view of the friendly relations existing between Pakistan and Libya and

their desire to further strengthen these relations, the Governments of the two countries agreed to raise the representation of Pakistan in Libya to Embassy level.

Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria: On the basis of the principle of self-determination for all non-self-governing countries, Pakistan has always sympathized, and by all legitimate means sponsored, the cause of the peoples of Tunisia and Morocco. It has watched with keen interest the struggle of these peoples which, ultimately, culminated in their freedom. Pakistan hailed the independence achieved by these peoples, and has extended its recognition to their Governments. A proposal for the exchange of diplomatic relations with these countries is under the consideration of Government. Pakistan was invited by Tunisia, to attend the first Independence Anniversary celebrations, and its Ambassador in Madrid represented Pakistan.

The State of affairs in Algeria, however, continues to be grave. Pakistan has associated herself with other Afro-Asian nations in moving the Security Council to help reach a decision acceptable to the Algerian nationalists. Because of her indissoluble ties with the Muslims of Algeria, Pakistan has an abiding interest in their welfare and keeps their cause dear to her own heart.

Palestine Relief Fund: In spite of the difficulties Pakistan faces at home, she has continued to contribute for some years past, a sum of Rs. 100,000 towards the United Nations Palestine Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation Programme.

OTHER MUSLIM COUNTRIES

Pakistan's relations with Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Persian Gulf Principalities have continued to remain cordial. The President of Pakistan visited Iran from 31st October to 10th November, 1956, and Iraq and Saudi Arabia, from 17th to 23rd November, 1956. These visits have strengthened the already existing bonds of friendship with these countries.

Pak-Iran Boundary: The joint Pakistan-Iran Boundary Commission was set up in February, 1956. After much discussion, the Commission agreed to a boundry line from Koh Malik Shah in the North to Gwatar Bay on the Arabian Sea, and this long drawn issue with Iran has at last been amicably settled.

An agreement relating to the demarcation of the boundry between the

two countries is yet to be concluded and ratified by both the Governments of Pakistan and Iran.

Afghanistan: During the period under review, Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan, her immediate neighbour, have shown marked improvement. In August, 1956, President Iskander Mirza visited Kabul where he had cordial talks with H.M. King Zahir Shah and H.R.H. Sardar Mohammad Daud, Prime Minister of Afghanistan. The useful discussions which took place in Kabul were continued on the occasion of the visit to Pakistan in November, 1956, of H.R.H. Sardar Mohammad Daud. In the words of Prime Minister Suhrawardy, "a beginning which augurs well for the future" was made.

The thread of the talks was picked up again when Prime Minister Suhrawardy visited Kabul from 8th to 10th June, 1957, and met top leaders of Afghanistan. In a joint Communique issued after the talks, the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and Afghanistan reaffirmed their goodwill and brotherly relations which now exist between the two countries, and pledged to work in greater collaboration.

A bilateral air agreement between Pakistan and Afghanistan was signed by delegations of the two countries shortly after the visit of Mr. Suhrawardy. The agreement is yet to be ratified by the two Governments.

COUNTRIES OF SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Pakistan has continued to maintain cordial relations with all the countries in South-East Asia.

Burma: On the invitation of Burma, a two-man delegation, consisting of Dr. S.M. Hossain, Chairman, East Pakistan Public Service Commission and the Raja of Chakma, represented Pakistan at the 2,500th Buddha Jyanti celebrations held at Rangoon from 22nd to 27th May, 1956.

A 7-man Goodwill Mission, sponsored by the Friends of Burma Society and financed by the Government of Pakistan, visited Burma from 1st August 1956 to 11th August, 1956. The mission consisted of Khwaja Sarwar Hassan as leader, and 6 delegates from West Pakistan and 4 from East Pakistan.

Indonesia: At the invitation of the Government of Indonesia, a Military Goodwill Mission from Pakistan visited that country in October, 1956. Dr. Mohammad Natsir, Leader of the Masjumi Party and a former Prime

Minister of the Republic of Indonesia arrived in Karachi on 29th July, 1956, and stayed for a week as a State guest.

H. E. Mr. A. R. Soekarno, President of Indonesia, and party passed through Karachi on 27th August, 1956, on their way to the U.S.A.

Mrs. S. Pudjobuntero, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Indonesian Parliament also visited Pakistan in September, 1956.

After attending the Colombo Powers Conference at New Delhi, Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo, the then Prime Minister of Indonesia, visited Karachi on 15th November, 1956, at the invitation of Pakistan's Prime Minister. He discussed with him the Communique issued in New Delhi at the end of the Conference.

On being approached by the Indonesian Government, Pakistan once again supported that Government on the question of West Irian in the last session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Thailand: Both Pakistan and Thailand are staunch members of *SEATO*. In order to further cement the existing friendly relations, both the Governments have raised the status of their Legations to Embassy level from June last year.

A Treaty of Friendship between Pakistan and Thailand is in its final stages.

A proposal from the Government of Thailand to conclude a bilateral Air Agreement is also under the consideration of the Ministry of Defence.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan paid an official visit to Thailand from 4th to 7th May, 1957.

Singapore and Malaya: Both are Crown Colonies and are nearing achievement of self-rule.

Pakistan maintains a Trade Commissioner at Singapore who looks after the interests of Pakistanis in the territories of Singapore and Malaya.

Malaya will get full independence in August, 1957. The Government of Pakistan have agreed to the establishment of an Agency for the Federation of Malaya at Karachi under a Commissioner and is also considering the question of making a similar appointment on behalf of Pakistan at Kualalumpur, the Capital of Malaya.

Laos and Cambodia: Pakistan has accorded *de-jure* recognition to Laos

and Cambodia which achieved independence as a result of the Geneva Agreement of July, 1954.

Pakistan has now decided to establish diplomatic relations with these States at Legation level and has proposed to accredit her Ambassador at Bangkok as Minister to these countries. This proposal has been accepted by both the Governments.

Vietnam: Following the Geneva Agreement of July, 1954, the State of Vietnam was partitioned into North and South Vietnam for administrative purposes. Pakistan accorded *de-facto* recognition to both the zones pending elections for the unification of the country.

China: The cordial relations existing between China and Pakistan were further strengthened as a result of exchange of visits by the Prime Ministers of the two countries.

In response to an official invitation from Mr. Chou En-Lai, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. H.S. Suhrawardy paid a visit to China from 18th to 28th of October, 1956.

Mr. Chou En-Lai later returned the visit by touring various parts of Pakistan towards the end of December, 1956.

In response to an invitation from the Chinese Medical Association, a delegation of fourteen doctors visited China in October, 1956.

A delegation of 10 scientists also visited China in the month of October, 1956, at the invitation from the China Academy of Science.

A Pakistani delegation of 4 trade unionists participated in May Day celebrations in P king on 1st May, 1957.

Japan: At the invitation of the Tokyo Municipal Government, the Mayors of Karachi and Dacca attended the First Asian Mayors' conference held in the month of May, 1956 at Tokyo. The Japanese Government held a "Japan Machinery Floating Fair" on board the steamer Nissha Maru at Karachi harbour from 31st January, to 3rd February, 1957.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan paid an official visit to Japan from 23rd to 30th April, 1957, at the invitation of Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, Prime Minister of Japan. The visit was returned by Mr. Kishi in May, 1957.

The Philippines: The Board of Scholarships and Exchange of Professors for South-East Asia, the University of the Philippines, has recently offered

some scholarships to the Moro students of the Philippines to study in Pakistan Universities.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan paid an official visit to the Philippines from 31st April to 3rd May, 1957.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Since the very birth of Pakistan, her relations with the United States of America and Latin American countries have been cordial and friendly. Pakistan has at present an Embassy at Washington, and Consulates-General at New York and San Francisco. Its Ambassador at Washington has been accredited as Ambassador to Mexico and Minister to Cuba. In the Latin American countries, Pakistan has established diplomatic relations at Embassy level with Brazil, and Princess Abida Sultana has recently taken over as Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro.

Pakistan has been represented at the inauguration ceremonies of the Presidents of Latin American countries. On invitations from the Governments of Ecuador and Panama, Pakistan attended the inauguration ceremonies of their new Presidents.

U.S.S.R. AND SATELLITE COUNTRIES

Relations with Soviet Russia and other Eastern European countries continued to be normal during the period under review. Pakistan's Ambassador at Moscow has been accredited as Minister to Czechoslovakia and her Ambassador at Berne has been accredited as Minister to Yugoslavia. A Pakistani Parliamentary delegation visited the U.S.S.R. in July-August, 1956.

Hungary: In response to an appeal received from the Secretary-General to the United Nations, the Government of Pakistan have donated 100,000 yards of Pakistan made cloth for the aid of the Hungarian Refugees.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

In the Scandinavian countries and Finland, Pakistan's national activities received wide publicity. Pakistan's Mission at Stockholm has been raised to Embassy level on reciprocal basis, from 20th August, 1956. The Ambassador at Stockholm is also accredited as Minister to Norway, Denmark and Finland. On an official invitation, Pakistan's Honorary Consuls at Oslo and Copenhagen visited Pakistan for about three weeks. The Prime Minister of Denmark paid a visit to Karachi in March, 1957.

European Countries: Many European countries, notably Germany, France and Italy, offered scholarships in educational and technical subjects to Pakistan nationals for study and training in their respective countries.

THE COMMONWEALTH

Prime Minister Suhrawardy attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in June-July, 1957. He was assisted at the Conference by Malik Firoz Khan Noon, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.

British East Africa: On the suggestion of the Commissioner for Pakistan in British East Africa and Aden, it was decided to present a pair of Pakistani peacocks to the Sultan of Zanzibar as a gift on behalf of the President of Pakistan.

Ceylon: The Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 25,000 towards the establishment of the Ceylon Muslim Culture Centre at the Zahira College, Colombo.

Ghana: In the first half of March, 1957, Government sent a delegation comprising Mr. Zahiruddin, Minister of Education, Health and Minorities Affairs, and Mr. S. Suhrawardy, Ambassador of Pakistan to Spain, to represent them at the Independence celebrations of *Ghana* held at Accra.

South Africa: The Indo-Pakistan dispute with the Government of the Union of South Africa over the treatment of persons of Indo-Pakistan origin in the Union continues unresolved. In the latest resolution on the subject, adopted on 30th January, 1957, the General Assembly of the United Nations has urged the parties concerned to enter into negotiations to facilitate a settlement of the problem, and has particularly appealed to the Government of the Union of South Africa to cooperate to this end.

THE UNITED NATIONS

Pakistan was admitted to the United Nations on 30th September, 1947. The principles and purposes underlying the Charter of the United Nations have always remained the corner-stone of her foreign policy. She has continued to direct her efforts towards the achievement of international peace and security and the elimination of political domination and economic exploitation of man by man.

Pakistan fully recognizes that an enduring peace rests upon how well the nations carry out and uphold the high purposes and principles of the

United Nations in their relation with other nations. She stands for peace, based in accordance with the explicit text of the Charter on security, justice and good neighbourliness.

DISARMAMENT

Today, mankind has developed such powerful weapons of destruction that one must pause to think in terms of the ultimate survival of civilization, indeed of humanity, in the event of a global war. Pakistan has always taken the stand that disarmament should be a steady process of creating conditions which would make it impossible for nations to create a breach of peace with impunity. It has remained her firm faith that if the United Nations could take prompt and collective measures for the maintenance of international peace and security and could establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from international agreements could be maintained, then all nations—large or small—could live in harmony and accord, devoid of any fear of political domination or economic exploitation.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Since the very beginning, Pakistan has supported the principles of universal membership of the United Nations to enable the U.N. to play her role effectively. She is happy that her efforts have borne fruits during the last two years and a large number of states have been admitted to the United Nations.

SELF-DETERMINATION

Pakistan is concerned with the plight of all those sections of mankind which are dominated by other sections of their fellow-beings. Pakistan stands for self-determination of all subjugated nations. She is glad that Lybia, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia and Ghana have emerged as independent countries, but she cannot rest until all subjugated nations are given the right to choose the government of their liking.

ASIAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE

Pakistan was one of the five sponsors of the Asian-African Conference which was held at Bandung (Indonesia) in April, 1955. It was for the first time in history that 29 Asian-African nations had gathered together, representing such a wide diversity of political creeds. The Conference was quite successful, particularly from the point of view of the smaller nations

of Asia and Africa, which were apprehensive of political domination and economic exploitation by their big neighbours. The Conference declared its support of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and called for the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on Palestine. The Conference further declared its support for the right of collective defence through regional arrangements and for the settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means, such as negotiation, conciliation and arbitration.

PART TWO

PROVINCES AND OTHER AREAS

KASHMIR

The question of Accession—Junagadh—Hyderabad—Kashmir—'Annexation' of Kashmir—Pakistan's Efforts for Peaceful Settlement—India Launches Offensive—Security Council Resolutions—India's Intransigence—Direct Negotiations—Indian Pleas—Another Effort by Pakistan—The Jarring Report.

PAKISTAN came into existence as a sovereign independent dominion on 14th August, 1947. India attained the same status next day. Under Section 7 of the *Indian Independence Act*, it was provided that the suzerainty of the British Crown over the Indian States would lapse on that date and all treaties and agreements in force would cease to be operative. In other words the States became free to accede either to India or Pakistan as they wished. The Governor-General, Lord Louis Mountbatten, however, advised the rulers that in deciding the question of accession they must pay due regard to the communal composition of their population, the wishes of their people and the geographical location of their States. He told them: "You cannot run away from the dominion Government which is your neigh bour any more than you can run away from the subjects for whose welfare you are responsible."

THE QUESTION OF ACCESSION

The Government of India and the Indian National Congress were in full agreement with the advice given by Lord Mountbatten. As a matter of fact, the Indian States generally acceded to India or Pakistan on the basis of this advice. A dispute on the question of accession arose only in regard to three States *viz.*, Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir.

JUNAGADH

The Nawab of Junagadh acceded to Pakistan, although the State had a majority of Hindu population. The Government of India strongly pro-

tested against this move and considered it "as an encroachment on Indian sovereignty and territory". Their view was that on the lapse of British paramountcy, sovereign rights in an Indian State reverted to its people and the ruler as such could not speak for them. India marched her troops into Junagadh and occupied the State by force.

HYDERABAD

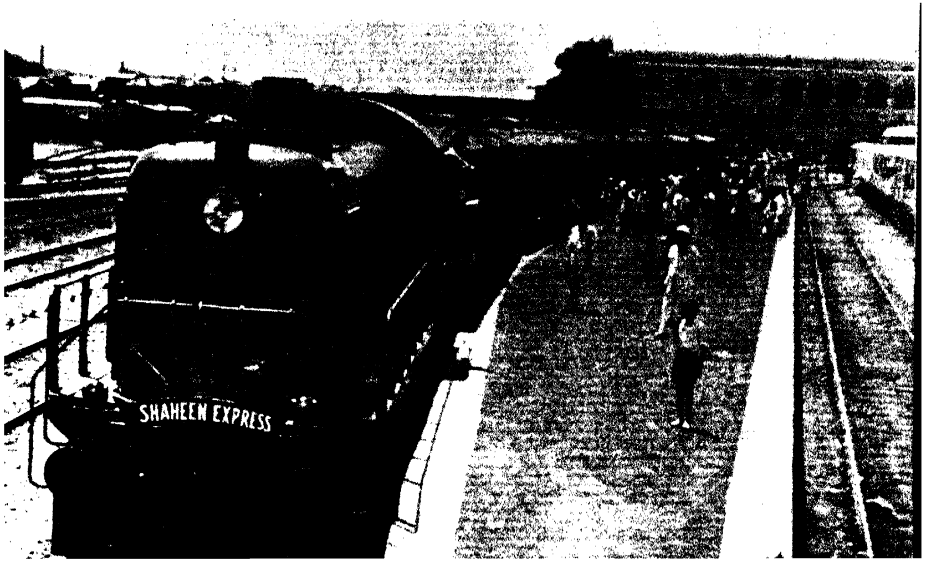
The Nizam of Hyderabad wanted to enter into treaty relations with the Government of India in order to preserve a measure of independence for his State. He was even prepared to let the issue be decided by a plebiscite. India would not let him do so and in September, 1948, her troops over-ran the whole State in utter disregard of all democratic principles.

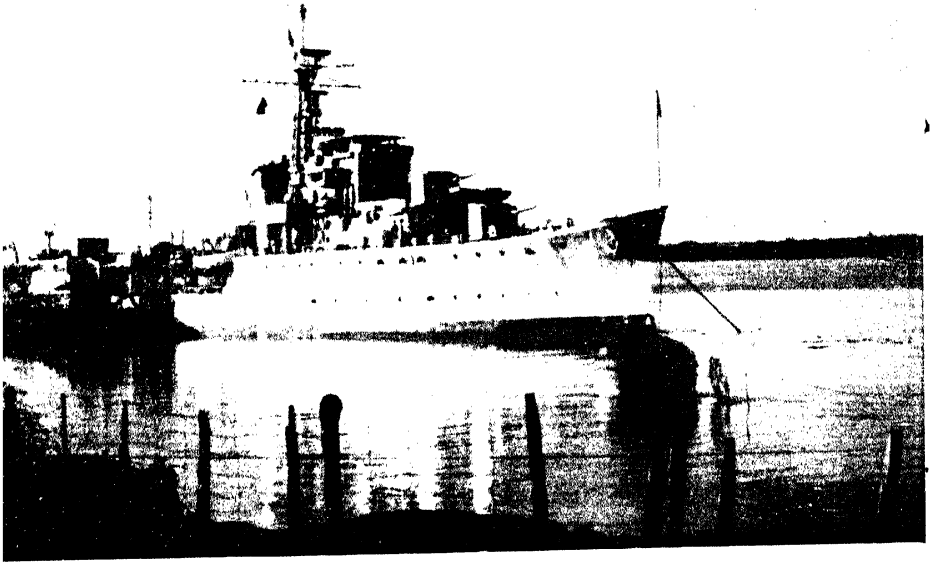
KASHMIR

The position in Kashmir was crystal-clear. Here, although the ruler was a Hindu, 77 per cent of the population was Muslim. The State territory was contiguous to Pakistan and political, economic, strategic and other considerations all made accession to Pakistan the only natural course. The Maharaja of Kashmir entered into a Stand-still Agreement with the Government of Pakistan, whereby the Government of Pakistan assumed the duties and responsibilities of the pre-Independence Government of India in respect of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. But, as was subsequently revealed, this was merely a tactical move on the Maharaja's part to lull his Muslim subjects into a sense of false security. His real aim, in which he was encouraged secretly by the Indian leaders, including Mr. Gandhi himself, was to accede to India, in spite of the opposition of his Muslim subjects. He imported Hindu and Sikh armed gangs from East Punjab and let loose a reign of terror in the State to smash internal resistance to the Maharaja's plan. The Muslims of Jammu and Kashmir had, therefore, no option but to resort to armed rebellion. This movement of liberation was called the "Free Kashmir Movement". Then followed ruthless suppression and ystematic extermination of the Muslim population of the State by the Dogra forces, headed by the Maharaja in person and abetted by Hindus and Sikhs. The repressive measures used by the Mahraja and his troops to coerce Muslim population led not only to an armed rebellion within the State, but it also had its re-percussions on the adjoining tribal areas whose inhabitants were linked with Kashmiris by religious and cultural ties. The Free Kashmir Movement,

Sectional view of the Telephone Exchange at Karachi. During 1956-57, there were 51,800 telephones with 42,300 miles of carrier channel in the country

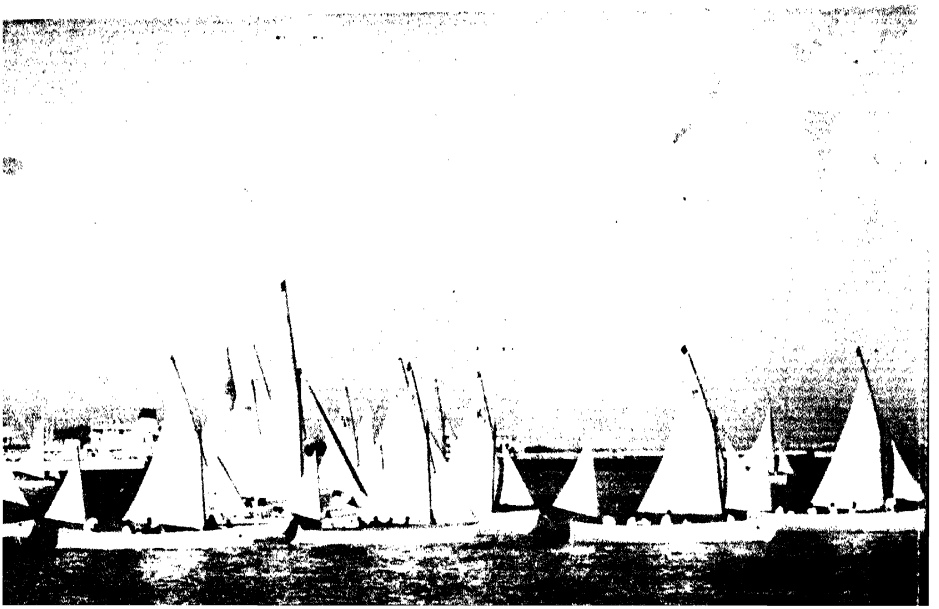
The new fast train "Shaheen Express", leaves Karachi City Station on its maiden journey to Lyallpur on April 15, 1957





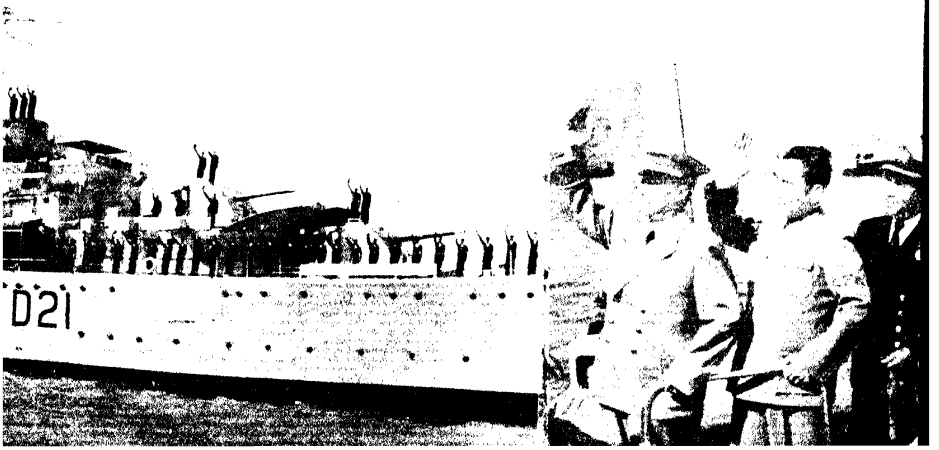
A cruiser at anchorage on the Karnaphuli River in East Pakistan

Boat-race on the occasion of the inauguration of the New Yacht Club at Bunker Island, Karachi, on 23rd February, 1957



President Iskander Mirza presenting the "Quaid-i-Azam Banner" to the Cadets of the Pakistan Military Academy in the Passing-Out Parade at Kakul on October 6, 1956

Mr. Chou En-Lai, Prime Minister of China (2nd from right) and Marshal Ho Lung, Vice Premier of China (3rd from right) visited the Pakistan Navy on December 22, 1956. Picture shows them acknowledging the greetings of the ratings



One of the 'F 86' Jet planes of the Pakistan Air Force in flight

Exercise for the Air Defence of Karachi. P.A.F. Pilots of 'F 86' Squadron, running towards their aircraft on receipt of information about an 'Enemy attack'

however, defeated and dispersed the Maharaja's forces, and set up an *Azad Kashmir Government* to administer the liberated territory. By October 26, 1947, the Maharaja had to flee from the Valley of Kashmir and seek refuge in Jammu, from where he wrote a letter to the Governor-General of India asking for Indian troops and saying that inasmuch as he could not obtain them without offering accession, he offered accession. The Indian Government, while accepting the Maharaja's offer of accession, said in their letter of October 27, 1947, that "consistently with their policy that in the case of any State where the issue of accession has been the subject of dispute, the question of accession should be decided in accordance with the wishes of the people of the State, it is my Government's wish that as soon as law and order have been restored in Kashmir and her soil cleared of the invader, the question of the State's accession should be settled by a reference to the people." It is noteworthy that the letter of the Maharaja was written on the 26th October, 1947 and that Indian airborne troops landed in Srinagar early next morning. This is a good index of what had gone on behind the scenes in the meantime.

'ANNEXATION' OF KASHMIR

The 'annexation' of Kashmir to India was, thus, based on fraud and violence and had no legal or moral force behind it. In the first place, it was made during the currency of the Stand—still Agreement which the Maharaja had signed with Pakistan on the 15th August, 1947 on his own initiative. Secondly, it was against the known wishes of the majority of the State population. Thirdly, the Maharaja's authority had ceased to exist in the major part of the State where a popular Government had been set up by the people to whom sovereignty had reverted after the Maharaja had fled from the territory. The Maharaja was not competent to barter away the future of the State through a scrap of paper signed at the dictation of India.

PAKISTAN'S EFFORTS FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

Despite this provocation, the Government of Pakistan made several efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute by seeking negotiations with the Government of India. On the 1st November, 1947, the Governor-General of Pakistan proposed to the Government of India that after evacuating all outside elements on both sides, the two Governors-General

should get together and hold a plebiscite under their joint control. India did not agree to this proposal although she had agreed previously that as soon as law and order was restored in the State, the question of accession of the State would be settled by a referendum. Pakistan, not depressed by this rejection, again proposed that both parties should jointly refer the matter to the United Nations for a settlement, but India evaded the issue and went to the Security Council as a complainant against Pakistan on January 1, 1948. On January 16, 1948 Pakistan also filed a complaint with the Council. The Security Council is seized of both.

INDIA LAUNCHES OFFENSIVE

While the Security Council was endeavouring to bring about a settlement, the Government of India, in utter disregard of the Security Council's appeal not to do anything that might aggravate the situation, launched a major offensive in the State early in *April, 1948*, in order to crush the forces of liberation and resistance within the State and to occupy the entire territory by force and thus present the world with a *fait accompli.* The advancing Indian forces threatened the very security of Pakistan and, in May 1948, the Government of Pakistan were compelled to move a limited number of troops into the State in order to hold certain defensive positions and prevent the Indian Army from advancing to the borders of Pakistan.

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

After hearing both Indian and Pakistan representatives, the Security Council came to the conclusion that the only just, peaceful and democratic solution of the dispute was to determine the accession of the State, in accordance with the freely expressed will of the people. The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan appointed by the Council was directed to take necessary measures with respect to the restoration of peace and order and the holding of a plesbiscite. After holding lengthy discussions with the parties, the Commission succeeded in persuading them to enter into an *International Agreement* embodied in two of its *Resolutions* dated 13th August, 1948, and 5th January, 1949. Pursuant to this Agreement, fighting in the State ceased on 1st January, 1949, and Admiral Nimitz was designated Plebiscite Administrator with the consent of both India and Pakistan. Seven months later, on 27th July, 1949, the Cease-Fire Line was demarcated.

INDIA'S INTRANSIGENCE

Thanks to India's intransigence, no truce agreement could be signed. All efforts to persuade India to honour her commitments have failed, as will be borne out by the following facts:

(*i*) In March, 1949, the United Nations Commission convened a joint Committee of the Indian and Pakistan representatives at which it was agreed that both India and Pakistan would submit their plans to this Committee for the withdrawal of forces. Pakistan did so; India first asked for more time and later refused to honour this agreement.

(*ii*) After many months of effort, the U.N. Commission came to the conclusion that India was not prepared to withdraw the bulk of her forces from Kashmir and was seeking to cover this refusal by misinterpreting the Commission's resolutions on this subject. The Commission, therefore, proposed that the differences arising from the interpretation of the two resolutions (which constitute the international agreement on Kashmir) should be submitted to arbitration by Admiral Nimitz, the Plebiscite Administrator. This proposal was endorsed by a personal appeal from President Truman of the U.S.A. and Mr. Attlee, the then British Prime Minister, in August, 1949. Pakistan accepted this proposal; India rejected it.

(*iii*) In December, 1949, the President of the Security Council, General MacNaughton, acting as the Council's mediator in this dispute, formulated certain proposals for the demilitarization of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan accepted these proposals; India rejected them.

(*iv*) The Security Council then appointed Sir Owen Dixon and authorized him in March, 1950, to bring about the demilitarization of the State within 5 months. He formulated his demilitarization proposals in July, 1950, and discussed them with the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan. Pakistan accepted those proposals; India rejected them.

(*v*) In January, 1951, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers lent their

good offices to bring about agreements for removal or disbandment of troops necessary for the plebiscite to be free and impartial. They suggested the following three alternatives for the replacement of the troops of both interested parties:

(*a*) A Commonwealth force to be provided by Australia and New Zealand.

(*b*) A joint force of Indian and Pakistani troops.

(*c*) A force to be locally raised in the State by the Plebiscite Administrator.

Each of these proposals was accepted by Pakistan but rejected by India.

(*vi*) In March, 1951, Ambassador Muniz of Brazil suggested that in order to resolve the deadlock, both India and Pakistan agree to arbitration on all points of difference arising from the interpretation of the two United Nations Commission's *Resolutions* of 13th August, 1948 and 5th January, 1949. Pakistan accepted this proposal; India rejected it.

(*vii*) In March, 1951, the Security Council in a *Resolution* made a similar proposal. Pakistan accepted the resolution; India again rejected it.

(*viii*) Between March, 1951, and December, 1952, Dr. Graham, the U.N. Representative, put forward a number of proposals on the subject of demilitarization of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, each one of which was accepted by Pakistan, but rejected by India.

(*ix*) Finally, in December, 1952, the Security Council adopted a resolution urging "the Governments of India and Pakistan to enter into immediate negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan in order to reach agreement on the specific number of forces to remain on each side of the Cease-Fire Line at the end of the period of demilitarization, this number to be between 3,000 to 6,000 armed forces remaining on the Pakistan side of the Cease-Fire Line and between 12,000 to 18,000 armed forces remaining on the Indian side of the Cease-

Fire Line". The Government of Pakistan accepted this resolution; the Government of India rejected it.

DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS

In accordance with the recommendation of Dr. Graham, the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan started direct negotiations with a view to settling this long standing dispute. At one time, it seemed that the question of demilitarization of the State might be resolved by the *Experts' Committees* appointed by the two Governments. But all of a sudden the Indian Prime Minister barred further negotiations on the plea that Pakistan's decision to obtain military aid from the U.S.A. had entirely changed the context of the Kashmir negotiations.

INDIAN PLEA

The Indian Prime Minister and other Indian spokesmen also declared that any solution of the Kashmir dispute must take into account the developments that had taken place during the last 7 years. In particular they stated that under the Indian Constitution no decision concerning the disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir could be taken by the Government of India without the consent of the Government of that State. The other development, according to them was that the State "Constituent Assembly" had voted for accession to India.

On March 29, 1956 the Indian Prime Minister declared in the *Lok Sabha* (Lower House of the Parliament) that U.S. military aid to Pakistan and Pakistan's membership of the *Baghdad Pact* and SEATO had completely changed the political aspect of the Kashmir question and, therefore, the matter had to be settled afresh. He revived the old charge of aggression against Pakistan and claimed that the accession of the State to India was legal and constitutional on the basis of the Maharaja's document of accession.

These were no more than amateurish attempts on the part of India to wriggle out of her international commitments. Neither the acceptance of American military aid by Pakistan nor her joining the regional defence pacts had any relevance to the Kashmir issue. The decision of the 'Constituent Assembly' of the State of Jammu and Kashmir was not binding on Pakistan. Moreover, India had herself declared in the Security Council that the Constituent Assembly was not meant to come in the way of

the Council and that any opinion expressed by it on the question of accession would not amount to a decision on the subject.

ANOTHER EFFORT BY PAKISTAN

As a result of the rising crescendo of opposition from India, a general debate on Kashmir took place in the National Assembly of Pakistan in *April, 1956*, and the Prime Minister announced that Pakistan would take back the dispute to the Security Council, since continuation of direct negotiations with India held no longer any prospects of a settlement of the dispute.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, however, made yet one more effort to solve the problem by means of direct negotiations with the Prime Minister of India. He met Pandit Nehru for this purpose in July, 1956, in London but found the Indian Prime Minister adamant.

In November, 1956, the President of the Security Council was requested to fix a date for a meeting of the Council to consider the Kashmir question. This was done and the Security Council considered the dispute from January 16 to February 21, 1957, and adopted two *Resolutions*.

The Security Council in its *Resolution* of the 24th January, 1957 tabled by the United Kingdom, Australia, Cuba, Columbia, and U.S.A., re-affirmed that final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir would be made in accordance with the will of the people, expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite to be conducted under the auspices of the United Nations. The Council further declared that any action of the so-called Constituent Assembly of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to determine the future shape and affiliation of the entire State or a part thereof or any action by the parties concerned in support of such action would not constitute a disposition of the State in accordance with the principles already laid down by the Security Council. India, however, openly flouted this resolution as a result of which the so-called Constituent Assembly announced its final integration of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with India on 26th January, 1957.

The *Four-Power Resolution* co-sponsored by Australia, Cuba, the United Kingdom and the United States of America was vetoed by the U.S.S.R. on the plea that it contained a reference to the introduction of a U.N. Force into the State.

THE JARRING REPORT

To resolve the deadlock, Australia, the U.K. and the U.S.A. brought in a simple resolution which requested the then President of the Security Council, Mr. Gunnar V. Jarring, to visit India and Pakistan and examine with the Governments of India and Pakistan any proposals which, in his opinion, might contribute towards the solution of the dispute, having regard to the previous resolutions of the Council and the UNCIP and report to the Security Council by the 15th April, 1957. The Resolution was passed on the 21st February, 1957, by a majority of 10:0 with Russia abstaining.

In pursuance of this *Resolution*, Mr. Jarring visited India and Pakistan and held discussions with the leaders of both the countries. He found that the primary impediment in the way of holding a plebiscite in the State of Jammu and Kashmir was the Government of India's contention that Part I, in particular Sections B and E, of the *Resolution* of 13th August, 1948, had not been implemented by the Government of Pakistan. To resolve the deadlock concerning Part I of the Resolution of August, 1948, Mr. Jarring proposed that the matter be referred to arbitration. Despite the fact that Dr. Graham had more than five years ago definitely held that Part I had been fully implemented by Pakistan, no objection was raised by Pakistan to this course being adopted. India, however, rejected the proposal on the ground that such procedure would be inconsistent with its basic stand on Kashmir.

The deadlock over the Kashmir issue, therefore, continues unresolved due to the intransigence of India.

KARACHI

Rehabilitation—Housing—Social, Cultural and other Amenities—Economic Rehabilitation—Education—Primary Schools—Government and Non-Government Lower Secondary and Secondary Schools—Institutions for Handicapped Children—Training of Teachers—Model Schools—Adult Education—Audio-Visual Aids—Plans for Future Development—Cooperation—Housing Cooperatives—Credit Societies and Banks—Consumers Stores—Inaustrial Societies—Agricultural Cooperative Societies—Fishermen's Cooperative Society—Transport Cooperative Training—Agriculture—Agriculture Extension Service Scheme—Use of the Fertilizers—Supply of Seeds and Plants—Whole-sale Market-cum-Cold Storage—Cocoanut Plantation on Coastal Area—Ornamental Horticultural Plants—Establishment of Vegetable and Fruit Farm Improvement in the Marketing System—Dairy Farming—Administration—District Courts—Police—Central Prison Karachi—Traffic—Public Works Department—Karachi Microphone Station—Film Censors.

KARACHI, the Federal Capital of Pakistan, is situated ideally on the sea coast in the Western wing. With a total administrative area of 812 square miles, the city has during the past ten years witnessed perhaps the greatest influx of displaced persons—increasing its population from 359,000 in 1947 to nearly 1,500,000 in 1957—and faced acute problems of water-supply, housing, health, sanitation and education. The growth of industry in the federal area and the development of the air, sea and rail communications during this period have again been on an unprecedented scale. The story of Karachi during the past ten years has, thus, been that of a fast-growing metropolis with all its natural handicaps plus the constant problem of rehabilitation of an un-ending stream of destitutes pouring into it from all over the sub-continent.

In the first year of Pakistan's existence the administration of Karachi remained with the old Provincial Government of Sind, but its growing population required wider resources and powers of the Central Government. The Constituent Assembly, therefore, adopted a Resolution on the 22nd May, 1948, whereby Karachi was separated from the Province of Sind and constituted into the administrative unit of the Federal Capital. At its head was placed an Administrator who, subject to such general or special instructions as might be issued by the Central Government, was given all the powers of a Provincial Governor, excepting appointments to gazetted posts. Experience, however, showed that the head of the Administration in Karachi should have even greater powers to meet the growing problems. The status of the Federal Area was, therefore, raised to that of a Chief Commissioner's Province in April, 1952, with necessary changes in all spheres of its administration.

As said above, the problems of Karachi have been and continue to be many and complicated. Despite handicaps, however, the Karachi Administration has made commendable prorgress in various fields during this brief period of its existence as may be seen from the following account.

REHABILITATION

HOUSING

To meet the acute shortage of accommodation in the Capital, two colonies at Nazimabad and Lalukhet were set up in the year 1950 to accommodate 3,000 and 12,000 families respectively. More colonies were subsequently set up at Drigh Road, Malir and Landhi to house 73,000, 8,000 and 12,000 families respectively. During the year 1955, a census of homeless people was taken and it was found that over 100,000 families were still to be rehabilitated. Of these 6,700 families have been settled at Landhi and arrangements are already in hand to rehabilitate the remaining 94,000.

It has been decided to set up bigger townships at Malir, the Federal Area and Willingdon Farm for a population of 10,000 and 30,000 families respectively. These colonies will be ready in about two years, while preliminary work has already started. They will provide accommodation for 17

to 18 thousand families. Plans are also under way for constructing multi-storeyed buildings in the city for housing some of these displaced persons. It has also been decided to have mixed population of poor and well-to-do people in the proposed townships so that the well-to-do persons could help their less fortunate brethren in family employment. For this purpose larger plots ranging from 600 to 1,000 square yards are provided in the plan.

SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND OTHER AMENITIES

Steps have been taken to provide these colonies and townships with all the necessary amenities of life, such as provision of water, electricity, hospitals, maternity homes, schools, post-offices, mosques, *Imambaras*, recreation parks and playgrounds.

ECONOMIC REHABILITATION

With a view to providing means of livelihood to these displaced persons and making them self-sufficient, provision has been made for markets, business centres and industrial areas in the colonies and townships. An industrial colony is also contemplated for the benefit of displaced persons.

EDUCATION

About 50 per cent of schools in Karachi which were run exclusively by the Hindus, were closed down on Independence. At the same time, the population of the city increased tremendously and a large number of school buildings were occupied by displaced persons from India. Government were, therefore, faced with the immediate problem of resuscitating education in the shortest possible period. This involved a twofold difficulty of procuring suitable buildings as well as of sufficient trained staff to replace the Hindu migrant teachers. The influx of the Muslim refugees from India brought quite a number of trained teachers to Karachi; but the problem of school buildings still remained unsolved due to difficulties in providing alternative accommodation to displaced persons and shifting them from school buildings to the new colonies. To make up for this deficiency, most of the schools started running on the double-shift system.

Gradually, however, the difficulties are being overcome as will be seen from a comparative study of the figures given on the next page:

GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT LOWER SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Year	*No. of Schools*		*Enrolment*		*Teaching Staff*	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1947-48	131	44	18,911	11,624	519	350
1956-57	246	120	53,043	32,999	1,605	1,058

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Year	*No. of Schools*		*Enrolment*		*Teaching Staff*	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1947-48	19	3	9,251	992	505	—
1956-57	728	35	32,565	11,678	1,450	500

Expenditure on Primary and Secondary education has likewise increased from Rs. 255,000 in 1947-48 to Rs. 8,118,000 in 1956-57.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

There has also been appreciable progress in the field of Technical education. Technical instruction was not provided for until two years after Independence. Four schools (2 maintained by Government and 2 run by private associations) have since been set up. They have about 1,000 students on the rolls. Besides, two schools are functioning at present for the handicapped children under the *Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association.* One of these schools caters for the blind, and the other for the deaf and dumb. The number of inmates in the former is 65 while the latter has 92.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

The Central Government Teachers' Training College turns out about 50 graduate trained teachers every year, and the schemes for its further expansion are already under consideration. Two institutions have been started for the training of Lower Secondary and Primary School teachers—one for men and the other for women. It is expected that about 250 teachers will be trained every year.

MODEL SCHOOLS

Recently two Junior Model Schools and one Senior Model School with English as medium have been started. The Staff employed in these institutions is highly qualified and the tuition fees are reasonable.

ADULT EDUCATION

The question of Adult Education was taken up by Government in 1955. Adult Education is given through a series of lectures, social gatherings and frequent contacts with individuals and organizations in various areas of Karachi. Adult education bodies have been formed and about a dozen centres have been established besides a number of night classes.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

The following Units of the *Audio-Visual Aids Scheme* have been established in the Federal Capital:

(1) Central Unit located in the Directorate

(2) Non-Government Schools Unit, and

(3) Government Schools and Training Institutions.

During the past year the Units have organized suitable educational film-shows in the primary and secondary schools.

PLANS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

It is proposed to prepare educational films with the help of the Department of Advertising, Films and Publications of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, to establish a workshop for Audio-Visual Aids equipment, to encourage the opening of more schools by private philanthropic bodies, to establish Youth Hostels, and to construct 3 community halls for schools for holding annual functions, elocution contests etc.

COOPERATION

A separate *Cooperative Department* was established for the Federal Area in the year 1949, after Karachi was separated from the Province of Sind. There are 263 Cooperative Societies of various types running at present, with a membership of 43,000 and a working capital of Rs. 75 million.

HOUSING COOPERATIVES

Few Cooperative Housing Societies were in existence in the Federal Capital even before Independence. After Independence, however, the housing problem assumed greater importance in almost all the big towns of Pakistan. In Karachi, where the need for Cooperative Housing Societies was felt most, there are at present more than one hundred Societies working

and most of them are busy in developing the land. The Housing Societies together have an area of 4,000 acres on which more than 5,000 houses have already been built up, while there are another 15,000 plots where construction has been, or is to be taken up. The Housing Societies have managed to run their own colleges, schools, hospitals, and maternity homes. Provision for parks and commercial areas have also been made. A number of mosques have also been constructed in this area. This achievement is solely the result of cooperative efforts, without assistance from any outside agency.

CREDIT SOCIETIES AND BANKS

There are four *Cooperative Banks* which cater to the requirements of small traders, while the primary credit and thrift societies are very popular among salary earners and people of limited means, particularly among Government servants, employees of firms and small communities.

CONSUMERS STORES

There are 48 Consumers Stores in Karachi. The Consumer Movement is the only way to enable the consumer to get his requirements at a reasonable cost. A detailed scheme for the development of chain stores in the Federal Capital is being worked out with a view to effecting a check on the general trend of prices in the city.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES

There are 26 Industrial Societies, mostly of weavers, in the capital. The members of these Societies get their supplies of raw material from the Small Industries Corporation. In this way they are only acting as wage-earners, receiving a return for their labour when they take back the finished products to the Corporation.

Under instructions of the Prime Minister, a *Cooperative Society of Benarasi Weavers* has been organized. It is expected to have a membership of about 400 persons and will require raw material in the form of silk yarn, art silk yarn and *Zari* (gold and silver thread) to the value of Rs. 250,000 to begin with. At present the workers are at the mercy of the large business houses in the city who supply them with raw materials at an exorbitant

price; the actual worker is, thus, obliged to give up his ancestral profession and take up service elsewhere. This Society is expected to be of considerable help to the workers and the industry as a whole.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Malir Vegetable and Fruit Growers Cooperative Society imported potatoe seeds worth Rs. 125,000, and distributed it amongst its members. The results have been quite encouraging with a yield of 100-125 maunds per acre. A Cooperative Vegetable Market with cold storage facilities is being constructed in the Soldier Bazar area. It is expected that the Market will be completed within this year.

FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

The Fishermen's Cooperative Society is taking necessary steps to bring more catches in order to ease the pressure on food and meat in the Federal Capital. Nylon thread worth Rs. 500,000 was distributed to fishermen for making nets. Other requirements for fishing industry valued at about Rs. 400,000 are being imported for the members.

TRANSPORT

A Society by the name of the *Karachi Cooperative Transport Ltd*, has been registered. Its main object is to organize transport and conveyance facilities on cheap rates in the Federal Area of Karachi. This Society is preparing to introduce baby taxis which will be cheaper than the present taxis and will charge only six annas per mile.

COOPERATIVE TRAINING

Cooperative Training Classes under the auspices of the Karachi Cooperative Institute were started from 1st October, 1956. The course lasted for three months. Another training course has been started from 1st March, 1957, and is being attended by 35 persons. Efforts are being made to put this training scheme on a permanent footing.

AGRICULTURE

The Karachi Federal Area remained agriculturally neglected for long. In October, 1956, a Department of Agriculture was created to look after the agricultural interests of this area. Out of the total cultivated

area of 59,070 acres are irrigated by wells, while 87,000 acres are cultivable waste which can be brought under cultivation by providing necessary facilities to the farmers. Fruits, vegetables and fodder crops are the main crops grown on irrigated area, while millets dominate *barani* area. The production from the existing cultivated acreage can also be boosted up by providing improved seeds and plants, fertilizers, better methods of cultivation, plant protection measures, etc.

After the establishment of the Agricultural Department, a quick survey of the Area was made with a view to formulating an effective programme of work. Action on most of the proposals has been initiated as under:

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE SCHEME

In order to popularize the improved agricultural methods and to provide seeds and fertilizer facilities to the growers, the scheme of Agricultural Extension Service was presented to Government. It was sanctioned and the work has been started. The main idea is to step up agricultural production, especially vegetable production, through this Extension Service. The Headquarters of this extension service will be located at Malir.

USE OF FERTILIZERS

The Fertilizer programme was initiated in Pakistan by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1952. Except Karachi, the whole country had benefited by this programme. During the past few months, vigorous publicity of the benefits of the chemical fertilizers has been done in the Federal Area by newly set-up Agriculture Department. There has been a good response to it.

SUPPLY OF SEEDS AND PLANTS

The Extension Service will also arrange supplies of seeds and plants of improved types for the cultivators. It has been estimated that improved seeds bring about 15-20 per cent higher yield. A Pilot Project was started in January-February, 1957, for the distribution of vegetable seeds of improved types to the farmers. The supply was arranged through the *Asia Foundation* and there has been a good response.

WHOLESALE MARKET-CUM-COLD STORAGE

The existing marketing conditions in Karachi for fruits and vegetables are far from satisfactory. A scheme for the establishment of a wholesale

market-cum-cold storage has been sanctioned, and the construction work is being started immediately. This would considerably improve the marketing conditions, and bring down the prices of fruits and vegetables

COCOANUT PLANTATION ON COASTAL AREA

The coastal strip in Karachi is lying almost barren. Economic use of this land can be made by developing cocoanut plantations, a scheme for which has since been sanctioned. Seeds and seedlings are being imported from Ceylon and Goa for the establishment of a nursery for this purpose.

ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURAL PLANTS

Possibilities exist for developing this area into a floral city. For this purpose a scheme for the introduction of horticultural plants from all over the world has been sanctioned and necessary steps in this regard will soon be taken.

ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETABLE AND FRUIT FARM

Efforts are being made for the establishment of a Fruit and Vegetable Farm. Its main objects will be: (1) Supply of vegetables and fruits to the Karachi public, (2) Introduction of improved types of fruits and vegetables from foreign countries, (3) Production of seeds and plants of improved types for the farmers, and (4) Demonstration of improved methods of cultivation, fertilizer application, etc.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MARKETING SYSTEM

A scheme is being prepared which envisages formation of Market Acts to control the marketing of different commodities on scientific lines. It also envisages the establishment of Market Societies with the participation of the private interests as in vogue in the former Province of the Punjab. Another Scheme to cover the entire irrigated area of about 30,000 acres in Karachi with plant protection measures is also being prepared.

DAIRY FARMING

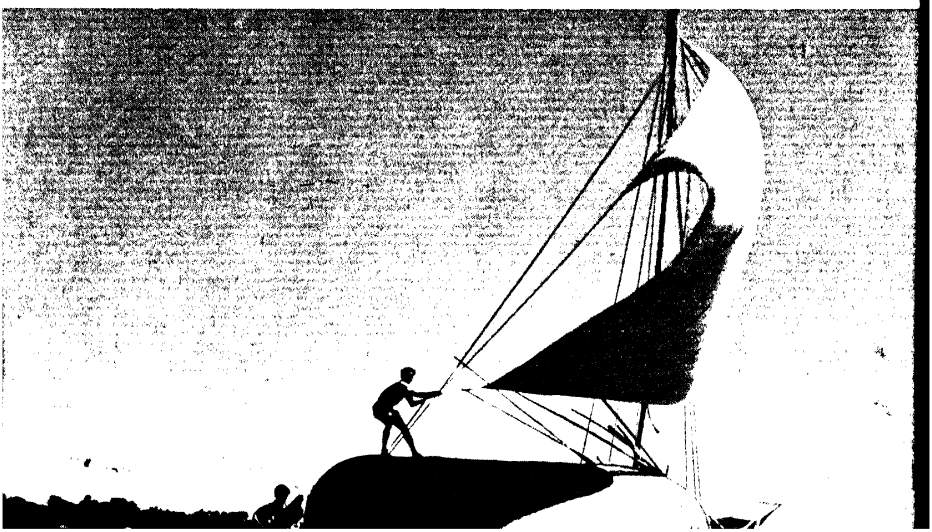
Efforts are also being made to develop the dairies of Karachi on scientific lines by helping private enterprise in the import of modern dairy equipment from foreign countries.

ADMINISTRATION

When Karachi was separated from the former Province of Sind, there

Mr. H.S. Suhrawardy, Prime Minister of Pakistan, addressing the East Pakistan Government Ministers and officials in Dacca, on June 12, 1957

A country-craft on one of the rivers in East Pakistan, where inland waterways play an important role



Prime Minister Suhrawardy, addressing the Mahsood Maliks of Tribal Area at Wana, West Pakistan

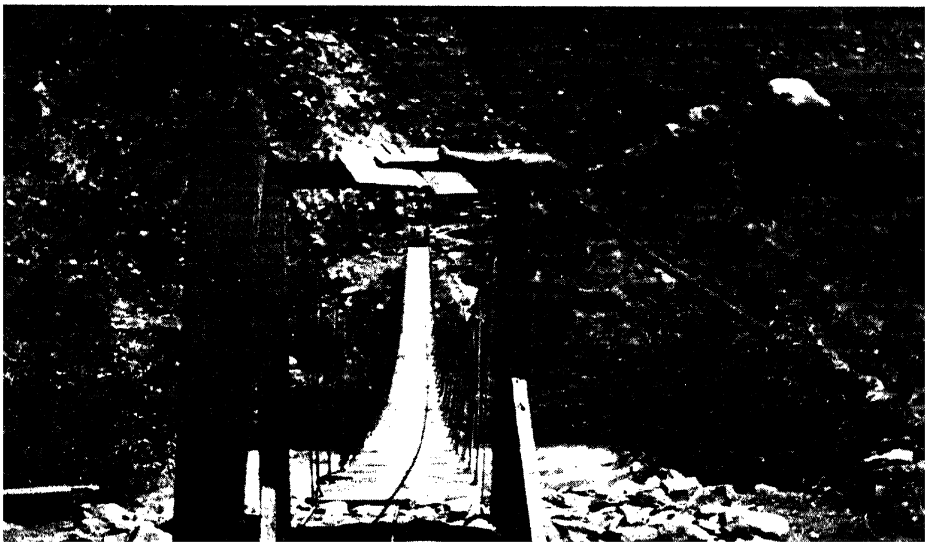
View of the newly constructed building of the 'Islamic Literary Research and Education Centre' at Peshawar

Spring in Kaghan, one of the beauty-spots in the northern zone of West Pakistan

View of a lush-green valley between the rugged frontier mountains of West Pakistan

Timber forms an important product of Azad Kashmir. Picture shows a typical timber depot of the place

Hanging Bridge in the mountains of Northern Kashmir



were only six Additional City Magistrates. The number has gradually increased to 26. Four more posts of Additional City Magistrates have been provided in the current year's budget.

DISTRICT COURTS

In the beginning there were no District Courts in Karachi, and all Original and Sessions work was being done by the Sind Chief Court. In May, 1956, the District Courts of Karachi, consisting of one District and Sessions Judge, four Additional District and Sessions Judges, five 1st Class Sub-Judges and one Chief Judge and a Small Causes Court were established. Large arrears had accumulated, and the High Court was unable to clear them up quickly. All this work had, therefore, been transferred to the District Courts which have since disposed of considerable number of pending cases.

POLICE

At the time of separation of Karachi from the former Province of Sind, the Karachi Police consisted of:

1.	Superintendent of Police	1
2.	Deputy Superintendents of Police	5
3.	Police Inspectors	14
4.	Sub-Inspectors	78
5.	Assistant Sub-Inspectors	39
6.	Head Constables	426
7.	Constables	2,975
8.	Ministerial Establishment	45
9.	Class IV and Other ranks	17

The increase in the population and incidence of crimes necessitated considerable expansion of the Police. The strength has now gone up and is as under:

1.	Inspector General of Police	1
2.	Superintendents of Police	7
3.	Deputy Superintendents of Police	21
4.	Police Inspectors	47
5.	Sub-Inspectors	233
6.	Assistant Sub-Inspectors	244

7.	Head Constables	1,151
8.	Constables	5,572
9.	Ministerial Establishment	256
10.	Class IV and Other ranks	213

Even the present strength is short of the growing requirements, and steps are being taken to increase the Police Stations.

CENTRAL PERISON KARACHI

The Karachi Central Prison was just a small District Prison with a capacity for 625 prisoners only at the time of separation of Karachi from Sind. A new wing was added to it in 1951, to relieve congestion. The present population is nearly two thousand. Improvements have been made in diet, living conditions, light, water supply, education and outdoor games. Various cottage industries have also been organized to enable prisoners to learn useful trades.

The output and income of the factory of the prison has considerably increased.

TRAFFIC

A Syndicate has been formed for providing an efficient and well organized bus system. Buses are now running as much to schedule as is possible with their small number, and overloading and overspeeding is being gradually obviated.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The work of construction and maintenance of buildings under the Karachi Administration was being carried out by the Central P.W.D. After the formation of the Karachi Province, it was considered necessary to have a separate Public Works Organization to deal with the construction works of Karachi. A separate Circle named the *Karachi Administration Circle*, was constituted in 1952, and all the building projects relating to the Karachi Administration were taken over by this Circle. Ever since the formation of this Circle a large number of school and college buildings, Police Stations and the National Stadium have been constructed. The average construction work of this Circle comes to about Rs. 10 million per year.

KARACHI MICROPHONE STATION

The Karachi Microphone Station relays two programmes per day; one in the morning and the other in the evening. Programmes relating to rehabilitation, Price Control, Law and Order and Civil Defence are relayed from the station in addition to those pertaining to Municipal and other regulations etc. Since its inception the Station has organized 1,800 programmes relating to various subjects including 'Safety First', 'Evils of Hoarding and Black Marketing', 'Spitting Nuisance', 'Public Morale,' 'Queue System', 'Public Health and Sanitation', 'Education', 'Games', 'Small Savings' etc. In addition to these, musical programmes, talks on literary and cultural subjects and poetical symposiums are also arranged by the Station.

FILM CENSORS

The Karachi Board of Film Censors has been functioning since 1949. The primary function of the Board is to examine films with a view to their certification as suitable for public exhibition.

The *Board* was reconstituted in November, 1956. It consists of 12 members with Chief Commissioner of Karachi as President. During the calendar year 1956, 867 features and short films were certified for universal exhibition without any cuts and 40 films were certified for universal exhibition with cuts. Besides, 11 films were passed for adult exhibition only without cuts, and 15 feature films and 5 short films were banned for public exhibition.

229 films for non-commercial purpose received from various foreign Missions in Karachi were also accorded permission for exhibition.

EAST PAKISTAN

Agriculture—Agricultural Marketing— V-AID Programme—Agrarian Reform—Industry—Power—Water Resources—Flood Control—Road and Building Construction—Forest Wealth—Jute Trading—Local Self-Government—Dacca Improvement Trust—Education—Public Health

OVER 1,000 miles away from West Pakistan, the Eastern wing of the country has a geography and environment of its own. With a population of over 42 million and a total area of over 54,000 square miles, this major province of Pakistan remained almost completely neglected until Independence in 1947, when life in every field began anew. The achievement so far, though far short of the vast needs and requirements, has nevertheless been remarkable as may be seen from the following pages.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture, which is the mainstay of the country's economy, is being developed on scientific lines by introducing improved varieties of crops, mechanical appliances and new methods of cultural practices, improving irrigation and drainage, utilizing fertilizers and by reclamation of waste lands.

A fleet of 52 tractors has lately been employed in different parts of the Province in reclaiming 5,200 acres of waste land and 120 power pumps have been put up for irrigating 6,000 acres of the *boro* land. Another 1,000 portable power pumps, which are being purchased at a cost of Rs. 7.2 million, will irrigate 50,000 acres of the *boro* land. Under a pilot scheme, 50 tubewells are being sunk at a cost of Rs. 3.36 million to irrigate another 10,000 acres. Government have also sanctioned Rs. 4.22 million for executing over 1,600 minor schemes—more than half of which have already been implemented—for digging and renovating irrigation and drainage channels and erecting embankments for bringing under productive cultivation about 2.7 million acres of land.

Government have taken up a scheme for setting up twenty 100-acre and two 3,000-acre seed multiplication farms at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.4 million. Of these, 16 small and one big farms have already been started. For preservation of potato seeds, six cold storage plants are going to be established. A sum of Rs. 2.2 million has also been sanctioned for construction of 50 agricultural stores at subdivisional headquarters.

During 1956 the Provincial Agriculture Department distributed large quantities of the chemical fertilizer to agriculturists and this year it is importing 2.2 million maunds of ammonium sulphate and procuring internally 150,000 maunds of organic manures like oil-cake, bonemeal, etc.

The *Five-Year Plan* envisages, among other things, expansion of the Tejgaon Agricultural Institute and establishment of an Agricultural College at Rajshahi besides purchase and distribution of 100 tractors, procuring and hiring out of 3,000 additional power pumps and sinking 1,000 more tube-wells.

The improvement of livestock which, to a certain extent, determines the agricultural progress, is also being carried out by implementing the schemes for fighting diseases in the livestock, animal protection through mobile dispensaries, opening of five centres for artificial insemination, conservation of goats and establishment of five new poultry and duck multiplication centres in addition to the existing five poultry farms, at a total estimated cost of over Rs. 3 million. The recently set-up Veterinary Medical Store at Dacca has cost Government Rs. 920,000. The expansion of the East Pakistan Veterinary College, which attracts students even from foreign countries, has almost been completed at an estimated cost of about Rs. 5 million.

All these and other measures will no doubt effect improvement and step up the production of food and cash crops. It is confidently hoped that East Pakistan will, in the near future, tide over her chronic food deficit.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The Provincial Agricultural Marketing Directorate has drawn up plans for the improvement of marketing conditions for agricultural, animal and forest products having direct bearing on the agricultural economy of East Pakistan.

As a step towards setting up a broad-based *Marketing Intelligence Service*, prices of important products are collected from 3 markets of the

Province and disseminated through Press and Radio. Marketing surveys on 20 agricultural and animal products are also in progress. Standardization of grades for all commodities of commercial importance, such as jute, hides and skins etc., has also been taken up.

After necessary enactment now under consideration, markets of the Province will gradually be brought under the *Regulated Markets Scheme*. Each regulated market will have for management a Market Committee in which all interests of growers will be adequately represented. Also, a bill for regulation of warehouses is receiving Government's consideration for necessary legislation.

V-AID PROGRAMME

Starting with three Development Areas working in 1955, the Village Agricultural and Industrial Development Programme, which is now proposed to be incorporated in the Agricultural Department, has now 21 Development Areas throughout the Province, as detailed in the chapter on *Village-AID*.

AGRARIAN REFORM

Land reform, which is a condition precedent to any agricultural regeneration, has been taken in hand since 1950, when the *State Acquisition and Tenancy Act* was passed for the abolition of *Zamindari* system—an age-old yoke of foreign rule—and the introduction of agrarian reforms, such as, distribution of lands to landless and poor-land peasants. The acquisition of estates along with all rent-receiving interests, which is steadily going on, will, when completed, raise Government revenue by about Rs. 120 million and improve substantially the condition of the peasantry.

INDUSTRY

Having been for ages a hinterland for the supply of raw materials to other regions, East Pakistan could set her hands on industrialization only after Independence. During the last ten years, however, substantial progress has been made in establishing major industries like jute and cotton textiles, paper, sugar, cement and pharmaceuticals in this wing of the country, details of which have been given in the Chapter on *Industries*.

Besides, twenty-two industrial development schemes, whose estimated expenditure on Government account alone amounts to Rs. 38.6 million, have been submitted for incorporation in the *Five-Year Plan*. Out of these, the Government have already executed partially or fully 14 schemes at a cost of

over Rs. 5.2 million. The Provincial Government have alloted over Rs. 11.4 million in the budget estimate of 1957-58 for some enterprises.

The Government of Pakistan have also in view the exploitation of the huge reserve of Sylhet natural gas, establishment of a Rs. 100-million fertilizer factory at Sylhet and expansion of various industries, including textiles, tanneries, pharmaceuticals, food processing etc.

The Government of East Pakistan have also recently set up a full-fledged Directorate for the development of small-scale and cottage industries.

Besides, a *Small-Scale and Cottage Industries Corporation* has been set up for preparing schemes for research, mechanization and marketing, as well as providing facilities for the supply of raw materials to the industrial units.

POWER

The work on the development programme for power—the essential pre-requisite for industrial progress—has so far been confined to the supply of electricity to the three big industrial centres at Narayanganj, Chittagong and Khulna. The Sidhiraganj diesel power station, off Narayanganj, with a capacity of 18,000 k.w. is nearing completion and is at present capable of generating about 15,000 k.w. The diesel stations at Chittagong and Goalpara (near Khulna), with a capacity of 10,000 k.w. each, have been completed. The Steam Station at Sidhirganj for generating further 30,000 k.w. is under construction. Work on a steam Power station with a generating capacity of 16,000 has also begun at Goalpara.

WATER RESOURCES

With an in-flow of roughly 925 million cubic feet in her rivers, East Pakistan has huge water resources for the development of agriculture, industries and communications. For harnessing the water resources big multipurpose projects of the Karnaphuli, the Ganges-Kobadak and the Teesta Barrage and many other major and minor undertakings have been taken up and are in various stages of development.

The Provincial Irrigation Department has, since Independence, executed 192 irrigation, drainage, navigation, embankment, flood protection and land reclamation schemes at a total cost of Rs. 17.8 million. Sixty more schemes, including the Karnaphuli Project and the first phase of the Ganges-Kobadak

Project, are in the process of implementation at a total estimated cost of Rs. 380.5 million. These have already resulted in an additional yield of 6 million maunds of food-crops and aim at an increased yield of another 37.4 million maunds of crops, generating power to the extent of 165,000 k.w. and improving about 400 miles of navigable routes.

The Department has also drawn up a tentative 5-Year Development Plan consisting of 184 new schemes estimated to cost Rs. 860 million, including the remaining phase of the Ganges-Kobadak Project and the Teesta Barrage.

While the Karnaphuli Project will be completed by the middle of 1959 and the first phase and the whole of the Ganges-Kobadak scheme by mid-1958 and 1960 respectively, the work on a sub-project of the Teesta has recently started. The Teesta Barrage Project, estimated to cost Rs. 98.6 million, will, when completed in 1961, yield additional 350,000 tons of food crops. It has also the possibility of producing 10,000 k.w. hydel power.

If and when implemented, the 5-Year Development Plan of the Irrigation Department will give an additional yield of about 1.7 million tons of foodgrains plus cash crops, and improve the existing navigable channels and supplement them by another 4,000 miles of water-ways.

FLOOD CONTROL

In order to control floods which have been menacing life in East Pakistan and causing loss of millions of rupees every year, Government have set up a *Flood Control Organization* which is carrying on important investigations and hydrographic surveys of major rivers and at the same time preparing flood control schemes.

Eleven schemes of flood embankment, flood escape, drainage, re-excavation of rivers, etc., estimated to cost Rs. 84.4 million, have already been put into implementation.

Meanwhile, a U.N. Technical Mission, headed by Mr. Julius A. Krug, former Chairman of U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, had an on-the-spot study of the whole flood problem of East Pakistan. In its report the Mission will give their opinion and recommendations on the flood control.

ROAD AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

About 1,000 miles of roads which have been under construction since 1951, will be completed by the end of this year. A Five-Year Road Development Plan envisages the construction and improvement of 3,820 miles of

roads—144-mile national high-ways, 1,380-mile provincial high-ways and 2,296-mile major district roads—at an estimated cost of Rs. 453.4 million.

Scores of buildings costing Government roughly Rs. 110 million have been constructed since Independence under various improvement schemes of different Departments.

Work on the development of Tejgaon Industrial Area (Dacca) of 590 acres, Dhanmandi Residential Area (Dacca) of 560 acres, Nawabpur shopping Centre (Dacca) of 17 acres, Motijheel Commercial Area (Dacca) of 65 acres, Police Headquarters and Central Government staff quarters with an area of 290 acres at Dacca, Hazaribagh Tannery Area, Dacca, Industrial Area (Chittagong) of 500 acres, Residential Area of 70 acres at Panchlaish (Chittagong), Godown Area of 90 acres at Dewanhat (Chittagong), Commercial Area (Chittagong) of 51 acres and an area of 160 acres at Agrabad (Chittagong) for offices and staff quarters of the Central Government and the State Bank is in progress. Some of them are nearing completion.

FOREST WEALTH

East Pakistan's immense forest resources are being tapped for constructional purposes as well as for supplying raw materials to the growing industries like the newsprint factory at Khulna, (now under construction), the match factories, the plywood factory at Chittagong etc. Experiments having proved successful, plantation of rubber and cinchona will start as early as possible. Plans for the development of medicinal plants and herbs including the famous *Rawalfia Serpentina* and extraction of Gurjan Oil (suitable for varnishing work) have been, or are being, taken up.

A scheme for protection and preservation of rare species of wild life in Game Sanctuaries in the Chittagong Hill Tracts has been approved by the Pakistan Planning Board.

Government have also taken over important private forests in the Province for conservation and development of the resources on scientific lines.

JUTE TRADING

With the establishment of East Pakistan Jute Marketing Corporation, the Provincial Government have recently embarked on a policy of purchasing substantial quantities of jute from growers, either direct or through growers'

cooperatives. The Corporation will lift the entire border jute in order to stop jute smuggling and also assist the growth and development of jute growers' cooperative societies by financial help and establish a regulated market. These measures will definitely provide effective check against forces that rig the jute market and stabilize the price to the advantage of the growers and the trade and industry.

The Corporation's authorized share capital is Rs. 80 million, but at present only half the amount, of which Government will subscribe 51 per cent, will be floated.

The Provincial Government have also recommended to the Centre the establishment of an Export Control Board styled as *Jute Marketing Board.*

It may be mentioned that in conformity with the importance that Government attach to jute—the main cash crop and foreign exchange earner of Pakistan—a separate Jute Department was set up in 1956 by the Provincial Government.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

With a view to making the local bodies really democratic, Government have decided to introduce adult franchise in Union Boards, Local Boards, District Boards and Municipalities. The elctoral rolls, which are being prepared by Union Boards and Municipalities for their own elections, may be useful also for elections to District Boards and Legislatures.

Government have already abolished from District Boards and decided to abolish from Local Boards and Municipalities the system of nominations.

DACCA IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A significant land-mark in the history of Local Self-Government in East Pakistan is the setting up of *Dacca Improvement Trust.* Entrusted with the development, improvement and expansion of Dacca, Narayanganj and certain neighbouring areas on lines of modern town planning, the Trust was set to work in October, 1956 with an initial fund of Rs. 1.25 million. And in December, 1956, the foundation-stone of its million-rupee five-storeyed building was laid by the Prime Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy.

The Improvement Trust is now preparing a Master Plan for Greater Dacca in consultation with foreign town planners of international repute. The Master Plan is expected to be finalized shortly, pending which the Trust

has also drawn up some development schemes. Work on some of these is in progress.

The 1957-58 Budget of the Dacca Improvement Trust amounts to Rs. 10 million, the money coming from Government as loan.

Government also propose to set up another Improvement Trust for Chittagong, a scheme for which has been submitted for inclusion in the Five-Year Plan.

EDUCATION

Many new institutions have grown up and the existing ones developed over ten years of Independence. Mention may be made of the establishment of the Rajshahi University, the Teachers' Training College, Rajshahi, the Chittagong Commerce College, the Art Institute, Dacca, the College of Physical Education, Dacca, the Women's Training College, Mymensingh, and the Primary Training College, Mymensingh, besides 28 Primary Training Institutes at different places, the Tejgaon Technical High School, five new Government (English) High Schools, the *Madrassah-i-Aalia*, Dacca, and the expansion of Dacca College, the Eden Girls' College, Dacca, the Ahsanullah Engineering College, Dacca, and the Teachers' Training College, Dacca, at the cost of some millions of rupees. Moreover, as many as 180 educational institutions—mostly non-Government—have been developed at a total cost of Rs. 18.5 million, while work on various projects to the tune of about Rs. 10 million is in progress.

The Five-Year Plan proposes an expenditure of Rs. 242 million on the Province's educational projects, the implementation of some of which will start in 1957-58.

An *Educational Reform Commission*, set up by Government, is now examining the question of reorientating and reconstructing the whole education system from primary to university stages in the light of the requirements of an independent nation.

The newly established *Bengali Academy* at Dacca is carrying on various works—research, translation, collection of publication, etc., on Bengali language and literature for its development.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The up-keep of the health of the ill-nourished people—as they are in

East Pakistan—is a difficult problem. Nevertheless, Government are gradually working over it to raise and maintain the public health through various services and institutions.

The T.B. Control, Malaria Control, Mosquito Control, Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Service projects are expanding every year. The *T.B. Control and Training Institute, Dacca*, has been developed and two Secondary T.B. Centres opened at Chittagong and Rajshahi. A scheme for study of methods of T.B. Control within a limited area near Dacca has recently been sanctioned. Out of 24 projected Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 21 have so far been opened (7 this year). The number of units of School Health Service has been raised from 5 to 7 in 1957. The construction of the Combined Public Health Laboratory near Dacca has been completed at a cost of Rs. 3.6 million.

While the Dacca Medical College and Hospital has undergone a great development, another Medical College at Chittagong is under construction. Government also propose to up-grade all the five Medical Schools in the Province into Colleges.

The *Five-Year Plan* lays down the provincialization of Health Services, the Health Education Service, the Model Health Centre; expansion of the School Health Service, the School for Handicapped Children; expansion of the Maternity and Child Health Training Institute, Dacca, the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at subdivisional and *Thana* headquarters; establishment of a 50-bedded Observation Ward and a 100-bedded Segregation Ward for T.B. Control and Training Institute, Dacca, a 200-bedded T.B. Sanatorium, T.B. Clinics at subdivisional headquarters, Infectious Diseases Hospitals at subdivisional headquarters, Tropical Medicine and Institute of Hygiene, a 200-bedded Mental Hospital, a Leprosy Colony and Anti-Leprosy Clinics, a D.D.T. manufacturing factory and many other health projects. Their estimated cost comes to over Rs. 200 million.

Schemes for urban and rural water supplies at an estimated cost of about Rs. 150 million are under way. The projected rural water supply alone, by sinking or re-sinking of tubewells, accounts for over Rs. 78.5 million.

The Dacca Sewerage Scheme, which is in the process of implementation, is estimated to cost Rs. 15.2 million.

WEST PAKISTAN

Stable Economy—Agriculture—Fish Farming and Game—Cattle Wealth—Food & Civil Supplies—Land Administration—Colonization—Afforestation—Soil Conservation—Tree Planting Week—Industrial Development—Education—Primary and Secondary Education—Colleges and Universities—Health Services—Social Welfare—Irrigation Projects—Grow-More-Food Scheme—Irrigation Research—Floods Protective Measures—Relief for Flood Victims—Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons—Tribal Affairs

THE unification of various provinces and states into the Province of West Pakistan, as detailed on page 26 under the *Establishment of West Pakistan Act, 1955*, has, proved a milestone in the progress of the country. It has led to the pooling of financial resources and facilitated the coordination of plans for the development of the vast areas of the integrated Province. It has also given an opportunity to talented people from all over the Province to put their heads together for the consolidation of the provincial resources and the achievement of the ideal of a prosperous welfare state.

The budget for the year 1957-58 shows an increase of Rs. 82.8 million in the Government* revenues over the pre-integration estimates and these figures are expected to show a marked upward tendency with the completion of spade work on land administration and maturing of many new development schemes which are now in hand. The tempo of governmental activity is particularly on the increase in the fields of economic development and social uplift. The expenditure on the beneficent activities has considerably increased. In former years, this expenditure did not exceed 20 to 30 per cent of the total revenue budget in the various integrating units, but during the

*Wherever the word 'Government' is used in this Chapter, the reference is to the West Pakistan Government.

year 1957-58, the beneficent activities of the West Pakistan Government account for as much as 46 per cent of the total revenue expenditure. This record increase does not include the extraordinary expenditure on rehabilitation and civil works.

STABLE ECONOMY

The Budget Estimates for the year 1957-58 indicate an increase of Rs. 44.9 million over the revised estimates of the preceding year on the revenue receipt side and an increase of Rs. 82.7 million on the expenditure side, as may be seen in the table on page 59. The provisions for the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Industries Departments show a record increase of 133, 29 and 35 per cent respectively over the preceding year.

The formation of One-Unit necessitated the integration of pay scale of all services. New pay scales of gazetted and non-gazetted services have been evolved and it has been decided to secure the position of temporary staff by making them permanent wherever possible. It has also been decided to count the pensionable service rendered by displaced government servants from India for pension in respect of persons who joined services in any integrating Unit before the end of 1949. The cost of living allowances of low paid staff have also been enhanced.

With a view to eliminating delays and freeing Government machinery from the official red tape, some effective steps have been taken. In the first place there has been some decentralization of financial and other powers which has produced good results. The Secretariat is also being reorganized for that purpose.

The overall progress of the Province can best be judged in the context of time and appraisal of the ground already broken and the schemes in hand. In order to have a realistic idea of the progress so far made, a brief review of the activities of various Departments and organs of the West Pakistan administration is given in the following few pages.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture has special importance in any plan of economic development of West Pakistan. About 80 per cent of its population consists of petty peasants who on an average cultivate about 6 to 12 acres of land.

Due to various reasons which include salinity and water-logging, lower yields and inadequacy of seasonal water, unfavourable weather conditions

and a succession of severe floods, there has been shortage of food-grains in the Province. The solution of this problem lies in the development of agriculture which has remained more or less static since Independence. Government have, therefore, launched a concerted and coordinated drive through short-term and long-term plans. Funds to the extent of Rs. 74.8 million have been provided in the budget for the year 1957-58 to promote agriculture as against Rs. 30.7 million provided in the budget for 1956-57.

FISH FARMING AND GAME

The people of West Pakistan depend mainly upon mutton and beef for their requirements of animal consumption. Except for the coastal area of the south, fish is not consumed in very large quantities. It is, however, essential that the production of fish be increased to lift pressure on the cattle wealth to save the excessive slaughter of which two meatless days in a week are being observed throughout the Province.

The Fisheries Department has formulated various schemes to increase the fish-production. On the implementation of these schemes the fish-production is expected to increase in the Peshawar Division by 500 per cent, in the Lahore and Multan Divisions by 65 per cent and in the Manchar lake and Nohwan Taluka and Dhoras of Hyderabad by 50 per cent.

Culture of trout will receive special attention in Swat and Kaghan valleys. A sum of Rs. 400,000 has been sanctioned for trout culture in Swat valley alone.

The Game Department is actively engaged in the protection of wild life which has been on the decrease due to indiscriminate killing. So far 13 game sanctuaries, covering an area of 57,034 acres, have been established in the former Punjab area and four in the former Bahawalpur State.

Game Rules are being strictly enforced to protect wild life. Legislation exists which, recognizing the need for strictly limited hunting and *shikar*, prescribes prohibitive fines.

CATTLE WEALTH

The development of cattle wealth is of great importance to a country which depends upon an agricultural economy and where cultivation is not yet mechanized. The Animal Husbandry Department has been allocated a sum of Rs. 8.8 million including a new expenditure of more than Rs. 4.5 million. Funds have also be provided for Animal Husbandry activities

in the Frontier Regions and for the construction of buildings for the department. Efforts are afoot to develop various species of cattle and breeds of sheep. Modernization of dairy industry is also being undertaken.

Government aim at adopting measures to reduce mortality of animals through improved disease control. The Animal Husbandry Department proposes to set up 4,371 veterinary hospitals all over the Province, each with a capacity to deal with 2,500 heads. At present 350 hospitals are functioning and steps are being taken to increase the efficiency and mobility of these hospitals.

The Department has started production centres to produce indigenous sera and vaccine at the College of Animal Husbandary. The Province is now self-sufficient in most varieties of biological products.

FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES

Careful study of the food situation in the West Pakistan has revealed that the factors mainly responsible for the shortage of food experienced almost every year are: considerable increase in population each year which increases consumption by approximately 60,000 tons per year, water-logging and salinity, and reduced yield per acre owing to scarcity of irrigation waters.

To counteract the scarcity of food stuffs in deficit areas, Government have introduced state trading on no-profit-no-loss basis. The procurement rate has been fixed at Rs. 11/8 per maund while the issue price is controlled to cover transit and establishment charges. The total number of provisioned areas at present stands at 100. *The Monopoly Procurement Scheme* introduced for this purpose is producing satisfactory results and the forecast for the year 1957-58 wheat crop is normal.

In addition to these emergency measures, Government have launched a Grow-More-Food Campaign which exhorts the cultivators to bring more areas under cultivation of food-crops and regulate the cultivation of cash-crops accordingly. Government are considering measures to check the growth of water-logging and salination. *Taccavi* loans are granted to farmers on easy instalments to procure fertilizers to improve the yield.

LAND ADMINISTRATION

The West Pakistan administration found it necessary to constitute a Board of Revenue to shoulder the increased responsibilities of land admi-

nistrations which are supervised by the Revenue Department. The Board of Revenue has been entrusted with all the powers, responsibilities and functions which were exercised by the Financial Commissioners and Commissioners before integration.

The Department of Land Records, which is subordinate to the Revenue Department, maintains an up-to-date record of all private and Government lands. These records facilitate the determination and realization of land revenue which forms the major portion of the provincial revenue receipts. This Department measures the lands in every district periodically for the preparation of such records and assesses revenue to be realized according to the yield.

With a view to checking the fragmentation of holdings, the Department of Land Records has also started consolidation of holdings. The consolidation work has been in progress in the districts of Sialkot, Gujrat, Jhelum, Attock, Mianwali, Muzaffargarh, and by the end of 1956 an area of 1,065,877 acres spread over 793 villages was consolidated in these districts. This work has also been started in Jhang and Dera Ghazi Khan districts.

Thousands of displaced families have been settled in new *Chaks* which have been formed as a result of *Killabandi* in the Thal area comprising the Khusab Tehsil of Shahpur district; Bhakar and Mianwali Tehsils of Mianwali District, and Leiah and Kot Adu Tehsils of Muzaffargarh districts.

COLONIZATION*

Important decisions were taken at a high level conference of the Commissioners and high-ranking officials in Lahore in summer 1957. Measure for the cultivation of the riverine and other fallow land were considered so as to step up food production in the colonization of new Barrage land. The Revenue Department has already taken in hand the *Thal Irrigation and Colonization Project* which has shown excellent results. This Project touches an area of 2,127,600 acres of which 884,480 acres are to the developed by the owners themselves. Of the remaining, the Thal Development Authority has already allotted 863,552 acres of developed land under different

eived from the West Pakistan Government on August 5, 1957, and may be taken as the latest estimates.

schemes to displaced persons, petty displaced landlords, displaced Christians, army personnel, landless locals and displaced tenants.

The Taunsa Barrage Project, which is in an advanced stage of construction, is expected to be completed in 1958 and will irrigate an area of approximately 1.9 million acres in the Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh Districts.

The Ghulam Mohammad Barrage and the *Guddhu Barrage* colonization schemes are also progressing satisfactorily and are expected to cover 2,748,663 acres and 2,666,666 acres respectively, thus easing the food situation considerably. The Revenue Department has, in addition, enforced a number of Grow-More-Food and tube-well schemes under which plots of 200 acres each have been allotted to 295 persons for 20 years.

The Board of Revenue has taken up the work of unifying the existing land administration laws of the various territories comprising West Pakistan. So far the Board has examined about 50 enactments of various integrating units and prepared 18 bills which have been referred to the Revenue Department for action. The Board has also drawn up proposals on agrarian reforms and submitted to Government for necessary action.

Besides, a sum of about Rs. 7 million was distributed as *Taccavi* loans under the *Agriculturist Loans Act* and the *Land Improvement Loans Act* throughout the Province for the improvement of land and for the purchase of seed, bullocks, agricultural implements etc. An additional sum of Rs. 3.58 million was also distributed as "Interest-Free Taccavi" to the flood-stricken people for the purchase of seed, repair of *Karezes* etc.

AFFORESTATION

Since Independence about 1.84 million acres of land have been brought under the control of the Forest Department. This brings the total forest area to 5,351,000 acres. The need for increasing the forest area is greatly felt as the requirements of timber, firewood and other forest products are on the increase. It is felt by experts that one of the major causes of seasonal floods of increasing intensity is the denudation of catchment area where whole-sale and indiscriminate hacking down of precious forests was perpetrated before Independence. This "operation axe" not only caused soil erosion but also allowed the invaluable sub-soil water to trickle down the river beds with no tree roots and porous soil left to hold the moisture.

SOIL CONSERVATION

The first concern of the West Pakistan Forest Department under these conditions was to adopt measures to conserve the soil under crop land, range land and forest area. The I.C.A. advanced substantial aid for the project started in 1954 to adapt the American method of soil conservation to the local conditions. Soil and water conservation measures, like broad-based contour terraces, diversion terraces, bench terraces, and agronomical measures like improved crop varieties, continuous cropping and use of manures and fertilizers have already been tried with rewarding effects in 4 projects started in Attock, Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Gujrat districts where the problem of soil erosion is acute. Government are considering to extend the work to the whole of West Pakistan.

A *Five-Year Silviculture Research Programme* has been formulated to find solutions to various forestry problems.

TREE PLANTING WEEK

Annual popular campaigns are conducted to emphasise upon the public the need of growing more trees. 'Tree Planting Weeks' are observed and saplings are distributed among the people to assist the Forest Department in their efforts to increase the forest wealth of West Pakistan. About 32.4 million plants have so far been distributed in various areas of the Province.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The full control over industry having been transferred to the Provincial Government in accordance with the provision of the Constitution, the Industries Directorate is being reorganized accordingly on the principle of centralized planning and decentralized control and execution. The Directorate will have five regions instead of the present three.

The budgetary provision for Industries in the 1957-58 budget stands at Rs. 15,365,800 as against the revised estimate of Rs. 11,195,700 for 1956-57. This is a pointer to the significance attached by the West Pakistan Government to industrial development of the area. Details may be studied in the Chapter on *Industries*.

EDUCATION

In response to the increasing demands for educational facilities 18.2 per cent of the total revenue budget of the Province amounting to Rs. 109.2 million was allocated in the year 1957-58 to education.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

During the year 1956-57, 558 new Primary schools were opened in the Province and a provision for opening 402 new Primary schools has also been made in the budget at a cost of Rs. 1.15 million. This is in addition to 80 Primary schools which are to be opened in the Frontier regions.

The current year's provision includes up-grading of 30 Primary schools to Middle standard and 20 Middle schools to High standard. A number of private schools are also expected to be opened and will receive Government's grant.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The enrolment in colleges has risen from about 12,500 to about 40,000 since Independence and the number of collges from 37 to 74. With a view to meeting this increasing demand, the budget for 1957-58 makes provision for starting two Higher Secondary schools (Intermediate Colleges), two more such schools at Lahore and an Intermediate College each at Sukkur and Peshawar during the current year. A number of colleges have been given special grants for improving their buildings and laboratories for science classes.

The Universities are gradually assuming their true functions of higher learning and promotion of research. The budget provides for a special grant of Rs. 1.9 million for the three universities of the Punjab, Khyber and Sind, besides the normal recurring grants of Rs. 4 million. Post-graduate classes will soon be organized for advanced training in research on educational grounds.

A Polytechnic will shortly be started at Rawalpindi where training of technicians like foremen and supervisors will be imparted. Pakistan is extremely deficient in such skilled staff and workers. *The Ford Foundation* is providing equipment and training facilities worth Rs. 2.3 million for these institutions.

A College of Home Social Science was started in Lahore in the year 1955 to meet the need of imparting education to women in the home science consistent with the social conditions of Pakistan.

The West Pakistan Education Department granted scholarships and stipends worth nearly Rs. 2.9 million. The Department also grants

appreciable sums of money to various cultural institutions of the Province including the *Pushto Academy*, Peshawar, the *Board for the Advancement of (Urdu) Literature*, Lahore, and the *Sindhi Adabi Board*. The *Bazm-e-Iqbal* continues to receive grants and during the current year a sum of Rs. 25,500 for the *Bazm-e-Iqbal*, Lahore, and Rs. 8,000 for the *Iqbal Academy*, Peshawar, have been included in the budget.

HEALTH SERVICES

It is due mainly to the promptness with which the West Pakistan Health Department set to adopting measures against the onslaught of the influenza epidemic, that the epidemic did not pester the people of West Pakistan with the intensity and virulence with which it attacked other cities and towns of Asian countries in the recent months.

In other fields, too, the Health Department has rendered active and valuable services. Due to its efforts cholera, which used to claim many lives before Independence, has become extinct and the incidence of malaria has reduced considerably.

Tuberculosis control is engaging the active attention of the Department. B.C.G. vaccination campaigns have been stepped up and a further sum of Rs. 372,990 has been provided for the continuance of B.C.G. campaign, the maintenance of sanitoria, hospitals, clinics etc., throughout the province.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The social welfare work done in the Province and the training imparted in the field by the Punjab University have been discussed in the foregoing pages in the Chapter on *Social Welfare*.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

During the first year of integration, there has been an increase of 559,000 acres in the irrigated area of the unified Province. Another 800,000 acres are expected to be brought under irrigation as a result of a number of short-term irrigation schemes which are in hand in pursuance of the Grow-More-Food drive. Work on large irrigational projects is progressing satisfactorily, and details of have been given in the foregoing pages.

GROW-MORE-FOOD SCHEME

Government have sanctioned Rs. 1,330,000 for a number of short-term irrigation schemes to step up the drive for growing more food in the Province.

The Land Reclamation drive in the Makhi Dhand area of the former Sind will provide 150,000 acres of new land when the project goes into full operation. To provide water for the irrigation of large tracts of land and orchards, Government have provided Rs. 1 million for sinking 150 open wells in the Quetta region. A number of spill weirs are being constructed in various areas to harness hill torrents and provide irrigation waters, besides preventing colossal damage to crops during floods.

IRRIGATION RESEARCH

The Irrigation Research Institute deals with a wide range of problems connected with the research work in modern energetic Hydraulics, designs of dams, their soil ways, silting, development of underground water resources etc. An ambitious scheme entailing an expenditure of Rs. 3.6 million has been drawn up for expanding and reorganizing the institute to enable it to cope with its increased duties. This institute located at Lahore has rendered considerable assistance in the designing of the various barrages and hydraulic investigations. Survey of canals to estimate their contribution to water-logging affect the drainage device like tube-wells, development of instruments and devices and the study of methods to solve de-watering problems of Hydel Projects, syphons and Headworks are some of this institute's contributions to the cause of irrigation programme.

FLOODS

The scourge of floods has become a matter of almost yearly occurrence in West Pakistan. The Ravi and other rivers and hill torrents have ravaged entire districts at least four times since 1947. Sometimes the violence and intensity of the floods has been unprecedented and has caused great misery. The 1956 flood, which visited the integrated Province, caused heavy damage to public works and private property in almost all divisions of West Pakistan. The area affected in 1956 has been estimated at 29,065 square miles, including 3,404 square miles of cultivated area, which was badly damaged. Over 11,000 villages were affected where 164,598 houses were destroyed or damaged.

Repairs to damaged irrigation work cost Rs. 10.7 million and damage to property of other departments including food, forests, electricity, health, animal husbandry, etc., amounted to over Rs. one million. The value of crops destroyed stood at Rs. 79.3 million.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

The Lahore Protection Bund has now been raised and strengthened at a cost of Rs. 3 million and another sum of Rs. 740,000 has been sanctioned for the procurement of articles like steel bridges, treasle bridges and diesel trucks.

Wireless sets are being purchased at a cost of Rs. 172,000 for issuing flood warnings more promptly and well in time to allow time for relief measures and evacuation from threatened areas.

For rescue work during flood emergency, outboard motors, life-buoy boats and jeep cars are being purchased at a cost of Rs. 600,000.

RELIEF FOR FLOOD VICTIMS

Funds were raised to provide relief to flood victims and the West Pakistan Government supplemented these funds by sanctioning a sum of Rs. 3 million for this purpose. Government also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8 million for the grant of *Taccavi* loans for flood affected persons.

A high-level *Flood Committee* was set up to deal with such problems as may arise from heavy rains and floods. The *Committee* was entrusted with the task of suggesting measures to reduce the intensity of floods and producing a Flood Manual which should contain instructions for all departments as to their responsibilities before, during and after the floods.

REHABILITATION DISPLACED PERSONS

The rehabilitation of displaced persons and settlement of land claims in the Province have been discussed at length in the Chapter on *Rehabilitation* in the foregoing pages.

TRIBAL AFFAIRS

A convincing proof of the claim that the main consideration for the integration of West Pakistan was to intensify the progress of the under developed areas, has been a three-fold increase in the allocation of funds in one year for these areas. The areas, comprising Agencies and Frontier Regions, have received a grant of Rs. 28.3 million as against Rs. 9.7 million initially provided for. The grant includes a sum of Rs. 4.3 million for new schemes for the uplift of these areas.

A sum of Rs. 343,250 has been provided for the extension of the Village AID programme for the Tribal areas. Funds have been provided for

opening a training centre for the exploitation of mineral resources at Quetta and for live-stock disease control operations in the Quetta and Kalat Divisions. About 50 new Primary schools will be opened during the year 1957-58, while a number of existing Primary schools will be up-graded to the Secondary level. More seats have been reserved in medical colleges for Tribal students. A large number of scholarships have been awarded for advanced and higher studies in engineering, medicine, agricultural and other branches of learning for students belonging to the Tribal area. A number of Technical Training schools have been opened where students are taught various trades and paid stipends.

A number of mobile dispensaries regularly tour the Tribal belt, distributing free medicines and providing treatment. Anti-malaria operations have been intensified in these areas incurring a cost of Rs. 242,710. A dispensary, fully furnished and staffed, has been recently opened in Kafiristan.

There are at present 32 major industrial concerns in this area having a total investment of Rs. 150 million. Four production-cum-training centres dealing in silk and woollen textiles, and *mazri* and metal objects, have been handed over to the Provincial Government. These institutions will run on commercial lines. To overcome the shortage of technicians and engineers for the development of the mineral resources of this area, a mining staff training centre is being set up at Quetta at a cost of Rs. 103,540.

Various schemes to develop pasture lands with the assistance of the I.C.A., upgrading of local sheep, establishment of new veterinary hospitals, and opening of a number of centres for breeding cattle, horse, sheep and poultry are in hand for Tribal areas.

Cooperative activities in the Quetta and Kalat Divisions have registered an increase of 200 per cent since integration. The number of Cooperative Societies and Stores now stands at 109 as against 34 at the time of unification. There are 21 such registered societies in the Kalat Division. This Division did not have a single Cooperative Society at the time of integration. An area of 8,500 acres of newly developed land in the Province has been earmarked for the settlement of tribesmen.

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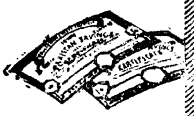

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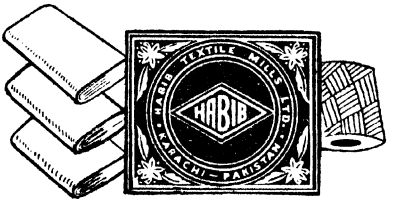

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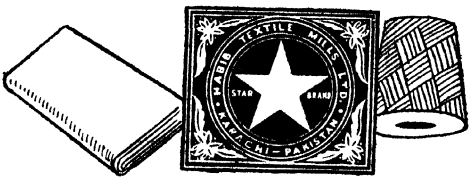

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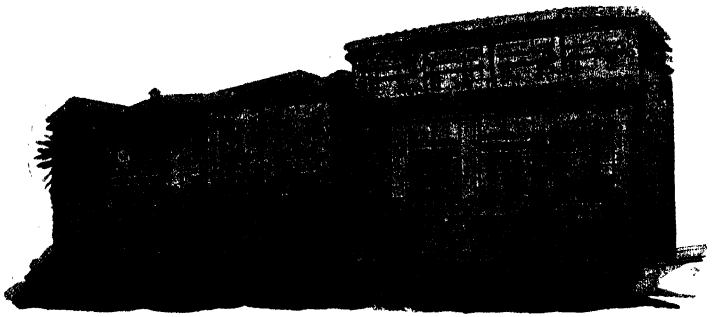

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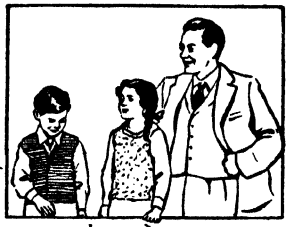

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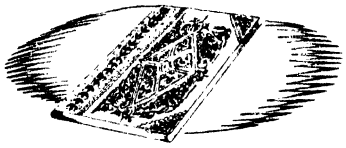

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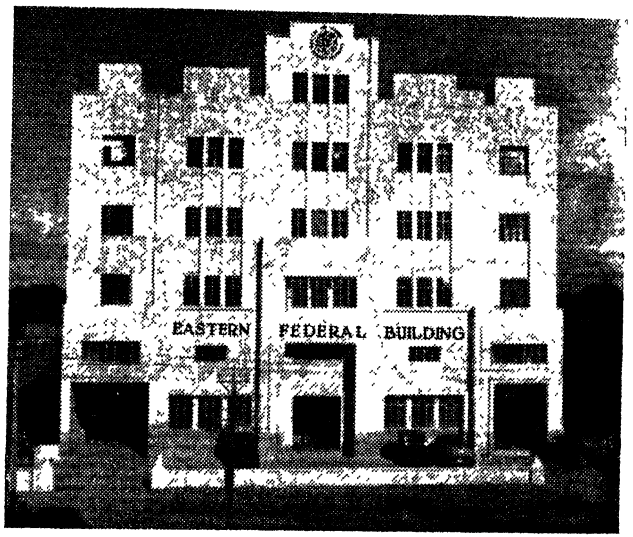

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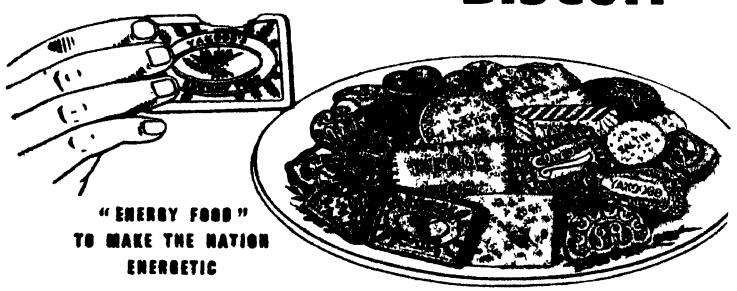

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