



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

PARLIAMENTARY
DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

Tuesday, the 9th September, 1958

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NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

Tuesday, the 9th September, 1958

The National Assembly of Pakistan met in the Assembly Chamber, Karachi, at Nine of the Clock in the Morning, Mr. Speaker (Mr. Abdul Wahab Khan) in the Chair.

MOTION *RE* DISPENSING OF THE QUESTION HOUR

Sardar Amir Azam Khan (Minister for Parliamentary Affairs) : Sir, I move :

"That rule 28 be suspended under rule 146 till 3 p.m. today."

Mr. Speaker : I think the House agrees.

Many Members : Yes.

Mr. Speaker : The question hour, by leave of the House, is dispensed with till three in the afternoon.

MOTION *RE* ELECTION OF THREE MEMBERS TO THE KARACHI BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

Mr. Basanta Kumar Das (Minister for Education and Labour) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, three members on the Karachi Board of Secondary Education for a period of three years in accordance with clause (f) of section 4 of the Karachi Secondary Education Act, 1950 (Act XVI of 1950) read with section 5 of the same Act *vice* Mian Jaffer Shah, the late Mr. Siroomal Kirpaldas and Mr. Canteswar Barman."

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect in such a manner as the Speaker may direct, three members on the Karachi Board of Secondary Education for a period of three years in accordance with clause (f) of section 4 of the Karachi Secondary Education Act, 1950 (Act XVI of 1950) read with section 5 of the same Act *vice* Mian Jaffer Shah, the late Mr. Siroomal Kirpaldas and Mr. Canteswar Barman."

The motion was adopted.

ANNOUNCEMENT *RE* NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE KARACHI BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker : I have to inform the House that nominations for election of three members to the Karachi Board of Secondary Education for a period of three years in accordance with clause (f) of Section 4 of the Karachi

Secondary Education Act, 1950 (Act XVI of 1950) read with Section 5 of the same Act *vice* Mian Jaffar Shah, the late Mr. Siroomal Kirpaldas and Mr. Canteswar Barman, motion in respect of which has just been adopted by the House, will be received in the Notice Office up to 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th September, 1958, and elections, if necessary, will be held in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, in the Secretary's room in Parliament House, Karachi, between the hours of 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. on the 11th September, 1958.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

(Information promised in reply to *of* the Starred Question No. 31, asked by Sardar Fazlul Karim on the 10th October 1956.)

FOREIGN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

WINGWISE DISTRIBUTION OF TRAINING FACILITIES AVAILABLE UNDER VARIOUS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES FROM JULY 1950 TO 30TH JUNE 1956

Serial No.	Name of Programme	Total No. of trainees	Common purpose	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Total for which information is available	No. for which information is not available
1	T.C.S. of the Colombo Plan ..	783	157	65	169	391	392
2	UN Programme of Technical Assistance and its Specialised Agencies.	305	113	48	93	254	51
3	I. C. A. Programme ..	329	76	60	88	224	105
4	Ford Foundation ..	33	8	6	19	33	..
	Total ..	1,450	354	179	369	902	548

During earlier stages of technical assistance programmes, domicile of candidates and wingwise posting of experts and distribution of equipment, etc., was not recorded. As the expenditure incurred by the donor countries on individual trainees, experts and for some equipment is not intimated to the Government, it is not possible to bifurcate it on zonal basis.

WINGWISE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPERT ADVISORY SERVICES AVAILABLE UNDER VARIOUS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES FROM JULY 1950 TO 30TH JUNE 1956

Serial No.	Name of Programmes	Total of experts	Common purposes	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Total for which information is available	No. for which information is not available
1	T.C.S. of the Colombo Plan ..	100	25	14	25	64	36
2	UN Programme of Technical Assistance and its Specialised Agencies.	502	112	27	44	183	319
3	I.C.A. Programme ..	251	38	18	46	102	149
4	Ford Foundation ..	17	..	2	..	2	15
	Total ..	870	175	61	115	351	519

During earlier stages of technical assistance programmes, domicile of candidates and wingwise posting of experts and distribution of equipment, etc., was not recorded. As the expenditure incurred by the donor countries on individual trainees, experts and for some equipment is not intimated to the Government, it is not possible to bifurcate it on zonal basis.

WINGWISE DISTRIBUTION OF EQUIPMENT RECEIVED BY PAKISTAN UNDER VARIOUS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES FROM JULY 1950 TO 30TH JUNE 1956

Serial No.	Name of Programme	Total value of equipment (in \$)	Common purpose	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Total for which information is available	Value of equipment for which information is not available
1	T.C.S. of the Colombo Plan	11,47,449	818,017	52,833	276,599	1,147,449	..
2	UN Programme of Technical Assistance and its Specialised Agencies.	\$30,50,000	201,167	..	297,683	498,856	25,51,144
Total		\$41,97,449	1,019,184	52,833	574,288	16,46,305	51,25,144

During earlier stages of technical assistance programmes, domicile of candidates and wingwise posting of experts and distribution of equipment, was not recorded. As the expenditure incurred by the donor countries on individual trainees, experts and for some equipment is not intimated to the Government, it is not possible to bifurcate it on zonal basis.

(Information promised in reply to of the Unstarred Question No. 15, asked by Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad on the 26th August, 1957).

MOTOR VEHICLES

(a), (b), (c), (f) & (g) A statement¹ (Annexure 'A') showing the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House.

(d) A statement* (Annexure 'B') showing the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House.

(e) A statement* (Annexure 'C') showing the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House.

(h) Allotment of vehicles to Government Department is preceded by detailed examination of their requirements *i.e.* whether the interests of the Government would not be served better and more economically by hiring private transport etc.

The establishment of a 'Pool' of Government vehicles in the outlying stations is not considered necessary.

(i) In 1953 the Government had appointed an Administrative Enquiry Committee which *inter alia* had investigated the genuineness or otherwise of the requirements and as a result thereof the number of staff cars and vehicles was reduced. To check the misuse of staff cars Government have framed "Rules for the use of staff cars" which are quite comprehensive.

*Being bulky not included in the debates but a copy of the same is available in the Library of the House.—
Ed. of Deb.

**RESOLUTION RE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
IN THE COUNTRY**

Syed Amjad Ali (Minister for Finance) : Mr. Speaker, I beg to move :

"That the present economic conditions in the country be discussed."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That the present economic conditions in the country be discussed."

Syed Amjad Ali : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I deem it a great privilege to move this motion this morning so as to apprise the House and through this august House the country at large of the economic position of Pakistan. Sir, I regret that at this very early hour of the morning Hon'ble Members of this House are still pruning themselves and have not been able to give final finishing touches to their toilet; therefore when I look around I am sorry to say that the benches are not as occupied as this motion and the importance of this motion would demand.

Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon (West Pakistan : Muslim) : Sir, may I say one word? Members from our side were under the impression that questions might be taken up in the first hour.

Syed Amjad Ali : *Now, Sir, I am going to place before the House our economic condition in 3 parts. Firstly, I would try and deal with foreign exchange because foreign exchange is the life blood of any country, and, specially countries which are trying to develop themselves and thereby increase their economic wealth and well-being of the people. Now, Sir, the economy of Pakistan has never been too strong as far as foreign exchange is concerned, except for a short period when the Korean war was on and in consequence of that, raw commodity prices had gone up and there was almost a boom in the world as far as commodity prices were concerned. But for that short period when our foreign exchange position was a happy one, otherwise it has been a struggle throughout the last 11 years. Now, Sir, lately, our foreign exchange position particularly in the last two years has suffered considerably. I would first like to quote some figures to show how this drop has occurred. In December, 1955, the foreign exchange reserve which includes gold was 115.62 crores; in December, 1956, this rose to 126.29 crores; in December, 1957, it dropped down to 102.14 crores; in June 1958, it dropped down to 88.04 crores and during the last three months this has come down further and my estimate is that it would be about 15 crores less. Now taking the gold away, the next foreign exchange reserve—I will quote the figures with which I am sure the House would be very much concerned—is that on the 1st September, the foreign exchange reserve had dropped down to about 50 crores. This to my mind is a very unenviable position. I would repeat the figures if the Hon'ble Members wants me to repeat.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar (Leader of the Opposition) : I have got it up to June, 1958.

Syed Amjad Ali : *In June 58, it was 88 crores and all the previous figures which I have given include our reserve of gold. Now on 1st of September, 1958, the pure foreign exchange reserve had dropped down to about 50 crores. Anyone who is interested in financial and economic matters would say that our foreign exchange reserve should not go down to less than 100 crores and the present foreign exchange reserve, as I have stated, is

*Speech not corrected by the member.

unsatisfactory and it is not a happy position. Now what has led to this continuous fall in our reserve. There have been three factors which have been mainly responsible for the loss in foreign exchange reserve. Firstly, is the expenditure; secondly, the loss in receipts and thirdly, the terms of trade which have gone against us for a very long time. Now as regards the fall in receipts, I have taken No. 2 as number 1 and I will again quote some figures. Our receipts in 1954—this was pre-devaluation—was 127.45 crores; 1955—172.89 crores; 1956—203.82 crores; 1957—189.64 crores and in first half of 1958, that is, January to June it is 81.64 crores. Now, Sir, this drop in earnings has largely been due to two factors. One is that in volume our exports have gone down and, secondly, there has been also some decrease in prices on account of recent recession and I should like here just to quote the figure of cotton so as to show how our earnings of cotton have decreased. This is pre-devaluation.

1951 ..	109	crores
1952 ..	80	crores
1953 ..	63	crores
1954 ..	37	crores
1955 ..	44	crores
1956 ..	44	crores
1957 ..	29	crores

So our earnings of cotton have gradually come down to the very low figure of 29 crores. Thirdly, Sir, the export of cotton manufactures has also gone down very appreciably and I am speaking these figures subject to correction as I am speaking them from memory. Last year I think we earned something like 7 crores on the export of cotton manufacture, whilst this year, I very much doubt if they would go in the first half of 1958 to a figure of a crore of rupees. So, Sir, this fall as I was explaining has been due to decrease in the volume of our exports particularly cotton and cotton manufactures and, on the other hand, to the fall in prices due to recent recession. As far as prices are concerned, I think, wool has been hit the hardest because international prices of wool have gone down.

Now, Sir, our terms of trade have also been going against us and I quoted figure when I was presenting my Budget speech and I have taken the base of 1948 as 100; the terms of trade today stand at about 61. This would clearly show how our receipts have gone down. But even by this fall in our receipts our position would not have been so bad if our expenditure had also not increased and now I should like to give some figures of expenditure so as to show how on the one side I have shown that receipts have gone down and I will try to place figures before this House so that they may know how expenditure has gone up. 1954—total payments, this is pre-devaluation figure—145 crores; 1955, 143 crores; 1956, 204 crores; 1957, 228 crores; 1958 first half-year 95 crores. Now, Sir, why has this expenditure gone up? I should like again to quote some figures. First of all the largest drain and the largest reason for this increased expenditure has been food imports. Second half of 1956, we imported from our own resources wheat, 99,000 tons costing 3.7 crores and the freight which we paid on this wheat as also on the wheat which we received under Aid from the United States of America, another 2.2 crores making a total expenditure on wheat and wheat shipment of 5.9 crores. Rice in the same half year 2,02,000 tons costing Rs. 10 crores, the freight on which was 2.1 crores making a total of

[Syed Amjad Ali]

12.1 crores. So, the total food import and shipping cost from our own resources in the second half of 1956 were 18 crores. Then, Sir, in 1957—I have got the break-up but I would not like to take the time of the House and I will just give lump-sum figure of 26.3 crores. First half of 1958, 8.9 crores. So, the total on food and food shipments has been of the order of 53.2 crores. We have spent from our own resources as much as 53.2 crores on the import of food. Now, Sir, if we had not to import this food we would have today a foreign exchange reserve—this is purely foreign exchange not including gold—of over 100 crores.

Secondly, Sir, the expenditure has been also due to industrialization. I have purposely not given the sugar imports because those imports have been all along since the inception of Pakistan although at times sugar imports have gone up but I have merely given the wheat and the rice imports. Now, Sir, allocations made to P.I.D.C. in 1955-56 was 7 crores. In 1956-57 it was 12.26 crores; in 1957-58, 17.51 crores and in addition to this we have also given 5 crores to private enterprise last year for new units of industry.

Mr. Hamidul Huq Choudhuri (East Pakistan : Muslim) : Given how ?

Syed Amjad Ali : *Given as licences. These figures which I have been giving do not include Aid. These are from our own resources. Now, Sir, in addition to what we have spent ourselves I should also like the House to know our total foreign indebtedness and I should like here also to give some figure. The total loans contracted are World Bank 126 million dollars, other loans 47 million dollars, suppliers credits 91 million dollars making a total of 264 million dollars. These are the contracts. What is outstanding after having made certain payments is 211 million dollars. Now, Sir, this foreign indebtedness does not include some projects which are still under the consideration of the Government such as Steel Plant and others. Now, Sir, I have calculated that this total indebtedness which I have given, that the servicing of this indebtedness at present comes to about 8% of our total foreign exchange earnings at the present rate. In the year 1960 this 8% will increase to 11% because certain payments to suppliers' credit will not materialise till then. So, it will rise to about 11% in 1960. I am giving these figures, Sir, to show that certain people have certain ideas of why do we not expedite our development particularly industrialization when we can borrow money on suppliers' credit. I have always been against suppliers' credit for two reasons. No. 1 is that you do not have freedom to purchase which otherwise you would have if, for instance, you borrowed from the World Bank, then you can go to the markets of the world and purchase equipment at the lowest price. In suppliers' credit or deferred payment you have got to purchase from the person or the manufacturer who offers you the deferred payment or suppliers' credit. That is one reason.

The second reason which, I think, much more important, is that this facility is generally abused and not properly used. This has been the experience of many countries. A country as careful as India also resorted to large suppliers' credit preferred payment to the extent that they now find themselves in trouble and as the Hon'ble Members of this House would know that very lately, about a fortnight ago, the creditors of India met under the auspices of the International Bank to devise ways and means to accommodate India so that the payments which were due from India in the next six months, those payments could be arranged for in a way that India had not to pay because India did not have the foreign exchange reserves to meet the instalments on account of these suppliers' credits. Therefore, Sir, it is very

important to bear in mind this experience of a number of countries who resorting to suppliers credit or deferred payment bring the country almost to the verge of bankruptcy because it is easy to borrow money, but it is very difficult to pay back and, Sir, therefore, I have been opposed to this method of raising international finance.

Now, Sir, two other points in regard to foreign exchange. I should like to give some figures of aid so that we may have the complete picture before us. Loans, project assistance of the ICA—\$142 million. This figure was not included in the previous figures which I gave. Those were the World Bank and suppliers credit. This is an additional figure of \$142 million. Now, out of this we have drawn about \$61 million only. Now, Sir, the total foreign aid which we have received is of the order of \$703 million from the United States, \$136 million from other friendly countries, making a total of \$839 million, roughly about over 400 crores. Now, Sir, how have we used this aid. Here I like to quote some figures. Capital assistance, *i.e.*, equipment, machinery etc., 186 million; Technical Assistance and Engineering Services \$84 million, Commodity aid, *i.e.* industrial raw materials, spare-parts, oil, this that and others to keep our industries going \$265 million; and, Sir, relief aid, *i.e.*, food \$302 million. I have not given the decimals and this makes a total of \$838 million. Now, Sir, if one looks at this picture again, this is a very unsatisfactory picture because out of this \$838 million which we have received as aid, we have only spent 186 million in constructive works. The rest of the money has gone either to keep our industries going or to provide food for our people. If we had utilized these vast sums of money on developmental projects, the obvious results would accrue and I need not labour this point any further. Now, Sir, before I leave this foreign exchange subject and pass on to internal finance, I should like to remind the House that when I had the honour of presenting the first budget to the House, I used a phrase in my budget speech that the 'first phase of industrialization is over; we have neglected agriculture in the past and our emphasis should be entirely now on agriculture'. Sir, I am sorry to say that at that time the House did not appreciate this statement of mine. Later on, next year, when I was more pointed on account of the large sums of money which were spent on the import of food, the House did show concern on the lack of agricultural development and, I may say, because after all this House reflects the opinions and the views of the people at large and at that time somehow or the other, our country was not in a mood to slow down industrial development. But, Sir, I kept on repeating this from the very first day because I saw that our development had been lop-sided. We had built a super-structure of industrial development on a very weak base and I knew that that structure could not be firm, could not be solid and it would totter unless the base, which is agriculture, was expanded as well and just to indicate, I have no rancour. I do not say this because I have the opportunity now of saying it, but just to show the mood of the country at that time when I was advocating this policy, I was maligned throughout Pakistan. Newspapers and speeches were made that I was standing in the way of the progress of Pakistan. So much so, Sir, that personal motives were also attributed to me. Malicious and if I may have your permission, lies, if this is a parliamentary word, otherwise false statements, were made that I was opposing the Steel Plant because my people were interested in the import of steel. Now, Sir, I should like just to disabuse the people's mind that what were my people importing and I have figures. I apologize to the House for this one minute's digression.

First half-year 1957 .. 1,16,000

Second half-year 1957 .. 1,28,000

[Syed Amjad Ali]

Sir, a charge was brought against me, that I was opposed to the establishment of steel plant because my people were importing steel of this value of two lakhs out of the steel requirements of six crores of rupees which Pakistan imports in a year. Some other things were also said. It was said that I had shares with concerns who are producing steel, that I am in steel business, such as Bexoo and Fancys. Sir, these are malicious lies and nothing else, told by interested people. Sir, I would like to pay tribute to the Chief Minister of West Pakistan who has brought the proposal that the conduct of the people who manage public affairs should be gone into if there is any complaint against them. I am very glad to see that leaders of all parties have given this proposal a blessing and they are appointing a High Court Judge to go into the laws and set up a machinery for going into the matter. I wholeheartedly welcome this proposal because it will give an opportunity to the people to send these complaints for sifting, so that the honour of people who do not indulge in these things is protected.

Now, Sir, the next point that I come to is internal finance. Here again the pressure on our internal finance has been increasing and it has been increasing on account of three things. Firstly, due to developmental expenditure which we are carrying on beyond our resources; secondly, due to subsidy on food, and, thirdly, undevelopmental Government expenditure.

Now, here again, Sir, I would like to quote some figures. When I was framing the budget of the year 1957, I had consultations with my experts—the Planning Board, the State Bank and the Ministry of Finance. The Planning Board naturally wanted a high developmental expenditure to the extent of two hundred crores and they felt that unless we increase our developmental expenditure we cannot increase the viability of the economy nor can we increase the standard of living of our people. The very small increase on account of development which we are making—speaking, from memory—it was about two per cent per annum—was very small when we see that the rate of increase of the population was as high as 1.4 per cent. So this increase in the *per capita* income of our people was more or less eaten up by the rapid increase in our population.

Now, Sir, they advocated a figure of two hundred crores. The State Bank, being a conservative institution suggested an expenditure of about 120 crores and the Ministry of Finance, through my prodding, accepted 130 crores. I weighed all the arguments which were given to me and finally came before the Legislature with a development budget of 160 crores.

Sir, I am not ashamed to admit that looking in retrospect, I think those who were advocating conservatism were more right than I was because this additional expenditure mainly through deficit financing has surcharged the economy with inflation. The position would not have been so bad, as I stated when I presented the budget, if we did not have to make payment on account of food subsidy but throughout that year we did make large payments on account of food subsidy which further aggravated the position.

Now, Sir this was the decision which I took at that time because I also felt that if our development does not increase, we will be dependent on foreign aid for a much longer period and, I for one, do not like this dependability of Pakistan. I would like to see that as soon as possible we stand on our own feet, cut our own coat according to the cloth that we have, so that we can follow a policy which does not make our people dependent on the assistance and succour of other nations.

Now, Sir, I would like to give some figures of the food subsidy. In 1956 it was 15 crores; in 1957 it was 12 crores; and this year we have budgeted 6 crores. Here I may explain, Sir, that this year we had to budget this figure because the price of rice which we get from America is much higher than the international price. I may straightaway reply to a question which would come from the other part of the House in the course of this debate as to why do we purchase rice from America if its price is so high? The reply to this question is very simple. We do not pay any foreign exchange for it. We pay in rupees. If we buy from other countries we would have to spend foreign exchange, whereas to the United States of America we pay in rupees. These rupees are again made available to us for developmental purposes through the counterpart funds.

Now, Sir, the next question which I would like to refer to is the governmental expenditure. I have got many figures but I will just quote two. In 1953-54 the revenue expenditure was 111 crores and in this year's budget I presented a figure of 144 crores. So, Sir, in these last 7 or 8 years the expenditure has increased by 33 crores. Now, Sir, this revenue expenditure which is non-developmental does not add anything to the viability of the economy of the country. As a matter of fact it is a drain on the economy of the country. When I was framing the first budget I saw very high figures for our defence expenditure and I thought that perhaps we may be able to reduce some of this expenditure and I talked to the then Prime Minister, asking him for a meeting with our defence experts. This meeting was arranged and after I had heard the other side I found that it was not possible to reduce this defence expenditure.

So we still maintained that defence expenditure. It is high, no doubt, but for the security and safety of this country it is necessary for some time.

Now, as far as other expenditure is concerned I did make a reference to it last year in my Budget speech and with the concurrence of the House an Economic Committee was set up. That Economic Committee made its report. Some proposals and recommendations of the Economic Committee have been agreed upon. Others are under consideration. But still I feel, and I am talking very frankly, that there is more room for the reduction of expenditure. But Sir, as you are aware it is not easy. Vested interest once created cannot be easily eliminated. This year, for instance, there was a reduction in some of the services. Some people who were being thrown out of employment approached the Hon'ble Members of this House and we had to revise those decisions.

Now, Sir, the Ministry of Finance is one arm of the Government. It has a very important duty and a very important responsibility. The Ministry of Finance has no power of veto. The Ministry of Finance cannot say 'no' and make that 'no' effective. During the days of the Government of India proposals which came up to the Ministry of Finance were dealt with by Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries and once there was a 'no' from the Ministry of Finance 90% of the cases were never referred back to the Ministry of Finance. They were accepted as 'no' because the Ministry of Finance said, we have not got the money. But today the position is different. When the Ministry of Finance says 'no' at least 50% cases come back to the Ministry. That 'no' is not taken as 'no' by other Ministries of the Government. With this pressure of submission and re-submission (some cases are submitted five to six times) the Ministry of Finance has to give way. After all the Ministry of Finance has to live with the rest of the Government and, therefore, there is a compromise affected which increases expenditure. Here I may inform the House that the former Finance Ministers were in a much

[Syed Amjad Ali]

happier position than myself. During their time, the finances of the country were not in that unhappy position as I see them today. During the last two years I have seen that there is gradual deterioration of our financial conditions and I have gone to the Cabinet many times in this connection. I may say that no Finance Minister has gone to the Cabinet as many times as as I have, trying to inform my colleagues the position of our finances both internally and externally. I have submitted my proposals to my colleagues. Some of those proposals have been accepted and these proposals we have been able to put through. For instance, subsidy. Last year during Mr. Suhrawardy's regime I pointed out that we could not go on giving this subsidy and a decision was taken to reduce subsidy. The present Prime Minister (and here I would like to pay him a tribute) has been very staunchly resisting the pressure from the Provinces to continue this subsidy on food and fertilisers, and if it was not for his staunchness and firmness, I think the financial position, as far as this particular matter is concerned, would have been further deteriorated.

I am sorry that I am taking too much time of the House but I would like to say one or two words on taxation. Sir, nobody likes taxation. No body likes to pay more than what he is paying. Taxation is never a popular measure anywhere in the world and consequently Pakistan is no exception and the people of this country are no exception as far as this matter is concerned. I have admitted that our rate of taxation today is perhaps one of the highest in the world. I admit that and I do not say that it is not so. But, Sir, our requirements were such that, as I have stated earlier, I did not want to develop through deficit financing and, therefore, I had to resort to this taxation. Now, it is said that the tempo of the economic activity in the country has slowed down on account of this high taxation. I do not agree, Sir, and I would like to give two reasons for that: one is that if you look at the Bank deposits you will see that there are very large sums of money which are at present with the Banks. One might throw back this argument at me and say, well this money is lying idle, it cannot be used because taxation is so high and people would not like to use it. My reply to that would be, that it is not high taxation which is standing in the way of the non-utilisation of this money but there are two reasons why this money is not being used. The first one is the lack of foreign exchange. Because if you set up industries you will have to set aside more foreign exchange for these industries and, secondly, because the Government itself is carrying on a very heavy industrialization programme which does not leave that amount of leeway for private industrialists and, therefore, this money is not being used. Now, whether it is the Government's policy to encourage industrialisation or private enterprise I would not go into this question because I have no time.

We will come to know of the second reason if we look at the share market quotation before the Budget and today. I have collected some details of the active shares of the share market. I will just quote two or three from different sectors to show how this has not affected the concerns.

Hafiz Textiles 27th February 1958.. Rs. 157 per share.

On the 2nd August 1958.. Rs. 162 per share.

Gulberg Textiles.. 112 to 117

Karachi Electric.. 112—114

Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan: Is this for a hundred rupee share ?

Syed Amjad Ali: What difference does it make? I am merely comparing the prices on the 27th of February with those on the 2nd of August..

Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan: But it does not give us an indication of what is the value of its share?

Syed Amjad Ali: National Bank of Pakistan—39/8 and 45/8; State Bank of Pakistan—133—138 and so forth and so on.

Mr. M. A. Khauro: Colony Textile.

Syed Amjad Ali : *I have not got figures for the Colony Textile but I think their shares have gone up probably by Rs. 10 before the Budget.

One very spectacular increase has been in the Karachi Gas.—from 105 to 140. Perhaps there may be some very extraordinary circumstances.

Pakistan Sugar—from 100 to 130.

Now, Sir, I have quoted these figures just to show the impact that they have, as it is stated, on the activity of the economy of the country. I do not share that view. As I have stated the tax is very high. I have stated that and I would not like to say anything further in this regard at this stage. I would only say this that very recently Government announced its policy as far as giving concessions to the development of minerals is concerned. Some of these are tax concessions. Now this is a statement made by Government and I hope that when the Budget is presented those proposals of Government, or those announcements of Government, will find a place in the new Budget.

Now, Sir, one small matter, in regard to travel. As far as the foreign exchange is concerned we are trying to reduce the expenditure of foreign exchange as far as possible, and we are taking action all-round. Travel for instance, on Haj was Rs. 235 lakhs in 1955-56; Rs. 196 lakhs in 1956-57; and Rs. 192 lakhs in 1957-58.

Then India—Rs. 266 lakhs in 1955-56.

Rs. 302 lakhs in 1956-57.

Rs. 159 lakhs last year.

Other countries—Rs. 196 lakhs in 1955-56.

Rs. 199 lakhs in 1956-57.

Rs. 193 lakhs last year.

On Education we are spending a lot of money—

Rs. 126 lakhs in 1955-56.

Rs. 140 lakhs in 1956-57.

Rs. 170 lakhs last year.

Now, Sir

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar : Is that a lot of money according to the Finance Minister?

Syed Amjad Ali: This, Sir, is a lot of money according to the Finance Minister if one compares one's resources. Everything is relative. If the resources of Pakistan were, say, even Rs. 200 crores of foreign exchange earnings per annum, then, of course, I would say that this is not an adequate expenditure, but, Sir, I think, here again we can save—perhaps my learned colleagues of the profession of Bar, for instance, would not agree with me; I am a layman, Sir, therefore I can talk these things—if one does not go and qualify for the Bar and instead go to our own Universities as far as Law studies are concerned—perhaps one can still get on and produce as eminent a lawyer as the Leader of the Opposition who has been only educated in law in our own Universities.

Now, Sir, after giving this picture, I should just briefly like to say what is Government going to do to arrest this situation. Now, Sir, first of all, as I have stated—and I stated three years ago and I have been continuously saying that which has almost become a parrot-cry—that we should increase agriculture, try our utmost to increase agriculture and stop—and here I am saying “stop” and I know I shall be misrepresented again; I know I shall be villified again; I know that all kinds of things would be thrown at me—but in the interests of this country I have got to make this very bold statement and say “stop all industrialization of bigger industries.” As far as smaller industries are concerned, yes we can go on because they do not require that amount of foreign exchange either to set up or to make these industries go. Therefore continue that and particularly for East Pakistan, because it is very necessary that these industries of 10 lakhs, 12 lakhs or 15 lakhs of rupees should be set up, because there bigger capital is not available.

Now, Sir, why do I say this stop big industrialization? Again, Sir I say it for two reasons. One is that we have got very limited resources. If we go and spend those resources, especially foreign exchange resources on industrialization we will not have the money to progress our agriculture. The second reason is because if you industrialize further we have no money. You will go and borrow money; you will borrow from commercial credit, you will make this country bankrupt, you will then come to a state—and I am no prophet to say this; any economist who looks at the condition of Pakistan will be able to say the same thing—where your industries will come to a stand still; they will not be able to work because you will not have the spare parts, you will not have the oils to make the machinery work. And, Sir, the present position is that we have taken a census as far as the industries of Karachi are concerned. Only 35 per cent of the installed capacity of the industry of Karachi is at the present moment working; no higher than 35 per cent of the installed capacity is the present working of the industry of Karachi. So where is the wisdom that you go and spend Rs. 100 and only get a return of Rs. 35 by working it 35% and waste the precious foreign exchange of the country.

Sir, our oil bill has gone up from year to year. Today our bill is of the order of Rs. 24-25 crores of rupees. If you have not got the foreign exchange to bring this oil, where will your industries be? They will come to a standstill and the effect of it will be that hundreds and thousands of labour who are working in these factories when these industries slow down, come to even a lower capacity, then they are working at today, what will happen to all this labour? What will they do? They will starve and then somebody will get up and say: O! the previous Finance Minister or the previous Government have done this, therefore we are not responsible for it and, therefore, Sir, in all humility I would say and I appeal to this House, and through this House outside, that let us now pause, let us consolidate

let us work what we have got. After all, why should we take upon ourselves the perfection of Pakistan in our own regime. Let other people come and let them extend and continue this process with the resources and with the money which they have. So, Sir, we should divert all our energies to agriculture because as I have shown from this figure, 53 crores we have spent on the import of food. We could have saved that. We are still spending money for the import of food. Secondly, we could increase our exports if we have more to sell outside but if our agriculture goes down and our production goes down and does not increase, how can we sell outside. Thirdly, Sir, if we produce more, then things would become cheaper in Pakistan. Today, on account of high prices it is very difficult for the poor man to exist. Government would not be able to meet these high prices. A certain amount of these prices are due to inflation no doubt, but, Sir, the main reason for the increase in high prices is due to the shortage of foodstuffs. When I use that word "shortage", I mean the demand is greater than the supply. Here again I have collected some figures but as I have taken lot of time of the House I will not quote all of them. I have seen the index figure. It has been increasing and I may just quote one or two figures to bring out what I have in mind. I am quoting from the index figure. In July 1957, the index for food was 126; in July 1958, it rose to 137—and increase of 11 points. So, Sir, the present high prices are due mainly to food because if food prices rise, labour wages rise; when labour wages rise, the cost of industrial production rises and consequently there is rise in prices all round. This is one of the factors and I should think, the main factor for rise in prices. When I am saying all this, I am not talking of the imported articles because I am not concerned with them. Very few people used imported articles. Our main concern is the mass of the people who do not use these imported articles.

Now, Sir, we have also given incentive as far as the promotion of export is concerned for manufactured goods. Very liberal incentives have been given and I hope the business community will take advantage of these incentives.

Then, Sir, we have also examined some other ideas which have been thrown at us from time to time, such as that Pakistanis have got large balances outside, why do not let those balances come in; they will help the economy; if you let them bring consumer goods, goods will become cheaper here. Now, Sir, first of all, I think that people have a very exaggerated idea of the balances outside. I do not think that these balances are of that magnitude as some people think. These balances which have been built outside and kept outside or there because people feel that if there is socialisation in this country, then they may have other investments outside. Therefore, they keep them. Now, that money you are not going to get back and it will always remain there. Until at present, we have no means to get the information from the foreign bank as to who has got this money because that is something which under their procedure they do not allow. So, Sir, what will happen if we allow this? People here will buy foreign exchange in the black market, bring goods from outside and make 3 to 4 hundred per cent profit on those goods.

Then, Sir, another idea has been thrown at us that people have got vast amounts of wealth hoarded in this country in safe deposits and, so on, and, so forth, and some people estimate the figure as high as 200 crores. Now, this, of course, is fantastic for the simple reason that the note circulation of this country is about 330 crores and to think that out of that 200 crores of rupees' notes are lying in safe deposits or vaults is something untenable. But there is substantial amount of money which is perhaps in safe deposits. Now, continuously people have been talking to me that why do you not

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allow this money to get out. Let it come out and be productive. Well, Sir, I have resisted because I think it is not fair. These people have got this wealth through immoral methods, by cheating Government revenues. Why should they get the benefit of this crime they have been committing. When the honest man has been paying his tax as high as 60 per cent, why should these people who have cheated Government should only pay 20 per cent, 25 per cent or 30 per cent, as certain suggestions have been made. I am merely stating, Sir, that many ideas like this have been coming to Government from time to time and we have examined these ideas.

Sir, I do not wish to take the time of the House any more and I will end my speech by saying two things. First is that I will greatly welcome constructive suggestions from all corners of the House because wisdom, Sir, is nobody's monopoly. We can all learn at all times and at all places and I am very willing to learn. This is a national problem and the more I hear and the more I am told, it will be better for the country.

The second thing I would like to say is that unless we stop industries, unless we give all our energies and emphasis to agriculture, the very survival of this country is in peril and, Sir, when I say this, I do not mean that somebody is going to come and take away Pakistan. Pakistan will always be there, but the survival in the sense that Pakistan will not be up and kicking; it will be lying down, prostrate without any life and without any movement in it. Sir, I would like to see Pakistan up and kicking and amongst the comity of nation who are thriving and prospering.

✓ **Chaudhri Mohamad Ali** (West Pakistan: Muslim): *Sir, the Finance Minister has told a tale of woe. There is not one single gleam of life in the picture which he has painted before the House. Heavy taxation, ever-rising prices, falling reserves of foreign exchange, worsening terms of trade, decline in production both Industrial and Agricultural, increase in Government loans, non-productive governmental expenditure, increasing dependence upon foreign aid for current consumption and, so on, and so forth—the list goes on interminably.

The State Bank in its latest report has said the same thing in a somewhat more technical and somewhat more distinct language, but there is this if I may read a few sentences from the State Bank Report. This relates to the year 1957-58, i.e., for the year ended 3rd June, 1958. This is what the State Bank says:

“The economic situation in the country gave cause for serious concern during the year under review.

“With a continued uptrend in money supply and an almost unchanged supply position, the imbalance between monetary demand and supply availabilities grew larger. This was reflected in a further rise in price level and accentuation of inflationary pressures. At the same time, the disequilibrium in the balance of payments assumed disturbing proportions with the result that the country's foreign exchange reserves were seriously depleted.”

Now according to the statement what is the cause. The cause is to be found nowhere else but in the reckless imprudence of the Government. The Finance Minister asked for some constructive suggestions. I would say please be a bit more prudent and lest reckless. I shall give an illustration of the short of things which are not to be done. Let me first give the House what the State Bank says: For all this worsening balance of payments position and ever rising of prices, who in the view of State Bank is responsible. The

*Speech not corrected by the member.

guilty party according to the State Bank is the Government themselves. The State Bank says:

"The continued high level of Government expenditure was not only responsible for the deterioration in the price situation but it was also an important factor in weakening the balance of payments."

There you are; they put their finger. What is more is this. The Finance Minister made an eloquent plea for stopping further industrialization. Now I do not think he need have wasted his breath upon that. Whether he wants it or not already due to this reckless imprudence of the Government, the state of foreign exchange reserve has touched a low figure that it will be impossible to continue to feed even the existing industry with the raw materials required. This is what the State Bank says :

"The main problem facing the industrial sector of the economy during the year was a grave underutilization of capacity".

Translated into simple English it means industrial units that have already been installed in the country could not work to full capacity. Why? The reason is given and the State Bank report says—

"The supply of imported raw materials and spare parts being much below requirements domestic industry operated in a restricted scale, adversely affecting the efficiency, cost and prices."

That is to say that because the existing units could not be fed with the raw materials and spare parts required from abroad, therefore they could not work according to capacity. Therefore they were working inefficiently at a high cost and at much higher prices than otherwise would have been the case.

"If industrial production showed some increase during the year it was mainly on account of the addition of new units. The rate of increase was, however, considerably smaller compared to last year."

Then they compare and say that the rise in 1957 was 7 per cent as compared to 25% in 1955. Because of the operation of these factors and because of reckless Government expenditure, the result is that the rate of increase in industrial production is declining progressively and as such even the existing units are not functioning to capacity. For that reason alone and regardless of the wishes of the Finance Minister, industrialization will come to a stop in this country. Even in fact the present units will not be able to work to capacity. That is a plain fact. There is no need for anybody to come to any decision.

The Finance Minister said that the economic situation in the country today is worse than it has ever been. I agree. But the reason for it is the reckless extravagance of the Government. During the last two years, to quote another figure, again from the State Bank's report taking all dollar and sterling reserves, the State Bank says :

"These reserves stood at 88.05 crores at the end of June, 1958 and were in foreign exchange terms at the lowest level since September, 1954 and compared very unfavourably with 139.47 crores at the end of June, 1956."

So that roughly speaking you might say a reserve that stood at about 140 crores two years ago at the end of June, 1956 now stands at 88 crores. How it has come about? It was mainly due to worsening position of exports and incapacity to sell abroad. All these factors are explained. But Government expenditure of exchange throughout has been so high and the Finance Minister gave an explanation that it is partly due to food imports that this has happened. No doubt that fact underlines as the one great reason in our economy that is responsible for this, *i.e.*, agricultural production. We have made tall promised

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of food deficit being wiped out in the course of one year. But nothing come out of that. Food production is declining and getting worse and worse. Again if I may quote the State Bank report. It says :

"That the domestic output of cereals (rice and wheat taken together) registered a net decline."

This is the condition despite tall promises. This where we are in the matter of food.

It will be said that this is largely a provincial subject; so it is. But the Central Government have been making strenuous efforts but the result of all these strenuous efforts is a net decline in the cereal production. It is the same all over. Our expectations have been belied in every sphere.

Now taking the Government expenditure in the domestic sphere, the Prime Minister when he opened the Republican election campaign some months ago in a village near about Lahore, addressing those poor peasants, who were as innocent of knowledge of economics as the Prime Minister himself is, took great credit for having stopped deficit financing. These things are wicked ; there is no use bringing currency notes. We the great Republican Party have stopped it. Now prices will come down and the rupee would become stable and you cultivators and zamindars need fear no more. As against this what the State Bank says. This is what it says: it is about this year:

"The money-creating operations of the Government at 67.91 crores were the highest on record for any single year and exerted expansionary pressures approximately double the size of increase in money supply."

There you are. One can again quote from this learned to document. It puts the picture very accurately and truly in an academic form. But there it is and the Finance Minister has, in other words, repeated the same story and he wants to know how can we stop it. Now it is impossible for any outsider to lay down a prescription saying you do this and you that and everything will be alright because in the management of the economy, in the running of the finances of the country, you have to have a certain minimum of prudence, of knowledge, of fairness and a knowledge of priorities and the willingness to stick to that and if you lack that, nothing will make it up. As I have said again and again in this country and I wish it to be known to every body that there is no substitute of men of integrity and ability. No system, no rules, no prescription, no rules and regulations, no law can make it up and therefore if men or either weak or imprudent, incapable of standing pressure from interested and vested interests then undoubtedly we will get into this difficulty, do what you might. Now I give two illustration to show what sort of things which must not be done are being done and this will give some indication of the Government's incapability to handle the situation effectively.

Let me first take the case of incentives for the export of *Desi* cotton. *Desi* cotton was not selling, and the obvious remedy was to reduce the export duty; remove to altogether if necessary. That is the classic remedy known to every body. When, for example, in 1955 we devalued, India realised at-once that without our jute industry with no export duty of manufactured goods, we should be able to beat Indian jute industry out of the market within 24 hours. India took off the export duty of manufactured jute goods and within 24 hours it cost them crores. To compete in the export market with us, that was the obvious remedy and they did it and they did not take long about it. So, if *Desi* cotton was not selling, the actual remedy was either to reduce the export duty or take it off. Now what does this wise

Government do? At a time when our foreign exchange position is desperate, what does this Government do as an incentive for export of *Desi* cotton. It says 'to these exports you keep 10 per cent of the foreign exchange that you earn by selling this *Desi* cotton'. But it does not reduce that duty which would mean only a difference in rupee. It does not stop there. It says 'we will give incentive not only for the sale of cotton abroad but we will give incentive even when cotton has been sold abroad but has not been put on the ship'. That is to say, it gives incentive for the physical act of lifting cotton from the shore on to the ship. There are lots of things like that and the Finance Minister says 'please tell us some constructive way of managing the finances of the country'. They are committing mistakes which a child of school would not make. This is a Government which is composed of such able men who sit round a cabinet table and after giving careful and serious thought to this matter has come to this serious conclusion that one way of giving incentive to the sale of cotton is that cotton already sold should be given incentive for being lifted up from the shore to the ship'. They must have been afraid that cotton which has already been sold will not somehow or other be shifted unless they give this incentive.

Now let me give another illustration. The Finance Minister was very eloquent in saying 'stop all further industrial production; we are in a desperate position; we cannot feed industrial units, spare parts and raw materials'. I agree, the State Bank says the same thing. But in spite of the fact that he pleads for no more industrial units, very recently the Government after very very careful consideration came to the conclusion that they should set up a new cable factory. We have already one in our country and with little improvement or with some little expenditure of foreign exchange that capacity could be increased so as to fulfil all our needs. So, Sir, in an industry in which something like 90 per cent of the materials required are imported from abroad, in which we do not produce any raw material, they nevertheless decide to set up a new cable factory to be worked on imported raw material. So, I am told that something like 3½ crores of foreign exchange every year will be earned. This is the present desperate situation in which the Finance Minister finds himself in. If the Finance Minister wants to know what sorts of things not to do, I would say to him that these are the sorts of things not to do. One could go on endlessly with the examples of this type. It is all very well to lay blame on food or something like this. But the fundamental cause, the one responsible cause, as I said, is the reckless imprudence of the Cabinet. These receipts more or less have been spent recklessly in a spending spree and this is the progress that we are witnessing and if this sort of economic and financial policy of this Government continues further, it will lead this country to bankruptcy.

The Finance Minister has given certain figures of our commitments. They exceed our total reserve at the present time but they got to pay more. What is our present position every year. There is a deficit in foreign exchange of something like of the order of 30 to 33 crores of rupees and this is despite increase in foreign aid. It makes no difference whether the foreign aid comes in the form of capital goods or comes in the form of commodities in order to feed our industry. Foreign aid is a good thing. I welcome it, so would anybody. In purely economic problems it makes no difference. But in political and administrative ways it makes a tremendous difference and this is the tragedy of Pakistan that we have come to depend for our current expenditure on foreign exchange for our requirements. Foreign aids give an opportunity to our friends, the Americans, whether they wish it or not, to interfere in our internal administration and political processes. That result is

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bound to happen. It may be said that that is the only form in which we can get foreign aid. But if our reserves falls so much that according to all reasonable calculations in a year's time at this rate we will not have even adequate working balance; we will not be able to operate letters of credit and the foreigners on whom we shall place orders will ask for cash payment in advance which we may not be able to do. So this is the sort of foreign exchange position. We depend so entirely and so deeply for not merely feeding ourselves but for the running of our industries upon the foreign aid that if for any reasons unconnected with us, say, in 1960, there is change of regime in America or due to reasons of world strategy, America does not feel that Pakistan needs that much of aid, then without that help and without that support, our industries will come to a stand still and they would not be able to function. That is why I said that for administrative and political consideration it is of the most serious disadvantage to a country if it comes to depend upon foreign aid for its current expenditure, for its day to day living. Our dependence on America is too much. I need not dwell upon it any longer. It appears there is no end to it and since there will be no end to that, therefore our relations with U.S. will not be that of friends. A friend who is continually in need is never a friend. They will not look upon us as friends but as beggars if we continue in this state from year to year. We may have our grievances against the Americans that they do not help us in our major problems, canal waters and Kashmir, and, therefore, we may question their friendliness but they, in their turn, are bound to think that the cooperation that we offer them is not a friend's free cooperation but a begger's compulsory cooperation and, therefore, not worth it because what is worth is a friend's free cooperation, not the attitude of a begger. So, in every field, whether internal finance or our cash balances, they consist almost entirely of American Aid funds which we cannot spend without their consent so that in the running of our industries, in any development scheme and almost whatsoever, which require either foreign exchange or our own money, we have come to be dependent upon an outside power, friendly undoubtedly as I said. In that process there are a great many opportunities for interference even with the best of intentions. That is what the present position exactly is. This cannot be set right unless there is a strong Government and the entire responsibility for the present state of affairs rests upon the Government. Its incapacity to control either foreign exchange spendings or the internal spendings of the Government departments is responsible for it. The Finance Minister has illustrated how there has been an increase of 33 crores in non-developmental Government expenditure. The consequences are well-known. Heavy taxation which is breaking the back of everyone and against which the whole country is groaning, increasing dependence upon foreign aid and, therefore, increasing loss of our own economy with nothing in sight which should make us self-sufficient in food despite all the emphasis that has been laid by the Finance Minister, not only in the matter of food but in the matter of cotton production. Sometimes we were producing round about 16, 17 lakhs and sometimes 18 lakhs bales. Because we have set up our own industries, therefore, the target was 2.5 million bales. This year's production is of the same order and there has been no increase. Yet despite the fact that we are consuming about a million bales in our own industry, yet the remaining 7 lakh bales we appear to be unable to sell and we go back to barter scheme and so on with the result that the amount of free foreign exchange at our disposal, the foreign exchange with which we could manoeuvre things and buy things that we want either in the way of industry or raw materials or spare parts or machinery, we are not in a position to do that. This is the total picture.

No possibility of increasing production, either industrial or agricultural, and dwindling resources without currency backing and, so on, and, so forth. What is it that we are offered and what sort of remedies the Finance Minister himself mentioned some of these remedies. It was suggested to him that let those people who have built their cash balances in foreign countries, let them bring back that foreign exchange. I do not know whether the Finance Minister is wholly aware of the extent of this evil. I do not say that these are the enemies of Pakistan who have built foreign exchange balances abroad. Not only is this the position but there is a phenomenon taking place and that is of under-invoicing of imports on an extensive scale. Somebody, let us say gets an import licences for Rs. 20,000. In general that somebody who gets it is not a genuine dealer, but is some political supporter of the Government or some fellow of that type. He sells it at double the price until ultimately you might say that the genuine importers gets it at four or five times the price. Why is he prepared to pay that high price? Surely he cannot make that degree of profit but what he does is that having had an import licences of 20,000 he imports goods worth, say, a lakh by buying foreign currency in the blackmarket reducing still further the value of the Pakistani rupee and evades the customs and sales tax and is able to make money because he is able to sell that 1 lakh worth goods for 5 lakhs. That is how we find this phenomenon of very high prices in the country and all this corruption which is eating into the vitals of this country and which is one of the major causes for the rising costs. With this general corruption of the administration without cure, it is impossible to bring this country's economy to a healthy level so that if for example you allow these industrialists and others to bring back their foreign exchange reserves they would resort to this process very extensively than ever before. They have kept their gold and other resources outside because they are gradually losing confidence in the future of this country and why are they losing confidence? Not that they are very undesirable people. They too are partly responsible for the present state of affairs in the country but the main reason why people here and abroad are losing confidence in the future of Pakistan is this widespread corruption and you cannot stop it nor can you mend the state of economy or put it in a healthy state or check the rising prices. You cannot do it unless you have got a clean and honest Government, not merely one Minister who is honest but the whole cabinet backed by a whole party of honest men. One man cannot do it however. Much he might try, he will be overwhelmed by the influences of the vested interests all the time. Unless you can put a stop to this disgraceful open sale of licences for political purposes, unless this Government has the strength and the will to do that it is no good asking people for remedies. No remedies will ever come. Ministers and prominent Members of parties who go about in that fashion and go about to fill one's own pocket, it is impossible that they should ever be able to bring about an honest administration. I am convinced that one of the major reason for the ills of our economy, the major reason which has not been stated in the State Bank of Pakistan report, it is has not stated that about everything else perhaps because they felt it was outside their purview—for the ills for the rising prices, for the foreign exchange difficulties, for the lack of interest in the administration on the part of officials and, so on, and, so forth, for the lack of interest in the administration on the part of certain persons, although it must be toned up to a healthy and vigorous administration—it could be only one fundamental cause and that is all-pervading corruption and unless it can be stopped there, there is no reason that we shall be bankrupt in one year's time and we shall be unable to meet our foreign exchange commitments. Here inside the country, we shall be totally dependent on American aid and if that

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aid is stopped, there will be an absolute collapse. This is what this country is facing. It is possible yet to arrest this, but with a strong will and vigour of action, with honesty of intention. It is possible yet to arrest it and it can only be done by compromising, by tempering with evil, by saying here we are facing the General Elections and what are we to do and we are to do this and we are to do that. Never. The thing has long past the time. The state of this country's economy has long past the time when it could be arrested by little measures. It can only be put right by the most honest intentions, by the most vigorous measures among which will be an effort on the part of the whole nation, on the part of the Government to root it out in all its forms. And secondly to call an order to priorities. If it is existing, it must be maintained and it must have priority in the receipt of raw materials and spare parts. For the setting up of this, there must be a firm system. If there is a priority for agriculture, it means for import of fertilizers and for the import of tractors and what not, and, so on, and, so forth and you should not change it then. It must be a real priority not to be set aside as soon as somebody comes along and somebody thinks that he can make more profit and throw that aside—your system of priority. Not in that manner. Unless there is a strong will and there is vigour of action and there is honesty of intentions, we shall vanish and whole country will vanish. May be a few people, people who today deserve to be shot, people who have built up their balances and reserves abroad and people who are today ready to go abroad, may be those fellows will not suffer, but otherwise all the people will suffer, the common man, the middle classes and other people whose whole destiny is bound up with this country, they will suffer. Unless by some miracle—because frankly I have very little hope that the present Government, will succeed in doing these things, there is only one request which I have to make to the present Government and that is this. For God sake, do not let things get worse. That is all. And secondly, if you have any patriotism left in you, see that there are really free and fair elections so that when the truly elected representatives of the people come to office in March, they will have not an absolutely bankrupt economy, but somehow a going and working concern and then it will be for those people to put it right. That is the only request. That is the only hope I have. I have no expectation with the present Government. But yet at least if they can do this much, as not to allow things to get worse and let have free and fair elections, they will deserve the thanks of the time. Thank you. ❖

Mr. Nurur Rahman (East Pakistan: Muslim): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to our Finance Minister for affording us this opportunity to discuss on the floor of this House the economic condition of the country. I am thankful to him also for the fact that he had very ably elaborated the causes that our economy is suffering from. He had laid bare certain facts which deserve not only the consideration of the whole House, but deserve the consideration of the whole nation. But one most unfortunate thing that I find in his speech is that he could not draw the attention of the House to the major and basic ills of our economy. Sir, he has laid bare the symptoms of the disease. But not the disease itself. If we were to treat a patient with the symptoms only, that is if somebody gets temperature certain amount of heat generated in the body and if he plunged into water, perhaps the heat will go. But if he is suffering from fever and then plunges into water, well, you know, the consequences. So, Sir, the Finance Minister has stated the symptoms of the disease and not the disease. To my mind, Sir, the basic cause of our economic failure is the uneven development economy. The major ill of our eco-

nomy is its uneven development. If I am allowed, Sir, to elaborate my point, what I mean by uneven development of economy, I shall have to go back a little to the very origin of it. I shall have to go to the pre-partition days. Sir, undivided India's economy was agricultural economy. In India due to the crisis in the capitalist world and due to the impact of the last two great wars, there had been a steady development in the industrial sector. But, Sir, India's industrial development was based mainly, on two sectors. The two sectors in which India was developing its industrial economy were jute industries on the one hand and cotton textile on the other. Sir, jute was being developed on the bank of River Hugly and in and around Calcutta and cotton textile was being developed in Ahmadabad and Bombay areas. Now these two areas—the basic raw materials for these two sectors of industries were being supplied from the hinterlands which after partition became Pakistan. After partition, the industrially developed areas of India were given away to India, but the places which were supplying the basic raw materials to those industries were given to Pakistan. That imported an unbalance in India's industrial development. Now in case of Pakistan, what happened. In the process of industrial development, it created certain amount of vacuum, Sir, economic laws like natural laws are objective. They do not permit vacuum. So, Sir, when there had been a vacuum in the process of industrial development in Pakistan there had been great rush to fill up that vacuum. Fortunately our people who came from India had an experience of textile trade, not the industry, and they rushed towards the place where the basic raw material of that industry is produced. I do not know, Sir, during the period from 1951 to 53 a medium size mill in Karachi Lahore or Multan used to earn a net profit of 1 to 3 lakhs a day. So, Sir, to fill up that vacuum and for profit there had been a great rush of capital as a result there had been formation of huge national capital. At this stage there should have been a national planning but unfortunately there was no national planning whatsoever. Governmental activities in respect of planning were completely absent and consequently there prevailed an anarchy in industrialisation with all its aspects. That is why, now our Finance Minister says that only 35% of our industrial potential are being utilised. There of course had been phenomenal industrial development, but it was not due to the fact that our industrialists were able people, not due to the fact that our Government paid proper heed to it, but it was due to the impact of the objective law of economic forces. As there was no planning at that stage, there was anarchy in the field of industrialisation.

Sir, I shall now deal with the other consequences my theory of uneven development of economy. In the case of jute what happened? The same process as took place in West Pakistan did not start there. The jute followed its original old line. In textile there was in rush of Muslim capital, but in the case of jute the fact was that the entire trade was in the hands of Britishers and Marwaris and due to the very soft policy followed by the East Pakistan Government at that time and the then Central Government which was a Muslim League Government, the old process was kept up. Due to the soft policy of Nurul Amin, the evacuee laws were not allowed to come in force in East Pakistan and there was tremendous slight of capital away from East Pakistan and there was no formation of national capital there. On partition the Indian economists had predicted that Calcutta would be a dead city and Karnaphuli and other river banks this side would flourish with jute mills but there apprehensions proved false. It was not due to their activity but due to our own activity. So, Sir, this is how the sad disparity between the two sectors had been sown—one had been given unplanned and lavish patronage and the other had been neglected criminally and treacherously and that is how we got this unevenly developed economy.

Qualitative change leads to a change in quality. This unevenness has now two basic economies—one for the East and the other for the West Pakistan. What will be the relation between these two economies? The relation will be not supplementary to each other one will be fattening on the other and that unfortunate process has already started. In West Pakistan the economy is being fattened at the cost of East Pakistan economy. One ship sailing from this place to Chittagong brings into this part a profit of three lakhs of rupees. This is the way it is being drained. Sir, if I am asked what is the only major ill of our economy, I shall without hesitation cite this uneven development of economy as the biggest ill of our economy.

Sir, I have left out one major factor. The question is what is the Government contribution towards this unevenness. Sir, I submit that the Government never had a national outlook in this respect. It did always contribute to this unevenness.

Sir, the Finance Minister has quoted figures about the money allotted for development purposes, but he has not quoted what portion of money had been spent in East Pakistan for its development. The other day the Minister for Economic Affairs replying to my question on the floor of the House said that out of the total aid of 710 million dollars, 115 million dollars had been allotted to East Pakistan. Sir, I ask, has even that amount been spent there? I think 1/3rd of it had not been spent over there. Sir, it can be seen from this that in the matter of foreign aid, East Pakistan had not been given its share.

With regard to our budgetary expenditure, Sir, if no money is spent in East Pakistan can there be a national earning over there. There cannot be. Government in this regard have criminally neglected their duty. They have not approached this problem in a national spirit. When Chaudri Mohamad Ali was the Prime Minister and Finance Minister... well he is not here and so I don't like to quote him and drag him in this discussion... But what he did will remain in history.

Sir, everybody admits that there is large production of textile goods. But if the Government had worked with foresight and in a planned manner they should have developed jute as a basic industry and as the main feeder to our economy. Sir the textile market is a limited market. Due to the international situation there has already been contraction of the markets that we can make use of. The Socialist camp controls the major part of the world and we have not been allowed to enter there. Now if we enter the market where we have to compete with the Manchester textiles and Indian textiles one can visualise what would be the future of our textile industry.

Sir, if we had taken jute as the basic raw-material for the development of our industry what would have happened. Jute has been and is almost a monopoly of Pakistan and, therefore, there would have been unlimited scope of its development. There would not have been a crisis. There would not have been all this merely in the process of production.

Now, Sir, look at another factor. Look at East Pakistan and West Pakistan. East Pakistan has a population the density of which is 777 whereas in West Pakistan it is 135. There are vast tracts of land lying unattended to. The Food Minister has himself admitted in the House that 15 lakh acres of

cultivable land are lying waste in West Pakistan. With our irrigation projects underway will the Food Minister be able to calculate how much uncultivated land can we bring under plough. We have tremendous possibilities of development. We can convert this agriculture into one of the major industries of our country. But what have we done? In order to protect the vested interest, the feudal interest of our honourable friends, like Mian Mumtaz Mahammad Khan Daultana and our Defence Minister, Mr. Khuhro, the agricultural sector has not been touched. It have not even touched, the fringe of it. How could it be touched?—they are so powerful. They can do away with any Ministry at their sweet will.

Mr. Speaker: Kindly excuse me. Your time is up. I have to accommodate other members too.

Mr. Nurur Rahman: Sir, I had many things to say about my first point but since I have no time I will take the second point and go through all the other important points hurriedly.

The second point I want to make out is about the feudal land system prevailing in the country. Fifteen lakh acres of cultivable land are lying waste. Why is it lying waste? It is due to the dispute and controversy as to which landlord shall own that land. That is the dispute. Even our industrialisation is having an impact of feudalism. It is, Sir, to protect the rights of these feudal lords that our cotton textiles are not in a position to compete with Indian textiles, because production cost in Pakistan is much higher due to taxation than what is in India. These are the factors which have given rise to all the ills of which our Finance Minister has made a mention. There is food shortage, there is inflation, there is shortage of foreign exchange etc. etc. What has given rise to all these major evils? Without elaborating my points as I have no time I will say, what is the solution of these ills? I, request the members of the House to think seriously over this matter, sit across a table, ventilate your feelings, express your points of view and come to a decision. Take a national outlook about all these things and approach every problem with a national spirit. Try to balance the unbalance of your economy. Create a Ministry for East Pakistan Affairs alone. If we can have a Ministry of States and Frontier Region we can also have have a Ministry for East Pakistan Affairs. Supplement it with a National Grand Council—the East Pakistan National Grand Council in the time of Scottish Grand Council in the House of Commons. Nationalise the tea industry in Pakistan. I had many things to say about it but unfortunately I do not have the time to say. Nationalise river transport in East Pakistan and do away with the feudal vested interest.

Sir, when Pakistan was created the entire hinterland, the entire industrial potential, was given to Pakistan. But due to uneven development and due to the existence of the feudal land system the situation had deteriorated day by day. What has happened. A large part of the country was completely neglected and, now we have to beg for aid from other nations, when any calamity comes. You broadcast it throughout the world and you get beggars to die in thousands and it is a fact, Sir that whatever aid you get you take the aid and deprive East Pakistan of it. You keep it internally crippled, keep it internally maimed, so that with this maimed child of yours you can beg foreign aid from other countries and keep the process going. Sir, this is a most miserable state of things and I am very much ashamed to say so, in this Hon'ble House, but it is a fact. Give East Pakistan at least their means of subsistence. When Mr. Ataur Rahman comes don't take it that he is taking advantage of the situation. Well, Sir, if Mr. Ataur Rahman fails, then Mr.

[Mr. Nurur Rahman]

Finance Minister it is your failure; if you fail it is the failure of the nation. The economic situation is eating up the very marrow of our bones and, if you are very serious, look to the problem very seriously. Have a national outlook, sit across the table, think over again in a calm and cool atmosphere and then if you live, let us live as a nation, otherwise I see no hope.

Sir, my time is over and therefore I resume my seat.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: *Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister, with his usual clarity and frankness, has placed a picture of the economic condition of the country before the House. He has, however, chosen not to make any suggestions, except a couple of ones, as to how the economy of the country can be improved and he has left it to the Hon'ble Members of the House to make constructive suggestions. Indeed, the picture which he has placed of the foreign exchange position of the country is one which requires very serious thought. I will not, however, be wrong if I say that this deterioration in the foreign exchange position of the country has taken place in a manner which was known to the Finance Minister and he also knew the rate at which the deterioration was taking place but no serious attempt was made to stop the rot. I realize that in the Cabinet in which he is working his voice must often have been raised against wastage in Government expenditure and various other things, but it is possible that his advice was not heeded. I seriously put a question as to how the Finance Minister can control the finances of the country and improve them if he is not able to form a definite policy and to enforce it. He has told us that this is the deterioration in the foreign exchange position, this is the deterioration in the internal economy of the country and this is the position regarding loans which we have taken, some instalments of which will become payable.

Chaudhri Mohammad Ali has given two recent instances of the manner in which the foreign exchange of the country was frittered away in announcing and carrying out the policy of incentive for the export of *Desi* cotton, also in respect of the other items which he mentioned about the evil factor.

There are certain big items in our economic policy which require strong handling. We have, for example, set up the Sui Gas Transmission Company. The Finance Minister must be aware that the whole object was to make power available much cheaper. Has the Finance Minister taken any steps to see that this is done? Have not certain interests who consider themselves too powerful resisted any attempt at a reduction of the rate and if occasionally we find a small reduction, the Finance Minister is aware that it is a nominal one. Has he seen what agreements have been made even about the prices of oil in India by the Government there with the Oil Companies? Has a similar approach been made here? These are items which can make a big difference in our economy.

The Finance Minister complained that last year we were able to export cotton textiles worth Rs. 7 crores. I fear that it may not even be one crore. Does he know that all this is due to the fact that our internal prices of cotton textiles have gone up and Government has not lifted a finger and it is because of that that our prices are no longer competitive in the foreign markets. Have these policy questions been tackled with the firmness which is significant in the interest of poor man. There has been from time to time various Committees appointed for export promotion. Have their suggestions been considered and implemented in time? Did we not, because of the delay in implementing some of those schemes, already lose markets, markets which

*Speech not corrected by the member.

could have been captured by us? How often this all-wise Government felt the need of calling trade representatives or the members of the Export Promotion Committee either to discuss with them or take their advice? This benign Government, which claims the monopoly of all wisdom, will not even consult the real representatives to find where the shoe pinches, and what are difficulties in their way of their export and how those difficulties can be overcome, how can we increase their exports? Even in countries where they are much stronger and where the general level of standard is much higher because they have been much more advanced than ourselves, even there, if anything is done, people in the know are first called and consulted, may be their advice is accepted or their advice is rejected, but certainly all the points are discussed. But, here what do they do? This Government introduces a hedge market in cotton. It takes a copy of the rules from the Oilseed Merchants' Association and one day it promotes these markets and another day it goes against them and Government orders their closure. Has this Government acted consistently in anything?

Now, my Hon'ble Finance Minister has said that formerly nearly all the Ministries concerned accepted the decision of the Finance Ministry in 95 per cent of the case but now 50 per cent of the cases are sent back. What is the reason for that? Does it not strike him that this is due to the fact that now the Finance Ministry always begins by turning down every proposal and unless you go and press certain officers, unless these officers are approached, the Finance Ministry would not revise its decision. The very fact that more cases are now returned shows that they must be reconsidering them in a large number of cases. Why do they not consider them fully at the time when the first reference is made and take a final decision in the matter? And, Sir, what is the speed at which the Finance Ministry works? Is he aware that in some cases, even the salary slips of persons transferred from one place to another or promoted from one grade to another, takes months before the pay slip is issued with the result that the officers cannot draw their salaries, and even cases of this type are hanging for months together. If such simple cases which could be decided in a minute are not tackled for months, how can the Ministry of Finance deal really with the economic policy of the country and reach decision in the nick of the time before the situation gets out of control?

The Finance Minister has then referred to taxation and said that taxation in this country is probably one of the highest in the world. Without meaning any disrespect to him, may I again remind him how careful his Ministry is in framing those taxation proposals? In one case, at the time of last budget, they framed a proposal that any person earning a lakh of rupees will have to pay for that particular slab one lakh and two thousand rupees as taxation, namely, that the policy of the Government is that you should not earn any if you earn any money you have to pay a penalty of Rs. 2,000 out of your pocket because you have earned one lakh of rupees and you have provided employment to so many people. Is this the policy which is going to take us out of the economic merass in which they have placed us? I will not go into the details because that would take very long time.

He also referred to very high prices, particularly of food. He is aware that the prices are not only high but they vary from one part of the country to another part of the country. He is probably aware that in no country of the world is the duty on imported sugar so high as it is here. He is probably aware that the price of sugar in West Pakistan is lower than it is in Karachi. He is also aware that the cost of living is going up. He has agreed with it by saying that in food there is an 11 per cent increase in prices. In textiles, there is an increase and as I have submitted, that increase is reponsible

[Mr. I. I. Chundrigar]

for lowering the scale of our exports. There has been increases in various necessities of life—I am not talking of luxury goods. Whenever a situation like this is created in any country, the Government always feels for the poor man. But what is it that they are doing here? There, the first thing the Government does is to increase the salaries of its lower-paid people. Sir, I had read the report that in England last year when the prices went up the first thing which the Government did was to increase the wages of its own employees in the lower rung of the employees in the ladder, those who were drawing lower salaries. This year Government of U. K. found that the prices have gone up and Finance Minister knows that two proposals are before the U. K. Government. One is to reduce the level of taxation so that the middle classes may be able to make the two ends meet and for the poor people it is suggested to decrease the purchase tax. In the whole of the speech of the Finance Minister I have been trying to see—he dealt with figures very ably—but I have not seen him dealing with the man—dealing with the poor man, who are not able to make their two ends meet, who are unable to have a square meal. If the economic situation is dire the first and foremost duty of the Government is to apply its mind to see that these people are able to live as human beings. I find from his speech that a Commission was appointed to revise pay scales of lower paid staff and what was the recommendation of that Pay Commission?

Syed Amjad Ali: Interim relief of Rs. 4.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar. Interim relief of Rs. 4 only to married men and not to all.

Now, Sir, can the Finance Minister say that the increase of Rs. 4 per month to married people with families is of any substantial help. And probably I think that would not be paid to widowers with children. It may be that a person has not got his wife but he may have several children.

Syed Amjad Ali: No, Sir, he will get. Only bachelors will not get.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: *Well, I think Mr. Dildar Ahmed is the only person who may complain about it. The point is is there any reference in the whole speech of the Finance Minister whereby he has given a human approach to this problem. It is a human problem and these poor people have to live their lives as human beings. Sir, you have got peons; I have got peons; you have got servants in your house; I have got servants in my house and I know the conditions through which these people are passing. I know that if they have got to buy some clothing for their children then they have to go without the meal. If they have any need for clothing then come to me and I do whatever I can do to help them. But there are cases where with ordinary salaries they are unable to buy the clothing for their own children, unless they go without the meal.

Now the Finance Minister made another remark which I think requires some notice. He said that some people have probably transferred some amount, not to the extent to which it is generally believed or reported, but to some extent because of the fear of socialism. I think so long as my friend who is laughing here and my friend who is laughing there is on the Treasury Benches, there can be no problem of socialism. It may be that these persons may be looking a little ahead that there will be socialism here after the general elections. In fact Mr. Nurur Rahman wanted to go whole hog in East Pakistan and wanted to nationalise all the industries; I do not know what plan he has of finding money to pay compensation to those people but then socialism—I am only referring to socialism—is bound to come. It does not necessarily mean abolition of all forms of property. If those who are very rich oppose this mild form of socialism, I think they will be paving the way for a

*Speech not corrected by the member.

socialism which will not recognize the rights over property. They must see the signs of times. They must change their outlook. Of course some change of outlook was manifested by the West Pakistan Assembly a few months ago and it was that the Estate Duty payable on a agricultural property will no longer be payable, so that the rich can grow richer and even the duty which was payable for years together is no longer there. We must try to find some easy mode of taxation on the ordinary daily necessities of life so that the burden will fall evenly upon the people. Sir, we are now living in an age when taxation like the salt tax which the poorest of the poor has to pay is not considered desirable. We are living in an age now where taxation is on a slab basis according to the capacity of the man to pay. There are countries where this taxation would mean, either in the form of estate duty or otherwise, that a part of the property will have to be given to the State for the amelioration of the lot of the poor man. We cannot, on the one hand, claim that the rich and the poor alike are nationals of Pakistan; we cannot say from the house-tops as some people have been saying that Pakistan was created for the poor and take steps which really hit them hard. Pakistan was not created merely to help the few industrialists or landlords alone. I say the human approach is the basis need for tackling the economic policy and problem of making the people really happy. The poor people do not require luxurious cars or bungalows to be happy. They only need a square meal, a shelter above, clothing and education for their children.

Now as regards education what sort of education Government provides? How much money is the Central Government spending an education in Karachi itself? Is it not a shame that, but for a few educational institutions privately run, largely on commercial basis and which are beyond the reach of the poor man, they have no other educational institutions. Where will the poor people and their children get education in this country? Sir, I agree with the Finance Minister that in the near future the industries which we set up shall be only small industries. There are lot of small industries which can give employment to people. Sir, proposals have been pending for a very long time about calling some experts to advise us on cottage industries. When one goes abroad and sees to what extent the cottage industries are flourishing there and goods of cottage industries are displayed and sold all over the countries, we find a lack of similar effort on our part and we have only to bend our heads in shame. The idea of a person who draws up the economic policy of the country should be to keep before himself the improvement of the condition of the people. If I were to go and criticise the various figures which he has cited and which go to show that we have not made proper use either of the aid or other things given to us, it will take a very long time and, therefore, I shall finish my speech with the remark that change your outlook; do not only deal in figures but deal in welfare of the common man. Keep that before you and unless you do that and unless you may think in that way and unless you think of the necessities of life, Pakistan can never be happy.

Mian Jaffer Shah (Minister for Food and Agriculture): Sir, today I was very much impressed to hear the speeches made on the floor of the House and specially of my learned colleague, the Finance Minister. I am very grateful to him that he has helped me a lot and has saved me from saying many things that I wanted to say. At the same time unless, as I promised the other day, I deal with the subject thoroughly, I would not justify with it. Therefore, Sir, I would beg of you to be patient to me.

Mr. Speaker: Have you got sufficient time for that?

Mian Jaffer Shah: Well, Sir, unless I deal with it in detail, I would not be able to do full justice with this debate.

Mr. J. I. Chundrigar : If the Hon'ble Minister wants to have much longer time. Government might agree to extend the debate to two days and let us also meet tomorrow from 9 to 1.

Mr. Speaker : I will certainly be guided by the wishes of the House.

Mr. Rasa Raj Mandal (East Pakistan : General) : Certainly we should also be given an opportunity to take part in this debate.

Syed Amjad Ali : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would have welcomed this proposal of the Hon'ble the Leader of the Opposition. But unfortunately, Sir, my colleague, the Minister of Commerce, Industries and myself, we both leave this afternoon at 5 O'clock to attend a conference in Canada. This is a Commonwealth conference on trade and economic matters. So we would not be here, both of us.

Mr. J. I. Chundrigar : In that case, everybody should have his share of time. Extend the time or everybody should have his share of time.

Syed Amjad Ali : I do not want to take that importance by saying that we will be playing Hamlet without Hamlet but here you will be playing Hamlet without the goods.

Mr. Speaker : You will have to confine all your points within the time allotted to you so that you may not miss the best points.

Mian Jaffer Shah : I shall be able to do that. Sir, I am a layman and during my student life, I was never.

Mr. Adeluddin Ahmad (East Pakistan : Muslim) : Will you please see that all the speakers are included and are given an opportunity to speak.

Mr. Speaker : According to schedule, he has got half-an-hour.

Mr. Adeluddin Ahmad : I do not know how this time has been distributed. What is the number of the speakers ?

Mr. Speaker : The number of speakers are five.

Mr. Adeluddin Ahmad : For how long this House will continue?

Mr. Speaker : Till 1 p. m.

Mr. Adeluddin Ahmad : Then it will be impossible to accommodate all the speakers who wish to speak.

Mr. Speaker : The time has been allotted as already arranged previously. I have got no more time at my disposal. I am very grateful to the Hon'ble Member for bringing this to my notice there is only one hour left. So I think half an hour time will deprive others from taking part in this debate.

Mr. Adeluddin Ahmad : Ministers should speak last because they are to give reply.

Mr. Speaker : I think Mr. Zahiruddin will be able to solve this problem. If the House decides to sit up to 2 or 3 p. m. I have got no objection.

Syed Misbahuddin Hossain (East Pakistan: Muslim): Mr. Speaker, I shall also speak.

Mr. Speaker: There had been an agreement between the Whips of Government party and the Opposition. Now I will abide by it. So after that arrangement has been done, it is not possible for me to upset that arrangement.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan (East Pakistan: Muslim): The Finance Minister has opened the discussion and given an economic survey of the whole country and for that every member should be given an opportunity to take part in this important debate.

Mr. Speaker: The Food Minister has very great part to play in the economic situation of the country and he should be able to say many important things.

Mr. Rasa Raj Mandat: We should also have a right to speak.

Syed Misbahuddin Hussain: Before he begins, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: Could you kindly contact the whips first and then tell me.

Mian Jaffer Shah: *Sir, I am a layman and I must confess that as a weak mathematician I shall not be able to play with the figures, still I can prove that the mainstay of this country's economy is agriculture. Though I cannot do full justice to the subject in such a short time, but I feel that the country should know that in spite of the great importance of agriculture what attention have we paid to this subject so far? I will try to give only some instances. The full picture would come before you when my scheme of reforms is published which is nearing completion.

The agricultural economy of Pakistan is subject to a large number of ills some of which are beyond human control. Floods and drought are a fairly common occurrence in the country. East Pakistan which normally has a rainfall of 60", this year had a severe drought in the northern districts which has created a very unhappy situation and now is the time of floods. Although it is recognised that the effects of floods could be minimised, but unfortunately due to wrong planning we could not achieve much, for instance, the link-canals dug out in West Pakistan after Independence are proving more alarming, and contribute to some extent to the devastation by floods. Their construction is such that they are against currents directly and cannot stand the pressure of water because these canals are near the catchment areas. Previously, floods did come but they had a natural course to follow. Today these artificial barriers have given floods altogether a different shape, and this is how Rs. one hundred crores of development loan to the former Punjab has been wasted. Therefore, the problem cannot be solved within the foreseeable future because the catchment areas lie in another country which is India.

Another question which has to be considered is the man-land ratio. The cultivated area per person in West Pakistan is only 1.1 acre while it is left in $\frac{1}{4}$ an acre in East Pakistan. This low acreage available per person coupled with the low yield per acre of most of the crops affects the agricultural and agrarian economy very badly indeed. Even in the matter of food it has been calculated that in the U.S.A. where the yield is much higher than in Pakistan, an area of 1.27 acres per person is essential for

*Speech not corrected by the member.

[Mian Jaffer Shah]

providing a balanced diet to the population. Considering the low yields in Pakistan this figure should be much higher. It is, however, to be emphasised that the Man-Land ratio is not a static figure and should not be confused with populations density. The density of population in, say, Holland is about 550 person per sq. mile. Yet this density does not adversely affect the Man-Land ratio because an area of about 24,000 acres in that country earns a foreign exchange of about 65 million dollars by the export of flowers and bulbs. This could also be done in Pakistan. For instance, Kurram Agency has produced all kinds of flower bulbs and seeds. We import sugar-beet seed from abroad. It has given us very good results in producing the same in Kurram Valley and Abbottabad. Thus, the low Man-Land ratio can be got over by intensive method of cultivation by producing high yields and by diversifying agriculture so that foreign exchange is earned by exports of high yielding agricultural commodities. In the primitive economy of Pakistan this is, however, a far off cry and we have to consider the Man-Land ratio as imposing a definite handicap to the agrarian economy of the country. The Man-Land ratio can definitely be varied in West Pakistan at least because large tracts are being opened up by the new irrigation systems which are being built. It is, however, to be regretted that the disposal of land under the new barrages is subject to inordinate delay due to political reasons in the past. Today, however the present Government of West Pakistan has started the disposal of this land. There is another side of the picture also. Due to salinity and water-logging large tracts of the new irrigated lands are going out of cultivation every year. This deterioration has to be stopped because the addition of the area under irrigation is being more than offset by the dereliction of the present cultivated area by salinity and water-logging. The threatened stoppage of water by India is also a serious threat to our agrarian economy.

The second most important point which has to be considered is the low yield per acre. The low yield of crops in Pakistan is due to a large variety of causes, some of which I shall briefly mention before you now.

(i) *Irrigation* : One cause is irrigation. About 22 million acres of land are irrigated by canals in West Pakistan. The usual allowance of water is about 3.3 cusec per 1,000 acres. In canal irrigated areas in Egypt and Western parts of U.S.A. and elsewhere in the world the quantity of water available is, at least, 3-4 times higher than our quantity. Thus, for the low yield of crops in West Pakistan, a part of the blame must go to shortage of water. In East Pakistan, there is plenty of rainfall in 4 to 6 months of the year and during the rest of the year there is very little rainfall. No attention was paid to providing irrigation facilities during the dry months till about 2 years ago when the Central Ministry of Agriculture brought this problem home to the Government of East Pakistan. Even then, the action taken is very slow. We supplied to them the first instalment of 1000 pumping sets last year but all these have not yet been fully utilized. In West Pakistan, lot of time was wasted in assigning priorities to development schemes. For instance, the Warsak Multi-purpose Project was delayed for 5 years due to political considerations. It should have been completed by 1951. It could have provided water for one hundred and twenty-thousand acres of land enabling that area to become self-sufficient. Look at the Ganges-Kobadak Project which is almost a mess. We shall have to pay more attention to its quick finalisation.

Gentlemen, we have to pay more attention to irrigation projects and we have also to tap the snow and rain water in the catchment areas. We need to pierce the bosom of the soil and get the benefit of underground

resources which are colossal. My schemes include some such suggestions also.

Now I come to the question of manure and fertilizers. I would like to point out one fact: that in all the countries all over the world, even in America, the other day the Under Secretary of State for Agriculture paid a visit to me and he called on me and he told me that America also is giving subsidy on fertilizers but in this country even that little percentage was not allowed.

Then, Sir, another aspect is the application of pesticides to control plant diseases and pests is a very potent source of increasing crop yields. This programme was started recently and a very good organisation has been built up. The trouble, however, lies in that the import of pesticides is going to be limited due to paucity of foreign exchange, because of a vicious cycle which has to be broken. The only way to break it is to import large quantities of pesticides in the first instance and then to expect the results. The quantity of pesticides used in Pakistan during the last few years is very small. This quantity can deal with only an extremely small proportion of the total area under crops. If full use is to be made of pesticides the quantity used must be increased several times before it becomes effective. We cannot yet cover with plant protection services and use of fertilizers more than 10% of the cropped area, yet the results achieved are extremely praise-worthy. Sir, you will be pleased to learn that this year we have raised the production of sugar from 75,000 tons to 1,20,000 tons. This means that the imports of sugar from outside have been cut down to the same extent and valuable foreign exchange which used to be spent on the import of this commodity is now available for fulfilling more essential needs of the people. Similarly, we have drastically cut down the imports of virginia tobacco as we have been able to produce this commodity ourselves and in a very short time we hope to become self-sufficient in it.

Now, Sir, about the agricultural machinery. The mechanization of agriculture has broadly been defined as the substitution of machine power in place of animate power. The number of tractors present in a country is a good index of the degree of farm mechanization. In most countries of the world the number of tractors has doubled itself in a period of 10 years. In Pakistan the introduction of tractors is very slow and up to now there are not more than 3,000 tractors in agricultural use in the country. And, Sir, let me tell you that more than 50% of the tractors are idle because of the spare-parts. Now to compare a very small country like Hungary, the number of tractors in that country in 1945 was 7,000 and today the number is 38 000. They have provided every area of the country with machine. Mechanization is also essential in soil reclamation where the jungle is to be cleared and the soil is to be broken for the first time. It is also useful in the soil conservation where the top soil has been either washed away or blown away. It is perhaps in the whole history of 10 years that the present Government has paid more attention to it, although I am not yet fully satisfied. But this we have given 1 crore and 50 lakhs for the agricultural machinery compared to the past years when this figure never exceeded 16 lakhs.

Sir, I was to deal with agricultural extension and agricultural credit, but I leave that also. I come now to a very hurried sort of discussed problem of land reforms. I have pledged myself to do it and we are going to do it. But I must apprise those of my friends who talk much about it, but know nothing about it. A great deal of capital is made out of the land

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tenure structure in the country. Various views have been expressed and some legislation has already been enacted. It is not my intention to go into details of these measures but I must emphasise that fixing ceilings on income will be more in line with social reforms rather than the so-called agrarian reforms because ceiling to the agricultural holding will automatically become the ceiling to the total annual income. If a ceiling is to be placed on the annual income of land holders it is but just to impose a similar ceiling for the industrialists, merchants and traders also. At this stage I can briefly explain how complicated the 'land reform' problem is. Let us take Sind as an example. In Sind the total population is 54,29,000. The population of cultivators renting all the land tilled is approximately 9,19,000. Cultivators renting and also working for hire number 15,000. Landless agricultural labourers are 34,000. Hordsmen and dairymen are 37,000 and other agricultural workers are 5,800. Thus the total number of *Haris* is 10,10,000. The total area of 99,29,900 acres is at present in possession of various classes of holders. If we take the number of *Haris*, including cultivators and all kinds of agricultural labourers, it comes to 10 to 12 lakhs. Even if the number of *Haris* is taken as 11 lakhs and we determine that 12 acres is the economic holding for a peasant, the area for them would come to one crore and 32 lakhs acres as compared to the present cultivated area of Sind of 99,29,900 acres. One would, therefore, require an additional area of 32,70,000 acres. This being the case, one has to think as to what would happen to the agriculture of this country when the increase of population is at the rate of 1.4% as indicated in the last census report. There would be further fragmentation of holdings and the size will ultimately diminish to a further uneconomic size. On the other hand, the land in Pakistan is not to support only the agricultural labour but the entire population. In Sind, the land divided amongst *Haris* stands at a *minus* figure of 32,70,000 acres. It is, therefore, clear that it is not the land alone which is going to sustain the increasing population but surely industries and commerce also have to play their part in balancing the economy of the country. Bringing new areas under cultivation is all the more important in the context of the man-land ratio.

Now I come to the agricultural industry and I would like to draw the attention of my countrymen to the state of affairs in the country, as far as the development of agriculture is concerned. First, I would deal with the financial role of agriculture in the economy of our country. In 1948-49 the foreign exchange earnings from agriculture constituted 87.5 per cent of the total earnings. In 1949-50, 80.1%; in 1950-51, 80.8% and in 1956-57, 79.5%. And this is the most slackest year of our foreign exchange earnings and there are so many things in it. For instance, our cotton which was to go out in world markets, it was dumped here because of the dumping of American cotton into the markets which were buying cotton from us. There are so many things and I need not go into them. But I have to prove that this country whose economy is based on agriculture and it is this agriculture which pays you everything including your own requirements at home. In this connection, we have also to remember that the country itself uses crores worth of agricultural products in the shape of foodgrains, cotton, wool, hides and skin, tea, fish, wood and timber, jute and a host of other agricultural products. If we were to calculate the total impact of these agricultural commodities on the economy of the country, the figures will run into billions of rupees.

Now, Sir, you will agree with me that agriculture is the hen which lays the golden eggs for us. It is a cow which gives us the milk and what are we doing on our part to keep it well and to maintain and improve its productivity. I am sorry to admit that we have not done as much for the uplift of agriculture in this country as agriculture has done for us. As I said earlier we earn 80 per cent of our foreign exchange through agriculture and I have to bow

my head in sadness, when I give you the figures of what we have been spending out of our foreign exchange on agriculture.

Sir, we spent the highest in 1955-56. Before that it was only 15 lakhs and not a penny more was spent on agriculture. It is due to my friend, Mr. Amjad Ali, and I congratulate him on his boldness. But the difficulty is that the more he wants to come out of the quagmire, the more he goes into it. Sir, let me take the last three years' figures and compare the foreign exchange earnings from agriculture and the part of foreign exchange spent on agriculture. During 1955-56, the total foreign exchange earnings from agriculture amounted to Rs. 146 crores, and foreign exchange spent on agriculture was only Rs. 6 crores. During 1956-57, foreign exchange earnings from agriculture were about Rs. 128 crores, but expenditure of foreign exchange on agriculture was about Rs. 6½ crores. In 1958 also the expenditure of foreign exchange for agriculture stands at the same figure of about Rs. 6 crores. Thus, the expenditure of foreign exchange on agriculture out of the exchange earned from agriculture itself is hardly about 5 per cent. Out of this 5 per cent foreign exchange spent on agriculture, a substantial portion has come from the I.C.A. aid.

Last but not the least, Sir, I must confess that the Constitution of the country has placed serious impediments in the way of the Central Government pulling its due weight in raising the agricultural production of the country. As agriculture under the Constitution is a provincial subject, the Central Government normally has only an advisory capacity. While the provinces claim that they are the sole masters, under the Constitution, of the fate of agricultural production in their provinces, the Centre is called upon to meet the food shortages in the country, to arrange imports of foodgrains from outside and to pay large subsidies on food and fertilizers which are a drain on the country's financial resources.

Sir, unfortunately Chaudhri Mohamad Ali is not present in the House, otherwise he would bear me out that I was perhaps the only man who insisted that certain powers should vest with the Central Government at least for ten years in the field of agriculture. We cannot afford to play with the lives of the people. In the provinces there are politics and nothing else and no politician has looked after development of the country and that is why we are going down and down and there is no end to it. I am sorry that Chaudhri Mohamad Ali is not present here, otherwise he could have answered this because he was the framer of that Constitution about which today he puts the blame on my shoulders. I am doing my duty.

Sir, the country is constructing barrages and canals which are capable of irrigating millions of acres of new land. The Lower Sind Barrage is designed to bring about 20 lakh acres of land under cultivation. Water is available immediately for 8 lakh acres out of which only 5 lakh acres are under cultivation. The land so far allotted is reported to be 200,000 acres. In the Sukkur Barrage about 7 lakh acres of land are still lying uncultivated although they can be brought under the plough, provided equitable distribution of water is arranged. I have got so many other details of lands thus lying in the country. When I go to the provinces my views are only advice to them and sometimes even that advice is not accepted in a spirit in which I give it. I cannot do anything.

Sir, I need refer to the clauses of the Constitution of which you are fully aware. I would, however, refer to Article 126 of the Constitution

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which provides for the issue of directions by the Central Government to the Provincial Governments. I would say that the present economic condition of the country does invoke the provisions of Article 126 of the Constitution and calls for the issue of directions by the Central Government to the Provinces to take measures designed to prevent the breach of public peace and tranquillity or economic equilibrium of the country. I would go a step further, Sir, and say that the present economic and social needs of the country sound a note of warning to us that we are proceeding to the edge of an economic precipice and that we should take caution. The economic needs of the country warrant that until the country becomes self-sufficient in food and earns enough foreign exchange to meet its essential import requirements, the subject of Food and Agriculture should be dealt with on an emergency basis

Mr. Speaker: Your time is up.

Mian Jaffer Shah: Sir, I had to give many other details. But before finish I would like to speak a few minutes on the remarks of Chaudhri Mohamad Ali about corruption in this country.

Mr. Speaker: That is too wide a subject to be discussed in a few minutes.

Mian Jaffer Shah: *Sir, I will finish my speech in a few minutes. I am not going to create any heat, but I must assure Chaudhri Mohamad Ali that we cannot hang our heads in shame for faults committed by others, for which we are not responsible. I assure him that this Government has not issued a single permit to anybody from the date we have assumed office. There are only two Ministers who can issue permits—one is myself and the other the Minister for Commerce. We have not done it and we shall never do it. Sir, when I first took over charge in Pakistan as a Minister after Partition I was the first man to do away with permits and there are my orders in the former Province of N.-W.F.P. I had said then that those who ask for permits are dishonest and those who give permits are dishonest. We shall never indulge in such practices. Therefore, I must tell him that the blame lies at some other door. We may not do as much service as the learned friend did to the country, but I am sorry that he ran away! I and Sardar Rashid begged of him not to resign the Prime Ministership. We spent three days on that but ultimately he ran away. He is a defeatist; he should not level such charges against us. If he wants to level such charges, I welcome it, but let him clearly say what wrong I have done, what dishonest practices I have indulged into.

Sir, much has been said about the foreign exchange and the visit of Ministers abroad. Sir, this is a small matter and I do not feel it consistent with the dignity of my country that a Minister should get up and say whether he has spent foreign exchange or not? Sir, I submit that perhaps I am the only man who has gone out with 25 pounds of foreign exchange. A man who has earned for Pakistan this year 18 crores of foreign exchange went out of the country with only 25 pounds. Sir, my friends over there should not criticise us. They should try to compare their visits to the foreign countries with our visit. I had gone to England because that country had invited me for certain purpose. If I went to any other country it was because that country invited me. That had to be done by us as a free and strong country in order to create friendship all over the world. I am proud of it. Sir, what have I done? I have saved the country from economic crisis. I have saved you because today you cannot even find

a single bale of cotton in the Port of Karachi. Instead of being dumped there it is being sold out. These are the criticisms of my friends. I tell them in all humility not to enter into such controversies because—

Hai yeh gumbad ki sada jaisee kahe waisi sunay.

It is just like the echo in a dome which gives back your own voice.

Mr. Zahiruddin (East Pakistan : Muslim): *Mr. Speaker! Sir, I was very hopeful that today's debate at least from the point of view of constructive suggestions will be fruitful. Especially from a man of the eminence of Chaudhri Mohamad Ali who has in one form or the other, and in one shape or the other, presided over the destiny of this country, I was expecting that something really concrete would be suggested for the betterment of the economy of this country.

Now, Sir, the frank and categorical statement of the Finance Minister, who, I think from the very second Budget has started telling the country that we are on a downhill path has painted not a very rosy picture. But, Sir, situated as we are, facts are facts and we cannot deny them. The economy of the country is indeed in a difficult position. But, Sir, the analysis given by my learned friend, Chaudhri Mohamad Ali, is one as if an innocent man has come out and he has been asked to throw the first stone at the sinner. I am sure as Lord Jesus was to find that innocent man we have not got that innocent man in Chaudhri Mohamad Ali. He has, as a remedy, said two or three things and I am afraid he has repeated his Jehangir Park speech in this Economic Debate. He has said that we must have free and fair elections. He has said that you must not spend that much money that you are spending. You must be prudent. Very well said things and I think that nobody either in this House or in the country will differ with him. But the analysis which he has given, Sir, deserves a little scrutiny. He has given the grounds of our sufferings and misery and has said that these unscrupulous industrialists have built up a large amount of foreign exchange outside the country. He has said that industrial units have been created in this country which do not function up to their maximum limit. He has said that we have set up industries which require a hundred percent import of materials for their running and for their existence. These are certain fundamental causes which have led our industry towards a path of decline. We are not producing as much as we should do with our existing units and the little increase of production we have shown is not through the full exploitation of the existing units but through the addition of certain units. Sir, let us very coolly and calmly analyse the situation. He has referred to the industry and he has tried to lay the whole blame on the present Government. I am not here to defend the setting up of the cable industry but indeed I would go further and would be one with Chaudhri Mohamad Ali in his criticism. When he says that this particular industry has been set up which requires a hundred per cent import for its existence, may I tell him and ask him respectfully that he was the Secretary General of this country for a long time. He became the Finance Minister of this country and ultimately he achieved the ambition for which he was working for many years, and when he became the Prime Minister of this country and ruled this country either from the throne, or by the side of the throne or from behind the throne, did you stop this type of industries in the country. Consciously or unconsciously you allowed them to grow. What is the position of your art silk yarn industry and the art silk fabric industry? Did you produce this art silk in your country? Sir, in reply to a question which I had asked yesterday I am told that about fourteen lakh rupees worth of staple fibre was imported in this country. This is a very small figure. I am told that two and a half crores of rupees worth artificial yarn is imported every year in this country

*Speech not corrected by the member.

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for running this artificial silk yarn industry. Who was responsible for setting up this industry? Was Syed Amjad Ali responsible for this? Was the Republican Party responsible for this? Was the Republican-Awami League Coalition responsible for this? No. The only man responsible for setting up this industry was Chaudhri Mohamad Ali who is today criticizing it. I can quote a large number of industries. What about your bulb industry, fan industry, the whole electrical goods industry and what about the woollen industry that you have set up. Do you not import raw material for your woollen mills, do you not import your raw material for your electrical goods industry? During the last session the Hon'ble Finance Minister was frank enough to admit that five to ten per cent of the foreign exchange was spent for importing material for iron bars and iron sheets re-rolling mills. What tremendous amount of foreign exchange you have squandered, Chaudhri Mohamad Ali, for setting up half a dozen or three-quarters of a dozen re-rolling mills in this country. Sir, if this country has gone down, if any Government was responsible or if any individual behind the Government was responsible, or if any individual who ran the Government from behind the throne or from the throne or by the side of the throne was responsible it is Chaudhri Mohamad Ali who is responsible for this.

Sir, coming as we do from East Pakistan we will derive a lesson from the statement he has made on the floor of the House. He has said that there are units of industries in the country which do not run to the full extent and machinery is not being utilised to the full extent and raw material is not sent to them. Why did you not do this when you had the absolute power? People sometimes blame the late lamented Governor-General, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed. They sometimes blame Khawaja Nazimuddin and sometimes accuse Mr. Mohammed Ali of Bogra but they must know that these people always borrowed their brains from Chaudhri Mohamad Ali. Let us see what explanation he has got for the accusation he has himself made. He says, the units are not working at full strength. They are not producing as they ought to do. Why were not these textile mills or any other mill—I am not accusing any particular industry—when they were being set up one after another and not checked at the proper time? Was it only for a false prestige, for showing to the world that there are so many mills that we went on creating mills after mills and creating this white elephant over a part of Karachi? Who is responsible for this state of affairs? If any one is responsible for the decline and the miserable state of the country's economy, it is he and he alone.

Now, Sir, we were crying from East Pakistan all the time that you have had enough industry in West Pakistan. You are not in a position to feed your existing units, they are not working to their full capacity, they are not economic units, make them economic units and do not set up any more industries here. If you have to set up industry please do that in East Pakistan. We cried, Sir, when we were in the Opposition, though we were not in this hall, when we were in the country, not in the Parliament. We used to shout that this is the position, you are over-industrializing, you are doing something which will ultimately harm the country. Nobody listened. We came into this Hall as members of this august body sitting on the Opposition Benches. We shouted again, we were dubbed from these Benches, when Chaudhri Mohamad Ali was the Prime Minister, that you are provincialists, you are preaching provincialism. But, Sir, what is the position today? As a result I would show you certain figures which were given to me yesterday by Sardar Abdur Rashid. I tried to speak and you said very rightly that that was not the time for debate.

In fact, Sir, what is the condition of Pakistan. We have got in industries, which Chaudhri Mohamad Ali admits, are not working to their full capacity

today, industries which we cannot feed today with raw material, that is one of the causes for the decline of our economy, and our machinery is not working at full capacity. We are importing raw material to feed these unproductive industries and we have to feed them because we have spent millions of foreign exchange on them at the cost of the jute producers of East Pakistan. Nobody can deny that he was the man responsible for the ruin of our economy. When we were crying hoarse for devaluation that we being a producer of raw material, it was out duty to devalue, he refused to do that. He has quoted one instance of India that when we devalued within 24 hours he said India immediately took off the duty on jute. What did he do? In spite of the crying that we raised in East Pakistan, in spite of all the shouting made by Mr. Hamidul Haq Choudury that this duty on jute which we export to India should be removed—a duty only of Rs. 2; a prestige duty but he refused to do so. He was the man who refused to remove that duty and advised the Finance, Industries and Commerce Ministers not to remove that duty. What was the result? From 46 lakh bales which India used to take it has come down to

Mr. Abdul Rahman Khan: Four lakhs this year.

Mr. Zahiruddin: *Thank you for the correction. He is the gentleman responsible for jute affairs in East Pakistan. The figure has dropped down from 46 lakh bales to only 4 lakhs. I am very grateful to Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan for his stating in Dacca that there is one man—of course he did not name him—on whom, if any injustice has been done to East Pakistan, lies the responsibility for that. It lies fairly and squarely on the shoulders of one man, he did not give his name, but I am sure the country knows who is responsible for this. He is responsible not merely for the wreck of the economy of East Pakistan but of the whole of Pakistan.

Sir, I was given these figures and you can very well realize the strangulation of East Pakistan for nine years. I was told yesterday in answer to a question of mine that since it is a trade in one country, it does not matter very much whether you import more or less. Now here are figures of a very telling nature which have been supplied to me. Sir, imports from East Pakistan to West Pakistan from 22 million have come down to 16 million and imports from West Pakistan to East Pakistan for the same period have gone up from 45 to 50 million. I asked yesterday what are the items which we import from East Pakistan. However, the Hon'ble Minister gave some reply and I have got the Government communique which gives figures of imports into East Pakistan from West Pakistan during April 1958. They were mainly:

Cotton twists and yarn	..	..	12.3 million
Cotton piecegoods	..	..	7.5 million
Rice	..	..	5.2 million
Cotton (raw)	..	..	4.2 million
Tobacco (raw and manufactured)	..	..	4.0 million
Other provisions	..	..	2.1 million
Rape and mustard seed	..	..	2.1 million
Soap	..	..	1.6 million

So far as we are concerned we will never forget this gentleman so long as East Pakistan lives on the map of Pakistan. Why is this position that we have

*Speech not corrected by the member.

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to import even soap from West Pakistan to East Pakistan to the tune of 1.6 million? Can we not twist our own yarns? Yes, we can do that. Then how is it that despite the aid received from the I.C.A. the position shows no improvement? Because this is the system which they have built and, as you know, Sir, the red-tape takes a long time to change its course. It is working. The first stone which he laid twisted the economy of the country, thinking all the time that East Pakistan will not remain with West Pakistan, so he built this system, and mind you, he is the master of what they call the steel frame of our Administration: the old I.C.S. and the new C.S.P. Everybody used to go to him for advice in Delhi and everybody did so here in Karachi, irrespective of the fact whether he was a Minister or the Prime Minister. So, he is the man responsible. I will quote the couplet which I have been quoting previously also but which is apt to his case:

Ai bad-e saba een hama awurda-e tust

It is thy own doing, O thou morning breeze.

What is the result? The system which he set up still works. For example, out of the 14 lakhs worth of staple fibre imported into this country the reply was that 9 lakhs worth of it was given to Karachi, 4.25 lakhs to West Pakistan or vice versa and only Rs. 75,000 worth of it to East Pakistan

Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan: Shame.

Mr. Zahiruddin: Now, this staple fibre will not straightaway go for manufacture. It will have to be spun into yarn

Mr. Speaker: "Shame" is not a parliamentary term.

Mr. Zahiruddin: *I have not used it, Sir.

This staple fibre is to be spun into yarn. Now, what is the total demand for the artificial silk that has to be consumed in the country. From the Government figures, we find that 14 lakhs worth or something of the yarn is needed here. Now, if this 13.25 lakhs worth of staple fibre is spun it will amount to Rs. 57 lakhs worth of yarn of this staple fibre. Now, this will not come to East Pakistan in a straightforward manner. Either that will have to be smuggled from West Pakistan or purchased through the black-market; there is no other alternative. So, Sir, a system has been evolved which constantly tries to kill the economy of the country, especially of East Pakistan. Sir, a hue and cry was raised when Mr. Abul Mansur Ahmad had said that the country has got a twin economy. A hue and cry was raised that the man has uttered reasonable words, but hard facts and figures show that this country has got a twin economy. I do not say that this should lead us to any sort of bifurcation tendency. We have to create something from this material which is available to us within the country of Pakistan. We must think out the salient facts. We must work out a solution for this that in spite of the hard fact of a twin economy, the country should be welded into one country. Not that this type of step-motherly treatment will do. The cry of repression and suppression and deprivation is a long cry; it does not bear any more repetition. Only thing that is worth considering is how to build two economies into one economy. I do not know what line of thought or what school of thought they are adopting but an approach must be made with a view to see that these two economies are guided into one. You cannot go on working on these two economies for long and you have to create a genius who would find out a solution to all your problems and weld these two economies into one otherwise we cannot exist.

*Speech not corrected by the member.

Now, Sir, see this very simple thing. Every year East Pakistan denuded of this huge money. What does it mean? They say it is one country. Yes, politically it is one country but let us not forget that there is one thousand miles of foreign hostile land between us; there is no inter-flow of money between the two parts of our country. The wave that is created on a pond which a throw of stone does not reach the other end; it is blocked by another intermediary country. Had it been one compact area, these statistics would have been meaningful. There is no method, there is no way except trade channel through which it will go back and the trade channel shows that it is one-way traffic only from East to West and it does not go from West to East. When we consider the unfortunate condition of the economy of this country, we will have to take East Pakistan into a special consideration otherwise if one link of the country suffers, it may not be possible to build up the country's economy as a whole. I am very grateful to my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Nurur Rehman, who very rightly said that we are begging for aid from foreign country and the crippled child that we show is East Pakistan. He did not mention the real thing. Sir, the other day we asked a question: what is the total amount of aid we received? The answer was 710 million dollars. What have you given to East Pakistan out of that? Only 115. And there is that crippled child in whose name you beg and this is what you give out to it! I would request all of us from all sections of the House, to forget party spirit in which Chaudhri Mohamad Ali has spoken. He made an electioneering speech in this House. We were expecting something very high, supreme and commendable from him, but he made the same speech that he is making from every platform in the country. That is not expected of him and that is why he has received what he deserves.

Mr. Speaker : Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana !

Mr. Adeluddin Ahmad : Sir, I hope Mr. Daultana will kindly allow me to speak.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana (West Pakistan : Muslim) : By all means.

Mr. Adeluddin Ahmad : Mr. Speaker! Sir, the economic policy of this country has been hopeless—I do not know whether Chaudhri Muhamad Ali was responsible for it or Syed Amjad Ali but it has been hopeless throughout these years. The people, the real masters of this country are suffering whereas the managers of the estate are enjoying the fruits. The economic policy is such as has placed those well-to-do people still in a better position and crippled the poor masses of the people. It is for the fortunate few—for the Government—for their up-to-date ears and for their pleasure of life. Those at the helm of affairs are getting richer at the cost of the poor man. Nothing has been done for the country. It has been said that agriculture is the main industry of Pakistan and yet Government has failed to ameliorate the condition of the poor cultivators. In fact, it was at one time described by the Quaid-i-Azam that jute is the golden fibre of Pakistan as a whole and yet no attention is paid to improve the golden fibre growers. Their plight is miserable. I think, Sir, the Government has not adopted a policy which should be beneficial to an undeveloped country; it has in fact adopted a policy of a developed country. As for example, I would point out that by the creation of House Building Finance Corporation you have lent money to bigger classes who are building beautiful and palatial houses in Karachi, Dacca and some other places in the country, but, Sir, if the same capital had been diverted towards the

[Mr. Adeluddin Ahmad]

improvement of cultivation, education and public health, what a tremendous amount of improvement you would have made for the unfed or unclothed people of this country. That is why I say that my friends are enjoying at the cost of the poor people.

Then, Sir, you have created so many high-salaried posts with the exception of the Judiciary of which we are proud of in Pakistan as has been said by Mr. Justice Munir. You have created so many big posts and whenever you create a big post you designate it as "Commissioner's Post" and give the incumbent high salary, but what have you done for the poor teachers of Government and private schools. Nothing absolutely, you have failed to give him even the bare necessities of life. Sir, this being an agricultural country, you should have developed agriculture instead of creating House Building Finance Corporation. If the internal economy of the country is not highly built time will come when these buildings will collapse. We should have made this country self-sufficient in food rather than squandering money on unnecessary projects and bodies. But what have we done during these ten years of our existence? Every year, for the last three years, East Pakistan is visited by floods and the whole economy is devastated. I have repeatedly requested the Central Government to do something to check this flood menace every year which is destroying our crop and cattle, but no heed or attention has been paid so far. The percentage of our food produce has deteriorated on account of these floods and no attention has been paid to it even up till now. I approached the Central Food Minister several times to increase the production of wheat in East Pakistan. That may give us 25 per cent of the foodstuff and relieve us to that extent from borrowing food from outside.

The administration is also not satisfactory. The officers are enjoying every sort of luxury. I say that they should change their outlook and consider themselves as the sons of the soil. They are also responsible for building of this country. They are the best people who can successfully build the country but it is unfortunate that they do not pay attention to the affairs of this country. So, Sir, what I feel is that we should not adopt the policies of developed countries as we are still an undeveloped country. We are still in the process of building Pakistan. We should have done something by now to see that these floods do not recur every year and make thousands of people homeless. The Honourable Finance Minister knows all about it and yet he has not done anything so far—I would not say he is a cruel man. He ought to have flown to East Pakistan to see the deplorable condition of the people there.

Sir, there is a news item in today's *Dawn* and it has really shocked me to read it. Mr. Aatur Rahman Khan, after his arrival at the Dacca Airport, in reply to the queries made by the Pressmen has said—I am quoting from *Dawn* of today, Sir :

"The East Pakistan Chief Minister, Mr. Aatur Rahman Khan, said here today that the attitude of the Central Government towards the problems of East Pakistan was 'hostile', is hostile

Mr. Speaker : Hostile.

Mr. Adeluddin Ahmad :

"The Chief Minister who returned here today from Karachi was replying to question by newsmen at the airport on the financial assistance to this province to cope with the flood and other problems. Mr. Aatur Rahman Khan said that the Centre wanted to see the economy of East Pakistan 'completely destroyed'. He was of the opinion that the Central Finance Department had destroyed the economy of the country.

"Asked what was the Centre's reply to his demand for financial assistance of Rs. 15 crores the Chief Minister said that the argument put forward by them was that they had no money.

"But I know" the Chief Minister added, "That they have money and also where the money is."

Sir, it is very unfortunate that the Finance Minister of the State in this calamity says that we cannot give you money. If there is no money for the people in such calamity then for whom is the State there. For whom in other words the State exists. Of course I know time is very short and I will not take much of your time.

Sir, so far as education is concerned, so far as public health is concerned, no improvement has been made since the establishment of Pakistan. Take the statistics and you will find that out. Creating palatial buildings will not satisfy the thirst and hunger of the masses of the land. Sir, you know it very well that in East Pakistan there was communication in pre-Partition days. But if someone has seen the condition of the railways in East Pakistan, the condition of compartments, the condition of stations then Sir, he will be ashamed that this is a railway run by the State. But I am sorry that in spite of my earnest requests to the Communications Ministers since the time of Mr. Kayani, then Mr. Jaffar Shah and now Mr. Ramizuddin—I approached them all—nothing has been done.

Then, Sir, it is a well-known and oft-cited fact that licences are being issued to people who are not bona fide businessmen. Mian Jaffar Shah was shivering while saying that he issued one licence to Sardar Abdur Rashid another licence must be issued when necessary. It is said that they are trying to improve things and calling explanations of people who are at fault but still we find that licences are issued to people who are not businessmen. Sir, I want to know what steps have been taken that these licences are not misused; they cannot give a single example of any improvement in this respect. Thousands and thousands of licences are issued to persons who are not businessmen. Now, Sir, if this state of affairs continues in issue of licences how are you going to satisfy the people. I would appeal to the Finance Minister to look into all this and see that the economic condition is improved. We are an under-developed country and we should make efforts to develop ourselves.

Mr. Speaker: Your time is up. Mr. Daultana!

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana: Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see how much time can be given; we have to accommodate other members.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : Right, Sir, when do you propose to finish!

Mr. Speaker : At 2 o'clock. And there are about 10 speakers.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana: But then, Sir, is it worthwhile to speak for three minutes; that number is barely present in this House.

(Interruption)

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana: * It have become traditional by now, Mr. Speaker, and we have once again been treated to a cry in the

[Mian Mumzaz Muhammad Khan Daultana]

night, to a song from the heart, to a bloodcurdling lament by the Finance Minister of Pakistan. This has happened several times and I think this is about the 4th elegy that he has recited on the financial policy of this country in this House, to which I think a rather unfair objection was taken by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, when he said that he has lamented but he has given no constructive suggestion. Well, obviously he had no constructive suggestion to give and so he has lamented. If he knew what to do about it, if there was any method that in the brilliance of this own mind he could devise for the betterment of the economy of this country then he would not have wept these tears before us but would have done something about it. It is because he does not know what to do about it that again and again he has to confine himself to this sort of cry in the wilderness. I know as you have made apparent to me that I have to be brutally brief which style does not suit my manner or the topic before the House. Therefore, Sir, I shall not go into the details but will try very briefly to state what I think is the present situation of the economy and what perhaps should be our line of approach.

Now, Sir, I feel that our real defect, basic incurable defect in our policy generally is that there is first of all really a lack of any fundamental Programme in the ordering of our economic life. We just do not know what we want to achieve. We do not know what are the ways that we have to select because we are not clear about the aim that we have to achieve. Therefore, Sir, in all these many years—10 years—when very intelligent people individually including the Hon'ble Finance Minister now in charge have been in control of the finances of the country. They have not been able to show even an effort towards progress because, Sir, they have dealt with the situation in ad hoc manner. They have dealt with each crisis piecemeal as it has come and sooner or later they have found that the crisis is of a dimension that they cannot manage. Slowly and steadily but surely the economy of the country has gone down the road and no effort has been made to reverse the process because there had been no clear plan. Even there was no glimmer of a plan in the mind of the Finance Minister. He did not either have the courage or the political backing to be able to achieve it. Now, Sir, there is one point that has been made so frequently in this House that it is nauseating to be repeated and that is this that there is imbalance in our economy. We have from the very beginning, it seems, taken a wrong course. When we won our freedom, we had the experience and the example of the developed European and Western countries before us. We arrived at an obvious deduction but a very short-sighted deduction that progress depends upon quick industrialisation, the more you industrialise the richer, the happier, the stronger you become. So, without looking to the consequences, without knowing what was within our resources, how should we proceed, how should we face our development, we began without having any clear vision of what was required by the industrialisation and the situation towards this industrialization. We should have realised and we do realise now that the destiny of Pakistan for a long time to come with the sort of resource we have and with the type of country which we have inherited is based on agricultural economy. That we can progress, we can play a larger part in the economy of the world; we can bring betterment to our common people; we can fulfil our objective as progressive national state by concentrating on agriculture and upon agricultural economy. But, Sir, while we have always stood so, while the Finance Minister has said it more eloquently than anybody else the other day and I have had the honour to second him

on that, we find that in the past 12 years and even so in the past two years when the Finance Minister has been the main spokesman of the Government and upon me has fallen the responsibility of being one of the main spokesmen of the Opposition, we have always gone on believing it and unfortunately not a single act has been done, nothing has been done to achieve or correct the tendency which all of us so clearly diagnose. One has to be cautious even in laying down this policy. We have industrialised to an extent; we have achieved certain amount of industrial resource, industrial wealth and industrial potentiality. Today we should not become doctrinaire in the opposite direction. If by correcting this balance it is meant that we should not keep what we have achieved, we should destroy what we have attained; we should fritter away and so to speak throw in the gutter all the resources that we have spent on it or we should not keep up the stage of development that we have reached, that, I think, would be a crime and that would also be economically disastrous for the country because quite apart from the moral and other consequences, it is in the self-confidence of the nation. Therefore, Sir, while we must believe in maintaining what we have achieved, it is a legacy, a heavy legacy may be a legacy that may not have been won but legacy that has to be maintained because without that economy all the confidence of the people in the country will be completely shattered. While we must do that, we at the same time must direct our entire attention; the Government must direct their entire attention to the political purpose, in realism must direct their entire attention towards improvement and maximising our agricultural economy. Now, Sir, the position about our agricultural economy today is clear. Nothing could be more tragic, nothing could be more humiliating for the people of Pakistan today than our position in agriculture. A country basically agricultural, a country whose agricultural population is a prudent, a frugal and hardworking population, a country whose soil is supposed to be rich, a country which in the past in a heavy economy has played a very honourable part in its contribution to agriculture, in that country today the situation is that there is no attempt at progress. On the other hand, in the last 12 years there has been a steady decline, a steady decline all along the lines; there has been decline in produce; there has been steady decline in the productivity per acre; there has been steady decline in the actual area sown; all along it is unfavourable; all along the line in agricultural economy we have gone down in every aspect of it. So much has been said about jute authoritatively that I need not repeat it. I wholly agree with what has been stated. Take the position in cotton. In cotton the position is that our production has not increased. It has decreased and the decrease has been disastrous for our economy because not only but our only basic industry depends upon the cotton production and our entire foreign earning capacity to a large extent has always depended upon the export of cotton. Since we have not increased our production what has happened is that while we have not been able to increase our production of cloth to the extent that is required, yet the little that we have been able to do has meant a complete fall, a complete drawing up in our cotton export potentialities with the consequences for foreign exchange. That is what follows. Now, Sir, look at India. I am told that the net produce of cotton in the united India when Pakistan and India were one was 55 lakh bales. Today, I am told that the produce of India minus Pakistan is 10 times against 55 lakhs so that they have made up for the loss of the richest cotton lands which were suited to cotton. Their production today is the same as the production of British India. But our production of cotton from the best cotton-growing areas, one of the richest cotton-growing soil in the world, has not increased per acre or has not increased even by a single inch. But they have slid down

A Member : This is the case with jute also.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : Yes, in respect to jute, it is more disastrous than cotton because jute for our economy has more significance. About three-fourths of the cotton will have ultimately to be consumed and will be the richest foreign earning agent for a very long time. If fall in jute is disastrous for Pakistan, fall in cotton is very deplorable.

About food, I need not go into the detail of it. Mian Jaffer Shah has placed it before you. But the point is that in food too our area has gone down, our produce per acre has gone down ; our total yield has gone down year by year and I will blame no one because what is the point in blaming any one. But the point is this that so ill-advised sometimes our Government Departments are, that last year it was our desire that by this year we shall be able to do away entirely with any imports for foodstuffs ; that we will have to import nothing this year. Now, Sir, what has happened is this that not only we have had to import foodstuffs again but we have been able to show no progress whatsoever over the last year or the year before or year before that. The imports that we require today for food stand at the same or even slightly higher level than what we did require last year. We had given an impression to the people that we will require nothing this year. Now, Sir, what is the effect of this? There is the obvious effect that your economy is destroyed ; there is the obvious effect that everything that you have for your development goes over in merely keeping your body and soul together. The fact is that all your foreign exchange has exhausted. Apart from that, look at the terrible effect—morale effect—of the people how the people have got lack of confidence not only in the Finance Minister but in everybody who sits in this House and so to speak with anything which is connected with the management of the affairs of this country. Now, Sir, that shows the lack of planning. That shows lack of planning, lack of vision and lack of anticipation and also lack of effort to do anything about the situation that we face today. Now, Sir, what is to be done. I have stated again and again to make every effort to miximise agriculture, make agriculture the one directive policy of your Government, the one main directive national urge of the Nation. Let it be shared by every party. Our aim is not what we do about one issue or the other, not what we do about spiritual and emotional things, which may not be of such immense importance to the people. Let us out-vie each other, the Awami League and the Muslim League and the Republication Party, let us all out-vie each other in our programmes for the increase in our agriculture and the increase in the productivity of our soil. First of all, we have to reform ourselves. Let us realise that for us more than any conquest, for us more than any spiritual or moral objective, more anything are our very life-blood and our existence and to see whether in a year or two, we can get out of this vicious circle. Otherwise with all our ability, with all our forensic skill and all our powers, none of us will be alive if we do not concentrate on this point. This is one.

Secondly, the Government should concentrate fully on it and should not bother for any other aspect of the country to that extent. The Prime Minister must always have one portfolio and that portfolio should be the portfolio of Food and Agriculture to show that this has superlative importance, more important than Foreign Affairs. Our foreign affairs today are a blunder, and decayed. Why, Sir? Because of the failure of our agricultural economy. The Defence is what? What will be the defence if people are starving and we cannot maintain our internal economy. Defence is not so important, foreign

affairs is not so important. What is important is your economy and it is based entirely upon what you can do about agriculture. Mr. Nurur Rehman uttered a gibe and I do not think he meant it seriously but I will again repeat. The entire problem of Pakistan, I know of agriculture and food, cannot be totally solved by agrarian reform but it cannot be tackled without agrarian reform. After agrarian reforms, your problems will not be solved but, without agrarian reforms you cannot begin even the solution. Therefore, Sir, agricultural reforms are a necessity. It must be realised that it is not a question of morality, it is not a question of emotional courage, it is not a question of humanism for Pakistan. It is not only for the poor. Syed Amjad Ali Shah and Daultana and Nurur Rehman will live in this country, will not survive unless the economy of this country is based upon a genuine system of land tenure that is just. Now, Sir, steps must be taken towards that and I am willing to say that the party which I represent and in which our ideology in this respect is shared by every large section and all other parties in the country and is certainly shared by the Awami League, that we must deal with landlordism. It would be a disaster.

Mr. Nurur Rehman : That is what I meant.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : But to die is a worse disaster. The destruction of the economy of the country would be a disaster for me, for my children and for everyone that follows. I have to give up something so that I might live. I may have some dignity and some scope of life in this country. So, Sir, landlordism in its present form will have to go. You will have to form independent agricultural communities, organize on a co-operative basis in which the single holding of landlordism may be 500 acres or 600 acres—I do not mind—but it must be an independent peasantry rather than land lord class. There is no escape from it. That, Sir, is another thing with which we have to deal.

Mr. Speaker : I can give you only one minute.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : There are many things to say. We can sit longer. If I can stay for one hour more for Syed Amjad Ali, why can he not wait till 2-30 ?

Syed Amjad Ali : I would be very glad to stay for Mr. Daultana not only for another hour but for another three hours but unfortunately I have to take a plane at 5 o'clock.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : We will leave you at 2-30.

Syed Amjad Ali : I have not even seen the papers.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : You see them on the plane.

Syed Amjad Ali : I think, Sir, this debate must conclude at 2 o'clock.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : I will take another 10 minutes. The second thing is that by our agrarian reforms you have to see that agriculture is carried on in a correct manner. My view is and I would like to suggest to Mian Jaffer Shah's consideration that our country can only develop on the basis of some co-operative organisation, small owners organised in co-operatives so that through co-operatives they can use for their own benefit the modern technique and of large-scale exploitation of land. We shall have to do that. I shall now deal very briefly with the industrial and commercial economy.

Mr. Speaker : Kindly give the points only because other members have become very impatient.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : Five or seven minutes more, Sir.

Mian Jaffar Shah : I will request other members to sacrifice.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : Thank you.

Mr. Speaker : But they are not sacrificing !

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : Let me carry on for as long as I can.

Sir, our industrial and commercial economy is at a desperate stage, our balance of payments position is that during this year, 1957-58, there has been a deficit of 45 crores.

Mr. Speaker : We know that.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : *I would like to put my case on these. Everyone is not so well informed as you are. So, Sir, our balance of payments position has never been so low and our reserves have never fallen so low. We are acting dishonestly. Our genuine of foreign exchange reserves are not enough to serve as a genuine statutory cover for our currency. Let us be frank about it between ourselves. That is the position. Whatever may be said, and you may say that one of the reasons is that the price of our commodities have fallen, but have we acted wisely? Why did we not see it in advance? Before that fall why did we not reduce our export duties in advance or in accordance with the fall in the price of commodities, of agricultural commodities in the world. Secondly, Sir, we take this export encouragement device. They are completely washed out. I suggest to the Finance Minister to examine whether through these export drives, leaves alone the foreign exchange position, whether in the total sum of exports any advance has been made in the last few years. I say "no". Even talking in absolute terms, not relatively, I say that through these incentive schemes through encouragement drives, we have achieved nothing. It is sheer inefficiency. About our price levels you know the condition. They say 15 per cent increased in cost of living but I say it is much more than that, 40 per cent is more likely to be the actual position. I think the price level has increased more than cent per cent since 1955. About inflation, we have reached the most dangerous situation. We have embarked on deficit financing to an extent that I believe that during one regime in this country, 80 crores of paper money was pumped into our economy. And, Sir, we are living at a stage when this inflation spiral might very soon be completely beyond our control when no device will be able to put an end to it. Then, Sir, there has been a depreciation in the value of our currency, a shocking depreciation, an insulting depreciation, and a humiliating depreciation all over the place. Now, Sir, on the other hand, what have we done about this Government expenditure? Sir, it is lavish. It is so and everybody admits it. It is imperial. It is barbaric splendour and still we go on spending. I do not say very much about it but look at the recent Audit Report, which makes shocking revelations of what goes on in certain Embassies, how

*Speech not corrected by the members.

everybody had villas made and how they spend—the Ministers on their entertainments. Now this has been done by a technical department and it is so shocking. Had that happened in any other country, it would have led to a large number of guillotining. It would have led to so many heads falling in any decent State. This, Sir, is the state of affairs. And what do we do? I hope Mir Ghulam Ali will not take exception to it or will not see mirage in it. Merely for certain political reasons, instead of reducing our expenditure, we create a show department, the Department of Supply? What for? So that it might help a particular party in certain management. Internally it is not needed. It is totally redundant. It is totally insignificant. It is without any reason. It is worse than what went on in Imperial Rome. It is worse than what went on in the days of Galicula and Nero, when they had lot of money, too much of it, that Galicula made a Horse his consul and a senator. That is the sort of thing, that is going on here. A department is created for that purpose. It is totally barbaric.

Then, Sir, there are haphazard policies. Now, Sir, my honoured friend, Mian Jaffer Shah, has said that there is no scandal of permits. Sir, today go into the streets of Karachi and hold a gallop poll and let the gallop poll be held by a man in whom I have the complete trust and that is Mr. Zahiruddin and see what does the world say. There is a scandal in the way these permits are given. They are sold in the open market. They are given to high dignitaries of State, very highest of the State. They are given to them and they are sold in the open market.

Mian Jaffer Shah : On a point of information, Sir. What I had said was, since he has quoted me, that this present Government has not given any permits to any individuals, i. e., to whom they used to be given by the previous Governments. This Government has not given. This is what I had said. I am not responsible for whatever state there may be in the streets of Karachi and of the result of any poll or whatever poll he is going to hold. It is my challenge and let anybody prove.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : *There is a scandal about the issue of import permits generally in the country. It stinks in one's nose. It is in both directions, not in one direction. Now what do you do. You have created a privileged class. You have created certain categories of people that they and they alone must get certain types of import permits. No new-comer. You must confine yourself to the new Rajas and to the new Nawabs that you have artificially created and imposed upon this country. People who have neither the brilliance to maintain those positions, or to deserve that. And that, Sir, is going on. Secondly permits are given to people who do not deserve and do not need them. They are sold in the open market, sold everyday in fact.

Mian Jaffer Khan : Sir, how could that question arise? I challenge you that there is no such thing.

Mr. Speaker : Please proceed. Next point.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : *No, Sir, I will say what I like and you will have to hear me. You do not please direct my manner of thought. I cannot permit anybody to have that control. That is what they do in the iron-curtain countries?

Mr. Speaker : You have already said that and are repeating that permits have been sold. That you have already said, so kindly proceed with the next point.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : *The policy is wrong in both directions, not limiting to certain categories. You have made Princes out of them and you are giving to people who have nothing to do with the trade and the result of that is that they are sold in the market and so the prices go up, the cost of living goes up and the spiral of inflation goes up. Then what happens? Then, Sir, these controls---the whole policy is wrong, this policy of controls. What a wrong policy is the policy of controls. What does it mean? Why to control a thing, if you cannot control its supply? If you cannot control the distribution of it, why resort to control? This must take place, Sir, according to some system of morality, decency and relative need. You just control and what happens? You are actually helping certain persons! You are helping them to sell in the black-market. You control a thing at Rs. 100 and its prices goes up to Rs. 400 and he pockets Rs. 300.

Syed Amjad Ali : And does not pay income-tax.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : *That is it. Sir, look how well my Finance Minister agrees with me. That is it. He sells it for Rs. 400 through the control and he pockets all the dues that he will pay to the Government in the form of income-tax, super-tax, sales-tax, etc. Controls, under the present circumstances, therefore, are a vicious thing.

Now about the barter and incentive schemes. Now what is that? Sir, do you plan? Have you ever thought about it? Our barter scheme has been a scheme that has brought ignominy upon the Government of Pakistan.

Syed Amjad Ali : That is Government to Government.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : What has happened to that? We heard of the rice barter scheme. You know, Sir, what a scandal that was.

Syed Amjad Ali : Now, Sir, may I just take half a minute. That barter is with the Governments of China and Poland and it is from Government to Government. We are selling rice and we are buying.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : You do it through people. Have you not read your report.

*[There is a proverb in Urdu : 'If you deal in coal, your hands are apt to be soiled'.]

Now, Sir, leave the barter. What have you done the latest, which is shocking, about the incentive scheme by which the stock holders of *Desi* cotton will be given 10 per cent licences to import goods. What a shocking thing is that?

†[The black marketer sucks the blood of the poor.]

Mr. Zahiruddin (East Pakistan : General) : †These malpractice are not new, they started during your term of office.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : †Well, do stop bogus permits and black-marketing now and take pity on the poor.

What is this, Sir? This is something which has never been done before. You should give incentive scheme to bring about new sales. You should have

* English translation of a sentence spoken in Urdu.

† English translation of interruption in Urdu.

reduced the duty which was the right thing to do. But you have not done that. Instead what have you done? You have given an incentive to people who were going to sell. You have given an incentive to the *Desi* cotton already sold and registered. Now an incentive is required for effecting the sales. But you are giving to a thing which is sold. In other words, you are giving incentive for some black-market money to be put in the hands of some people. You are giving money to certain people whom you like and do not give to others, you do not like. So certain people will surely get the permit to import certain things and then he goes and sells them in the black-market at fabulous prices and he will make a profit probably of Rs. 10,000, out of a turnover of 100 bales.

Then, Sir, the general question of smuggling. I said so much about it in East Pakistan and perhaps I spoke too soon because smuggling in West Pakistan is in no way less than what it is in East Pakistan and we require closed-door policy on both sides, that is both in West Pakistan and East Pakistan. The amount of gold that flows through this country is tremendous. People say the prices are falling, but I am told at least that very highly placed persons are involved into this gold smuggling. Of course, they must be wrong, but they say that this gold smuggling always takes place under flagged cars. They must be wrong, but that is at least people's impression. So there is as much smuggling in West Pakistan, if not more, as in East Pakistan. But, Sir, the trouble is that morals of the people are wrong. No business man wants to be honest because no honest business man can survive. A man who is honest and he is in business, he should better quit business or quit honesty. It is not possible to maintain both. So our morals are bad. The corruption here has assumed such a legal aspect that it has menaced our people and perhaps no moral tergiteude seems any longer to be involved.

You go into the market because you are willing to cheat in the market. You go into the market because you have got permits wrongly acquired. That is the position.

Sir, now about your policy of taxation. Taxation is a necessary thing. But look to the sort of taxation that we are following. Are we not making the life of an average man just impossible? I and Syed Amjad Ali may live because we have not so many resources that even apart from all this there is something left behind. I really cannot understand how today a man in the lower middle class is able to exist. It is difficult even for high middle class. I cannot understand how does a man eat, how he send his children to the college and how he manages? The general scheme of taxation at present is that it is very burdensome on the honest while the dishonest people scoff at it.

Mr. Speaker : Your time is over.

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana : *Sir, I will just take two minutes more.

Sir, our economy today is based completely upon what we get gas beggars in foreign aid. We have received four hundred crores in foreign aid. What have we done with it? Have we strengthened our economy? Is it not a fact that instead of strengthening us, it has wakened us? Is it not a fact that the more aid we get this year the more weak and sapped we are next year. This is our position. Our economy has not become strengthened. It has made us dependent upon foreign aid. This dependence on foreigners is not in the interest of those friends of ours. As their aid has made me weak, helpless, I cannot be of any use to them also. Sir, my plea is that today you are so much dependent upon foreign aid that even in matters of details of your policy, the Americans dictate what your home policy will

[Mian Mumtaz Mhhammad Khan Dultana]

be. Now, this is very bad, this is very humiliating. I have heard and I believe it that Government servants of the highest position have been turned out of Departments merely because they did not suit the desires of particular foreign elements. Sir, that is bad, that is humiliating for the country and it will not increase our capacity to stand on our legs.

Sir, you have not given me the time, otherwise I would have made some suggestions by which we could improve the position. I would have suggested setting up of some sort of a body having the confidence of this House and of the people to consider the whole question as to what we have done with the foreign aid, how we should use it and the situation created by the foreign aid. It is a national responsibility and all of us should share it as we are at a stage when the battle of our life and death is being fought. The people are alarmed but they do not know the nature of alarm. The whole existence of Pakistan is at stake and the next year or two will decide whether economically we can live or we cannot live. The entire concentration of the attention and patriotism of the people in the country is required on this aspect of the situation. I say, Sir, that the greatest warning that I can give today is 'Forget all other considerations, unite today as much as you can to fight a battle in which we are all commonly involved and that is the battle for the existence of Pakistan being fought on the basis of whether it can be economically sustained or cannot be sustained'.

Mr. Speaker : Dr. Sen!

Dr. S. K. Sen : Mr. Speaker! Sir, this debate is in the closing phase and nobody could do justice to such an important subject at the fag-end of the debate with very little time at our disposal. Most of the speakers who took part in the debate have been indulging in making personal charges. Of course, some good suggestions were also made but mostly personal attacks were made. When the Finance Minister, Syed Amjad Ali, sponsored the debate on such an important subject as the present economic conditions of the country, we had thought that this House would be able to contribute substantially to the debate and to suggest how to ameliorate the conditions of the people in the country. Sir, it is a very important subject and we are thankful to the Finance Minister for giving this opportunity to discuss it. I took part in the debate of Economic Committee in the United Nations. It is a scientific subject. It does not relate to any particular party or class. It is a technical subject and everybody tries to contribute his share to this important subject affecting all nations.

Sir, I submit that to fix the responsibility for any failure in this field would not help us. To say that the present Government has failed or to say that the previous Governments were responsible for the failures is not helpful. The Finance Minister has admitted that there is deterioration in the economy of the country and that we are gradually going down. It was, therefore, necessary that all heads should be put together to find a solution irrespective of party affiliation. What is the achievement since independence? Have we been able to give to the people the minimum requirements of food, clothing and shelter? The answer is that we have not been able to give them their minimum requirements. There is deterioration in the economic condition of the country, the per capita income has gone down but the price of commodities have gone up. As stated by the Finance Minister we had an Economy Committee. They went into details and made some recommendations, but it appears that those recommendations have not been given effect to. There has been foreign aid; we have lived

on charity and the Finance Minister has rightly said that nobody could grow on charity. We should develop our own economy by making improvements in our agriculture and industry. If we want to improve our agriculture we can do so by erecting fertilisers and by construction of dams. The floods have been doing great damage to our agriculture and we have not been able to control floods. I have always said that measures to control the floods should be taken on war footing so that we might be able to check this menace. But nothing has been done.

I am afraid the Finance Minister has not given us any definite line in the direction of improving agriculture. He certainly said that we should not industrialise at the cost of agriculture because most of our foreign exchange was being exhausted by importing foodgrains. I assure you, Sir, that much more food could be produced here. The country will not only become self-sufficient but they will also be able to export food. There was a time when East Bengal was the granary of Bengal any now the position is this that East Pakistan is importing food from outside. But has any solution been suggested? I am afraid no suggestion has been made. The Food Minister has given elaborate details of how they are improving agriculture. We have made attempts to develop the heavy industry. But have we also made an attempt to develop the cottage industry. I am sorry to say that we have not made any attempt whatsoever in that direction. I shall say one or two things for the information of the Hon'ble Members of this House. When Germany found that they could not establish the sugar industry and they found that they were short of sugarcane and had to import sugar from abroad they banned the import under the orders of the Government and started extracting sugar from the beet-root. This is how they protected their industries. Our Government has failed to do this. I do not intend to criticise this Government or that Government but I must say the truth whichever Government and whichever party is in power. We are still importing cosmetics and other luxury goods. I hope the Government will make a ruthless attempt to curtail their imports.

I remember the story of an Australian lady who went from the United Kingdom and she probably landed at Milan. She had some bananas with her. When the Custom authorities objected on her carrying bananas with her she told them that they were for her personal consumption. But the Custom authorities did not permit her to take these bananas with her. She got furious and said, "I will teach you a lesson". She went to the waiting room and ate all the bananas and left the kernels there. When she came out of the waiting room she told the Custom authorities that she had consumed all the bananas. They then told her that she was free to go. This is how those people protect their industry.

Now, Sir, we have got a very good industry in the textile goods. We can save a lot of foreign exchange if this industry is developed still further. I would suggest to the Government that Government should also give protection to individual enterprise. That is not being done at present. In East Pakistan, Government as well as private enterprise, could develop the fish industry.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I cannot give any more time to you.

Dr. S. K. Sen: Sir, this is very unfair to us. Why should you not give us more time? Personal attacks have been made and you have allowed them and lot of time taken.

Mr. Speaker : I have tried my level best to accommodate all of you. It was an agreement between the Government and the Opposition. I am very sorry for you as well as other speakers whom I could not accommodate in spite of my best efforts.

(Interruptions)

Dr. S. K. Sen : Now, Chaudhri Mohamad Ali has said . . .

(Interruptions)

Sardar Amir Azim Khan : Sir, may I propose that as we are adjourning and there are one or two Hon'ble Members who are very keen to participate in the debate and the Finance Minister has to go because he has to catch his plane, I would request the Hon'ble Finance Minister that after Dr. Sen concludes his speech, the Finance Minister may kindly speak and after that Mr. Misbahuddin and others may speak. We may sit up to 2.30 or 2.45 until we conclude the debate and then adjourn that will give an opportunity to every member who wants to speak. I know, Sir, that you are feeling tired but it is only a question of half an hour or so. Every member may be given five or ten minutes.

Dr. S. K. Sen : I will finish in two minutes.

Mr. Speaker : Yes, Dr. Sen!

Dr. S. K. Sen: Sir, Chaudhri Mohammad Ali has said that there should be prudence and austerity. I agree with him. We cannot tolerate idle people in this country now. We should have only such people who are honest and we should deal severely with people who are not honest. The most important thing would be to give incentive to private investment. I think the Finance Minister has said that two hundred crores of rupees were lying idle in the safe custody belonging to private individuals.

A Member: No, no, he never said that.

Dr. S. K. Sen: You should give an incentive to private capital. If the capitalists are not coming forward to invest that is due to the fact that the Government has not shown them the channel where to invest the money and where it would be safe.

Now, Sir, One Unit was expected to bring salvation to West Pakistan. We thought that the natural resources of the Province would be tapped and we shall be able to set up new industries. But up till now we have not made any headway. My suggestion is: that tap the natural resources, utilise the old ones to bring forward new industries, develop the ones that are existing. The P.I.D.C. and the Planning Commission should be under strict surveillance of the Government and see that their standard is improved and that they really do some nation-building work.

Now, Sir, I shall briefly state my points and they should be taken into consideration of the Government.

If necessary nationalise the Insurance, and the Banks and then try to bring them in a common pool of the Government and utilise them for improving the economy of the country. You should curtail imports and

that has to be done with very strong hands. Only essential commodities should be imported. The people of the high class should also practise austerity and prudence. We should encourage exports. The existing industries should not be strangled by denying them the raw-materials. There are many cases where the industries cannot carry on because of the attitude of the Government in not supplying them with raw-materials. Try to improve the agricultural methods. Cottage industries should also be developed side by side with the heavy industry. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Mr. Amjad Ali!

(Interruptions)

(At this stage several Hon'ble Members rose in their seats to speak.)

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy (East Pakistan; Muslim): May I have the Finance Minister's permission to speak for just two minutes? I will not take more time.

Syed Amjad Ali: By all means.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Mr. Suhrawardy!

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy: Sir, we are discussing the reasons and causes and the policies which have led to inflation, corruption and various other evils. What is the use of discussing all these things and trying to apportion blame. The best thing would be to see if we can start afresh. One can go on discussing for any length of time the entire field of economic affairs, which is very vast and controversial. I will, therefore, compress my views in some short sentences.

I would suggest to the Government that they should devote much more attention to agricultural development than they have done so far and if necessary even curtail our industrial development. We should confine our industrial development to those objects only which will save us foreign exchange giving priority to such as will utilize our own internal resources. If you are so keen on industries, that you must have industries, then imagine that agriculture is the basic and cheap industry of East Pakistan. Something has been done in West Pakistan it is true, and I am very glad to have so formed when examining the development projects of these two regions and I could like to congratulate the West Pakistan people on the efforts that they have made to improve their agricultural economy. But so far as East Pakistan is concerned it is still in a very primitive condition and I would request the Government to pay more attention to agricultural development in East Pakistan.

As regards the distribution of licences I would suggest that much more attention should be paid by Government to the small-scale industries and to cottage industries, to the *kh-addies*, to the small artisans rather than support the big industries in the name of balancing of industries and in the name of cheapening their products, unfortunately a considerable sum of money has been poured into such big industries without cheapening their products as the industrialists are always endeavouring to extract as *much money* out of the consumer as possible. I would suggest, therefore, Sir, that the import licences should be distributed more to these cottage industries which I know

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are being starved, and I suggest that those concerns and companies which operate under different names, and are getting both industrial and commercial licences, should get one kind of licence and the foreign exchange so saved should be distributed to small-scale industries.

Sir, as far as the foreign aid is concerned, I can warn the people and the Government that if foreign aid is not properly utilized and is not spent in proper directions, that source might stop very soon. When we are getting money from other people it is our duty to see that it is spent in the best possible manner.

Sir, we know that corruption exists in this country from top to bottom. I suggest that we have a very strong Anti-corruption Department, and put their agents, in the various Departments, where we know that corruption is rampant and you will very soon see that if steps are taken against some of the bigger people who are indulging in corruption, corruption will stop; but there is no point in just folding our hands, and doing nothing at all.

Mr. Speaker : Syed Amjad Ali!

Mr. Amjad Ali : Sir, there are at least two members who want to speak and if they would finish their speeches in ten minutes I would be very glad to listen to them.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan: I do not like to speak

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Misbahuddin Hussain!

Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan: *I am not speaking; I am just giving a suggestion. Though I am entitled to have sufficient time yet I would only suggest that instead of having discussion in a sundry manner on a very complicated matter, the Government should at once appoint a Committee to go into the details of this matter from the very beginning and suggest some methods so that we may start afresh with our new state of economy. It should deal with all our financial and economic difficulties and also corrupt practices and should also suggest how to set up a balanced economy for the country, having in mind, as my leader has suggested, the priority to be given to the agricultural sector and also to look to the smaller and poorer man's interest.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Misbahuddin Hussain! You can have five minutes please.

Syed Misbahuddin Hussain: Or ten minutes?

Mr. Speaker: Five minutes.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy: Sir, I finished my speech in a couple of minutes. . . .

Syed Misbahuddin Hussain: But you are a speaker who can pour out any number of words in no time!

Mr. Speaker: Please do not waste your time.

Syed Misbahuddin Hussain: Sir, so far as agriculture is concerned, the Finance Minister, Mr. Daultana, Mr. Suhrawardy and everyone, in fact all

*Speech not corrected by the member.

have said that that should be given a prominent place in our economy. Now, Sir, what has been done in this direction up till now? So far as the conditions in East Pakistan are concerned, there is no sufficient yield of crop there. In order to improve or increase agricultural production, Government should provide fertilizer and more money should be provided to Agriculture Department and fertilizer should be distributed to the cultivators at the proper time, so that they may manure their lands and increase their yield. In Egypt the yield per acre is 112 maunds, in India they have raised it to 92 maunds in some places but in East Bengal it is 20 maunds per acre; so how can the poor people get on with their small income when the yield has not improved at all.

Then, Sir, nothing has been done to stop floods in East Pakistan. Even this year Government has not taken any action in this direction. If they want to increase agricultural produce—have greater quantity and at cheaper cost—then efforts have to be made to stop the ravages of floods.

Sir, as the Food Minister has said there has been improvement in the production of sugar, but then, Sir, sugar is only for the rich people. He does not know that 50 per cent of the people in East Pakistan are labourers. In East Pakistan, many people go without salt because they have no money with which to purchase salt. In view of the facts I would ask the Government to abolish the salt duty, so that there should be an improvement in the financial position of the common man and he should be able to get some salt for consumption.

As regards Irrigation, Sir, there are several schemes in East Pakistan but these have not yet been completed.

As regards corruption, it is rampant in the country and is indulged in by the enemies of our nation, and a large portion of the economic aid is swallowed up by the people who distribute. I think, Sir, that our existing laws if put into action can easily cover the corruption cases. There is a provision in the Prevention of Corruption Act that a man may be convicted on presumption if his assets are disproportionate to his income. On that ground alone, a man can be convicted but nothing is being done. Similarly under the Penal Code a man asking for bribe can be punished under the law. Notwithstanding these provisions steps are not being taken to put down corruption.

As regards consumer goods, the largest quantity of our consumer goods are obtained from the U. K. and the United States. In U. K. the cost of production is higher than in countries like Japan, etc., where the cost of production is much less, because U. K. has got no raw materials of its own, but still, Sir, the major portion of our consumer goods are purchased in the U. K. or the United States of America.

Syed Amjad Ali : No, no.

Syed Misbahuddin Hussain : Not at all? Did you purchase anything?

Syed Amjad Ali : Hardly anything from United States and very little from there.

Syed Misbahuddin Hussain : But the consumers' goods that are purchased in Europe are carried over here by the ships which belong to United Kingdom.

Mr. Speaker : I think you have made out your points.

Syed Misbahuddin Hussain : They charge more freight than ships of other countries. Their rate is much higher. We are paying much more for these foreign ships by way of freights and that is also one of the causes why the prices of consumers' goods have gone high.

Mr. Speaker : I think you will now resume your seat.

Syed Misbahuddin Hussain : One point more, Sir, and I have done.

Mr. Speaker : I am sorry, I cannot allow.

Syed Misbahuddin Hussain : Then, Sir, about industrial installations in East Pakistan. Many factories are being built there through the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation but no sooner they become profit carrying, they are sold to big business magnates though they had been started and financed with the Government money. Not only that, Sir these factories and mills are passed over to non-Bengalees who run them to the detriment of the East Pakistanis and the poor man does not get the benefit out of them.

Mr. Speaker : I think you have finished.

Syed Misbahuddin Hussain : So, Sir, I would submit that steps should be taken by the Government to improve the economic condition in the country especially of East Pakistan which has been crying for these improvement for long.

Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Rasa Raj Mandal!

Mr. Rasa Raj Mandal : *Mr. Speaker, Sir, only five minutes have been allowed to me and I shall try to finish my speech as quickly as possible.

Sir, the economic policy of the Government has been contrary to the directive principles laid down in the Constitution. As a matter of fact, as a result of this policy, the rich have become richer and the poor undescribably poor. Government should have adopted a policy through which ways and means are evolved to improve the conditions of the general masses of the people especially the backward class of Scheduled Caste. But, Sir, nothing has been done except conspiracies to destroy the economic condition of the country ever since its independence.

Sir, I could add much more to what has been said and described about economic conditions of East Pakistan. As a matter of fact while framing the Constitution, we took due note of the gloomy state of affairs in East Pakistan and ways and means were evolved to remove the disparity between the two wings. We laid down in the Constitution that

*Speech not corrected by the member.

National Finance Commission will be constituted; it was constituted for a time but it never did any work. The object of setting up this National Finance Commission was to allocate taxes and revenues between the Provinces and the Centre. But that has not been done as yet. It is a very important matter but they are sitting over it. Sir, under Article 99, we had made provision for the constitution of National Economic Council. This Council has been constituted but no work has been done. The object of the Council was to achieve a uniform standard of living between the two wings of Pakistan but that object has not been achieved and, therefore this provision of the Constitution has been grossly violated.

Again I refer to Article 205 in which it was laid that provision for economic and educational betterment will be made for the Scheduled Caste, but, Sir, nothing has been done in that respect. The Finance Minister had allocated 5 lakhs of rupees as a symbol of the goodwill of the Government to develop the lot of the Scheduled Caste but that fund has been subsequently freezed and nothing has been done.

Then, I refer to Article 205 which contemplates the setting up of a commission for looking into the economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and for suggesting remedies but, Sir, that Commission has not yet been constituted in spite of repeated reminders to the Government. As a matter of fact they do not have a mind to do anything for the poorer classes of this country.

Then, under Article 206 they were to appoint a special officer to look into distribution of wealth, but that decision has also not been implemented and that officer has not been appointed. Therefore, Sir, I say that the Government has no mind to do that either. No action has been taken by them in spite of my repeated reminders.

Sir, many things have been said regarding the economic life of the country and I would have added few more if time had permitted me to do so

Mr. Speaker : You have mentioned your points and now there is no time for elaboration.

Mr. Rasa Raj Mandal : Sir, Government is not doing anything to improve the conditions of the poor people. Sir, the poor man is the consumer of salt. They eat more salt when it is cheap and less when it is dear and yet Government has not reduced the salt duty. Salt is being sold at a higher price in East Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker : Please resume your seat now. Thank you.

Mr. Rasa Raj Mandal : I had more points to make.

Mr. Speaker : I am sorry, I cannot allow now.

Mr. Rasa Raj Mandal : Let me make some suggestions. So, Sir, I think these matters should be seriously looked into by the Government. If they fail to achieve the objectives and to ensure the fundamental rights of the people and also to improve the conditions of the general people, then, Sir, the day is not far ahead when they will have to answer

[Mr. Rasa Raj Mandal]

to the public for their mismanagement. As a matter of fact, they have seen the pitiable condition in which the masses are living. Government have miserably failed in improving their conditions. They have violated the provisions of the Constitution and if they do not listen even now to the voices of the people who are suffering, then a time will come when nobody will help the Government.

Mr. Speaker : Your time is up. Please resume your seat.

Syed Amjad Ali : *Mr. Speaker! Sir, I would like to apologise to the Hon'ble Members of this House and particularly my Hon'ble friends who had so little time to speak on this very important subject. I apologise, Sir, because I should have found more time for this important debate. Unfortunately, we could not sit last Saturday as I had hoped that we would be able to sit, so that we would have the whole of Saturday and the morning of Tuesday to discuss this question.

Now, Sir, I shall not attempt to reply to the various points made by the Hon'ble Members from various sides. I would first try to refute the charge laid on me by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition, which I know he has made in all friendliness, because he does take a lot of interest in me and the charge was a very simple one that I should not look at figures just as figures, just in that cold calculating way, and I should be more humane. After all these figures of finance when translated affect the lives of people.

Now, Sir, I would in reply refer him to two figures again. One is 53 crores of foreign exchange spent in the last three years to import food. Why? So as to feed the people of Pakistan. Now, Sir, if I had not looked at this problem in a human way I could have tried to reduce it and the result would have been that some of the people would have gone half starved and some would have starved and we might have had starvation deaths. This reply I made to the point of Chaudhri Muhammad Ali that this Government is frittering away the foreign exchange resources of this country. Sir, this frittering away, if it can be called to be so, has been done largely on the import of food—53 crores. The second figure which I should like to quote again in Defence that I look at the problem in human way is what we have been spending on floods and droughts in the last three years. As a matter of fact unless something is done to arrest this we cannot arrest droughts but we can certainly minimise the effects of floods this country cannot go on spending the amount of money which we have spent and I give figures of the last three years :

1955-56	..	15.53 crores.
1956-57	..	8.20 crores.
1957-58	..	1.00 crores.

This year up to now we have spent nearly 4 crores of rupees.

In answer to Mr. Adeluddin's question who read a clipping of *Dawn*, I would only say this that the Central Government has placed at the disposal of the East Pakistan Government in the last three months 4 crores

*Speech not corrected by the member.

of rupees for purposes connected with drought and floods. Floods have come recently and I appreciate that but if the resources of this country are going to go in providing these reliefs then we will have very little left for anything else. Furthermore where can I create this money except through deficit financing and that would mean printing more notes. It would mean creating more inflation and thus more unhappiness for all people in this country. Sir, I have looked at these things in a humanitarian way and I wish that the Chief Minister of East Pakistan would have admitted the help and assistance given by the Central Government from time to time to East Pakistan. I do not say that we are doing it as a favour. It is their duty to see that in any part of the country where there is any need for assistance, the Central Government provides that assistance. I am very glad to hear from almost all corners of the House the emphasis on agriculture and also that we should try and consolidate our industries and also pay more and special attention to East Pakistan as they are lagging behind in industrial development.

Mr. Suhrawardy in his very short speech made one point in regard to industry. What he said was that we should only try to establish new industries which would develop our own raw materials. Generally I would agree with these premises but, Sir, I would not agree that this should be applied in certain cases. If industries are to be set up which would use our own raw materials for internal consumption then I would say that such industry at the present time should also be avoided because each industry when it is set up requires foreign exchange first of all to set itself up and then to keep going on. If we are going to produce something which we want to utilize ourselves and do not export then we are increasing our requirement of foreign exchange and, therefore, further industrialization would mean that if today industries are working at 35 per cent capacity then with further expansion they would work only to 30 per cent of the capacity. So we are not adding anything to the economy of the country. Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana has made a suggestion and it has been repeated by Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan in regard to setting up a Committee so that the present condition of our economy should be studied, and very carefully studied by a very high-powered committee. Sir, I welcome this suggestion and I do promise this that when I return from abroad I shall consult the members of the Cabinet and take a Cabinet decision on this. As far as I am personally concerned it is a good and valuable suggestion.

Now, Sir, some members did refer to import permits. The Hon'ble Agriculture Minister has referred to that. I only want to say that we will study the laws and if need be we will bring in a law so that if any person sells permits that person should be penalized by sending him to jail and

Mr. Zahiruddin : All transfers of licences should be stopped.

Syed Amjad Ali : *We will study this law and make it fool-proof and also penalize the person who makes purchases or sells these import licences. We will certainly examine this and I can assure the House on behalf of the Government that such a decision will be taken.

Now, Sir, lastly before I sit down I would just like to refer to one matter. It has not been raised this morning on the floor of the House. But I have heard whispers here and there and the market of

*Speech not corrected by the member.

[Syed Amjad Ali]

Karachi specially has been speculating on this rumour that we may devalue. Now, Sir, I can state with all emphasis and categorically that the Government of Pakistan has no intention to devalue our currency. I make this categorical statement so that anyone who has been misguided, who has been misinformed he may correct his opinion and would not indulge in this wishful thinking and speculate and thereby make a loss to himself and in this process lower the par value or market value of our currency. We have no intention to devalue. Sir, in the end I do thank the House for the valuable suggestions which they have made and the Government will certainly consider these suggestions and we shall do our best to adopt these suggestions wherever they are useful and practical.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar : *Sir, I want to correct a misapprehension, which may have been caused in the mind of the Hon'ble Finance Minister. He referred to something what I said as a charge. I never meant it as a charge. I wanted that there is even a further approach to the economic problems from another aspect. That is all I wanted to suggest to him and it would be farthest from my mind ever to make a suggestion like that about the Finance Minister.

Syed Amjad Ali: Thank you.

Sardar Amir Azam Khan (Minister for Parliamentary Affairs): *Sir, before we conclude I would like to say one or two things. In the first instance I would like to thank all the Hon'ble Members of this House who have co-operated with us when we were transacting all this business. We are also thankful to Mr. Speaker and Mr. Deputy Speaker for their patience and for their willingness to sit beyond specified hours and also to sit with us. In particular I want to avail this opportunity to specially thank the Leader of the Opposition Mr. Chundrigar, who has been, I must say, very kind to me personally during this session and who has not only made very valuable contributions to different provisions of the legislation which came up before this House but who also helped us to transact some of the very difficult business which was before the House very smoothly. I cannot forget this kindness on his part. I hope this co-operation will not end here because there are still certain other matters on which we want his co-operation and I hope that that co-operation will be available even after the session has adjourned because the Chief Minister of West Pakistan in a meeting which was attended by the leaders of different parties gave the assurance on behalf of the Prime Minister that some of the matters connected with displaced persons will be jointly considered by those leaders and then the Government will try to improve the different measures regarding displaced persons in the light of those discussions or decisions arrived at those conferences.

There are one or two other matters which I would also point out. There is a very important Bill on the agenda to reform the Central Statute-Book for the purpose of adaptation under the Constitution. It was a very big Bill and when it was brought up it was suggested by the Leader of the Opposition that we should not pass it very hurriedly and it should be referred to different Bar Associations. He was kind enough to send a few copies to the Bar Association of Karachi. So far we have not received any suggestions but we hope that in due course we will receive their comments. Therefore, Sir, we are deferring its passage for the time being so that the other Bar Associations who are also now in possession of this

*Speech not corrected by the member.

Bill which has been gazetted may offer their comments and they will get some time and then we will try to improve this very important piece of legislation which is non-controversial and which is in the interest of everybody, in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition.

Secondly, there has been another very important Bill for the preservation of public order on the occasion of public meetings. We have been deferring this Bill day after day because some of our friends thought that it should not be proceeded with. Sir, this law was enacted actually after several attempts were made to break public meetings organised by different political parties in different parts of the country. I do not accuse any particular party.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: I do not understand what is the debate about?

Sardar Amir Azam Khan: we are adjourning *sine die*, therefore I was saying these few words.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: What about the items on the agenda and what about the resolution this morning that the question hour be suspended till 3.00?

Sardar Amir Azam Khan: I made a resolution that the question hour be postponed. So, I was saying that the leaders of different shades of opinion thought that this Bill might be deferred and the Government has now decided to let this law lapse and we will depend on the goodwill and the judgment of the leaders of different political parties who will try to create better atmosphere so that every shade of opinion in the country may be able to express itself because it is very necessary for the healthy progress of democratic conventions and every party in the country must be allowed to put forward its point of view. Sir, I want to make it clear that although we are dropping this Bill but if at a later stage it is found that such attempts are still made by different political party workers to break meetings, then the Government might be constrained to put back the law on the Statute Book and a much stronger law or legislation. With these words, I again thank you very much and particularly the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar: I must enter my very emphatic protest against any Bill which is on the agenda not being taken up now and later on being issued in the form of an ordinance. If the Government feels at any time that it is necessary to bring in a legislation, let them call a session of this Assembly. The Prime Minister has already given a promise that the sessions held at Dacca in January was just a formal one and it would not be taken as satisfying the requirements of the Constitution and that there will be another session in Dacca in 1958. Therefore, it would be in conformity with that promise and it would be in conformity with democratic traditions that if any of the Bills on the agenda which are not being taken up now are to be enacted, that must be done through a session of the National Assembly and not by an ordinance because the Government has somehow been postponing them. Now that the House is adjourning *sine die* they should give an opportunity to the House before this is enacted into law.

Mr. Speaker: The discussion on the economic conditions in the country is concluded.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ECONOMIC SITUATION (ANNOUNCEMENT)

180. *Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon: (a) Will the Minister for Economic Affairs be pleased to state whether, in view of current trends in Pakistan's economy, Government are considering the desirability of making an announcement on the economic situation in the country and their future line of action to meet the situation?

(b) If so, when?

(c) If not, why?

Sardar Amir Azam Khan : (a) The economic situation in the country is reviewed in detail annually at the time of presentation of the National Budget. A comprehensive paper on Economic Survey and Statistics for the last year was presented to the House at the last Budget Session. Necessary steps which are being taken by the Government to meet the situation during the current year were also stated at the time. The situation is being constantly reviewed.

(b) A statement will be made if circumstances so warrant.

(c) Does not arise.

†181.

MINISTRY FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

182. *Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon: (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government consider the desirability of creating a separate Ministry for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs?

(b) If not, why ?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon: (a) & (b) No, Sir. For the scientific and industrial research there already exists a department, viz. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and a separate organisation known as Council of Scientific and Industrial Research under the Ministry of Commerce and Industries. Matters relating to cultural affairs are being handled by the Ministries of Education and Information and Broadcasting. The question of research work, the paucity of Research Scientists and the cost involved do not, for the present, justify the creation of an additional Ministry.

FOREIGN AIDS

183. *Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon : (a) Will the Minister for Economic Affairs be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing (i) the amount and kind of foreign aid received by the Government (yearwise) during the past ten years from the Governments of the various countries under the different Aid Programmes, (ii) the purpose for which each of these items of aid was received, (iii) the time when each of the aids was received, (iv) the amount of aid utilised so far for each purpose referred to

in (ii) above, and (v) the machinery set up by Government to utilise the aid thus received?

(b) It is a fact that some of the aid received by Pakistan is administered by persons belonging to the aid-giving country?

(c) If so, what are the number of such persons in respect of each aid and the amount of their total monthly emoluments if paid by Government, and the duration of their service with the Government.

(d) Are the aids referred to in part (a) above given under certain terms and conditions?

Sardar Amir Azam Khan: (a) (i) to (iv) Detailed statements are under preparation and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course. (v) The administrative Ministries as well as the Provincial Governments are responsible for the utilization of the aid.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes. The aid is made available in accordance with the respective agreements between the Government of Pakistan and the aid-giving agency. The White Paper on Foreign Aid issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs in 1956 contained copies of these agreements.

NATIONAL FACILITATION COMMITTEE REPORT

184. *Mr. Yusuf A Haroon: Will the Minister for Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Facilitation Committee constituted in 1957 in accordance with the tourist plan prepared by the Ministry and endorsed by the Tourist Planning Commission, has since submitted its report to Government on the question of liberalising the restrictions and simplifying the formalities relating to the customs, transit traffic, monetary exchange and tax clearance;

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the main recommendations contained in the said report; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the report referred to in part (a) above?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon: (a) The National Facilitation Committee was formed for the purpose of implementing recommendations made by the International Civil Aviation Organisation for facilitating movement by air. The functions of this Committee were specifically to solve

problems affecting incoming and outgoing traffic at international airports in Pakistan and to facilitate air travel by simplifying time consuming procedures. This Committee was not called upon to submit any report and has, to this day, functioned effectively.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED QUARTERS IN COLONIES (UNAUTHORISED OCCUPATION)

185. *Chaudhri Aziz Din: Will the Minister for Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government-built and Government-owned quarters of displaced persons built in different colonies of displaced persons in the Federal Capital for allotment to displaced persons, now under unauthorized occupation of persons whether displaced or otherwise;

(b) the time from which these quarters have been under unauthorized occupation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to get such quarters vacated with a view to allot them to those displaced persons who have applied for allotment in the prescribed manner, and the time likely to be taken to get all such quarters vacated by unauthorized occupants?

Haji Moula Bakhsli Soomro: (a), (b) & (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

LIQUOR AT P. M.'S HOUSE (IMPORT)

186. *Mr. Farid Ahmad: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any alcoholic liquor was served in the Prime Minister's House during the period of 13th September, 1956 to 7th October, 1957;

(b) if so, the amount spent on alcoholic liquor during the period mentioned in part (a) above;

(c) whether any alcoholic liquor was imported for the Prime Minister's House during this period; and

(d) if so, the quantity and the expenditure involved?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon: (a) to (d) The information is being collected.

DISPLACED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS (CONDONING OF BREAKS IN SERVICES, ETC.)

187. *Mr. Moslem Ali Molla: (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the cases of the displaced Government servants, under the Central Government, regarding their condonation of breaks in services, fixation of pay and seniority and salary for condonation period would be considered?

(b) If so, when?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon: (a) The break in service of the displaced Provincial/State Government servants who took up employment under the Central Government of Pakistan on or before 31st December, 1950, is condoned for the purpose of pension. They cannot, however, be paid salary for this period of break as they were not Central Government servants during that period. Some benefit of past service is given to displaced employees while fixing their pay on their re-employment in Pakistan. Since the displaced employees are treated as fresh recruits in Pakistan it is not possible to allow them to count their past service towards seniority in their posts in Pakistan.

(b) Does not arise.

HOUSE RENTS (CENTRAL MINISTERS)

188. *Chaudhri Aziz Din: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of house rent sanctioned for the Central Ministers who have not been provided with Government houses; and

(b) the basis for arriving at such an amount?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon: (a) Rs. 1, 250 p.m. inclusive of all charges on account of rent of furnished accommodation, repairs, maintenance of garden, electricity and water charges, etc.

(b) This amount was determined after taking into consideration the expense which Government have to incur in providing and maintaining Ministers' Houses.

VACANT EVACUEE OPEN PLOTS

189. *Mr. Abdul Latif Biswas: (a) Will the Minister for Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there are large number of evacuee open plots still lying vacant without construction all over the Federal Capital including those allotted to locals and non-claimants and not utilised?

(b) If so, when do Government propose to allot them to claimants?

(c) Do Government propose to dispose these plots in an unrestricted auction?

(d) If so, when?

(e) If not, why not?

(f) Will he be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement giving a list of all evacuee plots in Federal Capital showing therein those which are allotted giving the names of allottees where any construction is built thereon or not?

(g) What steps are proposed to be taken by Government to recover cost of the plots at up-to-date market value from those allottees who have already constructed houses?

(h) If so, when?

(i) If not, why not?

Haji Moula Bakhsh Soomro: (a) Yes.

(b) to (e) Plots will be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1958, by Settlement Commissioner when the Compensation Scheme is put into operation.

(f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(g) to (i) The Settlement Commissioner will shortly determine the prevailing market value of the plots in each case and ask the allottees to pay.

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONERS (PROVINCIAL CONTROL)

190. *Mr. Abdul Latif Biswas: (a) Will the Minister for Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in a local daily of 23rd August, 1958, under the heading "SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER COMES UNDER PROVINCE"?

(b) Is it a fact that the Settlement Commissioner will work under the Provincial Government?

(c) What steps have been proposed to be taken to retain the Settlement Commissioner in Karachi under the Central Government?

Haji Moula Bakhsh Soomro: (a) Yes.

(b) No. The services of the Settlement Commissioner have been transferred to the Provincial Government for appointment as Member, Board of Revenue, in addition. As Settlement Commissioner he will, however, continue to work under the general superintendence and control of the Central Government as provided under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act.

(c) Does not arise.

LALUKHET AREA (COMMERCIAL PLOTS)

191. *Mr. Bhupendra Kumar Dutta: Will the Minister for Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the commercial plots in the Lalukhet Area were allotted to persons for erecting shops on the basis of a lottery;

(b) whether it is a fact that no announcement was made, in respect of holding a lottery, and that the lottery was not drawn in the presence of applicants;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some allottees have been allotted two plots, while innumerable other deserving people have been deprived of even one plot ; and

(d) if so, the action that Government propose to take to regularise this irregularity, and to provide plots to these persons ?

Haji Moula Bakhsh Soomro : (a) A lot was drawn covering all the *bona fide* cabin-holders squatting on the main road of Lalukhet to determine which of them should be given front row shops in the commercial area as every one claimed the front row.

(b) No. The lot was drawn in the presence of those who were eligible for accommodation in the commercial area after giving due notice.

(c) & (d) Yes. A small number of cabin-holders who were running hotels or other similar business which could not be run on a small site have been given two plots. Other squatters have also been accommodated. Outsiders were, however, not considered for allotment in view of the limited number of plots available.

LALUKHET AREA (COMMERCIAL PLOTS)

192. *Mr. Bhupendra Kumar Dutta : Will the Minister for Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that people requiring smaller areas for the commercial plots have, in some cases, been allotted two plots, while people requiring larger areas for this purpose have been allotted smaller areas of plots, which is not commensurate with their needs ; and

(b) if so, the names of those individuals who have applied for larger areas suitable for their business and were allotted smaller areas ?

Haji Moula Bakhsh Soomro : (a) & (b) Similar question No. 191 is being replied separately today in respect of Lalukhet Colony, Karachi. If the Member kindly indicates the Province or the Colony or locality in case of evacuee property, the information will be collected and placed on the Table of the House in due course.

LALUKHET AREA (COMMERCIAL PLOTS)

193. *Mr. Bhupendra Kumar Dutta : (a) Will the Minister for Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of applications received in connection with the plots for commercial purposes in the Lalukhet Area ?

(b) Is it a fact that certain complaints have been made to the Prime Minister, Minister for Rehabilitation, and Minister of State for the Interior, wherein the complainants have stated that the Deputy Rehabilitation Commissioner and the Welfare Officer of Lalukhet Area, dealing with the commercial plots in Lalukhet, have, in collaboration with the President, and the Secretary of the Merchants Union of

Lalukhet Area, have allotted the commercial plots in Lalukhet to undeserving persons ?

(c) If so, what action have Government taken so far in connection with those complaints; if not, the reasons therefor ?

(d) Is it a fact that from time to time notices on the shopkeepers have been served by the Deputy Rehabilitation Commissioner and Welfare Officer, Lalukhet Area, threatening demolition of their shops, but no action was taken in this regard ?

(e) Have complaints been received to the effect that ejection notices have frequently been served on shopkeepers, and the Rehabilitation authorities did not demolish their shops ?

(f) Have such cases been inquired into and if so, with what result ?

(g) Is it a fact that a number of applications, drawing the attention of the Prime Minister, Minister for Rehabilitation and the Minister of State for the Interior, have been received under registered covers, cataloguing the irregularities committed by the Deputy Rehabilitation Commissioner concerned, Welfare Officer, President and Secretary of the Merchants Union of Lalukhet ?

(h) If so, what action have Government taken so far regarding these complaints; if not, the reasons therefor ?

Haji Mou'a Bakhsh Soomro : (a) Innumerable applications are received daily. It is difficult to give their exact number.

(b) Yes.

(c) On enquiry those complaints were found to be frivolous.

(d) Yes. The shopkeepers who were served with notices have been ejected.

(e) In view of (d) the question does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Yes.

(h) Such applications were looked into but were found baseless.

†194.

BUNGALOW NO. 155, SHAH ABDUL LATIF ROAD (ALLOTMENT)

195. *Malik Jehangir Khan : Will the Minister for Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that bungalow No. 156, Shah Abdul Latif Road (164 JM on Jamshed Quarters, Karachi), which is an evacuee property, has recently been allotted by Government ;

(b) if so, the details, i. e., the name, address and other particulars of the allottee ;

(c) whether the allottee is a claimant ;

(d) if so, what is the total amount of verified claim ; and

(e) the reasons for allotment of the said property to the present allottee in preference to other applicants ?

Haji Moula Bakhsh Soomro : (a) Yes. It has been allotted on a temporary basis.

(b) Begum Wilayat Fatima (Begum Syed Ishrat Hussain), 53, New Karachi Housing Society, Karachi.

(c) Yes.

(d) Rs. 2,35,200.

(e) The applicant is a widow and was living with her married daughter which, for a respectable family, is very embarrassing.

EFFENDI CLINIC

196. *Malik Jehangir Khan : Will the Minister for Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the person to whom the Effendi Clinic in Karachi has been allotted by Government ;

(b) the reasons for allotting the said clinic to the said allottee.

(c) whether he is a claimant ;

(d) if so, the amount of the verified claim ;

(e) whether applications, other than the one from the present allottee, were received by Government for allotment of the said clinic ; and

(f) if so, the reasons for giving the clinic to the existing allottee in preference to the other applicants ?

Haji Moula Bakhsh Soomro : (a) to (d) The premises have not yet been allotted to any person. One Ghulam Sarwar has been permitted to occupy the premises for a short period as he was urgently in need of accommodation. He is a claimant and he has submitted a claim for Rs. 60,000 which has however not yet been verified.

(e) & (f) Yes. The other applications are under consideration and the claims of all applicants will be duly considered before allotment is made.

SUPERANNUATION AND RE-EMPLOYMENT

197. *Malik Jehangir Khan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) The rules framed by Government governing extension of service and re-employed including the age of superannuation;

(b) the age of the present incumbent of the post of Secretary, Ministry of Law, Government of Pakistan: and

(c) the number of years behind the age of superannuation the said incumbent has been working and when Government propose to post a Pakistani citizen on this post?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon : (a) The rules about the retirement of various categories of Government servants are contained in F. R. 56, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House. The Government have recently decided that no extensions of service should be granted to non-Ministerial Government servants, after the age of superannuation, but they may be re-employed in exceptional circumstances where their services are considered indispensable.

(b) About 54 years.

(c) The present Secretary, Ministry of Law, is employed on contract and the question of filling the post by a Pakistani citizen will be considered when his contract is about to expire.

F. R. 56.I (a) Except as otherwise provided in the other Clauses of this rule the date of compulsory retirement of a Government servant, other than a ministerial servant, is the date on which he attains the age of 55 years. He may be retained in service after the date of compulsory retirement with the sanction of the Local Government on public grounds, which must be recorded in writing, but he must not be retained after the age of 60 years except in very special circumstances.

(b) (i) A ministerial servant [who is not governed by sub-clause (ii)] may be required to retire at the age of 55 years, but should ordinarily be retained in service, if he continues efficient, up to the age of 60 years. He must not be retained after that age except in very special circumstances, which must be recorded in writing, and with the sanction of the Local Government.

(ii) A ministerial servant—

(1) who enters Government service on or after the 1st April, 1938, or

(2) who being in Government service on the 31st March, 1938, did not hold a lien or a suspended lien on a permanent post on that date, shall ordinarily be required to retire at the age of 55 years. He must not be retained after that age except on public grounds which must be recorded in writing, and with the sanction of the Local Government he must not be retained after the age of 60 years except in very special circumstances.

(c) The following are the special rules applicable to particular services:—

- (i) A member of the Civil Service Pakistan who is not a Judge of a Chief Court, must retire after 55 years' service counted from the date of his arrival in Indo-Pakistan sub-continent; provided that if he has held his post for less than five years, he may, with the sanction of the Governor-General, be permitted to retain it until he has held it for that period.
- (ii) A member of the Civil Service Pakistan, who is a Judge of a Chief Court, must retire on attaining the age of 60 years.
- (iii) In the case of incumbents of the posts mentioned below, other than members of the Civil Service Pakistan, the age-limit is 60 years:—

Posts specified in rule 98.

Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to the Legislative Assembly of the Punjab.

- (iv) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this sub-clause, the following classes of officers must retire on reaching the age of 55 years, namely:—
 - (a) Civil Engineering of the Public Works or Railway Department, and
 - (b) Civilians in the Superior Railway Revenue Establishment or (the Superior Telegraph Engineer and Wireless Branches of the Pakistan Posts and Telegraphs Department) and the former class may be required by the Governor-General to retire on reaching the age of 50 years, if they have not attained to the rank of Superintending Engineer.
- (2) Subject to the requirements of this sub-clause as to re-appointment, the Local Government may, in special circumstances, which should be recorded in writing grant an extension of service not exceeding three months, to a Chief Engineer.
- (3) No Chief Engineer of the Public Works or Railway Department, and no officer in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, corresponding in rank to a Chief Engineer, nor any officer holding the post of Consulting Engineer to the Government of Pakistan, shall, without re-appointment, hold the post for more than five years, but re-appointments to the posts may be as often, and in each case for such period not exceeding five years, as the Local Government may decide, provided that the term of reappointment shall not extend beyond the date on which the Government servant attains the age of 55, or, in the case of a Chief Engineer, more than three months beyond that date.

Note.—Officiating service, unless followed by confirmation without interruption in such service, does not count towards the period of five years mentioned in this sub-clause.

(vi) Deleted.

(vii) The following provisions are applicable to military officers in civil employ:

- (1) Officers of the late Indian Medical Service must retire civil employ at the age of 55 years, provided that—
 1. Director General of the late Indian Medical Service may remain in service up to the age of 60 years.
 2. Surgeons-General and Inspectors-General of Civil Hospitals may remain in civil employ up to the age of 57 years, and
 3. Lieutenant-Colonel who entered the service before the 1st April, 1911, and was specially selected for increased pay on or before the 16th February, 1921, may remain in civil employ till he completes 30 years' service; but if he is specially selected for increased pay after the 16th February, 1921, he shall be retired on attaining the age of 55 years unless he has not completed 27 years' service for pension, in which case he may be retained until he completes such period of service.
- (2) Military officers in the Survey of Pakistan Department cease to be in civil employ on reaching the age of 55 years unless granted an extension by the Governor-General.
- (3) Military commissioned officers serving in the Public Works or Railway Department cease to be in civil employ under the same conditions as govern the retirement of civil engineers of those departments. In addition, an officer of the Royal Engineers must retire on attaining the rank of General Officer; provided that, if he is holding a post of Chief Engineer, he may, with the sanction of the Governor-General, be permitted to complete a five-years' tenure of the post, unless in the meantime he is required to vacate office under some other regulation.
- (4) Military officers serving in any department, other than those mentioned in (1) to (3) of this sub-clause, cease to be in civil employ on reaching the age of 55 years; but any such officer, being a military commissioned officer and having held his post for less than five years, may for special reasons, with the sanction of the Governor-General be permitted to retain it until he has held it for that period.

(d) Notwithstanding anything contained in clauses (a), (b) and (c), a Government servant under suspension on a charge of misconduct shall not be required or permitted to retire on reaching the date of compulsory retirement, but shall be retained in service until the enquiry into the charge is concluded and a final order is passed thereon by competent authority.

EVACUEE INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS (INSTALLATION OF MACHINERIES
BY DISPLACED PERSONS)

198. *Moulana Abdur Rashid Tarkabagish: Will the Minister for Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there are a number of displaced persons who have installed machinery, etc. in the evacuee industrial concerns and thus established business which is not an evacuee property; and

(b) whether Government propose to give careful consideration to allow such displaced persons to become owners of such buildings on payment of their value to be determined on fair consideration?

Haji Moola Bakhsh Soomro : (a) Yes, but whether or not the business constitutes evacuee property is a matter for determination under law on merits of each case.

(b) Yes, attention is invited to paragraph 14 (3) of the 1st Schedule to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1958.

TITLES (REPUBLIC DAY)

199. *Mr. Farid Ahmad: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) when the decision to confer titles on the Republic Day, 1958 was taken; and

(b) whether prior consent was taken from the persons concerned, as is usual?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon: The Member is obviously referring to the Pakistan Civil Awards which were announced on the last Republic Day. The decision to grant these awards was taken in January, 1958.

(b) No.

MR. SUHRAWARDY'S TOUR TO CHINA AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

200. *Mr. Farid Ahmad: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons who accompanied Mr. Suhrawardy, the then Prime Minister of Pakistan, during his tour of China in 1956 and the United States of America in 1957 showing the names of persons with their official designations for each tour; and

(b) the expenditure incurred in each case?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon: (a) & (b) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAMES OF PERSONS WHO ACCOMPANIED THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER, MR. SUHRAWARDY, DURING HIS TOURS OF CHINA IN 1956 AND THE U.S.A IN 1957 AND THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON EACH TOUR IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 200

China

Name	Designation	Expenditure
1. Mr. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy	Prime Minister	Rs. 2,07,878
2. Mrs. Akhtar Sulaiman	Daughter of Prime Minister.	
3. Begum Viqarunisa Noon	Wife of Foreign Minister.	

Name	Designation	Expenditure
4. Mr. Sultanuddin Ahmed	.. Pakistan's Ambassador in China (Joined the party in Peking).	
5. Princess Abida Sultana.		
6. Begum Rukhsana I. Ahmed.		
7. Mr. M. S. A. Baig .. ..	.. Foreign Secretary.	
8. Begum M. S. A. Baig.		
9. Mr. G. Faruque .. ..	.. Chairman, P.I.D.C.	
10. Begum G. Faruque.		
11. Mr. S. M. Yusuf .. ..	.. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.	
12. Mr. S. K. Dehlvi .. ..	.. Joint Secretary, Ministry of F. A. & C. R.	
13. Khan Mohd. Azam Khan	.. Chief Engineer, Warsak Project.	
14. Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan	.. P. S. to the Prime Minister.	
15. Begum Aftab Ahmed Khan.		
16. Col. M. Sarwer .. ..	.. Personal Physician to the P.M.	
17. Mr. Hamid Nawaz Khan	.. Chief of Protocol.	
18. Begum Saeeda Hamid Nawaz Khan.		
19. Mr. Ahmed Ali .. ..	.. Deputy Secretary, Ministry of F. A. & C. R.	
20. Mr. Abdul Qayyum .. ..	.. Public Relations Officer.	
21. Major Sartaj Ahmad Malik	.. Official Interpreter (joined in Peking).	
22. Mr. Mohd. Sadiq .. ..	.. A. P. S. to P. M.	
23. Ahmed Hassan Shaikh .. ..	.. News Editor of Radio Pakistan (joined in Peking).	
24. Mr. Safdar Qureshi .. ..	.. A. P. P. Representative ..	} Joined in Peking.
25. O. H. Merchant .. ..	.. Chief Cameraman ..	
26. Zahuruddin Mian .. ..	.. Photographer ..	
27. Mohd. Akhtar .. ..	.. Superintendent, Ministry of F. A. & C. R.	
28. Private servant of the Prime Minister.		

Name	Designation	Expenditure
<i>U.S.A.</i>		
1. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy ..	.. Prime Minister ..	.. \$ 5,693
2. Begum Akhtar Sulaiman	.. Daughter of P. M. ..	.. \$ 4,291 Not yet adjusted.
3. Mr. Akhtar Hussain ..	.. Defence Secretary.	
4. Mr. M. S. A. Baig ..	.. Foreign Secretary.	
5. Mr. S. A. Hasnie ..	.. Secretary, Ministry of Economic Affairs.	
6. Mr. A. A. Khan ..	.. Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister.	
7. Major General H. I. Ahmed	.. Deputy Chief of Staff Pakistan Army.	
8. Mr. Majid Malik ..	.. Principal Information Officer.	

PARITY PLAN (SECRETARIAT APPOINTMENTS)

201. *Mr. Farid Ahmad: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether any plan was approved to give effect to parity in the appointments in the Ministries and Departments during the time Mr. Suhrawardy was the Prime Minister?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon: The matter was under consideration but no plan was finally approved.

CENTRAL SERVICES (EAST PAKISTAN)

202. *Mr. Farid Ahmad: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Civil Service Officers on Partition and the number of such officers who were Bengali Muslims;

(b) the total number of officers in different senior services of Pakistan showing the number, separately, for each service and also the number of Bengali Muslims;

(c) the present strength of different services of Pakistan and the number of East Pakistanis;

(d) when the system of quota for the provinces was observed and introduced for the first time; and

(e) the number of persons recruited to the senior services of Pakistan during the period of Suhrawardy's Government and the number of such officers who were East Pakistanis?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon: (a), (b), (c) & (e) The information is being collected and will be placed in the Library of the House.

(d) The quota system for the Provinces was introduced on 1st september, 1848 and is being observed since then.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

HIDDEN EVACUEE URBAN PROPERTY (PESHAWAR)

20. Malik Jehangir Khan: Will be Minister for Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hidden evacuee urban property comprising of pulse, rice and flour mills has recently been detected in Peshawar;

(b) if so, the details of the property so detected;

(c) whether it is a fact that these mills are in the illegal possession of certain persons for the last ten years;

(d) the reasons for which these properties were not detected earlier; and

(e) the steps that have been, and are being, taken to recover the income earned by the persons referred to in part (d) above during the last ten years?

Haji Moula Bakhsh Soomro: (a) Only parts of machinery have been detected.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter is under investigation.

(e) Notice under section 29 of the Pakistan (Administration of Evacuee Property) Act, 1957, has been issued and the matter is under enquiry.

HIDDEN EVACUEE URBAN PROPERTY (KARACHI AND WEST PAKISTAN)

21. Malik Jehangir Khan: (a) Will the Minister for Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether Government have taken steps to recover hidden evacuee properties in Karachi and West Pakistan?

(b) If so, what are they?

(c) What are the details of the hidden evacuee properties recovered so far in Karachi and West Pakistan?

(d) How Government propose to dispose of the properties referred to in part (c) above?

Haji Moula Bakhsh Soomro: (a) & (b) I invite attention to paragraphs 6 and 7 of my press statement of 3rd September, 1958.

(c) The information could not be collected in time to answer this question.

(d) The properties finally held to be evacuee properties would be dealt with as such.

CLAIMS HOLDERS ASSOCIATION'S RESOLUTIONS

POSITION EXPLAINED

Karachi, September 3.

The Central Minister for Rehabilitation, Haji Moola Bakhsh Soomro, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

The resolutions passed recently at a general meeting of the Claims Holders' Association as reported in the Press have been brought to my notice.

The position, as regards various points raised in the resolutions passed by the Association is given below for the information of the general public.

I have repeatedly emphasised that the verification of claims is being undertaken primarily for the purpose of eliminating bogus and exaggerated claims.

If these bogus and exaggerated claims are eliminated, the amount of compensation payable to genuine claimants will increase correspondingly and this is in the best interests of all concerned.

Suitable steps are being taken to unearth evacuee property. A comprehensive scheme in this connection is also under the consideration of the Government.

The cooperation of the public in pointing out hidden evacuee properties will be of great help and will be highly appreciated.

The draft Ordinance for compensation of agricultural claims was published for general information a few months ago.

The suggestions received from interested parties and organisations have been duly taken into consideration while preparing the final draft. The demand to republish it, is not understood.

Any amendments made in the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1958, will, in due course, be placed before the National Assembly and the interested parties will get an opportunity to express their views.

CENTRAL HOTEL AND SHEZAN RESTAURANT

No final decision has yet been taken with regard to the disposal of Central Hotel and Shezan Restaurant.

As regards Carlton Hotel, it is not being given to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. Actually Carlton Hotel is being placed at the disposal of the Port Haji Committee in exchange for the old Haji Camp at Lawrence Road occupied by displaced persons.

The value of the two properties will be assessed in due course and necessary adjustments will be made. It has become necessary to provide alternative accommodation to Hajjis as there was no immediate prospect of the displaced persons vacating the old Haji Camp.

The settlement work is more of an administrative nature than judicial. The officer appointed to the post has, however, sufficient judicial experience.

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER

Although the Settlement Commissioner has not yet been given necessary staff particularly in West Pakistan, a great deal of spade work has already been done by him preparatory to the disposal of evacuee properties under the Compensation Act, and the settlement of claims.

Lists of industrial concerns, building sites, big mansions, hotels, etc., have been prepared in most cases and steps to auction them will be taken in the near future. Forms have been prepared for claimants to apply for compensation. They will be printed for supply through the Post Offices as soon as possible.

Notices have been served to allottees of cinemas and industrial concerns in Karachi to establish their claim for retention of these concerns under the provisions of the Compensation Act. After these claims have been examined, auction of these concerns will start.

The position about payment of interim relief at enhanced rates will be examined after the necessary funds have been raised through auctions, etc.

INCREASE IN RENTS

The question of increasing rents of evacuee houses, etc., is under consideration which will apply to non-claimants, locals, Government Departments, foreign firms, etc. Steps are being taken to recover arrears of rent from non-claimants and locals as arrears of land revenue.

It is in the best interests of claimants also to pay arrears of rent as it will be easier to settle the claim of a person who has paid rent, etc., regularly.

Government is not in a position to ask the Pakistan Refugees Rehabilitation Finance Corporation to postpone recoveries of loans pending settlement of claims as there is no such provision either in the terms under which such loans were granted or in the Compensation Act.

On the other hand the Compensation Act provides for recoveries of Government dues including loans granted by organisations like the Pakistan Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, compulsorily as arrears of land revenue, if such loans are not voluntarily paid in the normal course.

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOTELS AND MANSIONS

22. Malik Jehangir Khan: (a) Will the Minister for Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Claim-holders Association held in Karachi on Friday, the 22nd August, 1958, as published in a local English daily of 24th August, 1958?

(b) When do Government propose to put to public unrestricted auction of the Carlton Hotel, Karachi, the Central Hotel, Karachi, Shehnaz Restaurant, Karachi, and other hotels and mansions like Mohatta Palace, etc.?

(c) If not, why?

(d) When do Government propose to serve notices on Foreign Missions, Government officials and other non-claimants to vacate houses in Karachi with a view to allot the same to claimants only?

(e) If not, why?

Haji Moola Bakhsh Soomro: (a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The position was explained in my press statement issued on the

subject on the 3rd September, 1958. A copy of the statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(d) & (e) The position has already been explained in reply to starred question No. 112 put by Mr. Lutfur Rehman Khan on the 4th September, 1958.

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Government is not in a position to ask the Pakistan Refugees Rehabilitation Finance Corporation to postpone recoveries of loans pending settlement of claims as there is no such provision either in the terms under which such loans were granted or in the Compensation Act.

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INTERIM RELIEF (WIDOWS AND ORPHANS)

23. *Malik Jehangir Khan : (a) Will the Minister for Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Claim-Holders Association held in Karachi on the 22nd August, 1958, as published in a local English daily of 24th August, 1958?

(b) What action do Government propose to take to implement the said resolutions pertaining to recovery of hidden evacuee properties, payment of interim relief to widows, orphans and the disposal by public auction of evacuee hotels in Karachi?

(c) When do Government propose to implement the said resolutions?

(d) If not, why not?

Haji Moulana Bakhsh Soomro : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). I invite attention to my press statement of 3rd September, 1958, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House.

CLAIMS HOLDERS ASSOCIATIONS, RESOLUTIONS

POSITION EXPLAINED

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ASSISTANTS (PROMOTIONS)

24. Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Assistants with more than five years' service in each Ministry, Division and Attached Department, separately ;

(b) whether it is a fact that rapid promotions of Assistants have taken place in a few departments of the Central Government, whereas in other Departments Assistants with 17-18 years' service are waiting for their promotions ; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the steps which Government propose to take to achieve uniformity of prospects in promotion.

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon : (a) & (b) The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be placed in the Library of the House as soon as possible.

(c) Does not arise, at present.

UNDER SECRETARIES, ASSISTANT SECRETARIES, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS (RECRUITMENT RULES)

25. Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether appointments to the posts of Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Administrative Officers in the Secretariat and Attached Departments, respectively, are made from services other than the Central Secretariat Services ;

(b) if so, whether such appointments are strictly in accordance with the recruitment rules ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for making such appointments ?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon : (a) Appointments to the posts of Under Secretaries in the Central Secretariat are made from recognised services such as the C.S.P., the G.A.R., the Accounts Services Class I, the Revenue Services Class I and the P.C.S. whereas recruitment to the posts of Assistant Secretaries and Administrative Officers is normally made from the Central Secretariat Services.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

ASSISTANTS (PROMOTIONS)

26. Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a large number of Assistants in the Secretariat and Attached Departments with 10—17 years' service who have no prospects of promotion ;

(b) If so, whether Government propose to take any step to remedy frustration resulting from the blockade of promotion of these Assistants ; and

(c) if so, what those steps are ?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon : (a) No.

(b) & (c) Does not arise.

TYPING TEST (WITHHOLDING OF INCREMENTS)

27 Mr. Yusuf A. Haroon : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether withholding of increment is a punishment under Classification, Control and Appeal Rules ;

(b) if so, whether the punishment of withholding of increment can be imposed upon the Government servants for not passing the type test ; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) & (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for withholding the increment ?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon : (a), (b) (c) Withholding of increments as a result of disciplinary action is a punishment under the

Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules. But the withholding of increments for not passing the prescribed typewriting test is not a punishment under the above rules as it is withheld for non-fulfilment of the relevant condition for appointment, and not as a result of disciplinary action. Strictly speaking it is not that the increment is withheld if the test is not passed but that the increment only accrues when the test has been passed.

TYPING TEST (NON-OPTEE ASSISTANTS)

28. Mr. Yusuf A. Haqoon : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the non-optee Assistants appointed prior to the 6th March, 1951, have been exempted from passing the type test ;

(b) if not, whether there is any category of Assistants to whom differential treatment has been given ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

Malik Mohammad Firoz Khan Noon : (a) No.

(b) & (c) Only those Assistants in whose case passing the type-writing test was not made a condition of service at the time of their appointment have been exempted from it. Those Assistants who do not fall under this category are required to pass the test.

EVACUEE PREMISES (WIDOWS, ORPHANS, ETC.)

29. Chaudhri Aziz Din : (a) Will the Minister for Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Minister has recently announced that evacuee bungalows, flats and houses will be allotted to widows, orphans, old and infirm claimants ?

(b) If so, under what section of the Displaced Persons Compensation Bill has he made this policy announcement ?

(c) What is the number of widows, orphans, old and infirm claimants in Karachi, and what is the number of evacuee bungalows, houses and flats available for allotment in Karachi ?

(d) Is it a fact that according to the Government decision widows, orphans, old and infirm claimants were to be given only cash compensation ?

(e) If so, why has the Minister now proposed to give evacuee houses instead of cash compensation ?

(f) How does he propose to compensate other claimants who have verified claims and who have not yet been allotted any evacuee houses and when does he propose to do so ?

Haji Moula Bakhsh Soomro: (a) Recently at a public meeting I said that preference would be given to widows, orphans, old and infirm claimants in the matter of allotment of houses which would henceforth fall vacant for temporary occupation only.

(b) The allotments proposed will not be made under any section of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1958, but will be made as a temporary measure to those widows, orphans, old and infirm claimants who have not so far been able to get any evacuee property and do not own any house and are in urgent need of accommodation. The houses so allotted will be disposed of at the time of the final settlement of claims under the provisions of the Compensation Act.

(c) The number of widows, orphans, old and infirm claimants is not available as no such information is given in the applications for claims filed by the displaced persons. No bungalow, house and flat which is evacuee property is at present available for allotment in Karachi as none of them is vacant.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) In accordance with the provision of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1958.

INTERIM RELIEF (ORPHAN; WIDOW, ETC., CLAIMANTS)

30. Chaudhri Aziz Din : (a) Will the Minister for Rehabilitation be pleased to state the total number of widows, orphans, old and infirm claimants in Karachi in particular and in other parts of Pakistan in general?

(b) Is it a fact that Government have decided to give them cash compensation at Rs. 1,000; and, if so, whether he will be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a list giving names to whom interim relief as cash compensation has been paid showing the amount paid to each claimant, giving dates of payment?

(c) If not, why not?

Haji Moula Bakhsh Soomro: (a) It is not possible to give the number of widows, orphans, old and infirm claimants as no such information is available in the applications for claims filed by the displaced persons.

(b) Yes ; those widows, orphans, old and infirm claimants who apply for interim relief are paid cash at the rate of 5 per cent. of their verified claims subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 in each case. A list of recipients of such interim relief in respect to Karachi is placed on the Table of the House. The information in respect of areas other than Karachi is not readily available.

(c) Does not arise.

LIST OF DISPLACED CLAIMANTS (WIDOWS, ORPHANS, OLD AND INFIRM PERSONS)
TO WHOM INTERIM RELIEF HAS BEEN SANCTIONED

S. No.	Name	Amount	Dates sanctioning the relief
		Rs.	
1.	Mujtabai Mir wd/o Mohd. Mir	1,000	18-8-58
2.	Mushtaq Ahmad, s/o Mushir Ahmad	1,000	..
3.	S. M. Zubair, s/o Capt. S. Mohd.	1,000	..
4.	S. Mahmoodul Hasan s/o S. Noorul Hassan	144	..
5.	Amna Bai wd/o Haji Mohammad	493	..
6.	Mst. Zahida Begum wd/o Ch. Mohd. Khalid	229	..
7.	Asghari Begum wd/o S. Karam Shah	520	..
8.	Mumtazan Begum wd/o Alimullah	144	..
9.	Saleeman wd/o Najeebullah	310	..
10.	Kishwar Jehan d/o Hafiz Ali	321	..
11.	(i) Shahnaz Tasnim	321	..
	(ii) Abdullah s/o Pir Bux	360	..
12.	Surayya Jan wd/o Zulfiqar Ahmad	187	22-8-58
13.	Akhtari Begum wd/o M. Subhan Khan	114	..
14.	Fatima wd/o A. Hamid	144	..
15.	Amir Begum wd /o Mirza Muzaffar Ali	405	..
16.	Chaman Ara Begum wd/o Mohd. Rafi	625	..
17.	Kulsum Bai d/o Abdul Hussain	770	..
18.	Noor Bai wd/o Usman	96	..
19.	Meharban Khan s/o Nanney Khan	1,000	23-8-58
20.	Raisa Khatoon wd/o Matahir Hussain	937	..
21.	Mushir-unnisa wd/o S. Kasim Raza	1,000	..
22.	Aisha Begum wd/o Faiz Ahmad Khan	1,000	..

S. No.	Name	Amount	Date sanctioning the relief
		Rs.	
23.	Akhtar Begum wd/o S. Hussain Shah	888	23-8-58
24.	Mst. Ghafooran wd/o Abdul Majid	214	..
25.	S. Ali Hassan s/o S. Zulfiqar Ali	517	..
26.	Kh. Abdul Mughni s/o Kh. A. Ghani	455	..
27.	Rahatunnisa d/o S. Omar Draz Hussain	1,000	26-8-58
28.	Umrao Bai wd/o Barkat Khan	303	..
29.	Zakia Begum wd/o Kh. A. Ghani	195	..
30.	Halima wd/o Ali Mohd. Batavia	576	..
31.	Safia Bai wd/o Abdullah Khan	690	..
32.	Mohd. Abdul Jalil s/o H. Maula Bux	691	..
33.	Sakina wd/o A. Rahim	378	..
34.	Tasleem Zafar d/o Zafar Husain	333	29-8-58
35.	S. M. A. Hai Khan s/o S. M. Anwar Rizvi	1,000	..
36.	Sh. Ahmad Ullah Siddiqi s/o Sh. Kifayat Husain	849	2-9-58
37.	Hakim Fazlur Rehman s/o Abdur Rehman	1,000	..
38.	Mohd. Hassan s/o Wali Mohammad	1,000	..

EVACUEE PROPERTY RENT

31. Chaudhri Aziz Din : (a) Will the Minister for Rehabilitation be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the amount of rents recovered from evacuee properties in Karachi monthwise from 1947 to-date and also showing the arrears due month-wise from 1947 to-date giving names and addresses of defaulters ?

(b) What steps are proposed to be taken for recovery of arrears ?

(c) Will he be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a list of names of tenats showing details of the Houses for which arrears are due ?

Haji Moula Bakhsh Soomro: (a), (b) & (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Mrs. Speaker : The House is adjourned *sine die*.

The Assembly then adjourned *sine die*.

