

ASSEMBLY DEBATES

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

Wednesday, the 13th March, 1963

The National Assembly of Pakistan met in the new Provincial Assembly Chamber, Dacca, at nine of the clock, in the morning, Mr. Deputy Speaker (Ch. Muhammad Afzal Cheema) in the Chair.

(Recitation from the Holy Quran)

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A NEW CIRCLE OF PAKISTAN P. W. D. AT DACCA

161. *Kazi Abdul Majid : Will the Minister for Rehabilitation and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new circle of the Pakistan Public Works Department has been established in Chittagong with its headquarters at Dacca ;

(b) whether it is a fact that previously the headquarters was at Chittagong ; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of opening a Capital Construction Circle of the Pakistan Public Works Department at Dacca for the construction of the Second Capital ?

Mr. Abdul Khaleque Ahmad (Parliamentary Secretary) : (a) Yes. The head-quarter of the new circle was temporarily located at Dacca.

(b) There was a Circle with Chittagong as its headquarters during the period 1959 to 1961.

(c) A unit of the Pakistan Public Works Department under a Deputy Chief Engineer has already been formed for the construction of the Second Capital at Dacca.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

162. *Mr. Abul Quasem : Will the Minister for Health be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 110 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in East Pakistan as against 490 in West Pakistan, 9 Rural Health Centres in East Pakistan as against 33 in West Pakistan and 2 Midwifery Training Schools in East Pakistan as against 8 in West Pakistan ; if so, whether Government propose to remove the disparity in the above Centres and Schools between the two wings ; if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) whether Government propose to establish a Post-Graduate Medical Centre in East Pakistan this Year ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : (a) There are 106 Maternity and Child Health Centres in East Pakistan and 480 in West Pakistan.

[Rana Abdul Hameed]

Two Rural Health Centres in East Pakistan have started functioning and construction of another 8 Centres is in its final stages and the same are likely to start functioning shortly. In West Pakistan 23 Rural Health Centres are functioning and 36 are under construction.

There are 2 Midwifery Training Schools in East Pakistan as against 9 in West Pakistan.

The establishment of medical and public health institutions is the responsibility of the Provincial Governments. The Central Government however, is always keen to assist feasible plans that may be put up by Provincial Government. The real reason for disparity is the lagging behind of East Pakistan Government in implementing the approved programmes, and not utilizing the aid received. The aid to East Pakistan can be increased if the Provincial Government accelerates the health programmes already approved.

(b) The Central Government has no proposal to duplicate such institutions. The Centre at Karachi is for candidates from both the wings. However, a plan has been drawn up to set up a Tropical Diseases Institute at Dacca.

Dr. Golam Mawla : Sir, the population of East Pakistan is more than that of West Pakistan, but the maternity centres in East Pakistan are far less in number than those in West Pakistan. The Honourable Minister has said that the East Pakistan Government is responsible for this disparity. May I ask, Sir, what action the Central Government has taken against the East Pakistan Government in this respect ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : Sir, I have no list with me.

Mr. Mansural Hoq : Sir, may I ask the Honourable Minister whether the aid that remains unutilized in East Pakistan is utilized in West Pakistan ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : The aid does not reappear.

Major Mohd. Afsaruddin : Sir, it appears from the statement of the Honourable Minister that the Provincial Government is incapable of spending the money according to the Plan. Has the Government of Pakistan taken any action to remove this incapacity on the part of the....

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Question disallowed.

Mr. Md. Serajul Islam Miah : Will the Honourable Minister please state that the real reason for disparity is the lagging behind of the East Pakistan Government in implementing the approved programme, and not the utilization of aid received ? Will he kindly state the total amount of aid received by the East Pakistan Government and the total aid received by the West Pakistan Government ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Obviously that question would require notice, because you cannot expect the Minister to carry everything on his finger tips.

Mr. Md. Serajul Islam Miah : He is a very capable Minister, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order please.

Mr. Abul Quasem : Will the Minister please state whether the Governor of East Pakistan is appointed by the President, who is responsible for the administration of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Will the Honourable Member please repeat his question ?

Mr. Abul Quasem : Sir, the Governor of a Province is the head of the administration in the Province, and as he is appointed by the President, it is the responsibility of the Centre to see that Provincial administration is run properly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Disallowed.

Dr. Md. Abdur Rahman : Will the Honourable Minister for Health kindly state whether the money allotted for the Tropical Diseases Institute has been diverted ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : Sir, I have already stated that a plan has been drawn up to set up a Tropical Diseases Institute at Dacca.

Mr. Mansural Hoq : Will the Honourable Minister for Health kindly state whether the Central Government has taken any action against the Provincial Government for not utilizing the funds ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Disallowed.

Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan Jam Sahib of Lasbela : †Will the Minister for Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Karachi has been included in the Five-Year Plan ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Disallowed.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state when was the scheme for starting the Centre at Dacca drawn up ?

Rana Abdul Hamid : I do not remember the correct date.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : No, no. I want to know from the Honourable Minister when was the plan drawn up ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : I do not remember the correct date.

Dr. Md. Abdur Rahman : Will the Honourable Minister for Health kindly state whether it is a fact that the money allotted by UNICEF for starting the two research institutes in the two wings of Pakistan has been diverted to Rawalpindi ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : Sir, this question does not arise.

Dr. Md. Abdur Rahman : Will the Honourable Minister kindly state how much money from the Central Exchequer has been spent on research and medical institutes in West Pakistan ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I have not been able to understand the question. I will request the Honourable Member to repeat it and speak a bit slowly.

†English translation of supplementary question in Urdu.

Dr. Md. Abdur Rahman : Will the Health Minister please state what money has been spent from the Central Medical Exchequer for starting the medical and research institutes in

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I disallow this question.

Mr. Muhammad Abdul Haque : Sir, the number of health institutions in West Pakistan is four times more than in East Pakistan. The ratio is that of 1 : 4. I ask the Honourable Minister to state whether it is the policy of the Government to pursue this ratio ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Question disallowed.

CONSTRUCTION OF M. N. As. HOSTELS AT RAWALPINDI AND DACCA.

163. ***Mr. Abul Quasem :** Will the Minister for Rehabilitation and Works be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the construction of hostels for the Members of the National Assembly at Rawalpindi and Dacca ;

(b) the progress made in the construction of the National Assembly buildings at Rawalpindi and Dacca ;

(c) the estimated cost of the Members' hostels at Rawalpindi and Dacca, separately ;

(d) the estimated cost of the National Assembly buildings at Rawalpindi and Dacca, separately ; and

(e) the approximate date by which the construction of the hostels and the Assembly buildings at Rawalpindi and Dacca are expected to be completed ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : (a) 5 storeys of the MNA'S hostel (now Pakistan House) in Islamabad have been completed. Work on the 6th storey is in progress. The overall progress made so far is 72%.

A detailed scheme for MNA'S hostel at Dacca has been approved. Architects for supervision of construction are being appointed. As a temporary measure a 25-roomed hostel has been constructed in the Second Capital area for the use of MNAs.

(b) Preliminary work in connection with the National Assembly building at Islamabad and Dacca has been started. Architects of international repute have been appointed for designing these buildings.

(c) The revised cost of Pakistan House at Islamabad is estimated at Rs. 1.65 crores against the original estimate of Rs. 1.14 crores. The MNA'S hostel at Dacca is estimated to cost Rs. 1.24 crores but this estimate is likely to go up due to change in site and design.

(d) The estimated cost of the National Assembly building at Islamabad is Rs. 1.78 crores. The cost of the National Assembly building at Dacca has yet to be worked out.

(e) The following are the approximate dates of completion :—

(i) Pakistan House Islamabad.	September, 1963.
(ii) MNA'S hostel Dacca.	June, 1965.
(iii) National Assembly Building Islamabad.	June, 1966.
(iv) National Assembly Building Dacca.	June, 1965.

Major Mohd. Afsaruddin : Sir, when there is a clear provision for building of the National Assembly in Dacca, what is the use of spending so much money to raise another building for the National Assembly in Islamabad? What is the justification for so much of extravagance and drain on the public exchequer for a building in Islamabad when the Constitution does not provide for that?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is not allowed.

Syed Abdus Sultan : Is the Parliamentary Secretary aware that Dacca is the principal seat of the Central Legislature?

Mr. Abdul Khaleque Ahmed : Yes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Disallowed.

Voices from the Opposition : He has answered, Sir.

Mr. Muhammad Abdul Haque : Is the Parliamentary Secretary aware that a Bill is under consideration regarding the shifting of the Capital to Karachi?

Mr. Abdul Khaleque Ahmed : I have no information.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I disallow the question. It does not arise out of the answer.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Will the Parliamentary Secretary please state whether the Constitution provides for the seat of the National Assembly to be in Dacca and in that view of the matter priority should have been given to the construction of the National Assembly building in Dacca instead of in Islamabad? May I know why priority has been given to the construction of the building in Islamabad?

Rana Abdul Hameed : No priority has been given.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order please, order.

Rana Abdul Hameed : No priority has been given. It will be ready in 1966 and in Dacca it will be ready in 1965.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : May I know from the Minister why the M.N.As. hostel in Islamabad has been completed to the extent of 72 per cent and why in Dacca it has not even been started?

Rana Abdul Hameed : Because the hostel for the M.P.As. was available in Dacca and no hostel was available in Rawalpindi for the M.N.As.

Syed Abdus Sultan : Will the Minister please state whether the M. P. As. hostel in Dacca was available even before the construction of the M.N.As. hostel was started at Islamabad?

Rana Abdul Hameed : Yes.

Mr. Abul Kasem Khan : In view of the known fact that Dacca is going to be the seat of the Legislature why priority has not been given to the construction of all buildings . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker : It is a repetition of the question already put. I disallow the question.

Mr. Abul Kasem Khan : It is for not giving priority to the construction of buildings in Dacca. I do not think that question was put. That question was : what was the reason for not giving priority to the construction of the legislative building in Dacca.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : This was the question which was put by Mr. Mahbub-ul Huq and it has been answered already.

Syed Abdus Sultan : Will the Minister please state what are the reasons for which the construction of the National Assembly building and the M.N.As. hostel in Dacca is lagging behind.

Rana Abdul Hameed : Well, Sir, it is quite evident to the Honourable questioner that there was non-availability of land in Dacca while land in Islamabad was already acquired.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Will the Minister please state what time he will need in order to make Dacca the principal seat of the Legislature of the National Assembly and what steps does he propose to take in this behalf ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : The approximate time has been given.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : That is for the construction of a particular building. I want to know what time does he propose to take and what steps does he propose to take to fulfil the requirements of the Constitution ?

(Voices from the Treasury Benches : The question is vague).

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I do not think it requires further clarification. You can see for yourself.

(Voices from the Opposition : They are delaying it).

Mr. S. Zaman : In view of the statement made by the Minister for Works that he was not in favour of duplication in East Pakistan of the Medical Institutes and Centres in Karachi, may I know how is he in favour of duplication of the Assembly building and Hostel in Islamabad ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Disallowed.

Mr. S. Zaman : Why, Sir ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order, please order.

Next question.

GAZETTED OFFICERS IN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE DIRECTORATES

164. ***Mr. Abul Quasem :** Will the Minister for Health be pleased to state :

(a) the number of gazetted officers belonging to the two wings in the Directorates of Health and Social Welfare, separately ; and

(b) the number of gazetted staff from each wing in the Directorate of Family Planning ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : (a) and (b) There is no Directorate of Social Welfare. However, the number of gazetted officers in the Health Division and the Directorates under Health Division belonging to the two wings is as follows :—

	No. of Officers from	
	West Pak.	East Pak.
1. Health Division.	22	4
2. Directorate of Central Health Establishment and stores.	2	—
3. Directorate of Family Planning and Health Education.	4	—
4. Directorate of T. B. Control	1	1
5. Directorate of Malaria Eradication.	2	—
6. Directorate of Nutrition and Research.	2	3

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Health please state the reason for this inadequacy in the employment of East Pakistanis as compared to West Pakistanis? Is it because that West Pakistanis have good health and they require good treatment?

Rana Abdul Hameed : The reasons for disparity are as follows :—

1. A large number of West Pakistani staff from pre-independent India, for example, 50 per cent of the West Pakistani staff in the Health Division and attached departments have been inherited. Since independence the proportion of East Pakistani staff recruited is 30 per cent.

2. Lack of qualified candidates from East Pakistan. Reasons are—
(i) There was only one Medical College in East Pakistan which produced its own graduates in 1952. (ii) Reluctance of persons to leave Dacca for appointment at the Centre due to its more increasing requirements. (iii) Unwillingness of the selected candidates to take up appointments in the Central Government as equivalent appointments were available in their own province.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : May I know how many officers from East Pakistan have been recruited from the 7th October, 1952 to date as compared to West Pakistan?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I do not expect the Minister to give the reply of hand. Naturally that will require notice.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Will the Minister please state whether the requisite number of applications were forthcoming against all the advertisements made for recruitment under this Ministry against gazetted posts or was there dearth of applications for recruitment to these posts when the advertisement was made.

(After a pause)

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Could not he follow?

Rana Abdul Hameed : I could not understand.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : You will never understand.

May I know if there was advertisement for recruitment of gazetted officers in this Ministry during the last 5 years and whether the number of applications was less as compared to West Pakistan?

Rana Abdul Hameed : I require notice, because it is a lengthy question.

Mr. Abul Kasem Khan : Will the Minister be pleased to state if the Government of Pakistan is following the same policy as was pursued by the old Chinese government who were paying the doctors for keeping the patients in good health and stopping their payment when they fell ill?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is disallowed.

Mr. Mansurul Hoq : Will the Minister for Health be pleased to state how they propose to achieve parity and by what date approximately?

Rana Abdul Hameed : As I have already stated, we are very much pleased to recruit candidates from East Pakistan. (*Interruptions*). If there is any candidate available who has the requisite qualification we always keep him.

Begum Roquyya Anwar : As the Honourable Minister stated in his answer that there was only one Medical College in East Pakistan, may I ask him what action they have taken to set up more Medical Colleges there?

Rana Abdul Hameed : Begum Saheba may be informed that the number of medical colleges has since been increased.

Mr. Abul Kasem Khan : Will the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether this Wing which is suffering more from chronic and other diseases needs more medical attention but the policy pursued so long by the Government shows that the policy is otherwise.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : That question does not arise. I disallow it.

Syed Abdus Sultan : Is the Minister aware that the few East Pakistanis who are under the Medical Service in West Pakistan are deliberately subjected to very difficult and hard conditions in respect of their residential arrangements and other things so that they may be compelled to leave West Pakistan after some time?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is disallowed.

Mr. Md. Serajul Islam Miah : Does the Honourable Minister feel¹ * * *

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Question disallowed.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order please, order. I would request the Honourable Member Mr. Serajul Islam Miah to withdraw his words.

Mr. Md. Serajul Islam Miah : Sir, the Honourable Minister was laughing and that prompted me to put that question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I have called upon the Honourable Member Mr. Serajul Islam Miah to kindly withdraw his words.

Mr. Md. Serajul Islam Miah : In that case I will withdraw my words.

¹Being unparliamentary withdrawn under the orders of Mr. Dy. Speaker.

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

Syed Abdus Sultan : On a point of order, Sir. I only wanted to say that yesterday Mr. Akhtaruddin raised a question whether the Finance Minister was showing shyness, and possibly that was the reason why Mr. Serajul Islam said whether another Minister was showing shyness or not ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : That is not a point of order.

Syed Abdus Sultan : Does the Honourable Minister for Health know that two Assistant Directors in the Health Division were recruited in 1961 and both the posts were filled by West Pakistan officials although they were not qualified while East Pakistan officials were available with requisite qualifications ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : I have no knowledge. I will enquire about it.

Mr. Abul Quasem : Will the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the dearth of candidates in East Pakistan is due to non-advertisement in the widely circulated papers in East Pakistan ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : I have no knowledge.

Dr. Golam Mawla : Is the Honourable Minister aware that more than 100 foreign qualified East Pakistani doctors serving outside Pakistan left Pakistan without getting any suitable appointment either in the Province or in the Centre ? in the Centre ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : I have no knowledge, may be.

ENQUIRY INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. LIAQUAT ALI KHAN

165. ***Mr. Abul Quasem :** (a) Will the Minister for Home Affairs be pleased to state whether he has received a petition from Mr. Mohammad Mukhtar Khan Rana, demanding fresh enquiry into the assassination of the late Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, forwarded by the President's Secretariat ?

(b) What action has he taken in the matter ?

Khan Habibullah Khan : (a) Yes.

(b) No action was taken because previous enquiries by experts had failed to unravel the mystery ; and the application did not disclose any new evidence or clue warranting a fresh enquiry.

Major Mohd. Afsaruddin : Will the Minister for Home Affairs be pleased to state why the Government of Pakistan has been so kind with the wife of Said Akbar ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I disallow this question.

Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bookhari : Will the Minister for Home Affairs be pleased to let us know whether there is going to be any further enquiry and perhaps by more efficient experts in this case ?

Khan Habibullah Khan : The answer is 'No'.

Major Mohd. Afsaruddin : He will recall that one of his Cabinet colleagues assured the people sometime ago that he would conduct a fresh enquiry ?

Khan Habibullah Khan : I have no knowledge.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Will the Minister for Home Affairs be pleased to state what steps they propose to take on the assurance given by the Honourable Minister, Mr. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury in his speech during the last Budget Session in Rawalpindi that an enquiry shall be started to find out the real culprit ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : It is a repetition of the supplementary question put by Major Mohd. Afsaruddin.

Syed Abdus Sultan : In view of the fact that there is a demand from the members of the public to find out the real culprit, does the Government think it necessary to make a genuine effort for it ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker (Ch. Muhammad Afzal Cheema): In fact that question has already been answered. Let the Hon'ble Minister reply.

Khan Habibullah Khan : The unfortunate incident took place on the 16th of October, 1951. Immediately after the occurrence Police Officers of the highest integrity and efficiency were put on the task. The entire resources of the then Punjab and Frontier Province were utilised for the purpose. The work of these police officials was supervised by the I. G. Police of the then Punjab and the Frontier Province. The investigation went on for some time but unfortunately they could not unravel the mystery. They only came to the conclusion that the Quaid-i-Millat was murdered by Said Akbar. Shortly afterwards, as a result of the demand from the public, a Commission of Enquiry was appointed by the Government and that Enquiry Commission was headed by no less a person than Mr. Justice Munir. He was assisted by Mr. Akhtar Hussain.

Mr. Abul Kasem Khan : Sir, I rise on a point of order. I want to know whether he has been permitted to deliver a speech during the question hour.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order, order. I think that in view of the large number of supplementary questions put now on this subject and also during the earlier sessions of the Assembly, the Honourable Minister may be allowed to explain.

Mr. S. Zaman : If the Honourable Minister is so anxious to explain the position in this House, why does he not give us a day to discuss the matter.

Mr. Deputy Speaker (Ch. Muhammad Afzal Cheema): The point of order is ruled out.

Major Mohd. Afsaruddin : Sir, he may give full explanation of the situation and I welcome it. But in that case he must also explain why a sum of Rs. 200 has been given to the wife of the murderer, Akbar, as pension.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I am afraid, this is no point of order. The point of order is disallowed.

Khan Habibullah Khan : That Commission of Enquiry was headed by Mr. Justice Munir and assisted by Mr. Akhtar Hussain. They examined witnesses and every material made available was gone into fully, but

unfortunately they too could not find out anything more than that the Quaid-i-Millat was murdered by Said Akbar. After that the services of an expert from abroad were requisitioned. He was Mr. Uren, a C.I.D. Officer. He had been in the Indian Police Service, and had remained in Bombay for many years. He had handled on previous occasions many cases of similar nature. He was in the Scotland Yard at that time. He examined the entire record of evidence and circumstances. But he also came to the same conclusion. When these three enquiries could not unravel the mystery, I fail to understand what purpose will be served by holding another enquiry. If any Honourable Member of this august House is in possession of any further reliable and authentic information, then he should come forward with that evidence and give the same to us. If we find it necessary, we shall consider the question of holding another enquiry.

Raja Hasan Akhtar : Sir, the public is in the knowledge of the fact that a number of enquiries had been conducted in connection with the murder of late Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan. Sir, my question is why the reports of the different enquiries were not published in the press and why those reports are being withheld. Will the Minister for Home Affairs dare to place those reports before this House ?

Khan Habibullah Khan : Sir, this is no supplementary question.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Abul Kasem Khan : I rise on a point of order. Is the Honourable Minister and for the matter of that any Honourable Member of this House entitled to say in reply that this is no supplementary question or that it is out of order. Sir, it is for you to rule out the point of order and not for him.

Mr. Mahbul Huq : I rise on a point of order Sir. Is it within the right of a Minister to say in reply that this is not a supplementary question ? He has the right to answer only. Has he got the right to use your power, Sir ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : It is certainly none of the rights of any of the Honourable Members of this House including the Ministers to say that this is out of order or that it is no supplementary question.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Will the Minister for Home Affairs be pleased to state that at the time when the murder or assassination of Quaid-i-Millat took place it was suspected that some persons in power including high police officials were involved in it. Is it a fact that those high police officials who were in charge of the maintenance of law and order and were also concerned with the safety and security of the then Prime Minister of Pakistan were even promoted to the rank of Governor. Even others who were in the lower rank were promoted to higher rank.

Khan Habibullah Khan : The Honourable Member is not correct. There was a Police Officer who was promoted in due course to higher rank after he rendered three or four years service after this incident.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : It is because of the assassination and whether in view of the fact that those persons responsible for running the administration are no longer there and those persons are not now in power and in view of the new conditions prevailing today whether the Government is prepared to hold an inquiry which is free from the influences which wrecked two previous enquiries into the death of late Quaid-i-Millat Liaquat Ali Khan.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I disallow this question.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : In view of the fact that the people of Pakistan want to know the background of the assassination of the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, will the Minister please publish what the enquiring officers said about the conduct of a highly placed Government officer with regard to this assassination.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : This is a repetition of the question already put by Raja Hasan Akhtar.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : He has not probably understood the question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : It is quite intelligible.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Why cannot he publish the report ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I disallow the question. The Honourable Member should kindly resume his seat.

Raja Hasan Akhtar : Point of order. I had put a question which I assume was not disallowed by the Deputy Speaker but still reply was not given by the Home Minister.

Khan Habibullah Khan : I had given the reply to you. I had said, this was not a supplementary arising out of the answer given by me.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order please ; Order. *(Interruptions)*. I am afraid the Honourable Minister will appreciate that it is none of his business to pronounce or say that it is not a proper supplementary question. *(Interruptions)*. Order please ; order ; order.

Khan Habibullah Khan : I am very sorry if I have been misunderstood. I cannot of course give a ruling on your behalf. But according to my knowledge and understanding of the Rules of Procedure on the subject this question did not arise out of the answer that was given by me.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order please. Order. I am afraid the knowledge of the Honourable Minister cannot be allowed to be imported at this stage in the House. The simple question was that in view of the elaborate answer given by the Honourable Minister that three enquiries already had been held whether the Government was prepared to publish those enquiries. It definitely arise out of the answer given—detailed answer given—by the Honourable Minister himself.

Khan Habibullah Khan : No, Sir.

Mr. Fariḍ Ahmad : What is "No, Sir", I want to know.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order please. Order please. The Honourable Minister has given a definite answer that the Government is not prepared to publish the reports. (*Interruptions*). Order please. Order please. (*Interruptions*). Another question.

A Member : Will the Honourable Minister go out of the House ?

Mr. S. Zaman : Point of order.

Syed Abdus Sultan : I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : (to Mr. Zaman) State your point of order.

Mr. S. Zaman : In view of the unsatisfactory answer given by the Minister for Home Affairs I beg to ask for your permission to move a motion for discussion for half an hour. This is the parliamentary right of the Members and I hope in view of such an answer given by the Minister for Home Affairs you will give us that right.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Your point of order is ruled out. There is no such provision in our rules.

Major Mohd. Afsaruddin : Point of order.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Before Major Afsaruddin proceeds to state his point of order I would like to make one thing quite clear. The House is meeting for the third session now and I have reasons to believe and I hope the Honourable Members do really appreciate what is meant by a point of order. If they deliberately, under the cover of a point of order, want to say something which they should not, and which otherwise cannot be allowed, I am sorry, I will not allow such points of order. They are very frivolous and mean mere waste of the precious time of the House.

Major Mohd. Afsaruddin : This is a genuine point of order. I would like to say that we have a right to hear from the Honourable Minister why are they hiding the report. If he has got nothing to hide, if there is nothing detrimental or against the interests of the State or against the Government, why does the Government not publish the reports.

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : Is this a point of order ?

Major Mohd. Afsaruddin : Why should he not give out the report. Why should he not let us know whether Said Akbar is the real assassin or there were high-powered people in league with Said Akbar ; there were people who are sitting on the Treasury benches today ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : So far as the point of order is concerned it is over-ruled. I would take this opportunity to say that shortly we are going to have a seminar where we shall try to explain for the benefit of those Honourable Members who do not really understand what is meant by a point of order or point of privilege or point of personal explanation.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Will you please explain in that seminar . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker : This is not a point of order. Please resume your seat ; I am not going to allow that point of order to be raised.

(*Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad rose to speak*).

Syed Abdus Sultan : Supplementary question. My submission is that supplementary was allowed by you and I was called upon to put it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Let Mr. Akhtaruddin put his supplementary first.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : In view of the fact that all the detectives and all the experts have failed to unravel this incident, is the Government ready or willing to appoint a fresh Committee of this House to go into that?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The supplementary question is disallowed. To meet the desire of some Honourable Members on this side of the House I allowed Honourable Minister to make an elaborate and detailed statement because the following question also deals with the same subject and I thought that that would save some time of the House, but again I find that the supplementary questions are more or less a repetition of the questions already put.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : I want a fresh enquiry by a Committee consisting of Members of this House. This is a new point that has not been put before the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The Honourable Minister has already given a categorical answer to the question that the Honourable Member is trying to put again.

Syed Abdus Sultan : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir

Mr. Md. Serajul Islam Miah : The question is very important.

Syed Abdus Sultan : Why there should be any objection to the publication of the report; why they are not accepting this request of the public; I want to know, will the Honourable Minister please state?

Khan Habibullah Khan : Parts of these inquiry reports had been published at that very time and the rest were not considered necessary to be made public.

Syed Abdus Sultan : Why part?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order please. Order please.

LIAQUAT ASSASSINATION

166. ***Mr. Qamarul Ahsan :** Will the Minister for Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government propose to appoint a Committee of the House to examine the reports of enquiries so far held into the assassination of the late Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan?

Khan Habibullah Khan : No, because the object in view *i.e.*, to unravel the mystery of assassination, is not going to be achieved thereby when enquiries by Mr. Justice Mohammad Munir and home and foreign intelligence experts have failed to achieve it.

Syed Abdus Sultan : I had a supplementary question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : This question also deals with the same subject so I would request Honourable Members not to repeat the questions that have already been put. You have got the next question.

Syed Abdus Sultan : Same subject.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Let the Honourable Minister answer the question, then you will be able to put your supplementary question.

Syed Abdus Sultan : Please tell if the Government is prepared to place before this House all the reports of investigations held in this respect for discussion, if necessary even in a secret session.

Khan Habibullah Khan : That request would be considered, when made in a permissible manner.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : In view of the answer given by the Minister for Home Affairs that all the three reports connected with the assassination of late Quaid-i-Millat give no clue, will he kindly state the reason for withholding the reports from this House as well as from the public ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker (Ch. Muhammad Afzal Cheema) : That question has already been answered.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : I think it has not been.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The sum and substance is the same ; I disallow the question. Has it not been asked by Mr. Abdus Sultan ?

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : The Honourable Minister for Home Affairs has said that the report of Mr. Justice Munir and foreign investigations have failed to give guidance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Please put a direct supplementary question !

(Interruptions from the Treasury Benches when Mr. Mahbubul Huq again stood up).

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Why do you interrupt ?

Mr. Shah Nawaz : †Will the honourable Minister be pleased to state whether he agrees with the fact that all the enquiries so far conducted to probe into the cause of murder of the Quaid-i-Millat, the late Liaquat Ali Khan, have only gone to prove that Said Akbar was solely and exclusively responsible for the murder and that nobody else was a party to this conspiracy of murder ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I disallow this question !

Mr. Qamarul Ahsan : Will the Minister please state why he believes that a Committee of the House will fail to find a clue to the murder ?

Khan Habibullah Khan : Because there is no further evidence beyond what has been already collected.

THIRD UNIVERSITY AT SYLHET

167. ***Mr. Qamarul Ahsan :** Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether Government propose to help the East Pakistan Government financially for establishing a third University at Sylhet ?

†English translation of sentences in Urdu.

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : The Central Government makes available through annual development grants considerable financial assistance to the Provincial Governments. The Central subsidy includes grants for education. The grants are utilised by the Provincial Governments, in accordance with their programmes of development, consistent with the Five-Year Plan.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : May I know if the instructions of the President of Pakistan with regard to the setting up of a Committee to select site for a third university in Chittagong Division have been carried out ?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : I have no information of the instructions ; I have read in the newspapers. I am going to enquire from the provincial government and will make the information available to the House in the next sitting.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Do you mean tomorrow ?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : I mean during the next session.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Is the Minister for Education aware that the President actually passed such orders ?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : I have seen a newspaper report.

Mr. Mansural Hoq : Does he means to say indirectly that a third university is going to be established at Sylhet ?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : It is for the individual Members of the House to draw their own conclusion.

Mr. Mansural Hoq : If a third university is going to be established it should be established in Noakhali !

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : It is a provincial subject.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Is it a fact that the third university will be set up at Chittagong—because the Minister comes from there ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Disallowed !

STUDENT UNREST

168. ***Mr. Qamarul Ahsan :** (a) Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into the causes of student unrest in Pakistan, in general, and in East Pakistan, in particular ? If so, what is going to be the method and procedure of the enquiry ?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : No.

The educational authorities, namely the Universities, the Board of Secondary Education etc. are aware of the needs and problems of the students and are always anxious to meet their genuine difficulties. The Central Government and the Provincial Governments, the latter being directly incharge of the Universities, Colleges and Boards in the Provinces

are fully aware of the needs and requirements of the educational institutions. They are always willing to provide, within their resources, necessary facilities for educational development. They are equally anxious to secure the co-operation of the public in creating an atmosphere conducive to serious studies and healthy recreation.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : May I ask, Sir, what does he imply—that the Central Government has no responsibility for students unrest in Pakistan ?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : It is a provincial subject of course. But this is a national problem. Students are our best investment—in fact in any country. So anything that affects them affects the nation. I am sure the Minister of Education at the Centre and the Minister of Education in the Provinces will seek the wisdom of leaders ; we are prepared to be advised by those who are prepared to land constructive suggestions for the improvement of the situation relating to such matters affecting the national development and national prosperity.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : We have not followed it clearly. The question is that the Education Commission was appointed by the Government of Pakistan . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker (Ch. Muhammad Afzal Cheema) : The Honourable Member should put a question and not deliver a speech.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Please state if the students unrest arose out of the implementation of the Education Commission's Report which was appointed by the Government of Pakistan and enforced on provinces by law ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I disallow that question, the Honourable Minister need not reply.

Syed Abdus Sultan : Is the Honourable Minister aware that it is mostly due to unusual official interference in the academic affairs that has given rise to this unrest ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I disallow this question.

Begum Shamsun Nahar Mahmood : †Will the Minister for Education be pleased to inform whether Bengali will be the medium of instruction in the third University proposed to be established in East Pakistan ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I disallow that question.

Mr. S. Zaman : May I know, Sir, why Dr. Mahmud Husain was forced to resign from the Vice-Chancellorship of the Dacca University ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I disallow this question.

ENQUIRIES HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF LATE
QUAID-I-MILLAT

169. ***Mr. Farid Ahmad :** Will the Minister for Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of enquiries held in connection with the assassination of the late Quaid-i-Millat ?

Khan Habibullah Khan : Three.

†English translation of sentences in Bengali.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Have the fourth? We will give evidence. You should not withdraw.

[At this stage the Chair was occupied by Mr. Speaker, Mr. Tamizuddin Khan].

STUDENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

¹170. ***Mr. Amir Hyder Shah :** Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of students studying in foreign countries on or about the 31st December, 1962 ;
- (b) the number of students studying in each foreign country ;
- (c) the number of students who have gone on their own expenses ;
- (d) the number of students sent by the Central Government on state expenses ;
- (e) the number of students sent under foreign aid programme ; and
- (f) the number of students sent abroad under (e) and (d) from the Hyderabad, the Khairpur, the Quetta and the Kalat Division ?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : (a) to (f) The information required by the Member is being collected and will be supplied as soon as it is available.

EXCAVATIONS IN HYDERABAD AND KHAIRPUR

¹171. ***Mr. Amir Hyder Shah :** Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state :

- (a) the total amount spent on the excavation of old mounds in the Hyderabad and the Khairpur Divisions during the last two years ;
- (b) the number of ancient and historical places excavated so far ; and
- (c) whether he is aware that three historical places in the district of Thatta, namely, (i) Miranpur, (ii) Capital of Soomros in the Taluka Mirpur Bathoro and (iii) Jhudo Bunder in the Jati Taluka have not so far been excavated ?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : (a) Nil.

(b) A statement giving the names of ancient and historical places where excavations have been conducted since Independence is attached.

(c) Yes. Excavations at these places have not so far been conducted for want of adequate resources. However, it will be seen from the attached list that excavations have been conducted in Mohenjodaro (District Larkana), Kotidiji (District Khairpur), Bhambore (District Thatta) and Amri (District Dadu).

Statement of ancient and historical places where excavations have so far been conducted since Independence

EAST PAKISTAN :

- (i) Salban Vehara, Mainamati-Lalmai Hills, District Comilla.
- (ii) Kotila Mura, Mainamati-Lalmai Hills, District Comilla.
- (iii) Charpatra Mura, Mainamati-Lalmai Hills, District Comilla.
- (iv) Sahebgonj, District Rangpur.
- (v) Mahasthangarh, District Bogra.

WEST PAKISTAN :

- (i) Mohenjodaro, District Larkana.
- (ii) Kotdiji, District Khairpur.
- (iii) Bhambore, District Thatta.
- (iv) Amri, District Dadu (by the French Archaeological Mission in collaboration with the Department of Archaeology).
- (v) Channka Dheri, District Mardan (by the University Archaeological Mission in collaboration with the Department of Archaeology).
- (vi) Charsadda, District Peshawar.
- (vii) Swat (Butkara, Udegram, Panar) by the Italian Archaeological Mission in collaboration with the Department of Archaeology).

DETENUS AND RESTRICTEES.

1172. ***Mr. Amir Hyder Shah** : Will the Minister for Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the detenus under the Security Act of Pakistan as on the 31st January, 1963, together with the dates of their arrest ;

(b) the names of the restrictees under the Security Act of Pakistan as on the 31st January, 1963, together with the dates of restriction ; and

(c) the names of persons convicted under the Martial Law Regulations for acts of political nature or acts other than those of moral turpitude and confined to jails as on the 31st January, 1963, together with the date of commencement of the sentence and the term of their sentence ?

Khan Habibullah Khan :

(a) Name	Date of detention.
1. Ashiq Hussain	4-2-1960.
2. Abdul Latif Mir Ali Turikhel.	19-5-1960.
3. Khan Mohammad Khan (Detained under the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818)	1-6-1960.
4. Syed Riazul Hassan	30-6-1960.
5. Prince Agha Abdul Karim of Kalat	20-10-1960.
6. Ex-Nawab of Dir	8-10-1960.
7. Khan of Jandul s/o ex-Nawab of Dir.	8-10-1960.
8. Maqsood Shah	27-1-1961.
9. Mohd. Yusuf s/o Sher Dil.	25-3-1961.
10. Sher Ali Khan Zamani s/o Ismatullah Khan.	25-3-1961.
11. Mohd. Yaqub Zamani s/o Ismatullah Khan	25-3-1961.
12. Mullah Marjan s/o Mohd. Ballal Khan	25-3-1961.
13. Said Mohd. Zahur s/o Said Mohd. Rasul	25-3-1961.
14. Ali Akbar	12-10-1961.
15. Abdus Samad	14-1-1962.

(b) Name	Date of restriction.
1. G. M. Syed	26-11-1959.
2. Gianchandani	9-6-1959.
3. Dilawar Khan s/o late Said Akbar	24-3-1956.
4. Mohan Singh Chohan	12-2-1962.
5. Abdul Wahid Khan Tareen	25-3-1961.

(c) This part of the question should have been addressed to the Ministry of Defence who are concerned with the subject matters.

TRANSFER OF AN EVACUEE HOUSE

1173. Mr. Farid Ahmad : Will the Minister for Rehabilitation and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether by the order No. KYC|01875, dated the 5th September, 1962, the Deputy Settlement Commissioner, Karachi, transferred an evacuee house at the Harchand Rai Vishabdas Road, Karachi, and that the assessed rent of the house was finally fixed on the 25th June, 1962 ;

(b) whether the transferred portion of the house is now in the unlawful occupation of an unauthorised and unrecorded tenant ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that despite Case No. KYC|434|PD, dated the 16th July, 1962, neither the illegal occupant has been ejected nor has any action been taken against him ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : (a) to (c). The information asked for is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it is available.

RESETTLEMENT OF RAILWAY OPTees

1174. ***Mr. Farid Ahmad :** Will the Minister for Rehabilitation and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for the resettlement of railway optees from India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are without any house of their own in Pakistan ; and

(c) whether Government consider the desirability of settling them in the Korangi Colony or the houses built by the Karachi Development Authority or other similar organizations ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : (a) No.

(b) It may be so, but no statistics are available to this Ministry in this regard.

(c) They have to take their chance along with other persons eligible for allotment of quarters in Korangi and other such Colonies.

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLICATIONS OF BOOKS

1175. ***Mr. Ebrahim Khan :** Will the Minister for Education be pleased to supply the figures for the year 1957, 1958, 1960 and 1961 as per table below :

1	2	3	4	5	6
Regions :	Population.	Number of Primary Schools.	Number of Secondary Schools.	Number of I.A. and B.A. Colleges.	Number of I.Sc. and B.Sc. Colleges.
East Pakistan					
West Pakistan.					
7	8	9	10		
Number of Engineering Colleges with Roll strength in each.	Number of Universities with Roll strength in each.	Number of original books newly published (a) Essay (b) Novel (c) Short stories (d) Scientific (e) Religious (f) Economics (g) Political.	Number of translated books newly published (a) Easy (b) Short stories (c) Scientific (d) Religious (e) Economics (f) Political.		
11	12	13	14		
Number of books republished.	Number of daily journals in (a) Urdu (b) Bengali (c) Pushto (d) Sindhi and (e) Gujrati.	Number of monthly journals in different categories as under item number 11.	Number of public libraries with the number of books therein.		

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

[Mr. Ebrahim Khan]

15	16	17
Number of Museums.	Number of literary clubs.	Number of Science clubs ¹

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : The information required by the Member is being collected and will be supplied as soon as it is available.

PAY OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS

^{1176.} ***Syed Husain Mansur :** Will the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the fact that Assistant Surgeons, Class II Gazetted, in the Central Government Medical Service get rupees 43.00 less on the overall pay and allowances than the Assistant Surgeons of the West Pakistan Medical Service? If so, do Government consider the desirability of doing away with the disparity in the pay and allowances of officers in the above two categories of services?

Rana Abdul Hameed : Yes, the Government is aware of the existing difference in the emoluments of Officers of Central Medical Service Class II and West Pakistan Health Service Class II. The question is being examined in relation to the decisions on the Pay and Service Commission report.

NUMBER OF CENTRAL HOSPITALS

^{1177.} ***Mr. A. K. Fazlul Hoque :** Will the Minister for Health be pleased to state :

(a) the number of medical hospitals in East and West Pakistan managed by the Central Government together with their location and expenditure incurred thereon; and

(b) whether Government are promise-bound to establish one such hospital at Dacca?

Rana Abdul Hameed : (a) The Central Government is maintaining hospitals for the treatment of their employees. There is one hospital (Jinnah Central Hospital) at Karachi and one at Rawalpindi. A Central Government Hospital at Dacca is being processed. The amount provided in the budget for 1962-1963 for the Karachi Hospital is Rs. 34.49 lakhs and for the Rawalpindi Hospital is Rs. 19.06 lakhs.

(b) Yes. A 200 bedded hospital is proposed to be set up at Dacca. It will cost approximately Rs. 1.26 crores for building alone.

DAMAGE TO CROPS BY INSECTS IN EAST PAKISTAN

^{1178.} ***Mr. A. K. Fazlul Hoque :** Will the Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the damage caused to the crops by insects in East Pakistan this year? If so, what

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

steps are Government contemplating to take to prevent such disastrous occurrence in future?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : Government is aware of the damage caused to crops by insects in East Pakistan this year. There has been a slight increase in insect population this year which is the direct result of floods and rains. Pest control is Provincial responsibility. Suitable control measures have been taken by them and a total area of 1,135,967 acres has been successfully treated during the period July, 1962 to February, 1963. Intensive measures of pest control by Provincial organization are going on.

The Central Government has, however, an Aerial Wing to help the Provincial Government in eradicating pests and diseases from the crops. This year the Central Department of Plant Protection has launched an Aerial Campaign in East Pakistan, and has sprayed by air over 200,000 acres in about two months' time as against the total aerial spraying of 238,000 acres during 1962. In pursuance of this campaign, six aircrafts are operating presently in East Pakistan. The campaign is going on very satisfactorily and the targets are being achieved according to schedule.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL OR COLLEGE IN EAST PAKISTAN

1179. ***Mr. A. K. Fazlul Hoque :** Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any High School or College for boys and girls managed by the Central Government in East Pakistan ; if so, the number of such schools and colleges in West Pakistan ; and

(b) whether Government are promise-bound to establish such schools or colleges at Dacca or somewhere else in East Pakistan ?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : (a) No.

(b) The responsibility for maintaining schools and colleges rests with the Provincial Governments. Accordingly the responsibility for maintaining schools and colleges in Dacca or elsewhere in East Pakistan rests with the East Pakistan Government.

CONSTRUCTION OF A MUSEUM IN EAST PAKISTAN

1180. ***Mr. Ebrahim Khan :** (a) Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to a statement in the press alleging that the Government of East Pakistan has refused the Central Government grant of rupees twelve lakhs for the construction of a museum in East Pakistan on the plea that there is no necessity for a museum there ?

(b) If the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, has he made any enquiry as to whether the presumption of the Central Government in favour of the necessity for a museum in East Pakistan was wrong? If so, how is the money being spent by the Central Government ?

(c) How many museums are there in each wing and how many are in the course of construction ?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : (a) No direct grants are made by the Central Government to the Provincial Governments for their Museums and, therefore, no such sum of Rs. 12 lakhs was allocated by the Central Government to the Government of East Pakistan. Hence the question of the Provincial Government refusing it does not arise.

The factual position is that under the Five-Year Plans allocations are made for the development of education in various sectors. The needs of the Provinces are examined by the Planning Commission and consultations are held at various stages before final allocations are determined by the Economic Council.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The number of existing museums under the administrative control of the Central Government is as under :—

East Pakistan	1
West Pakistan	4
Total ..	<u>5</u>

The number of additional museums to be established by the Central Government under the Second Five-Year Plan is as under :—

East Pakistan	3
West Pakistan	3
Total ..	<u>6</u>

SALARY AND SCALES OF TEACHERS

1181. ***Mr. Ebrahim Khan :** Will the Minister for Education be pleased to furnish the information as under, giving figures for East Pakistan and West Pakistan, separately :—

<i>Per capita</i> income of the people.	Salary and scales of Primary School teachers— Government and non-Government.		Salary and scales of Secondary School teachers— Government and non-Government.	
1	2	3	4	5

East
Pakistan

West
Pakistan

Salary and scales of College Teachers— Government and non- Government.	Salary and scales of University teachers.	Salary and scales of Vice- chancellors.	Salary and scales of Class IV employees (Peons).	Salary and scale of C.S.P. officers.
6	7	8	9	10

East Pakistan

West Pakistan

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

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : The information required by the Member is being collected and will be supplied as soon as it is available.

REGISTERED DOCTORS, HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL COLLEGES

¹182. ***Mr. Ebrahim Khan :** Will the Minister for Health be pleased to state the figures as per table below for the two wings of Pakistan, separately :—

(i) Number of registered Doctors :

In Government service : *Doing private practice :*

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. in urban areas | 1. in urban areas |
| 2. in rural reas | 2. in rural areas |

(ii) Civil Hospitals :

Government hospitals : *Non-Government hospitals :*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Their number, names and beds in 1956. | 1. Their number, names and beds in 1956. |
| 2. Their number, names and beds in 1961. | 2. Their number, names and beds in 1961. |

(iii) Medical Colleges :

1. Number in 1956 with total on roll.
2. Number in 1961 with total on roll.

(iv) Money spent on Medical Colleges :

1. In 1956.
2. In 1961.

(v) Money spent on Civil Hospitals :

1. In 1956.
2. In 1961.

Rana Abdul Hameed : This is a Provincial subject. However, whatever information could be gathered is laid on the table of the House.

Statement laid on the table of the National Assembly

(a) (i) The information about the No. of registered doctors at the end of 1961, as available from Provincial Governments is as under :—

East Pakistan	...	5,841
West Pakistan	...	6,902
		12,743

[Rana Abdul Hameed]

The information about break up of these doctors in Government service and private practice as well as urban and rural areas is being collected and will be placed before the House later.

(ii) CIVIL HOSPITAL :

	<i>Government maintained</i>		<i>Non-Government Hospital</i>	
	<i>In the year 1956</i>			
	<i>No. of Hospitals.</i>	<i>Beds.</i>	<i>No. of Hospitals.</i>	<i>Beds.</i>
(a) East Pakistan ...	73	3,722	25	1,389
(b) West Pakistan ...	173	8,814	Information will be placed before the House later.	
<i>In the year 1960 (Information for 1961 is not available).</i>				
(a) East Pakistan ...	75	5,323	25	1,622
(b) West Pakistan ...	176	12,587	Information will be placed before the House later.	

N. B.—Please see Appendix for details of Civil Hospitals in East Pakistan (Government and Non-Government) and West Pakistan (Government only) during 1956—60.

(iii) MEDICAL COLLEGES :

	1956		1961	
	<i>No. of Medical Colleges.</i>	<i>Roll Strength</i>	<i>No. of Medical Colleges.</i>	<i>Roll Strength.</i>
(a) East Pakistan ...	1	500	3	1,000
(b) West Pakistan ...	6	2,720	6	3,369

(iv) MONEY SPENT ON MEDICAL COLLEGES :

	<i>Financial year 1955-56</i>	<i>Financial year 1960-61</i>
(a) East Pakistan ...	Rs. 9.97 lakhs	Rs. 15.2 lakhs (Recurring) plus Rs. 52.90 lakhs spent out of total allocation of Rs. 55 lakhs as Development Expenditure.
(b) West Pakistan ...	Rs. 7.98 lakhs (For Karachi only.)	Rs. 13.8 lakhs (Recurring) for Karachi only.

The remaining information about West Pakistan will be placed before the House later.

(v) MONEY SPENT ON CIVIL HOSPITALS :

	<i>Financial year 1955-56</i>	<i>Financial year 1960-61</i>
(a) East Pakistan ...	Rs. 15.30 lakhs	Rs. 107.377 lakhs.
(b) West Pakistan ...	Information will be placed before the House later.	

APPENDIX TO REPLY TO QUESTION No. 182 BY MR. EBRAHIM KHAN

Statement showing name, location and bed strength of Civil Hospital in East Pakistan

Name with Location of Civil Hospitals	1956	1960	Remarks	
BED STRENGTH				
State Hospitals :				
1. D. H. C. H., Dacca Town ...	500	700		
2. Medical College Hospital, Chittagong.	—	120	Started 1959.	from
3. Mitford Hospital, Dacca Town ...	409	409		
4. T. B. Hospital, Dacca Town ...	200	330		
5. Civil Hospital, Sylhet ...	100	100		
6. Laper Asylum, Sylhet ...	80	80		
7. Mental Hospital, Pabna Town ...	—	200	Started 1957.	from
8. Rangamati Saddar Hospital, Chittagong Hill Tracts.	18	18		
9. Ramghar Hospital, Chittagong Hill Tracts.	10	10		
10. Mahalchari, Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	6	6		
11. Dighnala Hospital, Chittagong Hill Tracts.	6	6		
12. Bandarban Hospital, Chittagong Hill Tracts.	6	6		
13. Maternity Centre, Dacca Town ...	20	80		
Saddar Hospitals :				
1. S. K. Hospital, Mymensingh ...	146	146		
2. General Hospital, Chittagong ...	225	225		
3. Saddar Hospital, Faridpur ...	45	45		
4. Saddar Hospital, Comilla ...	71	110		
5. Saddar Hospital, Noakhali ...	46	46		
6. Saddar Hospital, Rajshahi ...	68	150		
7. Saddar Hospital, Dinajpur ...	72	72		
8. Saddar Hospital, Rangpur ...	63	63		
9. Saddar Hospital, Bogra ...	30	30		
10. Saddar Hospital, Bakarganj ...	127	127		
11. Saddar Hospital, Pabna ...	30	30		
12. Saddar Hospital, Jessore ...	56	56		
13. Saddar Hospital, Kushtia ...	20	32		
14. Saddar Hospital, Khulna ...	49	100		

[Rana Abdul Hameed]

Name with Location of Civil Hospitals	1956	1960	Remarks
Sub-Divisional Hospitals :		BED STRENGTH	
1. Sub-Div. Hospital, Munshiganj ...	20	20	
2. Sub-Div. Hospital, Manikganj ...	20	20	
3. Sub-Div. Hospital, Narayanganj ...	65	65	
4. Sub-Div. Hospital, Kishorganj ...	18	18	
5. Sub-Div. Hospital, Jamalpur. ...	18	18	
6. Sub-Div. Hospital, Tangail ...	22	22	
7. Sub-Div. Hospital, Netrokona ...	26	26	
8. Sub-Div. Hospital, Rajbari ...	17	17	
9. Sub-Div. Hospital, Madaripur ...	20	20	
10. Sub-Div. Hospital, Gopalganj ...	18	18	
11. Sub-Div. Hospital, Perojpur ...	24	24	
12. Sub-Div. Hospital, Patuakhali ...	23	23	
13. Sub-Div. Hospital, Bhola ...	11	11	
14. Sub-Div. Hospital, Cox's Bazar. ...	18	18	
15. Sub-Div. Hospital, Chandpur ...	24	24	
16. Sub-Div. Hospital, Feni ...	13	20	
17. Sub-Div. Hospital, Brahmanbaria ...	26	26	
18. Sub-Div. Hospital Sunamganj ...	20	20	
19. Sub-Div. Hospital, Habiganj ...	22	22	
20. Sub-Div. Hospital, Moulvi Bazar ...	22	22	
21. Sub-Div. Hospital, Natore. ...	22	22	
22. Sub-Div. Hospital, Naogaon ...	22	22	
23. Sub-Div. Hospital, Mawabganj ...	14	14	
24. Sub-Div. Hospital, Thakurgaon ...	16	16	
25. Sub-Div. Hospital, Gaibandha ...	13	13	
26. Sub-Div. Hospital, Kurigram ...	12	12	
27. Sub-Div. Hospital, Nilphamari ...	13	13	
28. Sub-Div. Hospital, Serajganj ...	34	34	
29. Sub-Div. Hospital, Jhenaidha ...	12	12	
30. Sub-Div. Hospital, Magura ...	12	12	
31. Sub-Div. Hospital, Narail ...	12	12	
32. Sub-Div. Hospital, Meherpur ...	13	13	
33. Sub-Div. Hospital, Chaudanga ...	11	11	
34. Sub-Div. Hospital, Satkhira ...	23	23	
35. Sub-Div. Hospital, Bagerhat ...	23	23	
Thana Dispensary-cum-Hospital (110) :			
1. Mymensingh (40) ...	160	160	
2. Bakerganj (29) ...	116	116	
3. Chittagong (18) ...	72	72	
4. Sylhet (23) ...	92	92	

Name with Location of Civil Hospitals	1956	1960	Remarks
BED STRENGTH			
T. B. Seg. Hospitals :			
1. Rajbari, Faridpur	20	20	
2. Nishindra, Bogra	20	20	
3. Hamayetpur, Pabna	20	20	
4. Feni, Noakhali	20	20	
5. Barisal, Bakerganj	20	20	
6. Tajhat, Rangpur	20	20	
7. Khulna, Khulna	20	20	
8. Jessore, Jessore	20	20	
9. Brahmanbaria, Comilla	20	20	
	3,722	5,323	

LIST OF HOSPITALS MAINTAINED BY NON-GOVERNMENT PARTIES

Name of Hospitals	No. of Beds		Remarks
	1956	1961	
1. Holy Family Hospital, Dacca ...	150	150	
Mymensingh District :			
2. Our Lady of Mercy Leprosium, Madu- pur.	60	60	
3. Kumudini Hospital, Mirzapur ...	880	963	
4. Santosh Hospital, Mymensingh ...	15	15	
5. St. Michel Hospital	39	39	
6. Pendirol Khsha Hospital, Nagarpur ...	N.A.	10	
7. Sherpur Harachannda Municipal Hospitals.	Not available.		
8. Birishiri Mission Hospital	Not available.		
Chittagong Hill Tracts :			
9. Arthington Baptist Mission Hospital, Chandraghona	106	106	
Tippra District :			
10. Chandpur Christian Mission Hospital.	24	24	

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Name of Civil Hospitals	No. of Beds		Remarks
	1956	1961	
11. Lady Doffrin Faizunnesa Zanana Hospital.	Not known.		
12. Rajdabi Child and Welfare Marternity Clinics.	12	12	
13. Hajiganj Hospital	N.A.	5	
Sylhet District :			
14. Lady Rid Hospital, Sylhet	Not known.	9	
Rajshahi District :			
15. Mission Hospital, Rajshahi	39	50	
Dinajpur District : ...			
16. Dhanjuri Leper Asylum, Dinajpur	64	64	
17. Mission Hospital, Bogra	—	16	
Jessore District :			
18. Fatema Hospital, Jessore	N.A.	45	
Khulna District :			
19. Kupilmuni Hospital	N.A.	20	
Kushtia District :			
20. Mohinimills Hospital	N.A.	27	
21. Carwes Hospital	N.A.	7	
22. S.C.S.G. Mission Hospital	Not known	Not known.	
23. Bhaberpra Mission Hospital	”	”	
24. Kapeshdanga Mission Hospital	”	”	
25. Franic Mission Hospital	”	”	
	1,389	1,622	

STATEMENT SHOWING NAME, LOCATION AND BED STRENGTH OF CIVIL HOSPITAL IN WEST PAKISTAN

Name of Civil Hospital	1956	1960	Remarks
Peshawar District :			
1. Govt. Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar.	415	502	
2. Civil Hospital, Nowshera	40	40	
3. Civil Hospital, Charsadda	38	38	
4. Civil Hospital, Tangi	20	20	
5. Civil Hospital, Ziarat Kaka Sahib	22	22	

Name of Civil Hospital		1956	1960	Remarks
6.	Civil Hospital, Shabkadar ...	46	46	
7.	Zanana Hospital, Peshawar ...	80	80	
8.	Civil Zanana Hospital, Nowshera ...	15	15	(Patient female only.)
9.	Zannana Hospital, Charsadda ...	22	22	Do.
Mardan District :				
1.	Civil Hospital, Mardan ...	100	100	
2.	Civil Hospital, Swabi ...	36	36	
3.	Civil Hospital, Rustam ...	24	24	
4.	Zanana Hospital, Mardan ...	—	50	(Female only, started 1957).
Hazara District :				
1.	Civil Hospital, Abbottabad ...	100	100	
2.	Civil Hospital, Hangu ...	20	20	
3.	Civil Hospital, Haripur ...	44	44	
4.	Civil Hospital, Nathiagali ...	16	16	
5.	Civil Hospital, Oghi ...	18	18	
6.	Zanana Hospital, Abbottabad ...	—	50	(Female only, started 1957).
Kohat District :				
1.	Govt. Liaquat Memorial Hospital, Kohat.	100	100	
2.	Civil Hospital, Hangu ...	20	20	
3.	Civil Hospital, Sharkaradar ...	12	12	
4.	Civil Hospital, Karak ...	20	20	
5.	Civil Hospital, Teri ...	12	12	
6.	Civil Hospital, Curguri ...	12	12	
7.	Zannana Hospital, Kohat ...	40	40	(Female only.)
Bannu District :				
1.	Civil Hospital, Bannu ...	96	96	
2.	Civil Hospital, Lakki ...	50	50	
3.	Civil Hospital, Sarai Naurang ...	12	12	
4.	Zanana Hospital, Bannu ...	40	40	
Dera Ismail Khan District :				
1.	Civil Hospital, D. I. Khan ...	100	100	
2.	Civil Hospital, Tank ...	28	28	
3.	Civil Hospital, Paharpur ...	10	10	
4.	Civil Hospital, Chudwan ...	10	10	
5.	Zanana Hospital, D. I. Khan ...	50	50	

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Name of Civil Hospital		1956	1960	Remarks
Khyber Agency :				
1.	Civil Hospital, Landikotal ...	31	38	
2.	Civil Hospital, Jamrud ...	22	22	
Malakand Hospital :				
1.	Lady Minto Hospital, Malakand ...	Closed during 1954.		
2.	Civil Hospital, Batkhala ...	32	32	
3.	Civil Hospital, Thana ...	28	28	
4.	Civil Hospital, Chakedara ...	13	13	
5.	Civil Hospital, Dir ...	—	15	(Started 1960.)
6.	Civil Hospital, Dargai ...	10	20	
Chitral Agency :				
1.	Civil Hospital, Chitral ...	18	20	
2.	Civil Hospital, Dresh ...	12	21	
Kurram Agency :				
1.	Civil Hospital, Parachinar ...	56	62	
2.	Civil Hospital, Ali Zai ...	21	26	
North Waziristan Agency :				
1.	Civil Hospital, Miranshah ...	48	48	
South Waziristan Agency :				
1.	Civil Hospital, Jandola ...	20	20	
2.	Civil Hospital, Ladda ...	20	20	
3.	Civil Hospital, Wana ...	20	20	
4.	Civil Hospital, Sargodha ...	10	10	
Campbellpur District :				
1.	Distt. Headquarter Hospital, Campbellpur.	42	125	
2.	Civil Hospital, Fateh Jang. ...	10	10	
3.	Civil Hospital, Hazro ...	32	32	
4.	Civil Hospital, Pindi Gheb ...	29	29	
5.	Civil Hospital, Tala Gang ...	18	18	
6.	Civil Hospital, Hassan Abdal ...	13	13	
7.	Female Hospital, Hazro ...	21	21	(Female only).

Name of Civil Hospital	1956	1960	Remarks
Mianwali District :			
1. Distt. Headquarter Hospital, Mianwali.	138	125	
2. Civil Hospital, Isa Khel.	14	14	
3. Civil Hospital, Bakkar	21	21	
4. Civil Hospital, Kala Bagh	18	18	
5. Civil Hospital, Daud Khel	16	16	
6. Civil Hospital, Kamar Mushani	12	12	
7. Civil Hospital, Kallarkot.	12	12	
8. Zanana Hospital, Bhakkar	12	12	(Female only).
9. Zanana Hospital, Mianwali	20	20	Do.
Rawalpindi District :			
1. Distt. Headquarter Hospital, Rawalpindi.	100	125	
2. Civil Hospital, Kahuta	12	12	
3. Civil Hospital, Murree	44	51	
4. Civil Hospital, Gujar Khan	42	42	
Jhelum District :			
1. Civil Hospita, Jhelum	33	33	
2. Civil Hospital, Chakwal	32	32	
3. Civil Hospital, Pind Dadan Khan	27	29	
Gujrat District :			
1. Civil Hospital, Gujrat	52	52	
2. Civil Hospital, Phalia	12	12	
3. Civil Hospital, Kharian	20	10	
4. Civil Hospital, Mandi Bahauddin	12	12	
5. Civil Hospital, Jalalpur Jattan	10	10	
6. Civil Hospital, Lala Musa	12	12	
Sargodha District :			
1. District Headquarter Hospital, Sargodha	125	125	
2. Civil Hospital, Bhalwal	36	36	
3. Civil Hospital, Nowshera	12	12	
4. Civil Hospital, Shahpur Saddar	22	22	
5. Civil Hospital, Sillanwali	10	10	

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Name of Civil Hospital	1956	1960	Remarks
Multan District :			
1. Nishtar Medical Hospital, Multan ...	278	527	
2. Civil Hospital, Multan ...	—	—	
3. Civil Hospital, Khanewal ...	42	42	
4. Civil Hospital, Shujabad ...	28	28	
5. Civil Hospital, Lodharan ...	32	32	
6. Civil Hospital, Mailsi ...	18	18	
7. Civil Hospital, Cehari ...	44	44	
Montgomery District :			
1. Civil Hospital, Montgomery ...	48	75	
2. Civil Hospital, Pakpattan ...	20	20	
3. Civil Hospital, Depalpur ...	12	12	
4. Civil Hospital, Okara ...	68	68	
Lyallpur District :			
1. District Headquarter Hospital, Lyallpur	150	125	
2. Civil Hospital, Gujra ...	106	106	
3. Civil Hospital, Jaranwala ...	12	12	
4. Civil Hospital, Kamalia ...	12	12	
5. Civil Hospital, Toba Tak Singh ...	12	12	
6. Civil Hospital, Tandlianwala ...	12	12	
7. Civil Hospital, Santokh Garh ...	10	10	
8. Civil Hospital, Chak Jhumara ...	16	16	
Jhang District :			
1. Civil Hospital, Jhang ...	56	56	
2. Civil Hospital, Chiniot ...	60	60	
3. Civil Hospital, Shorkot ...	20	20	
Bahawalpur District :			
1. B. V. Hospital, Bahawalpur ...	262	334	
2. Civil Hospital, Hasilpur ...	6	6	
3. Civil Hospital, Ahmadpur ...	10	10	
Bahawalnagar District : ...			
1. Distt. Headquarter Hospital, Bahawalnagar.	60	60	
2. Civil Hospital, Chistian ...	40	40	
3. Civil Hospital, Haroonabad ...	40	40	

Name of Civil Hospital	1956	1960	Remarks
Rahimyar Khan District :			
1. Distt. Headquarter Hospital, Rahimyar Khan.	70	70	
2. Civil Hospital, Sadiqabad	37	37	
3. Civil Hospital, Liaquatpur	36	36	
4. Civil Hospital, Khanpur	45	45	
5. Civil Hospital, Ahmadpur Lamma	8	8	
6. Civil Hospital, Allahabad	4	4	
Muzaffargarh District :			
1. Distt. Headquarter Hospital, Muazffargarh.	51	125	
2. Civil Hospital, Leiah	25	25	
3. Civil Hospital, Alipur	12	12	
4. Civil Hospital, Kot Adu	12	12	
5. Civil Hospital, Sinawan	10	10	
Dera Ghazi Khan District :			
1. Distt. Headquarter Hospital, Dera Ghazi Khan.	125	125	
2. Civil Hospital, Tanusa	13	13	
3. Civil Hospital, Jampur	13	16	
4. Civil Hospital, Rajanpur	28	28	
5. Civil Hospital, Rojhan	26	27	
Lahore District :			
1. Mayo Hospital, Lahore	650	800	
2. Civil Hospital, Chunian	12	12	
3. Civil Hospital, Kasur	36	36	
Gujranwala District :			
1. Civil Hospital, Gujranwala	28	28	
2. Civil Hospital, Hafizabad	16	16	
3. Civil Hospital, Wazirabad	18	18	
Sheikhupura District :			
1. Civil Hospital, Sheikhupura	41	41	
2. Civil Hospital, Sharkpur	10	10	
3. Civil Hospital, Sangla Hill	32	32	
4. Civil Hospital, Nankana Sahib	24	24	

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Name of Civil Hospital	1956	1960	Remarks
Sialkot District :			
1. Civil Hospital, Sialkot ...	50	50	
2. Civil Hospital, Narowal ...	12	12	
3. Civil Hospital, Shakar Garh ...	12	12	
4. Civil Hospital, Pukhlian ...	10	10	
5. Civil Hospital, Daska ...	105	177	
Sukkur District :			
1. Civil Hospital, Sukkur ...	155	155	
Larkana District :			
1. Civil Hospital, Larkana ...	126	150	
Nawabshah District :			
1. Civil Hospital, Nawabshah ...	50	50	
Jacobabad District :			
1. Civil Hospital, Jacobabad ...	114	114	
Khairpur District :			
1. Civil Hospital, Khairpur ...	44	44	
Dadu District :			
1. Civil Hospital, Dadu ...	50	50	
Thatta District :			
1. Civil Hospital, Thatta ...	10	75	
Tharparkar District :			
1. Civil Hospital, Mirpur Khas ...	85	90	
Sanghar District :			
1. Civil Hospital, Sanghar ...	4	4	
Hyderabad District :			
1. Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad.	265	403	
Quetta District :			
1. Sandeman Civil Hospital, Quetta ...	200	200	
2. Civil Hospital, Chaman ...	28	28	
3. Female Hospital, Chaman ...	12	12	
4. Civil Hospital, Pishin ...	9	13	

Name of Civil Hospital	1956	1960	Remarks
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Sibi District :

1. Civil Hospital, Sibi	32	32
2. Female Hospital, Sibi	8	8
3. Civil Hospital, Harnai	15	18
4. Civil Hospital, Uta Mohd.	...	...	16	16
5. Civil Hospital, Ziarat	...	...	13	13

Zhob District :

1. Civil Hospital, Fort-Sandeman	...	...	43	44
2. Civil Hospital, Hindu Bagh	...	...	16	16

Loralai District :

1. Civil Hospital, Loralai	...	...	46	46
2. Female Hospital, Loralai	...	...	13	13

Kalat District :

1. Civil Hospital, Kalat	...	...	15	15
2. Civil Hospital, Mastung	...	...	12	12
3. Civil Hospital, Khuzdar	...	...	4	4

Makran District :

1. Civil Hospital, Turbat	...	...	8	18
2. Civil and Makran Militia Hospital, Makran.			25	25

Kharan District :

1. Civil Hospital, Kharan	8	8
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Chagai District :

1. Civil Hospital, Mushki	8	8
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Karachi District :

1. Civil Hospital, Mission Road, Karachi.			525	800
2. Jinnah Central Hospital, Napier Barracks, Karachi	548	636
3. Central Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Country Club Road, Karachi			192	192

MANPOWER COMMISSION REPORT

¹183. ***Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan**: Will the Minister for Labour and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of the Manpower Commission has been accepted by Government; if so, the time by which it is proposed to be published; and

(b) whether Government propose to implement its recommendations?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury: (a) Perhaps the Honourable Member is referring to the Report of the Surplus Manpower Commission. If so, that report is being examined. The question of its publication will be considered after the examination of the report has been completed.

(b) The recommendations made are being examined in the light of the comments received from the Provincial Governments and all others concerned. Only when this examination has been completed and decision on the recommendations taken, the question of their implementation would arise.

REPORT OF COMMISSION FOR ERADICATION OF SOCIAL EVILS

¹184. ***Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan**: Will the Minister for Labour and Social Welfare be pleased to state whether the Report of the Commission on Eradication of Social Evils has been submitted to Government? If so, when do Government intend to implement its recommendations?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury: The Report of the Commission for Eradication of Social Evils has not yet been submitted to Government. The Government would examine and give due consideration to the recommendations of the Commission as and when the Report is submitted.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTS

¹185. ***Mr. Siddique Dawood**: (a) Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether Government consider the desirability of increasing the present time limit for commercial broadcasts?

(b) Do Government consider the desirability of taking steps for increasing the frequency of daily news broadcast by the Radio Pakistan particularly the late night news?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury: (a) The matter is already under active consideration.

(b) Government is already giving earnest consideration to this matter. The main difficulty is the non-availability of high powered short-wave transmitters required for the broadcast of news which is relayed from all Radio Stations of East and West Pakistan. Already, Radio Pakistan is broadcasting 50 news bulletins a day in 16 languages. Our target is to give the news every hour, on the hour—given more shortwave transmitters and other facilities.

M. L. REGULATION 89

1186. *Mr. Siddique Dawood : (a) Will the Minister for Rehabilitation and Works be pleased to state whether he is aware that the displaced persons from the non-agreed non-exempted areas have been greatly affected by the Martial Law Regulation No. 89, under which they were forced to surrender lands previously allotted to them against their claims ?

(b) Is he aware of the fact that discrimination has been made in fixing the high rate of land as well as shorter period for payments ?

(c) Does he consider the desirability of redressing the genuine grievances of these displaced persons ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : (a), (b) and (c). People with claims up to the entitlement of 1,500 produce index units were not touched by M. L. R. 89. A slab system was adopted to speed up the settlement of claims, otherwise re-verification of claims under M. L. R. 84 would have entailed a considerable delay. In a number of cases it would have resulted in drastic reduction of entitlements and possible prosecution of the claimants who had filed inflated claims. M. L. R. 89 was, if anything, a very generous measure. Government has no intention of revising it.

RICE EXPORT POLICY

1187. *Mr. Siddique Dawood : Will the Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government propose to change its present rice export policy ? If not, what are the reasons for channelising the export of rice through the special channel ?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : No. Under the present policy, rice is being procured by Government and is sold for export through the trade. The procurement and export of rice was left entirely to private trade in 1959-60, but as the trade failed to play up large stocks of rice could not be exported. This compelled Government to revert to the present policy of monopoly procurement of rice and control over exports which will continue as long as it is considered necessary in the public interest.

REFUGEE TAX

1188. *Syed Abdus Sultan : (a) Will the Minister for Rehabilitation and Works be pleased to state the total amount so far realised on account of Refugee Taxes ?

(b) What are the different rehabilitation schemes or projects (with the places) on which the refugee tax is being spent ?

(c) What is the total amount so far spent on each of the different schemes or projects ?

(d) Are Government aware that a large number of refugee families are living in refugee camps and jute godowns in Kathgolas, Itkhola and other slums in Mymensingh since 1950 awaiting rehabilitation ? Is so, what steps are being taken for their rehabilitation ? If not, do Government consider the desirability of ascertaining their particulars and taking steps for their rehabilitation ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : (a) Rs. 267.05 Millions.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected.

(d) A report is being called from the Provincial Government.

EVICITION OF INDIAN MUSLIMS

¹189. ***Syed Abdus Sultan :** (a) Will the Minister for Rehabilitation and Works be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the process of eviction of Muslims by the Indian Government from Assam and Tripura is continuing as ever ?

(b) If the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the number of the refugees seeking shelter in each of the districts of Mymensingh, Sylhet, Comilla, Chittagong, Noakhali and Rangpur to-date ?

(c) What steps have Government taken so far for the permanent rehabilitation of these refugees ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : (a) It may be so.

(b) About 20,000 refugees are reported to have entered East Pakistan till the 31st January, 1963. District-wise figures are being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

(c) Arrangements have been made for the rehabilitation of 1,200 families in the following districts :—

Sylhet (including Tea Estates)	..	..	..	600
Chittagong	..	..	..	100
Comilla	..	..	..	200
Noakhali	..	..	..	150
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	..	150

FOREIGN AID FOR REFUGEE REHABILITATION

¹190. ***Syed Abdus Sultan :** (a) Will the Minister for Rehabilitation and Works be pleased to state the total amount of foreign aid received so far by Government for the rehabilitation of refugees ?

(b) What percentage of the foreign aid mentioned in (a) above has been spent on the rehabilitation of refugees in East and West Pakistan ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house in due course.

TRANSFER OF A BUNGALOW AT CANAL PARK

¹191. ***Mr. Abdul Aziz :** Will the Minister for Rehabilitation and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry about the transfer of bungalow No. SXX-1.S.9, Canal Park, Lahore, was made by the Director of Enforcement before the passing of the final transfer order in favour of its present transferee ; if so, the result and the judicial orders, if any, passed by the

competent settlement court to whom the report of the above enquiry was submitted ;

(b) whether the information supplied by the informant in the above enquiry was oral or written ; and

(c) whether there is any other application with the Chief Settlement and Rehabilitation Commissioner alleging the transfer of the above bungalow as irregular ; if so, the date of the said application, and the action taken on it, if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : (a), (b) and (c). The information asked for is not readily available. It is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it is available.

TAMPERING WITH THE RECORD OF BUNGALOW NO. SXX-1,S-9, CANAL PARK

1192. ***Mr. Abdul Aziz :** Will the Minister for Rehabilitation and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain settlement and rehabilitation documents relating to bungalow No. SXX-1.S.9, Canal Park, Lahore, have been tampered with and also certain others destroyed ; if so, the details of the documents tampered with or destroyed ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the informant has along with his application, dated the 20th March, 1962, filed attested copies of the above documents issued to him formally by the copying branch of Centre V, Lahore ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

CUT IN THE ALLOTMENT OF PRODUCE INDEX UNITS

1193. ***Mr. Jalil Ahmed Khan :** Will the Minister for Rehabilitation and Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government, while allotting land to refugee owners of more than 20,000 produce index units from agreed areas, applied a cut of 50 per cent and that Government told the refugee owners that this cut was for the time being ? If so, do Government consider the desirability of allotting full land up to a minimum unit to refugee owners of more than 20,000 produce units against their verified claims ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : The cut was applied only to excess over 20,000 Produce index units and not to the whole claim. No undertaking was given that the cut was of a temporary nature. It is not intended to review the formula.

BOGUS COMPENSATION BOOKS

1194. ***Mr. Jalil Ahmed Khan :** Will the Minister for Rehabilitation and Works be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of bogus compensation books unearthed by the enforcement staff ;

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(b) the land (in acres) unearthed by the enforcement staff, district-wise ;

(c) the number of persons convicted by the courts and those under trial involved in the forged compensation books, fraudulent allotment of land and other evacuee property ;

(d) the number of cases registered so far in connection with the commission of the crimes mentioned in (c) above ; and

(e) the number of such cases challaned ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : (a) to (e). The information asked for is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

TRUST PROPERTY HOUSES AND SHOPS

1195. ***Mr. Jalil Ahmed Khan :** (a) Will the Minister for Rehabilitation and Works be pleased to state the number of trust property houses and shops occupied by refugees ?

(b) How many acres of land temporarily allotted to the refugees is a trust property ?

(c) Is it a fact that Government have given option to the Jammu and Kashmir refugees settled on trust lands to purchase those lands ? If so, do Government consider the desirability of extending the same facility to the other categories of refugees settled on trust lands ?

(d) Is it a fact that houses and shops mentioned in (a) above have not been transferred to refugees ? If so, do Government consider the desirability of giving option to the refugee occupants to purchase those houses and shops ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : (a) and (b). The information asked for is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

(c) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. It is not considered desirable to extend the concession to other displaced persons.

(d) Yes. Trust evacuee properties do not form part of the compensation pool and are not available for transfer to displaced persons in general.

PRICE OF RICE PURCHASED FROM THE DEALERS

1196. ***Mr. Jalil Ahmed Khan :** Will the Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the price per maund at which Government purchase rice from the dealers, quality-wise ;

(b) the profit earned by Government from exporting rice, quality-wise ;

(c) the quantity of rice procured by Government during 1961-1962 and 1962-1963 (up to January, 1963), district-wise, and foreign exchange earned by Government during these years; and

(d) the quantity of rice exported during the above period and that lying in the godowns not exported?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury: (a), (b), (c) and (d). A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the House.

Statement showing information asked by Mr. Jalil Ahmed Khan in starred Question No. 196.

(a) Procurement prices:

- (i) Basmati Rs. 26 per maund (for fair average quality).
- (ii) Parmal Rs. 18 per maund (for fair average quality).
- (iii) Begmi Rs. 16 per maund (for fair average quality).
- (iv) Kangni Rs. 16 per maund (for fair average quality).
- (v) Joshi Rs. 15/15 per maund (for fair average quality).

(b) Profit earned by Government:

Variety of rice	Profit during	Profit during
	1961-62	1962-63 (up to January, 1963)
	Rs.	Rs.
Basmati	1,23,07,951·81	2,27,28,370·25
Sela Basmati	8,595·95	—
Parmal	27,56,387·50	12,52,933·25
Begmi	29,49,528·74	12,32,473·71
Superior mixed	5,172·19	—
Joshi	14,35,529·11	25,18,270·46
Kangni	11,59,356·68	3,728·71
Total	2,06,22,521·98	2,77,35,776·38

(c) (i) Quantities procured in West Pakistan:

Name of the District		1961-62	1962-63 (up to January, 1963)
		Tons	Tons
Superior rice.	1. Gujranwala	64,559	39,509
Basmati,	2. Sheikhpura	36,854	22,442
Parmal,	3. Sialkot	14,668	6,309
Begmi and	4. Gujrat	5,018	1,599
Mansraj).	5. Lyallpur	1,255	661
	6. Lahore	897	56
	Total	123,251	70,576

[Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury]

Name of the District		1961-62	1962-63 (up to January, 1963)
		Tons	Tons
Kangni and Joshi.	1. Jacobabad	80,982	38,351
	2. Larkana	87,998	47,884
	3. Dadu	18,221	10,285
	4. Sukkur	23,054	14,713
Total		210,255	111,233
Grand Total		333,506	181,809

Foreign exchange earned :

During 1961-62

£ 7,049,391

During 1962-63 (up to January 1963)

£ 6,008,595

(d) (i) Quantities exported :

Variety of rice with crop year		Quantity exported during 1961-62	Tons. Quantity exported during 1962-63 (up to January, 1963)
Basmati	... .. (60-61)	56,499·12	—
	... .. (61-62)	4,845·00	43,044·73
		61,344·12	43,044·73
Parmal	... .. (60-61)	6,021·39	—
	... .. (61-62)	11,383·95	3,574·86
		17,405·34	3,574·86
Begmi	... .. (60-61)	6,456·92	—
	... .. (61-62)	14,380·18	5,969·54
		20,837·10	5,969·54
Joshi	... .. (60-61)	—	3,646·54
	... .. (61-62)	11,238·91	33,180·54
		11,238·91	36,827·18

Variety of rice with crop year.				Quantity exported during 1961-62	Tons. Quantity exported during 1962-63 (up to January, 1963)
Kangni	...	... (60-61)		—	30·00
		(61-62)		9,947·38	—
				9,947·38	30·00
Superior mixed (58-59)	...	...	...	27·02	—
Sela Basmati (56-57)	...	...	...	25·53	—
Joshi/Kangi mixed (59-60)	...	...	...	300·00	287·35
Grand Total				121,125·40	89,733·66

(ii) Quantities in stock with Government on 1-3-1963 :

				Tons.
Basmati	...	... (1961-62) crop		18,000
		(1962-63) „		27,509
				45,509
Parmal	...	... (1961-62) „		—
		(1962-63) „		17,129
				17,129
Begmi	...	... (1961-62) „		2,500
		(1962-63) „		27,385
				29,885
Kangni	...	... (1961-62) „		—
		(1962-63) „		37,064
				37,064
Joshi	...	... (1961-62) „		8,000
		(1962-63) „		20,000
				28,000
Grand Total				157,587

ENGINEERING COLLEGES

1197. *Kazi Abdul Majid: Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state the amounts allocated to West Pakistan and East Pakistan in the past fifteen years for establishing, promoting and running Engineering Colleges and Technical Centres ?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury: The Engineering Colleges in the Provinces are run by the Provincial Governments. The information is, therefore, not available with the Central Government. The five Technical Training Centres which were under the Central Government have also since been transferred to the Provinces as a result of reorganisation of the Central Government under the new Constitution. An account of the amounts spent by the Central Government in West and East Pakistan in the past 15 years in respect of these five Technical Training Centres is, however, placed on the table of the House.

Statement showing expenditure incurred by the Government of Pakistan (Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare) on running the Technical Training Centres in East and West Pakistan since 1947 to June, 1962.

S. No.	Years	EAST PAKISTAN	WEST PAKISTAN	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1947-48	2,74,597	4,05,237	Actual Expenditure.
2.	1948-49	3,67,700	9,21,900	Revised Estimate.
3.	1949-50	2,19,808	7,64,448	Actual Expenditure.
4.	1950-51	2,71,397	6,77,446	Do.
5.	1951-52	1,43,708	6,11,652	Do.
6.	1952-53	1,42,400	5,36,215	Do.
7.	1953-54	1,34,860	5,89,550	Do.
8.	1954-55	1,19,804	6,60,903	Do.
9.	1955-56	1,36,015	6,71,034	Do.
10.	1956-57	1,44,924	8,05,940	Do.
11.	1957-58	1,31,245	7,33,247	Do.
12.	1958-59	1,87,236	8,42,568	Do.
13.	1959-60	1,26,421	6,85,984	Do.
14.	1960-61	1,49,719	6,37,904	Do.
15.	1961-62	1,29,600	6,66,700	Do.

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

CHARITABLE EVACUEE PROPERTIES

¹198. *Syed Ali Asghar Shah : Will the Minister for Rehabilitation and Works be pleased to state the number of the evacuee properties of the nature of charitable and educational institutions and the names of persons to whom these properties have been transferred ?

Rana Abdul Hameed : The information asked for its being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

NUMBER OF PERSONS TAKEN FROM EAST PAKISTAN TO WEST PAKISTAN

¹199. *Begum Roquyya Anwar : Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons taken from East Pakistan in the month of September, 1962, to Karachi and other places of West Pakistan at the cost of the Integration Fund ;

(b) the total amount of money spent thereon during that month ; and

(c) the names of the persons who visited Karachi and other places at the cost of the Integration Fund ?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : (a) One hundred and fifty-nine.

(b) Rupees one lakh twenty-two thousand.

(c) A statement showing the names of persons who visited Karachi and other places of West Pakistan is laid on the table of the House.

ANNEXURE A

List of Guests

DACCA :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. Jalal Ahmad. | 21. Mr. Nazimuddin (Journalist). |
| 2. Mr. S. M. Kamal. | 22. Mr. Abrarul Haq (Journalist). |
| 3. Mr. A. Rehman. | 23. Mr. Q. N. Islam. |
| 4. Mr. Muhammad Ullah | 24. Mr. Osman Ghani Azad (Journalist). |
| 5. Mr. K. Ahmad | 25. Mr. A. K. M. Mujataba |
| 6. Mr. Abdul Malik. | 26. Mr. Nisar Jang. |
| 7. Mr. Ghulam Khurshid. | 27. Mr. Azizullah. |
| 8. Mr. Muhammad Hussain. | 28. Syed Moazzam Hussain. |
| 9. Mr. Abdul Samad Laskar. | 29. Mr. Lutfur Rehman. |
| 10. Mr. Lal Mian Sardar. | 30. Mr. Nurul Islam. |
| 11. Mr. Samiul Sardar. | 31. Mr. M. A. Hakim. |
| 12. Mr. Nasimullah. | 32. Mr. Jalaluddin Ahmad. |
| 13. Mr. Manzurul Haq. | 33. Mr. K. Nuruddin. |
| 14. Mr. Nurul Islam. | 34. Mr. Hassanullah Khan. |
| 15. Mr. Nawabzada Tufail. | 35. Mr. Muhammad Arif I. |
| 16. Mr. Muhammad Abdus Salim Haji. | 36. Mr. Muhammad Arif II. |
| 17. Mr. Maqsood K. M. | 37. Mr. Nazamuddin Ahmad. |
| 18. Mr. Muhammad Safiullah. | 38. Mr. Khalid Sikdar. |
| 19. Mr. Abdul Halim. | 39. Mr. A. Rauf. |
| 20. Mr. Hafizul Haq (Journalist). | |

[Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury]

CHITTAGONG :

40. Mr. Salahuddin.
41. Mr. Sirajul Haque.
42. Professor Ahmad Hussain.
43. Mr. Kaikabad Ahmad.
44. Dr. Abdus Salam.
45. Mr. Munirul Alam.
46. Mr. Obaidur Rahman Munshi.
47. Mr. Shamsul Haq Choudhry.
48. Mr. Mazharul Haque.
49. Mr. Adris A. Choudhry.
50. Mr. Ahmad Mian Choudhry.
51. Mr. Abu Zafar.
52. Dr. Rahim Dad.
53. Mr. M. S. Anwar.
54. Mr. Maidur Rahman.
55. Mr. Abdul Khaliq.
56. Mr. Jafar Ahmad Khan Jawed.
57. Mr. Raquib Sultan.
58. Mr. Sirajul Islam.
59. Mr. Mofizur Rahman.
60. Mr. Saifuddin.
61. Mr. Abdul Khaliq.
62. Kazi Nurul Islam.
63. Haji Mohd. Ismail.
64. Mr. Abdul Manzoor.
65. Mr. Afsaruddin.
66. Haji Maqsood Ahmad
67. Mr. Sulaiman Alam.
68. Mr. Abdur Rahman.
69. Mr. Saleh Zohoor.
70. Mr. Sona Mia.
71. Mr. Shamsul Huda.
72. Captain Bakhtiar.
73. Mr. Ali Moshref.
74. Mr. Moazzam Hussain.
75. Mr. Nurul Anwar Choudhry.
76. Mr. Bazlul Karim Choudhry.
77. Qazi Kabir Uddin.
78. Mr. Shamsul Huda Choudhry.
79. Mr. Sydul Alam Choudhry.
80. Mr. Imdad Hussain Choudhry.
81. Alhaj Yar Ali Khan.
82. Major Ali Akbar Choudhry.
83. Mr. Mujibul Haque.
84. Mr. S. A. Hassan.
85. Mr. Shamsul Alam.
86. Mr. Abdul Rehman.
87. Mr. Nurul Amin.
88. Mr. Asghar Ali.
89. Mr. Sharafat Ullah.
90. Mr. Munshi Mian.
91. Mr. S. R. Choudhry.
92. Mr. Ahmadur Rehman Malik.
93. Mr. Abdul Ghaffar.

KHULNA :

94. Mr. Mazharul Islam.
95. Doctor A. Kasim.
96. Mr. Ameenuddin.
97. Mr. Ali Akbar.
98. Mr. Nurul Huda.
99. Mr. Lutfur Rehman.
100. Mr. L. H. Rizvi.
101. Mr. Shahdul H. Ch.
102. Mr. Abdul Fazal.
103. Mr. Munawwaruddin.
104. Mr. Zahurul Haq Sardar.
105. Mr. Abu Syeed.
106. Mr. Saad Ali.
107. Mr. S. M. Ashraf Hussain.
108. Mr. A. Khaliq.
109. Mr. Muhammad Nazar Ali.

MYMENSINGH :

110. Mr. Mehdi Khan.
111. Mr. Sayeed Khan.
112. Mr. Atikullah Ch.
113. Kazi Mohiuddin.
114. Mr. Abdul Razzaq.
115. Mr. Dham Mian.
116. Mr. Sadat H. Ch.
117. Mr. Abdur Rashid.
118. Mr. A. B. M. Habibullah.
119. Mr. Abdul Waheed.
120. Mr. Tufail Ahmad.
121. Mr. Abdul Razaq Malik.

BARISAL :

122. Mr. Abdul Rab.
123. Mr. Nurul Islam Sikdar.

FARIDPUR :

124. Mr. Haroonur Rashid.
125. Mr. Mohammad Mansoor Ali.
126. Mr. Muklesen Rahman.
127. Mr. Yunus Ali Khan.
128. Mr. Qamaruzzaman.
129. Mr. Rakibuddin Ahmad.
130. Mr. Nuruzzaman.
131. Mr. Anisur Rahman.
132. Mr. Musa Khalid.
133. Mr. Alimuzzaman.
134. Mr. Mohd. Serab Hussain.
135. Mr. Mohd. Hussain.
136. Mr. Badiuzzaman.
137. Mr. Muniruzzaman.
138. Mr. A. F. Mashiur Rahman.
139. Maulvi Emdadur Haque.
140. Mr. Abdul Mannan.

Faridpur —contd.

141. Mr. Nihar Ranjan Talukdar.
142. Mr. Abdus Salam.
143. Kazi Abdur Rashid.
144. Mr. Bazl-i-Anwar.
145. Mr. Emdadul Haque.
146. Mr. Nurul Haque Mian.
147. Kazi Nizamul Haque.
148. Mr. Hemayatuddin Ahmad.
149. Mr. Abu Dad.
150. Mr. Haroon Rashid.
151. Mr. Abdul Bashar.
152. Mr. Shah Jahan Kadir.

RANGPUR :

153. Mr. A. K. M. Shamsul Alam.

NOAKHALI :

154. Mr. Abdul Wadood.
155. Mr. Shamsul Haque Muktar.
156. Mr. Sirajul Islam.

SYLHET :

157. Mr. Abdus Samad.
158. Mr. Abdul Hai Azad.
159. Doctor Abdul Majid.

FILMS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUERS' CONVENTION

1200. ***Mr. Abdul Mutaqim Chaudhury** : Will the Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether the Department of Films and Publications was engaged in taking films of the meetings of the Muslim Leaguers' Convention at Karachi on the 4th and the 5th September, 1962? If so, what is the cost of the film and the services utilised there for the above purpose?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : Yes. The meeting of the Muslim Leaguers' Convention at Karachi on the 4th and 5th September, 1962 was the first meeting of a political nature after the lifting of the Martial Law and it was considered necessary to prepare a documentary film. So the Department of Films and Publications took shots of the Muslim Leaguers' Convention at Karachi for contemporary record of the political development after the termination of the Martial Law and introduction of the new Constitution in the country as well as for historical archives for future reference, research and study.

Approximately Rs. 24,000.

(1) Raw Stock	..	..	..	Rs. 13,100
(2) Production	..	..	..	Rs. 10,900

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT RE : PARTITIONING OF KASHMIR

Mr. Abdul Aziz (West Pakistan) ; Sir, I beg to move :

" That the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance, namely, the serious situation arising from the reported conspiracy of certain powers to force partition of Kashmir, the present negotiations on Kashmir issue between India and Pakistan and the public fears lest our rulers may surrender to the pressure-tactics of foreign countries."

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Abdul Aziz, please resume your seat. In view of the fact that another motion on the Kashmir issue at that stage was not pressed by Mr. Farid Ahmad the other day, would you like to press your motion?

Mr. Abdul Aziz : Yes, Sir, I wish.

Mr. Speaker : Wait a bit. I would like to know the attitude of the other side.

Mr. Wahiduzzaman : Sir, the Honourable External Affairs Minister has assured this House that in due course we will make a statement at the progress of negotiations on the Kashmir issue and in view of the position that the Government of Pakistan now stands at this delicate hour when negotiation is going on between Pakistan and India, it will not be wise to allow a discussion in this House and I believe the Honourable Member opposite will agree not to press this motion at this stage.

Mr. Abdul Aziz : I beg to say that the assurance given by the Minister for External Affairs was indefinite, uncertain, vague and had definitely no definite meaning to convey either to the nation or to the country. In view of this I feel that the national interests of our nation are at the present moment not safe in the hands of the negotiators. I, therefore, humbly submit that I must press this motion in the national interests of the country.

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Abdul Aziz, I am very sorry to say that I am not going to consider the admissibility of this motion now because even if it is admissible, I would not give my consent on this motion under the present circumstances in the public interest. Mr. Akhtaruddin.

Mr. Abdul Bari : Mr. Speaker, Sir . . .

Mr. Speaker : I have already called Mr. Akhtaruddin.

Mr. Abdul Bari : Sir, I want to say something in connection with this adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker : Maulana Sahib, you ought to have risen immediately. I called Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad. You did not rise.

Mr. Abdul Bari : Have you disallowed it without any reason ?

Mr. Speaker : I have not given my consent. I said it clearly.

Mr. Abdul Bari : But is there any ground for not giving your consent ?

Mr. Speaker : Yes.

Mr. Abdul Bari : Absolutely no reason.

Mr. Speaker : You are quite wrong.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT *RE* : STRIKES BY UCACEP

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad (East Pakistan) : Sir, I beg leave of the House to move :

“ That the House do now adjourn the discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance *viz.*, the situation arising out of declaring strikes illegal by Government employees whereby UCACEP (United Council of Associations of Central Government Employees of Pakistan) was banned and this not only curbed the freedom of association and collective bargaining but also manifests the failure of the Central Government to protect its employees and fulfil their legitimate demands.”

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad, wait a bit. I would like to know from the Government side whether there is any objection to the admissibility of this motion.

Mr. Khursheed Ahmad (Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submit that this adjournment motion may not be admitted because the matter which is sought to be raised by this adjournment motion is something which arose out of the operation of the ordinance which was promulgated by the Governor of East Pakistan and the matter falls within the purview of the Provincial Government and the Central Government is not concerned. Therefore, I submit that the motion is not in order.

Mr. Speaker : I would like to hear Mr. Akhtaruddin.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : We can support Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad. Since the Law Minister has raised an objection regarding the admissibility of this motion, Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad can speak later on.

Mr. Speaker : I would not allow speeches on the admissibility.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : As the Law Minister has confined himself merely to the admissibility of the motion, we will also confine ourselves to that.

Mr. Speaker : I shall allow you but I will not allow a large number of speeches on admissibility.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : That is always in your discretion. You can stop anybody from speaking.

Mr. Sardar Bahadur Khan : Mr. Farid Ahmad is not going to speak on the merits of this motion. A legal objection has been raised and he has got every right to point out that the motion is legally admissible. A few speeches on this point will help the Chair come to a correct decision whether it is admissible or not.

Mr. Speaker : I would like to make it clear to the Leader of the Opposition that I said only this that on the question of admissibility I was not going to allow a large number of speeches. Only one or two Members might participate. That was what I said. I was reluctant to allow Mr. Farid Ahmad but as he insisted, I allowed him but I made that intention clear.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the only objection that has been raised by the Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs is this that since this ordinance which banned the strike of the Central employees was promulgated by the Provincial Governor, it is not a matter which is primarily and directly the concern of the Central Government. But, Sir, I would refer you to the adjournment motion tabled by Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad. The intention of this motion is not in any manner to criticise or question the legality or otherwise of the ordinance promulgated by the East Pakistan Governor. It is the situation arising out of declaring the strike by the Central Government employees illegal. In this connection I would like to say that UCACEP is primarily an organisation which represents all the Class III and Class IV employees of the Central Government. The Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs would not argue in this House that the well-being, safety, their right to form association and the right to strike by the Central Government employees is not a matter which is directly and primarily the concern of the Central Government. It also raises a question of very fundamental nature. The Government of Pakistan is bound by the I.L.O. conventions and when any convention is ratified by the Government of Pakistan, the Government of Pakistan is bound by such ratification to honour all the commitments that are contained in such I.L.O. conventions. The Central Government is committed by the I.L.O. convention to give to its

[Mr. Farid Ahmad]

employees the right to form association as well as the right of collective bargaining. Now the situation that arises today is this that thousands of Central Government employees are to go on strike. UCACEP is a federation of the Central Government Employees such as of Telegraph, Post offices, A.G.P.R. and various other Central organisations and they have registered unions recognised by their respective departments and they themselves have formed this UCACEP (United Council of Associations of Central Government Employees of Pakistan). May be the action has been taken by the Magistrate. I would not place him as high as the Governor of East Pakistan. May be certain action has been taken against the Central Government employees by a Collector or a Deputy Commissioner of a District. Now the Central Government is primarily and directly concerned with such a situation because if as a result of this, tomorrow if there is a strike, certainly they cannot come and say that since the strike has been declared illegal by the ordinance they know nothing about it because the employees are subject to their discipline. They receive their emoluments from the Central Government. So it cannot be said on the point of admissibility on this stage. . .

Mr. Speaker : You are quite clear.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : If I have made myself clear to you, I have nothing more to say.

Mr. Speaker : Whether you have convinced me or not, that is another question. But you have made yourself clear. **Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad.**

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Sir, I will speak on the admissibility or otherwise of the question.

Ch. Fazal Elahi : A few words, Sir, about the admissibility.

Mr. Speaker : Let it be few words.

Ch. Fazal Elahi : Sir, if you kindly refer to the Third Schedule to the Constitution on page 129, that gives a list of subjects which are the concern of the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker : Yes.

Ch. Fazal Elahi : On page 131 item No. 13—Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations. Now the subject-matter of the adjournment motion relates to the activities of federation of the Central Government employees and it is a Union regularly registered and it comes under incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporation. The Provincial Government cannot regulate the activities of this Corporation which concerns the Central Government employees. The employees want to take certain action and the Provincial Government or any other authority wants to put certain restrictions on them or they do not allow them to take that action. The matter thus primarily concerns the Central Government and the Central Assembly. Therefore, this adjournment motion is clearly in order.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq (East Pakistan) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I can only explain two things. Number one is, Sir, as Mr. Farid Ahmad has rightly said. . .

Mr. Speaker : What Mr. Farid Ahmad has said is not your concern. You are allowed to speak if you want to say a new thing.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Sir, UCACEP is an organization to which are affiliated trade unions spread over East Pakistan and West Pakistan like the All-Pakistan Posts and Telegraphs Workers' Union, the Land Customs and Sea Customs Unions which are spread not only in East Pakistan but spread over West Pakistan as well. The members of these unions are the employees of the Central Government. Therefore, it is beyond the jurisdiction of the Governor, to deal with them as it is a Central subject. The Governor has by stating in the Ordinance, that notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Ordinance, 1949 or all laws relating thereto which are exclusively the subject to be controlled by the Central Government, implied that Labour was exclusively a subject for the Province and not for Centre. We believe that so far as these employees and laws are concerned it is a Central subject and there is one gentleman whom I see sitting before me in this gallery. This gentleman who is sitting in the gallery today ratified the I.L.O. Conventions 87 and 98 in 1952 and thereby granted freedom to the workers to have their own union, right of collective bargaining and right of strike and mind you, this was conceded in February 1952. Today the Governor of East Pakistan is saying that because employees serve within the Province of East Pakistan, he is usurping the right of Central Government and for that matter stepping into the rights of the International Labour Organization to which the Government of Pakistan is committed.

Mr. Speaker : That is all right.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : I submit, Sir, this is a matter which is within the rights of the Central Government and the Labour Minister did concede it. Now, Sir, I would submit that as this is a Central subject it may be discussed in this House.

Mr. Speaker : Order please order. You are making a speech.

Mr. Abdur Rashid : I would like to draw attention to a particular provision of the Constitution. . .

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Akhtaruddin, would you like to say something.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad (East Pakistan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the only objection taken by the Central Law Minister is one of the points of law and he being a new Member of this House has convinced you as to the violation of the Rules of this House for which my adjournment motion cannot be admitted. Sir, the Ordinance of 1957 is there and I would point out quite clearly which rule I have violated. So, Sir, the only point of law it raises is out of an Ordinance promulgated by the Provincial Government. We cannot question it. I entirely agree with him. If I had pointed the validity of the legislation, I would have been out on the first scope and you might also be thinking in this line that because it concerns the legislation promulgated by the Provincial Governor it cannot be . . .

Mr. Speaker : Has the Provincial Governor said that it is the concern of the Central Government ?

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : What the Provincial Government has done whether it is legal or illegal is not my concern. My concern is the situation arising by a certain action and that action concerns the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker : How the Central Government has to deal with that situation.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : I am coming to that, Sir. Sir, the objection taken by the Law Minister is that it arises out of a Provincial legislation. So we cannot question it. Here, Sir, we are concerned with the Central Government and the Central subject. Sir, the International Labour Organization lays down certain Conventions and if the Government admits or refuses any of these Conventions, it becomes a law of the country, and, Sir, if I may point out to you that out of 121 Conventions the Government of Pakistan up to now has ratified about 21 Conventions and out of these 21 these two which I am reading now are definitely a Central law. That are Nos. 87 and 98. 87 is this: I am reading it out from the Labour Code of the Central Government. This Convention has been ratified by the Pakistan Government long ago, and also if I may submit to you, Sir, that it was during the Martial Law that the Labour Minister, Mr. Burki, also gave a definite promise and by clearing the labour policy of the Pakistan Government he categorically assured the country that we were standing by our commitments to the Conventions, but these Conventions have been violated by the Central Government and thereby created a situation which must be discussed in the House. Sir, I will read the relevant portion of Article 4 of 87 of the Convention :

“The workers and employees organizations shall not be liable to be dissolved or suspended by administrative authority”.

Sir, if we have ratified the conditions of this Convention, then this is a law of the country and this is a Central Law. Sir, the Provincial Government has notified by a Gazette notification that the Central Employees organization is banned and also, Sir, it has banned the strike. Sir, this 87 concerns the freedom of association and the right of association. The freedom of association is one of the fundamental freedoms allowed . . .

Mr. Speaker : This is not relevant.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : I am not concerned with the admissibility. I am only saying how it concerns the Central Government. My submission is that by a Convention which is ratified by the Central Government, the Provincial Government is coming with a denunciation. It is entirely the responsibility of the Central Government. If it is not, I will withdraw my adjournment motion. Sir, Convention 98 is also one out of 21. It ensures the labours and the workers the right of collective bargaining and you are well aware the collective bargaining is done in a very peaceful way as the last method of strike and if the collective bargaining . . .

Mr. Speaker : You are going into the merits. You cannot do that.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : I am coming to that, Sir. Collective right or collective bargaining has been guaranteed by the Convention and ratified by the Central Government and it has become a Central Law.

Mr. Speaker : You have made that point quite clear and that you have finished.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : I have not, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : You are taking too much time.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : The second thing, Sir, is this that this organization which has been banned is composed mainly of the Central Government employees, and the Provincial Government or the Provincial Legislature have got no jurisdiction to discuss or ban or act in such a way that . . .

Mr. Speaker : Your contention is that the Provincial Government, within the jurisdiction in which this organization functions, cannot take any action whatsoever against it.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : No, Sir. My point is that the Central Government has got a right and duty to protect its rights, which it has failed to do, and we want to discuss how they have failed to do that. The protection of the interests of the employees of the Central Government is the fundamental question.

Mr. Speaker : I have understood your point.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : Sir, had they not been the Central Government employees, I would not have come before you.

Mr. Speaker : You have finished, I think.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : No, Sir, because I have a feeling that I have not been able to convince the Law Minister which I want to do very much.

Mr. Khurshed Ahmad : When I get an opportunity to reply, I will let you know whether I am convinced or not.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : Secondly, Sir, the main thing will be that we have failed to protect the employees of the Central Government. If we allow this thing to go on—this rule—we will be humble and silent watchers, and there must be a limit to that. They should not be allowed to interfere with each and every activity of the Centre. They have got jurisdiction in the Province, and so far as that goes well and good. But how can they interfere with the rightful activities . . .

Mr. Speaker : You are coming to the action of the Provincial Government, which is not relevant.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : Admissibility, Sir. There might be another question, Sir, with regard to the raising of the unions. Sir, this is a federation, and there is no law in the country existing today that a federation may not be raised unless it is registered or approved by the department concerned. I assure you, Sir, that this organization which has been banned has 39 units, and all these units form this federation. They are ratified or approved by the departments concerned, and they . . .

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Akhtaruddin, I have given you a long rope, but I am sorry to say that you are now bringing in extraneous matters. Please resume your seat.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : Just a minute, Sir. I am summing up. The objection is that we are trying to transgress the Provincial Legislature. We are not ; we are only trying to discuss the situation arising out of it. Secondly, we are discussing within the four corners of our jurisdiction the conventions ratified by the Government of Pakistan, i.e., Conventions Nos. 87 and 98. Thirdly, Sir, these poor people are our employees, employees of the Central Government, and the Central Government is the custodian of these poor people. So, if they have failed to accept the legitimate demands, if some other authority has usurped the rights of our employees, then it is definitely a matter of the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker : How many times will you that? (*Addressing Mr. Abdur Rashid*) Yes, Mr. Abdur Rashid, you wanted to say something.

Mr. Abdur Rashid (East Pakistan) : Sir, I wanted to draw your attention to the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker : To what Article of the Constitution are you referring to ?

Mr. Abdur Rashid : Third Schedule of the Constitution, items 20 and 21, Sir. You will notice, Sir, that " Posts, including Post Office Savings Bank " and " Telecommunications, including broadcasting and television " are Central subjects. Therefore, the responsibility of safeguarding the rights and interests of the employees working in those Departments is that of the Central Government. The second thing is this, Sir, that the Provincial Governor under the present Constitution is merely an agent, and the Central Government has, therefore, the right to discuss the activities and misdeeds of the Governor. These are the two things which I would like to submit for your consideration, Sir.

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : Mr. Speaker, Sir. May I make a few observations ?

Syed Mohammad Habibul Huq : Mr. Speaker, Sir, two minutes.

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : I would like to make a few observations, Sir. This is my subject.

Syed Mohammad Habibul Huq : Mr. Speaker, Sir, only two minutes. I may please be allowed to speak before the Minister does.

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury !

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury (Minister for Labour and Social Welfare) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. This is an important matter. The distinguished friends in this House have drawn the attention of the Minister for Labour in the Centre, and as such I want to make some observations briefly, not on the merits of the case because that will come up later, but on the legal side of it, *i.e.*, whether it is admissible according to the Rules. Sir, two points have been made out by the distinguished Members in this House for the admissibility of the motion : (1) The situation created by the action of the Government of East Pakistan. Moulvi Farid Ahmad has said that we are not discussing the action of the Government of East Pakistan. Had that been so, we are just out of court. We are trying to discuss the situation created by the action of the Provincial Government by declaring the organization illegal, by banning strikes, etc. The second point made out is that the Central Government has ratified some conventions of the International Labour Organization, and as such the Central Government has got the moral responsibility to see that those conventions are honoured and observed throughout the country.

As regards the first point, *i.e.*, the situation created by the action of the Provincial Government, my reply would be that the Provincial Government has certain responsibilities. The action taken in this regard was urged by their responsibility to maintain law and order in the Province. They have taken this action, they have taken some steps, under two laws. One under the Ordinance—temporary ordinance for three months—which could come up before the Provincial Assembly for a full debate. Might be that they would be under fire from the Opposition benches about the propriety of such an Ordinance by which the East Pakistan Government assumed powers to ban strikes in Government Services and administrative offices in the interest of running the Government. That is a temporary Ordinance for three months, and it will come up before the Provincial Assembly.

The second law under which action has been taken in the Maintenance of Law and Order Act, whereby . . .

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury, you are trying to say that the Provincial Government was justified in its activities. That is not allowed.

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : I am not, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : Please confine yourself to what is or what is not the responsibility of the Central Government.

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

The question is, is UCACEF an organisation to which is available the right of work, to strike, to agitate for collective bargaining? The answer is, any organisation which is not registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926, there is nothing in law of the land that this sort of organisation, whether a Federation or an individual unit, will take to collective bargaining in regard to their rights or for the satisfaction of their rights. Sir, as regards the UCACEF, it is not registered. No where in the world, at least not in Pakistan, any Federation did support collective bargaining. It is individual organisations with experience of labour affairs who will do collective bargaining with the employers. Finished. Now, about the convention

Mr. Speaker : I would like to ask one question. Is it your contention that this organisation is not a registered organisation and, therefore, the Central Government has no responsibility?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : With regard to the I. L. O. convention

Mr. Speaker : Had it been a registered association then it would have been the responsibility of the Central Government?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : I reserve my comment.

(Interruptions)

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : Please listen to me. I would say, Sir, that under Convention 98 of I.L.O. whereby the principle of collective bargaining is conceded to the workers, there is no clause therein in the Convention of I.L.O. that those people who are employed in the administration of a Government could bargain in a collective manner for the satisfaction of their rights. Convention 98 is clear and there is no such provision, as such, the Government of Pakistan is bound to say that I.L.O. conventions are observed. That is what I say about the Government employees. Others have collective bargaining and facilities and they could bargain. Again, Sir,

Mr. Speaker : I think you have finished Mr. Fazlul Quader ?

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : I have not finished.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker : We are now considering the admissibility of the motion.

(*Mr. Fazul Quader remained standing, but could not speak as there was loud noise from the opposition.*)

Mr. Speaker : That is not proper. You are irrelevant . . .

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : I am making out my point. The point made by Mr. Farid Ahmed is not against the action, but against the result of the action. My point is, supposing a man breaks the law in this province ; he is arrested ; he is a clerk of the Central Government. Would the Central Government come and interfere with the law and order proceedings and say that he is our employee and cannot be arrested by you unless we give the O.K. ? Had that been followed there would be deadlock in the country.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury : Sir, the other party has no point. They try to disturb and they will not allow others to speak. The point is, is this a matter for an adjournment motion in this House ? Sir, you yourself will come to the conclusion that the action taken by the provincial Government . . .

Mr. Speaker : Please resume your seat. (*Interruptions*). Order, please. I think when the Speaker is on his legs, all Members should resume their seats including the Minister. I would like to make an appeal to all the Members. When the admissibility of a motion is discussed, I have unfortunately found this tendency on the part of all our Honourable Members that they try to argue the case as if they are in a Law Court. Here, in the Legislature, that should not be the practice. The practice should be to state the points very briefly. I think all the points can be put in 2 or 3 minutes by the Members, but our Members are experts in making very good speeches, and they come and contend themselves and cannot perhaps resist the tendency to make speeches. So, I hope they will try to learn the tactics of how to present their points before the Speaker for his acceptance or consideration. I think Members will remember that the Honourable Law Minister liked to add a few words.

Mr. Sardar Bahadur Khan : Sir, we were listening to the learned discourse and a notable point was being made by Mr. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury, except that on a particular point when he posed a question that he reserves his judgment. I would submit, Sir, that this is the proper forum and proper occasion for him to pronounce that judgment and he should be allowed to proceed with the speech till he runs through or finishes with it. (*Laughter*).

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Sir, I have been trying to catch your eyes for a long time, Mr. Speaker.

Syed Mohammad Habibul Huq : Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : Sir, I have been trying to raise a point of order and I have been successful in catching your eyes after all.

My point of order is : the Minister in discussing the question whether this point is admissible or not, brings irrelevant things.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. This is no point of order. Please sit down. You are not in order.

Mr. Khursheed Ahmad.

Syed Mohammad Habibul Huq : Please give me 2 minutes, Sir. I want to raise a point of order.

(At this stage Mr. Mahbubul Huq again rose to speak.)

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Mahbubul Huq, you are infringing the etiquette of the House. Please sit down.

Mr. Mahbubul Huq : I want a ruling, Sir, if a misstatement is made by the Minister what is the remedy and where can we get the forum to answer this. That is my point.

Mr. Speaker : You cannot get an answer to that.

Syed Mohammad Habibul Huq : Please give me 2 minutes. I have been trying to catch your eyes.

Mr. Sardar Bahadur Khan : Sir, Mr. Habibul Huq had been on his legs for a number of times, but he had not been able to catch your eyes, may be for the fact that he is a short sized man.

Mr. Speaker : I asked Mr. Khursheed to speak. What is the point of order involved in that I do not know. So, I must be sure that the point of order is not like so many other points of order that have been raised in the House. I must be sure of that. It seems to be like the old story we have read in the Aesop's Fables about the wolf reluctant to give water to the sheep. Mr. Huq, what is your point of order ?

Syed Mohammad Habibul Huq : Sir, on a point of order. I would submit that the Ordinance which has been promulgated by the Governor . . .

Mr. Speaker : Order, order, please order. That is not a point of order.

Mr. Khursheed Ahmad : Sir, the Honourable mover of the adjournment motion has made many points and I will not say anything about the merits of the case because that question will arise only if the adjournment motion is held to be in order. Sir, I maintain that according to our Constitution the Centre cannot interfere in this matter. Law and order is a provincial subject and this ordinance under which action has been taken is principally promulgated for purposes of law and order and the Centre as such has no jurisdiction. The Central Government as such is an independent entity and the provincial government has a separate independent entity. Sir, it has been alleged that the Central Government ought to protect its own employees in respect of their services. I want to make this point clear. The Central Government ought to protect its employees. That is one of the duties of the Central Government but that duty can be overridden by the Province if a situation arises which calls for action under law and order. *(Interruptions)*. I am not talking

[Mr. Khursheed Ahmad]

about the merit of the case. I am talking about the situation because some controversy may be raised. Therefore this controversy should be decided now. If the contentions of the Honourable Members opposite be upheld then anything which is done by the provincial government would affect the Central Government and it would always be contended that the Central Government is involved. Sir, the Governor has promulgated this ordinance principally for the purpose of giving safeguard to or dealing with the employees in the determination of industrial disputes. Principally this ordinance deals with a matter which exclusively falls within the purview of the provincial government, and the action which has been taken has been taken only to protect the interest of law and order.

Syed Mohammad Habibul Huq : On a point of order, Sir. I will refer the Honourable Law Minister to Article 136 of the Constitution at page 70 which clearly says that the province has no power to make legislations in Central matter.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. I think the Honourable Member who has risen on a point of order has no conception whatsoever of what a point of order is. I hope the Honourable Member will kindly resume his seat, and I am very sorry that he has interrupted the Law Minister who was on his legs.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker : This House cannot go on this way. Order please.

Mr. Khursheed Ahmad : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the mover of the adjournment motion *inter alia* said this that I should quote some rules which can be pleaded as a bar to the adjournment motion of this nature. I would respectfully invite your kind attention, Sir, to Rule 49 which states and embodies restrictions on power to make adjournment motion. In Rule 49(v) it is stated that "a motion shall not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved". Now if we come to the Chapter of Resolutions Rule 78, the first restriction is that "a resolution shall be in the form of a declaration of opinion by the Assembly", and secondly it says that "it shall relate to a matter which is primarily the concern of the Central Government." If we read these two Rules together the conclusion will be that the adjournment motion goes out. The Rule 49 is to be read with Rule 78 and the plea is maintainable to say that the matter which is primarily the concern of the Central Government would be sought to be discussed by an adjournment motion in this House. When there is an adjournment motion what is sought to be discussed is the failure of the Government about a matter which is of public importance and of an incident which is referable. If anything can be discussed then there will be no such thing as provincial legislature having power in their own field. They should have said that there is something which the Central Government has failed to do and that there is something which the provincial government has done. The Governor promulgated this ordinance for dealing with law and order and if that be the contention then the adjournment motion is in order. Sir, would it be a debate only on this ?

Mr. Speaker : The question has agitated the minds of the Honourable Members. So I will allow a debate.

Ch. Fazal Elahi : Sir, I would refer to Article 178 (1) on page 87 of the Constitution which reads—“(a) appointments to an All-Pakistan Service or to a civil service of the Centre.....shall be made by the President or a person authorized by the President in that behalf.”

Sir, all the persons affected by this motion had been appointed by the Central Government. Now if we turn to Article 178(2) it reads thus—

“Subject to this Constitution and law, the terms and conditions of service of persons serving in a civil capacity in the service of Pakistan shall be as prescribed—

(a) in the case of a person who is a member of an All-Pakistan Service or who is serving in connection with the affairs of the Centre—by rules made by the President or by a person authorized by the President in that behalf.”

Now, Sir, the conditions of service of these poor employees are made by the President or by some person authorised by the President. What they are now agitating for is to get a change in the terms and conditions of their service. As soon as they gave notice about that, the provincial government butts in to say that a situation of law and order has arisen, and they cannot allow them to take collective action. As they are the employees of the Central Government having terms and conditions of service different from those of the province, it is only in this House that the grievances of these poor people can be agitated.

One thing more, Sir. The Pakistan Government ratified the ILO Convention and if any action is to be taken by any subordinate authority or by any independent authority against the conventions, it is the Central Government alone which ought to come in and support them. Therefore, the question raised is primarily the concern of the Central Government.

Mr. Muhammad Qasim Malik : Mr. Speaker, Sir. Mr. Fazal Elahi has given a very good argument in support of the claims of these employees in respect of the terms and conditions of their service who have been employed by the President.

The provision to which Ch. Fazal Elahi has referred to does not apply.

There is another point, Mr. Speaker. The Constitution also speaks about equality of citizens. Therefore, under the law there cannot be two different provisions for the Government employees, as far as law and order is concerned. There cannot be two different provisions for the ordinary citizens and for the other citizens of this country who all belong to Pakistan and are Pakistani citizens. As far as their citizenship is concerned, no one has challenged that. It would, therefore, mean that an order which has been passed by the Provincial Government, the Central Government or the Central Legislature will be authorised to bring that question in the Central Legislature. In the same manner, the Central Government employees cannot say that we have jurisdiction or that this is in order because they happen to be Central Government employees, because there cannot be any discrimination at all between the ordinary citizens of Pakistan and for that matter the Central Government employees of Pakistan.

Mr. Abul Quasem : According to Schedule III of the Constitution, ILO Convention which has been accepted by Pakistan is the concern of the Central Government. It is completely a Central Government affair and the Provincial Government has got nothing to do in the matter. Moreover, as to the resolution which has been referred to by the Law Minister, it is clear that the resolution can be moved in the Central Legislature. This is purely a Central subject and not a Provincial one. So the adjournment motion is in order.

Mr. Mahbubul Haq : I would like to add a few words.

Mr. Speaker : Order, please.

Mr. Khurshheed Ahmad : Sir, the Honourable Member from opposite has referred to Article 178 of the Constitution. He has referred to all the points he was to make. He has stated that the terms and conditions of service of the persons who are in the employ of the Central Government are to be determined by the President and, therefore, somehow or other this Article has reference to the adjournment motion. I would say that if the terms and conditions of service of the Central Government employees are affected, the Provincial Government will not interfere at all. It is the privilege of the employees of the Central Government and any interference with that will not be tolerated by them. But if it is the question of dealing with persons under the ordinary law and if they cannot do that, then the Provincial Government will not be making any law to deal with persons who are under the employ of the Central Government. Supposing a District Magistrate has to deal with a proposition in connection with certain persons and the persons concerned take the plea that, because the proposition concerned certain persons who have been given protection by certain provisions of the ILO Convention, the D. M. should not take cognisance of the same, then it would be a difficult situation. If, Sir, law and order has to be maintained in the province, the Provincial Government must be competent to do that irrespective of the fact whether the persons concerned belong to the Provincial Government or to the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker : I am satisfied that the subject matter of this motion is primarily the concern of the Provincial Government. The motion is ruled out of order.

Yes, Begum Roquyya Anwar.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT RE: HIGH-HANDEDNESS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT IN DECLARING UCACEP ILLEGAL

Begum Roquyya Anwar : Sir, I beg leave of the House to move that this Assembly do now adjourn to discuss a definite matter of urgent public interest and of recent occurrence namely the high-handedness of the Provincial Government of East Pakistan in declaring UCACEP (United Council of Associations of Civil Employees of Pakistan) a central organisation, as illegal, followed by arrest of office bearers.

Mr. Speaker : Order please. Is there any objection to admit the motion.

(Voices : Yes.)

Mr. Khurshheed Ahmad : I would say that these words which have been put in the motion, I never concede to them.

Mr. Speaker : Your motion is almost the same as the previous one.

Begum Raquyya Anwar : No, Sir. It is about the high-handedness of the Provincial Government.

Mr. Speaker : How does it concern the Central Government ? Your motion is out of order.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT RE : INTERFERENCE OF THE PROVINCIAL POLICE IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Begum Raquyya Anwar : I beg to move that this Assembly do now adjourn to discuss a matter of urgent public importance and of very recent occurrence, namely, the situation arising out of the interference of the Provincial police in the affairs of the Central Government by prohibiting assemblies, processions or loud speakers even in the Cantonment area where the session of the Assembly is being held.

Sir, the National Assembly is the representative body of the entire nation. People have got every right to express their views by demonstrations, processions and the like without disturbing peace and order to convince the representatives of people's demand on particular issues. The National Assembly now is meeting in the building of Provincial Assembly and is situated within the Cantonment area. The Provincial Police had no legal authority to encroach upon the rights of the Central Government imposing the above mentioned restriction even in the Cantonment area. This high-handedness and repressive measure deserves immediate consideration and decision.

Mr. Speaker : Order please, order. Any objection.

Mr. Khursheed Ahmad : Yes. We have the same objection.

Begum Raquyya Anwar : I would like to mention that in the Schedule of subjects for Central legislation it is stated on page 129 relating to Article 131 item 1(e) that Cantonment areas, including delimitation of such areas, local self-government in such areas, the constitution of local authorities for such areas and the functions and powers of such authorities, the control of housing accommodation (including control of rents) in such areas is a Central subject. As my adjournment motion relates to cantonment area I think it is in order and admissible.

Mr. Speaker : Would you like to say anything ?

Mr. Khursheed Ahmad : The principle is the same. She says that because in these cantonment areas the Provincial Government has no authority to exercise power vested under the laws but such a position would not be warranted by the Constitution. Whether in case of cantonment areas Central Legislature has jurisdiction to make certain provisions or not is irrelevant for the purposes of determining the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government in regard to the enforcement of law and order. In fact Provincial Government is the sole judge in these matters and merely that a particular place is in cantonment area is no bar to their jurisdiction. Therefore, what the Provincial Government has done, it has done exclusively within its own jurisdiction ; it is not primarily the concern of Central Government. Hence the adjournment motion cannot be allowed to be in order.

Syed Abdus Sultan : We are not here to decide the civil question as to the ownership of the Assembly House but the very fact that the Assembly House is within the cantonment area, which is under the Centre, cannot be a bar to the admissibility of this adjournment motion. The fact remains that currently the session of the National Assembly is going on here and the Central police is also there so that nothing wrong can be done or happen within the cantonment area which is a central area and a central subject under the constitution. The Central police and the Central Government are there to do the needful. The Provincial Government therefore have gone beyond their jurisdiction to have laid these restrictions. This is therefore a matter which deserves discussion by the National Assembly, which is fully within legal rights to take cognizance of the matter.

Mr. Speaker : In respect of law and order the cantonment areas also are within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government and so the motion is out of order. (*Interruptions*). Order please. I am sorry I did not get the right track of time as, on the other day, in consultation with party leaders, it was decided that adjournment motions or admissibility of adjournment motions would be considered on the floor of the House between 10 and 11 a.m. and if any adjournment motion is admitted earlier than 11 a.m. then no further consideration will be given to any other motion but as none is admitted up to 11 a.m., the motions will be considered till then alone. That was the arrangement arrived at. But I did not keep track of the time, therefore, I want to put to the House that henceforward I shall follow the practice that adjournment motions that are pending will be considered with regard to the admissibility between 10 and 11 a.m.

The House stands adjourned for fifteen minutes.

(The Assembly adjourned for fifteen minutes.)

The Assembly re-assembled at 11.30 a.m., Mr. Deputy Speaker, Ch. Muhammad Afzal Cheema, in the Chair.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Mr. Khursheed Ahmad, the Honourable Law Minister.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. Sardar Bahadur Khan : Sir, on a point of order. May I make my point, Sir ?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Yes.

Mr. Sardar Bahadur Khan : Sir, I respectfully beg to submit that the Order of the Day for today has not been drawn up according to the rules. The first legislative item on the Order of the Day is a motion standing in the name of the Honourable Law Minister whereas yesterday the House adjourned when we were discussing item No. 3 and it is today listed as item No. 4. I maintain, Sir, that the Law Minister's motion will not be in order until the resolution standing in the name of the Health Minister is finally disposed of. The proper procedure would be to take up that Resolution, discuss it and then the Law Minister should be called upon to make his motion, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Does the Law Minister want to say anything on the point of order raised by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition ?

Mr. Khurshed Ahmad : I would respectfully submit, Sir, that the point of order raised by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition is not referable to any part of the Rules. He should have quoted any Rule whereby he can say that the Orders of the Day could not be changed. But my intention, Sir, is certainly not to cause any inconvenience to the Opposition or to any section of the House or to deprive them of any opportunity to put any measure in any order. But before this point is concluded, I would like to maintain that there is no violation of the Rules. But if the Leader of the Opposition thinks that that matter should be disposed of earlier, I would have no objection. I would like this point to be concluded.

Mr. A. H. M. Kamruzzaman : On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : We are already discussing a point of order, Mr. Zaman. Let that point be disposed of first.

Mr. Sardar Bahadur Khan : Sir, I have only to say in explaining my position that I had no apprehension from the Treasury Benches that by giving priority to their new motion they wanted to put the Opposition in a disadvantageous position. I pointed out this fact to the Chair merely because I thought that procedurally we should not allow anything to come on record which is not strictly according to the Rules. If the Chair rules this, I will bow to the ruling of the Chair. It does not make any difference from my point of view.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : As a matter of fact in so far as the point of order raised by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition is concerned, the change in the Orders of the Day does not infringe or violate any of the Rules of Procedure in the first instance. Secondly, if, however, I feel that it has in any manner caused prejudice to the privileges of the Honourable Members or that it leaves no room for them to move amendments, I am prepared to look after their interest.

Mr. Khurshed Ahmad : Sir, I beg to state that I have absolutely no objection. I was only talking about Rule and as I understand I have no objection if the resolution of the Health Minister is taken earlier and this matter which is entered in the Order of the Day as item No. 1 is taken up later. I have absolutely no objection. With your permission, Sir, I would like the matter which remained unfinished yesterday and which was considered by the House may be taken anew and the House be pleased to resume its deliberations on that resolution and when we have concluded then this item No. 1 be taken up.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I would rather prefer that we should stick to the Order of the Day as it has been prepared because actually the Order of the Day cannot be prepared except with the permission of the Speaker. Since the Honourable Speaker himself has approved and sanctioned the present Order of the Day, as such I would not even like to interfere if the Honourable Law Minister has very kindly made this concession. I am not going to interfere with the Order of the Day which has been prepared with the approval of the Honourable Speaker and as such I would call upon the Honourable Law Minister to move his motion.

Mr. A. H. M. Kamruzzaman : Sir, on a point of order. We are having basic democracy neither complex nor compound. Basic and the first point of democracy is this that the Leader of the House or the Government must be formed by those who are in the majority. After the result of voting yesterday, I think, the Ministers, that is, the Members of the Cabinet should resign and the Leader of the Opposition who commands the support of the majority be regarded as Leader of the House and those who are presently occupying the Treasury Benches may be asked to resign.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I rule out the point of order raised by the Honourable Member.

Mr. Sardar Bahadur Khan : Sir, on a point of personal explanation. My name has been specifically referred. I am grateful for the offer of the office which is a junior office and which does not suit me. This is not the correct position. Let them carry on the Government. We are only interested in having a democratic constitution in this country and we will continue our fight on that issue, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The Honourable Law Minister.

THE CONSTITUTION (FIRST AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Khursheed Ahmad : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill to amend the Constitution of the Republic of Pakistan [Constitution (First Amendment) Bill] be taken into consideration at once.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : Sir, the Honourable Law Minister the other day promised on the floor of the House that he would not move for considering the Bill at once, but he will rather move for referring it to the Select Committee. It is rather unfortunate, Sir.

Mr. Khursheed Ahmad : The Honourable Member has said that I gave an assurance. I would like to say this at this moment that I would stand by every assurance which I gave and it would be recalled that the only assurance which I gave was that I would be willing that a Select Committee be appointed. At the subsequent stage, I was at that time canvassing for the suspension of sub-clause (2) of Rule 58. In this regard, I had the plea of waiver. I would repeat it now that it is not the intention of the Government to rush through this measure. We would like that every part of this measure, at every stage, should be discussed most thoroughly and we would get into discussion with all sections of the House and for the last three days I have been trying to get time for a discussion with the Leader of the Opposition and I think the Leader of the Opposition would bear me out that I have been assuring him that we would not rush through. I only said that this matter should be taken into consideration earlier because this matter may take a long time and I would not be saying later that this should be rushed through. If a Select Committee is to be appointed, it would be done. But let us discuss the principles of this Bill at the initial stage and after that I will accommodate to the maximum all sections of the House for considering every aspect of the Bill and there will be no hurry in any manner.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Can I make a statement, Sir? Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that the Constitutional Bill is of the utmost importance and significance to the people of this country who have been agitating for a

democratic and Islamic State. Now the position in the House today is that the Government by itself cannot get the required number of majority in order to carry this amendment to the Constitution. Even if the Members of the Opposition refrain from voting then the Government is not in a position to get any one of the amendments passed, clause by clause. Sir, every amendment has to be passed by the requisite number of majority. Even if a single clause does not attain the full majority, as required under the Constitution . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker : What is the Honourable Member trying to make out ?

Mr. Farid Ahmad : I am coming to my point.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Please do come at once.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : I shall try to be very brief as well as very direct, if you kindly bear with me for a minute ; I am coming to my point. Now, Sir, in that view of the matter I do not see that any useful purpose will be served by initiating a discussion at this stage, because it is expected that much heat may be generated in discussing the principles of the Bill as presented before this House. We would very much like to have these fundamental rights ; but the fundamental rights as provided in this amending Bill do not . . .

Mr. Khursheed Ahmad : Point of order, Sir. May I know, Sir, if the Honourable Member is speaking on a point of order or is making a speech on the merits of the Bill ?

Mr. Farid Ahmad : I am not speaking on the merits of the Bill ; I am speaking on the same point of order or disorder on which others have spoken. I claim the same privilege.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I think the proper procedure for the Honourable Member would be to oppose the motion for the consideration of the Bill.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order please. And while opposing, the Honourable Member would be perfectly within his rights to advance any kind of arguments that he thinks fit in support of his contention.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : No, Sir. I actually do not contemplate a situation in which we are engaged in a heated discussion or a warfare of the kind we had in the past. I say, Sir, that since the Law Minister desires and seeks the co-operation of this side of the House, it will be far better if a small committee of the House goes into it, and also tries to accommodate the Opposition point of view, and we also, in doing so, shall certainly take into cognizance the difficulties that Government might have, and in that case if an agreed amendment to the amending Bill is presented before the House, it will be far more easy and we will have a far smooth sailing than if the Bill is presented in its present shape and form. I would, therefore, request him not to drag this House in a bitter warfare. We may rather reserve it for the Select Committee where an accepted formula may be evolved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The Honourable Law Minister has already moved a motion, and the House is seized of the motion that the Bill be now taken into consideration.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : Point of order, Sir. My point of order is that this motion is not in order. Sir, Rule 60 lays down that . . .

Mr. Khursheed Ahmad : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think that this point has been determined . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker : One Honourable Member is already in possession of the House. He is stating a point of order. Please let me hear him first.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : Sir, I am raising this point of order because he (the Law Minister) has failed to fulfil the promise that he actually gave us.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Please state your point of order.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : Sir, I am taking a technical objection because he is not willing to co-operate with the Opposition. There are four courses open to him at this stage. The first is that "it be taken into consideration by the Assembly at once," which he has said, but not in the written motion. So I do not know what he means: whether he wants the House to consider it at once or he has just mentioned what is written here, *i.e.*, "the Bill to amend the Constitution of the Republic of Pakistan [Constitution (First Amendment) Bill, 1963] be taken into consideration," and that is the end of the sentence. It does not say "at once," whereas the Law Minister has now verbally said "at once." So does it mean that when he moves an amendment along with it, . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The Honourable Law Minister was quite clear, and there is absolutely no doubt as to this. When a motion for the consideration of the Bill has already been moved, and the House is seized of this motion, then it obviously means that it should be initiated all at once.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : Sir, the written notice does not say "at once," and so it does not fall in any of the four categories allowed in Rule 60.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The mere fact that the words "at once" have not been printed does not make the slightest difference whatsoever.

Mr. Akhtaruddin Ahmad : It makes all the difference, Sir, because the motion . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The point of order is ruled out.

Syed Mohammad Habibul Huq : Point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Mr. Habibul Huq, is it a point of order? I hope it is not raised in order to create disorder.

Syed Mohammad Habibul Huq : No, Sir; not in the least. Sir, so far as the words "at once" are concerned, unless proper interpretation is given to them, they are redundant, they have no value. Therefore, Sir, as already stated, when the motion was moved, the Law Minister ought to have read out the words "at once."

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The Honourable Member means that the words "at once", when a motion has been moved on the floor of the House, that the Bill be taken into consideration by the House are redundant.

Syed Mohammad Habibul Huq : No, Sir. If the Honourable Law Minister has not taken down these words in the particular motion, in that case the interpretation would be that these two words "at once" are redundant.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I think we should not waste our time on this frivolous matter. The Honourable Law Minister is quite clear. The motion has already been made, and it is better for the House to enter into the discussion of the principles of the Bill.

Mr. Abul Quasem : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 11 Members of the House to be elected on the basis of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote, and to submit its report within ten days."

Raja Hasan Akhtar : Point of order, Sir. I would like to place the relevant Rules before the House in order to make my position clear. I refer to Rule 60 (a) which deals with how the Member will place a Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I am sorry to interrupt the Honourable Member, if it pertains to the same question that has been raised by Mr. Akhtaruddin.

Raja Hasan Akhtar : I am making a point.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I have already decided that question, that the motion is in order, and that the House. . .

Raja Hasan Akhtar : Sir, I am making absolutely a new point. I have in my mind what Mr. Akhtaruddin said, but it is absolutely a new point.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : It may be a new point ; but if it relates to the point of order raised by Mr. Akhtaruddin, then that question has already been decided by me.

Raja Hasan Akhtar : It is a separate one, Sir,

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Kindly state your point of order first.

Raja Hasan Akhtar : I am referring to the statement made by Mr. Abul Quasem. I was just referring the House to Rule 60 (a), in order to take the House to another Rule. This Rule only deals with the matter as to how a particular Bill will be taken into consideration by the Assembly. Then there is another Rule 60 (2) (a). It says :

"if the Member-in-charge moves that his Bill be taken into consideration, any Member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee....."

Mr. Abul Quasem has moved an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, but in addition to that he has given the number of Members of the Select Committee also. This is not warranted by this Rule.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The Honourable Member wants to point out that the amendment moved by Mr. Abul Quasem is not in order, because he has not mentioned the names of the Members of the Select Committee.

Raja Hasan Akhtar : Please refer to the words, "if the Member-in-charge moves that his Bill be taken into consideration," as the Honourable Member has done, "any Member,"—i.e., Mr. Abul Quasem in this case—"may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee," and that is all. He is also giving the number of Members of the Select Committee, which he cannot do under these Rules.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : No, I am afraid the Rule does not create a bar that members could move amendments or propose amendments to the original motion without giving number or names of the Members of the proposed Select Committee.

Raja Hasan Akhtar : According to principles of interpretation of rules, the statutory rules may be construed literally. So this will be importing a new meaning in the rule.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I am afraid, I cannot agree with the interpretation placed by the Member, because unless there is a definite bar the presumption would be that the mover of the main motion will be within his rights in proposing names of the Members of the Select Committee unless there is something which bars that.

Raja Hasan Akhtar : The absence of this provision will by itself act as a bar.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I cannot agree with the Member's interpretation.

The motion before the House by way of amendment to the motion moved by the Law Minister is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 11 members to be elected on the basis of proportionate representation by means of single transferrable vote, the report to be submitted within 10 days.

That was the proposal. There may be amendments by any Member.

Mr. S. Zaman : On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Do you rise on a point of order ?

Mr. S. Zaman : I want to move a motion. If you admit Mr. Quasem's motion then I rise . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The House is discussing the amendment motion moved by Mr. Quasem.

Mr. S. Zaman : I am also going to move . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I do not allow to move simultaneously. The motion of Mr. Quasem may be disposed of first.

Mr. S. Zaman : I want to move an amendment. My amendment is that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The main motion has been moved by the Law Minister that the Bill be taken into consideration and the amendment moved by Mr. Quasem is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 11 Members to be elected on the basis of proportionate representation by means of single transferrable vote and the Committee should report back within 10 days. According to parliamentary procedure, amendments should be taken up first. They shall be discussed in the first instance. Mr. Quasem, would you like to make a statement in support of the amendment ?

Mr. Sardar Bahadur Khan : Sir, may I have the floor to clarify the confusion that has been unfortunately created.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : There is no confusion.

Mr. Sardar Bahadur Khan : There is and I shall be able to establish. It is for the House to decide and for you to decide.

Mr. Khursheed tried to contact me once or twice and he made a generous offer that let all sections of the House assemble together and thrash out a common programme for tackling this ticklish and crucial problem. Today when the Bill was coming up for consideration, he met me again and said that he would only make a formal motion and then explain so that there will not be discussion at this stage. We together drew up a common programme to come to an agreed solution or something like that which *inter alia* included that the discussion would take place afterwards. I think this would have been a better course to follow before discussion on this particular Bill.

I know, Sir, that nothing may emerge out of that meeting, because if the intention was to take public opinion and the Opposition into confidence, a more fruitful occasion was when the Bill was being drafted. But there is another opportunity too, and I want Mr. Khursheed to make his position clear. Does he stick to that position ? If he does not let us proceed with the amendment. Then, there was a commitment made by him on the floor of the House when we asked for suspension of a particular clause, that the Bill after general discussion will be referred to a Select Committee. He has not repudiated that commitment and it is up to him to stick to it. If we stick to that position the House should have agreed to let it be introduced without being followed by a discussion immediately ; we should meet together privately and then come with an agreed programme or see whatever is possible to come to an agreed solution.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Before the Law Minister speaks, I would like to make one thing clear. I am not going to allow the floor of the House to be used for debate or exchange of views between the Leader of the Opposition and the Law Minister. The matter is quite clear.

In the first instance, the Law Minister has moved that the Bill be taken into consideration and by way of amendment Mr. Abul Quasem has moved that it should be referred to a Select Committee. Now, if the Law Minister is prepared to accept that amendment that would settle the issue.

As regards the Members who should be represented on the Select Committee, the two sides of the House should come to a settlement by mutual agreement. That would settle the issue straightaway. If that is the position and if the Law Minister agrees that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and the Committee represents all sections of the House it will be possible for the various groups to be fully represented and come to an agreed solution or formula.

Ch. Fazal Elahi : Sir, I have serious objection to the proposal that is being made in this House. The Law Minister has moved a motion that the Bill be taken into consideration at once to which an amendment has been moved by Mr. Abdul Quasem that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and another amendment has been sought to be moved by Mr. S. Zaman that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion for about 10 or 20 days. All these 3 motions are now before the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I have not allowed the motion to be moved formally which was sought to be moved by Mr. Zaman

Ch. Fazal Elahi : Sir, the point is when a motion is moved that the Bill be taken into consideration at once amendments can be moved at once that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee or be sent for circulation. But the 2 amendments and the main motion can be discussed together, because the scope of discussion for all the 3 motions is the same.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I am afraid, I cannot agree with this point of view. I cannot allow simultaneous discussion and disposal of all the 3 motions. I am not going to allow that, nor do I consider it a proper parliamentary procedure.

Ch. Fazal Elahi : Sir, if you allow me to make my point . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I am open to correction.

Ch. Fazal Elahi : The point is when any of these 3 motions is before the House the principle of the Bill can be discussed and the usual procedure is that if these amendments are moved to the main motion they can be moved simultaneously and discussion takes place on the general principles of the Bill.

If discussion is allowed, then amendments have to be put to the House first. For instance, the first amendment moved by Mr. Abul Quasem will have to be put to the House, and when it is disposed of the second amendment of Mr. Zaman is to be put and when this is disposed of, the main motion of the Law Minister will be put to the House. Now it has been suggested that instead of carrying on discussion about the general principles of the Bill, the Bill should be referred to a mutually agreed Select Committee and in that Select Committee the parties should come to some sort of understanding and then the Bill should be brought before the House. This has been suggested by the Leader of the Opposition. My submission is that in that case the scope of the discussion will be curtailed very much and everything will take place behind closed doors. Sir, in my humble opinion the principles of the Bill should be discussed openly in this House and all points of view should be heard and then the motion for referring the Bill to Select Committee be carried. The Select Committee report may again be taken into consideration and different points of view expressed by the Members. This is the proper way.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I am afraid, long and elaborate explanation is uncalled for. An amendment has been moved by Mr. Abul Quasem and now I call upon Mr. Abul Quasem to have his say.

Ch. Fazal Elahi : What about the 2nd amendment? Why not, both the amendments and the main motion before the House be discussed together and the discussion be confined to the principles of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Since the motions are quite different—one is for referring the Bill to a Select Committee and the other is that it should be circulated

for eliciting opinion thereon I think discussion should be different and I want no repetition of the same arguments and as such all the three motions cannot be taken up.

Ch. Fazal Elahi : Sir, if you refer to the debate in other Houses you will find that this procedure is usually adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I am thankful to the Honourable Member but I am not prepared to agree with his point of view.

Raja Hasan Akhtar : On a point of order, Sir. Sir, the interpretation placed by Ch. Fazal Elahi is absolutely incorrect. He was suggesting an incorrect procedure to the House and I want to elucidate it. This is purely a point of law.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The point of order is ruled out.

Raja Hasan Akhtar : Sir, if you give me one minute I will explain it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Every Member that moves an adjournment motion wants to express his views on the floor and as such I cannot force the Honourable Member unless he agrees. Here the Member has agreed that they would agree to a simultaneous discussion and disposal of the two amendment motions which are quite different.

Mr. S. Zaman : Sir, I would draw your attention to sub-section (2) (b) of Rule 62 where it is said that "if the Member-in-charge moved that his Bill be referred to a Select Committee . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker : This does not apply, because the Member has not moved his motion. It has no relevance. Please resume your seat.

Mr. Khursheed Ahmad : Sir, at this stage I would like to make my position clear so that there is no misunderstanding. The Honourable Leader of the Opposition was very kind to me that he revealed to the House that he wanted to contact me on this matter. In fact, it has been my anxiety to take the consequences of things and I have been seeking the opportunity to make a request to the Honourable Leader of the Opposition that we may have an agreed programme in regard to this Bill so that there is no grievance to anybody that enough opportunity was not given to the various sections for adequate deliberations and discussions. I still stand by that. I think nobody allowed me when I moved my motion to make my position clear and the Honourable Members who made proposals different than me were making proposals on certain assumption. It is not my intention at all to deprive the House of having a Select Committee. I am not opposed to a Select Committee as such but because no opportunity has been given to me despite efforts on my part, therefore, I had to move this motion. Now I believe I have the concurrence of the various sections of the House in respect of the proposal which I am making. Now I suggest that all the three motions be taken into consideration on Monday. In the meantime we would have an agreed solution. That will be more conducive to the interests of all concerned. I hope this suggestion would be appreciated.

Mr. Sardar Bahadur Khan : We accept it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The earlier motion has been withdrawn and a fresh motion has been allowed to be moved and it has been done with the approval

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

of the House. So the consideration of the Bill as well as that of the amendment motion moved by Mr. Abul Quasem is postponed till Monday. I hold that the motion moved by Mr. S. Zaman that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon and all the three motions will be postponed and they will be taken up on Monday.

This brings us to Item No. 3 on the Order Paper of the day, *viz.*—

Further discussion of the following resolution moved by Rana Abdul Hameed Khan on 11th March, 1963 :—

“That this Assembly approves under clause (3) of Article 29 of the Constitution, the Registration of Claims (Displaced Persons) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962 (LXXX of 1962), promulgated by the President”.

(After a pause)

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I take it that no Honourable Member wants to take the floor.

Raja Hasan Akhtar : I was saying yesterday that it was purely a legal question which should have been approached in a legal manner. The approach should have been judicial. My friend Mr. Fazal Elahi instead of doing that has tried to insinuate certain things which were uncalled for. He has mentioned that manoeuvring and insinuations are perhaps only done by this side of the House and not by the other side. If he had remained content with that only then I would not have objected. But he has gone further and has tried to give the impression that perhaps the Members of this side are easily prone to inducement and seducement. That was most uncalled for and I would only like to submit that I would not like to be provoked, although he tried to be provocative. I would only tell him this that while assessing his friends and colleagues, he should assess them in an honest manner.

REGISTRATION OF CLAIMS (DISPLACED PERSONS) (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1962

Mr. Jalil Ahmad Khan (West Pakistan) : *Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as this Bill is concerned, I give it my support although I am opposed to the idea of governing the people through Ordinances. But so far as this motion is concerned, it has my support because I think there is no harm in issuing Ordinances when legislation becomes imperative under the circumstances. The piece of legislation now under discussion had really become imperative under the circumstances and required an ordinance for its enforcement at the time. This motion is likely to affect thousands of judgments delivered in the cases of refugees. So this ordinance was urgently needed and it was duly promulgated at the proper time.

So far as the previous law was concerned, it left no power with the Additional Claims Commissioners to review their judgments. But the new law confers the powers of review upon the said Commissioners.

Perhaps one of my friends had expressed the apprehension that the Government might misuse this clause. But I think section 7 clarifies the position. It is provided that the Claims Commissioner may call the judgement delivered by any of his subordinate authorities and reverse it if he finds it in any way wrong or defective from the legal point of view. So, if the present motion is carried, I think no room would be left for any authority to misuse his powers.

*English translation of uncorrected speech in Urdu.

I would, however, add that besides this amendment, the Claims Registration Act stands in need of certain other amendments. For instance, under section 2(A), only those refugees have been declared to be entitled to compensation who have rural property of more than ten thousand rupees in value.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : *I think that the Honourable Member should confine himself strictly to expressing his approval or disapproval of the motion before the House and I am afraid that he cannot bring under discussion at this stage any defects that he may find in the Ordinance.

Mr. Jalil Ahmad Khan : *Sir, I want to draw your attention to certain provisions that should be incorporated in this enactment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : *I am sorry to say that all these things shall be irrelevant and because, under the Constitution no amendment can be moved to this Ordinance, so any suggestion on your part that is irrelevant or has no legal basis would be superfluous and cannot be allowed.

Mr. Jalil Ahmad Khan : *So far as this motion is concerned, I give it my support and also request the House to approve it.

Mr. S. Zaman : I rise only to record my protest to the method the Government is adopting in issuing Ordinances, when the House can legislate properly in all these respects. Sir, it is an infringement on the powers of this House and I beg to record my protest and I do hope that in future Government will give suitable advice to the President not to use his discretionary powers which will amount to the curtailment of the powers of this House. Thank you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : It seems that the Honourable Members are not keen to participate in the debate. So, the Health Minister will give his reply.

Rana Abdul Hameed (Minister for Rehabilitation and Works) : I am very thankful to my friends who have come forward with certain objections and suggestions. None of them has said anything against the motion itself. Some of the Members have expressed their doubts that it may not be impartially used. For their satisfaction I would say this that everybody sees things through his own spectacles. Sir, I can assure them that no such thing will happen.

As I explained yesterday, this is a very innocent measure. The only thing is that we want to have powers for our officers in the Rehabilitation Department. When it is found that any claim is fraudulent and is investigated by our Enforcement Police, then we must have powers to review the claim. Nothing more and nothing less than that is needed. Moreover, when an officer is transferred and the claim is found to be doubtful subsequently and when that officer is not found there, difficulty is experienced and that particular officer has to be found out.

[Rana Abdul Hameed]

My friend Mr. Zaman has protested against certain provision of the Constitution. I am not concerned with that and I do not like to answer to that protest.

Sir, I hope and I find that all the sections of the House are satisfied with my motion. I would, therefore, request, Sir, that the motion may be put.

(Ch. Fazal Elahi stood up to say something.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The Honourable Member has already spoken on the resolution once.

Ch. Fazal Elahi : It is doubtful whether this provision in the Ordinance is not going to be used to bring about an adjustment as a result of the investigation carried on by the investigating staff and also to bring the claim down. I am afraid that this may also be used to inflate the claim.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : If the Honourable Minister wants to clarify the position, he may do so.

Rana Abdul Hameed : I have already informed the House that all justice will be done and I can assure my friend also that nothing of that kind would be there and we would only do justice.

Syed Abdus Sultan : May I ask a clarification from the Honourable Minister.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I will not allow this system.

A Member : If he assures us.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I cannot introduce this new innovation in the parliamentary procedure and practice.

(Interruptions)

Syed Abdus Sultan : Will the Honourable Minister please clarify as we expressed certain doubts and fears and he assured that nothing like that will happen ; how can he assure when he does not know whether he will be the Minister at that time or not.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The motion before the House is. I am going to put the motion. The question now is :

“ That this Assembly approves under clause (3) of Article 29 of the Constitution, the Registration of Claims (Displaced Persons) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962 (LXXX of 1962), promulgated by the President.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The motion is carried. Next item No. 4.

That relates to Law Minister.

Alhaj Abd-Allah Zaheeruddin (Chief Parliamentary Secretary) : Just a minute, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : In the meantime we go over to item No. 5—

Mr. Muhammad Qasim Malik.

THE CANTONMENTS RENT RESTRICTION BILL

Mr. Muhammad Qasim Malik : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill to make provision for the control of rents of certain class of buildings within the limits of the Cantonment areas and for the eviction of tenants therefrom.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Item No. 6 standing in your name.

Mr. Muhammad Qasim Malik : I beg to move :

“ That the requirements of sub-rule (1) of Rule 58 of the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly in regard to this Bill, be dispensed with.”

Ch. Fazal Elahi : Sir, I oppose it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Excuse me for this interruption. The Honourable Member will remember very well that we have had a threadbare discussion on this question so far as the principle involved is concerned.

Ch. Fazal Elahi : I am not going into or repeating any matter which we have already discussed. Sir, I rise to oppose this motion principally on the ground that apart from the assurance which was given by the Honourable Law Minister and some other Members on the side of the Government that the procedure of moving for dispensing with the requirements of sub-rule (1) of Rule 58 will not be resorted to in every measure was not being kept. It was promised that resort to this special procedure will only be confined to Bills which are of a non-controversial nature or of a technical nature on which there cannot be two opinions. This measure, which my friend Mr. Muhammad Qasim Malik has moved happens to be a very controversial measure because certain class of lands and buildings within the limits of cantonment areas are affected by this measure and the tenants may have to be evicted and both tenants and owners of buildings will be affected. As is well-known the interests of the tenants and owners are always in clash. This is a measure which is of a highly controversial nature and in a measure like this Government will be well-advised to refer this Bill to the Standing Committee, and get it thrashed out there so that the interests of all parties are given due attention, in the Standing Committee. After the Bill has been through the Standing Committee, it should then be brought before the House. There is no justification in case of a controversial measure of this type to move that the procedure of referring the Bill to the Standing Committee be dispensed with. No case has been made out. There seems to be no need for hurrying about it. It cannot be said that there is no difference of opinion and the National Assembly is in no urgent need to take this up immediately without going through the normal procedure.

Mr. Muhammad Qasim Malik : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a Law of this type already exists for non-cantonment areas. It is to bring about uniformity. I may also inform the Honourable Member that it was at the instance of certain Members of the Opposition particularly Ali Asghar Shah. That is why we have to hurry up with this Bill. It was at the insistence of the Opposition Members that we had to bring this measure with the request that requirements of sub-rule (1) of Rule 58 of the

[Mr. Muhammad Qasim Malik]

Rules of Procedure should be dispensed with. Actually this legislation exists in the country and there is a certain law on the subject. I think Mr. Fazal Elahi has been practising that law since a long time, being a lawyer himself. For that reason this is a non-controversial Bill. I think we need not spend more time on this Bill. Not only that, many Resolutions had been brought by Members of the Opposition for enforcement of such an enactment.

Mr. S. Zaman (East Pakistan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very surprised that the Government is liable to influence by an individual person; he may be a Member of the Opposition but that does not entitle the Government to listen to the requirements of an individual in such matters. Sir, I do not know whether you can call it corruption but this matter requires attention of the Chair and I hope that you will take it up with the Government. As for the submission of the Parliamentary Secretary that this is not a controversial Bill I invite your attention to the Bill itself which contains 32 clauses and if you read you will see that there are controversial matters in it. There are private interests which are involved. The Cantonment authorities invite people to go into their areas to build houses; and when the buildings are built they want to control the rent. We do object if they want to control rents since this means interfering in the private rights of the people who were given no warning that rent would be controlled. So, Sir, if he maintains that this Bill is a non-controversial measure, then I do not know which Bill would be controversial? So I humbly submit that you will not allow the Government to run away in this fashion with lame excuses that the Bills are non-controversial. They have been taking liberties with the rules and I hope you will this time stop them from doing that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It is a matter the discretion in respect of which entirely rests with the House. It depends on the choice of the House. It is the House which is to decide as to whether the rule is to be suspended or not?

Mr. S. Ali Asghar Shah (West Pakistan): *Sir, as stated by Mr. Muhammad Qasim Malik, I had raised a question in the June Session of the National Assembly as to why the tenants in occupation of buildings in the Cantonment Area had been denied certain protections that have been given to landlords and tenants living in other parts of the city. Justice demands that all should be treated equally. On that occasion the Government had promised in reply to a query to extend these protections so as to cover the entire Cantonment Area. But the Bill has been brought forward now that nine long months have already elapsed.

A voice: This period of nine months is quite in the fitness of things.

Mr. S. Ali Asghar Shah: *I would submit that justice should be done to every landlord and tenant in every town and city and the law should be enforced as early as possible.

Syed Abdus Sultan: Mr. Muhammad Qasim Malik says the law is already in the land. Therefore, possibly, he means: It is not complicated. But our stand is that the provisions which have come in the course of the motion before

*English translation of uncorrected Urdu interruption.

the House are too many and all of them are not new and deserve to be looked into.

Sir, this House, which is the Parliament of the nation, is not meant for sitting here and allowing the Government to pass any law behind the shelter of "Special Provision". Unfortunately it is our experience that the present Government rests on ordinances and "special provisions". What are they meant for: They are meant for observance; unless there are special cases satisfactorily made out to the full satisfaction of this House, the ordinary provisions are not to be dispensed with.

Sir, the Law Minister the other day said, as a rule they would not ask for the suspension of Rule 58 (1). As an instance to the point he cited that he was not asking for a suspension of the relevant provision of the Rules of Procedure. The reason is not far to see. I find in no other case Government is prepared to go through the normal procedure; they want this should be a lengthy process. But in respect of all other matters they want to have the shortest possible cut. So far as this motion is concerned, it concerns a Bill which has got a large number of provisions: this will affect adversely or otherwise the fate of a large number of people who have entered the cantonment area already or may enter in the near future. So, it is our duty to see that legislation does greatest good to the greatest number. To judge it from that principle, we must get the minimum time that is allowed to us by rules. There cannot be any justification for Government to ask for and insist on suspension of the provisions of sub-rule (1) of Rule 58.

Mr. Khursheed Ahmad: *I think the Honourable Member has referred to me. I will say a few words on a point of personal explanation and then proceed to make further submissions.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Khursheed Ahmad: I have been given the floor.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Honourable Minister should address the Chair.

Mr. Khursheed Ahmad: *I am sorry.

It has been said that the Government wishes to rush through these measures. It has already been said that we should give an assurance that we shall not press into service the suspension of the sub-rule. I think it is on record that in a measure, though we had moved a motion for the suspension of the rule, we did not press it. And that is a fact that Government does not, as a rule, apply for suspension.

I take this opportunity to explain why is it that the Government is applying for the suspension of the rule in so many cases.

The National Parliament met for the first time in June 1962—that was the Budget Session. Then there was the Emergency Session and a contention was raised in that session that as it was an emergent session summoned by the President, no other business could be transacted. Therefore there was no legislative business except the adoption of ordinances. And, now this is the third session.

It was pre-supposed in the rules that the Standing Committees would be working and operating. In the mean time a resolution was moved by the

[Mr. Khursheed Ahmad]

Leader of the Opposition whereby a committee was constituted which has gone into the question of rules. These Standing Committees were raised on the principle of simple majority. Otherwise we have that every election to the Standing Committee would be by proportional representation. Though the present rules hold the field unless the Parliament makes other rules, we intend to move that the present standing committees which were raised by a simple majority, may be raised in accordance with the principle referred to and adopted in the draft rules. Therefore, these Standing Committees, by themselves, will be changed if the House is pleased to adopt the rules—it would follow.

The second point is that the committees have not been working. It is presupposed that the bills are referred to the committees and after submission of the reports, the next legislative step is undertaken. In the last six or seven months no legislative measures could be initiated and therefore there was no reference to standing committees and if that method is adopted, it would not be possible to have legislation for a very very long time. This is the background.

It is not the intention of the Government not to refer matters to the Standing Committees. But because there was no legislative business in the previous session, we could not refer any matter to the standing committees. Under the rules no such committee can be allowed to conduct business when the House is in session. Hence all these measures would be postponed and it would not be possible to make a law before midsummer. And, I think it is a test of efficient democracy that there will be more legislations in the House than legislations by ordinance-making. But, if the processes are throttled and it is made impossible to make laws expeditiously, I think we would not be doing our duty to the House.

If you allow suspension of the rule, there will be less ordinances. Therefore, in the circumstances, suspension of the rule will be conducive.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Khursheed Ahmad : Therefore we seek your assistance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The Honourable Member should not mind the interruptions.

Mr. Khursheed Ahmad : I am sorry. But, Sir, I would request the Chair kindly to direct other Members to address the Chair. I am sorry ! In any case I must—even if they do not !

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I just said that you should not mind the interruptions !

Mr. Khursheed Ahmad : Now, Sir, my submission is that if you make a reference to the Standing Committee, the legislation would be blocked—No. 1. if you suspend the rule, still the House will have the opportunity of looking at every aspect of the matter. Let us process legislation in this House and let us make laws at a comparatively quicker pace so that there is less chance of ordinances.

These reasons have persuaded us to apply for a suspension which is permissible under the Rules. If the House is pleased, it can delete that sub-rule whereby we can move for the suspension of the sub-rule. We are not violating any rules ; we are placing all legislation before the House. It will be more conducive ; so that there will be less ordinances.

Mr. Abdul Aziz (West Pakistan): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have to bring to the notice of the House that the laws and enactments controlling the relationship between the tenants and the landlords came into existence in this country as well as in India as early as the beginning of the second World War in about 1939. But those laws and those enactments were not made applicable to the Cantonment areas. After twenty years, if the Government is now awakened to make such laws as may be applicable to govern the relationship between the tenants and the landlords in the Cantonment areas, I will submit that there is no reason why there should be such a great hurry and the laws should be rushed through. Again a look into this Bill will show that there is a great divergence between the laws which are already in force and between the Bill which is now introduced. As for instance, I can point out to section 4 of this Bill and I feel this Bill when if as such is enacted into law, shall be applicable only to such class of buildings or such buildings as the Government will choose. In such a case, Sir, it is likely to open another door of bribery and corruption which is already mounting in this country. Therefore, Sir, taking into consideration the long number of years which have already passed and the Government never applied such legislation into the Cantonment areas, one would be really surprised at the fact why the Government is now rushing through and why the Government is depriving the Opposition the opportunity to contribute its wisdom in the shape of this Standing Committee for the consideration of the Bills.

Then, Sir, one thing more. I may submit that this Bill is likely to control the relationship of tenancy and it will place limitations on the rights of all those people who are not particularly represented in this House, I mean the people living in the Cantonment areas, by any or a special constituency. Therefore, it is still a great burden on us to be very cautious not to introduce such measures as to be restrictive on the rights of the residents of those areas.

Mr. Khurshed Ahmad: Does it amount to putting restrictions on the rights of the people living in those areas?

Mr. Abdul Aziz: I think . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker: No personal observation. It is not a point of order.

Mr. Abdul Aziz: It is not a party question or political question. It will concern the landlords and the people of the Cantonment areas. It would therefore appeal that a broader vision should be shown and the normal procedure applicable to such cases should be applied.

Mr. Abul Kasem Khan: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had no intention of intervening in this debate but since Honourable the Law Minister has said that it is the intention of the Government, if I have understood him aright, to take recourse to as few an ordinance, as possible. I am in fullest agreement with that and I would appeal to the Government that they should always bear in mind that legislation by an ordinance is a direct insult to this House. There is no use of having a House if the Government takes frequent recourse to law-making through ordinances. So I am complimenting Honourable the Law Minister on the good decision and good intentions of the Government.

Mr. Abdur Rabb : The question be now put.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I quite agree with Honourable the Law Minister that the existing rules permit a Member of the Government who is introducing a measure in the form of a Bill to move for the deletion of a particular clause or that Clause 2 of Rule 58 be suspended. We have not yet come across an instance excepting once during the Budget Session of the National Assembly at Rawalpindi when the Government did not press for the suspension of that particular rule. There can be no two opinions that the country should not be governed by ordinances especially when there is a National Assembly which is entrusted with the task of legislating for the benefit of this country. But nevertheless the sad fact remains that in between the sessions of the National Assembly even when there was hardly any justification for any emergency, yet there were ordinances which were of such a vital and controversial nature that when they come before this House, the powers of this House are very restricted because you would see, Sir, with reference to the existing Constitutional provisions that once an ordinance is promulgated, the Constitution requires that in the next session, the ordinance has to be placed before this House for approval. The House has got only two options in the matter either of approving or disapproving as a whole, there being no scope for bringing any change or amendment in the ordinance. This, Sir, the Government will also realise that with the passage of time when wisdom dawns that something more ought to have been done or certain clauses of ordinances ought to have been dropped, they are merely powerless. In that case they will be forced themselves not to press for the adoption by a resolution of the House so that the ordinance becomes the law of the land. This is a Constitutional impediment from which we are suffering.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I am sorry to interrupt the Honourable Member. He is not quite relevant. The motion before the House is that whether sub-rule (2) of Rule 58 should be suspended or not. Laws by means of ordinances are not under discussion at the moment.

Mr. Farid Ahmad : Since the Law Minister brought it up, in that context I thought it was relevant. But if it is your desire that in view of your ruling that reference by the Law Minister was irrelevant, I withdraw all what I have said with regard to the ordinances.

Now coming to it, in appropriate cases I recognize the necessity of suspending a particular rule when a particular legislation is essential and should be passed in the minimum possible time because now you would recognise that we in this part of this country are unaware of the laws which govern the Cantonment areas. It is only in some particular selected parts of West Pakistan that the Cantonments are situated. As a matter of fact, as my experience go, during the sessions that we had in Rawalpindi, several people from the Cantonment areas came and approached us especially the Members of East Pakistan saying that we should be taking more interest in their affairs, that they are still being governed by some of the laws which were created in the good old British days to protect a particular vested interest. A measure of this nature, certainly needs mature deliberation by this House. It would be quite unjust and inappropriate on the part of the Government or the sponsor of this Bill—I know he is a very God-fearing man; he would not certainly ask us to do our duty blind-fold or to be led into blind alley and say that we should just approve of it. There are certain matters in this Bill in which

we ought to be enlightened by getting all the aspects of the case. There may be that if this matter is referred to a Standing Committee, then the persons who are affected by this legislation, one way or the other, will get a fair opportunity of ventilating their grievances so that if the matter is processed through the Standing Committee, we would be in a far better position to give our considered opinion on the subject. Keeping that in view, I would appeal to the Government not to take resort to the suspension of sub-rule (2) of Rule 58 in every case because as has been observed by my learned friend, Mr. Abdul Aziz, this is not a political issue and this should not be decided and guided by political considerations. In that view of the matter, I would request Honourable the mover of this Bill, Mr. Quasim Malik, not to press for the suspension of this particular sub-rule and the matter should be sent to the Standing Committee so that with mature deliberations and considerations, the best of results can be obtained.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Thank you. The motion before the House is :

“That the requirement of sub-rule (1) of Rule 58 of the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly in regard to this Bill be dispensed with”.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 9 A.M. tomorrow.

The Assembly adjourned till nine of the clock, in the morning, on Thursday, the 14th March, 1963.
