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Area Studies Programme
(Pakistan)

DIGI

Three Years of Pakistan

(August 1947—August 1950)

"Pakistan has come to stay and will stay."

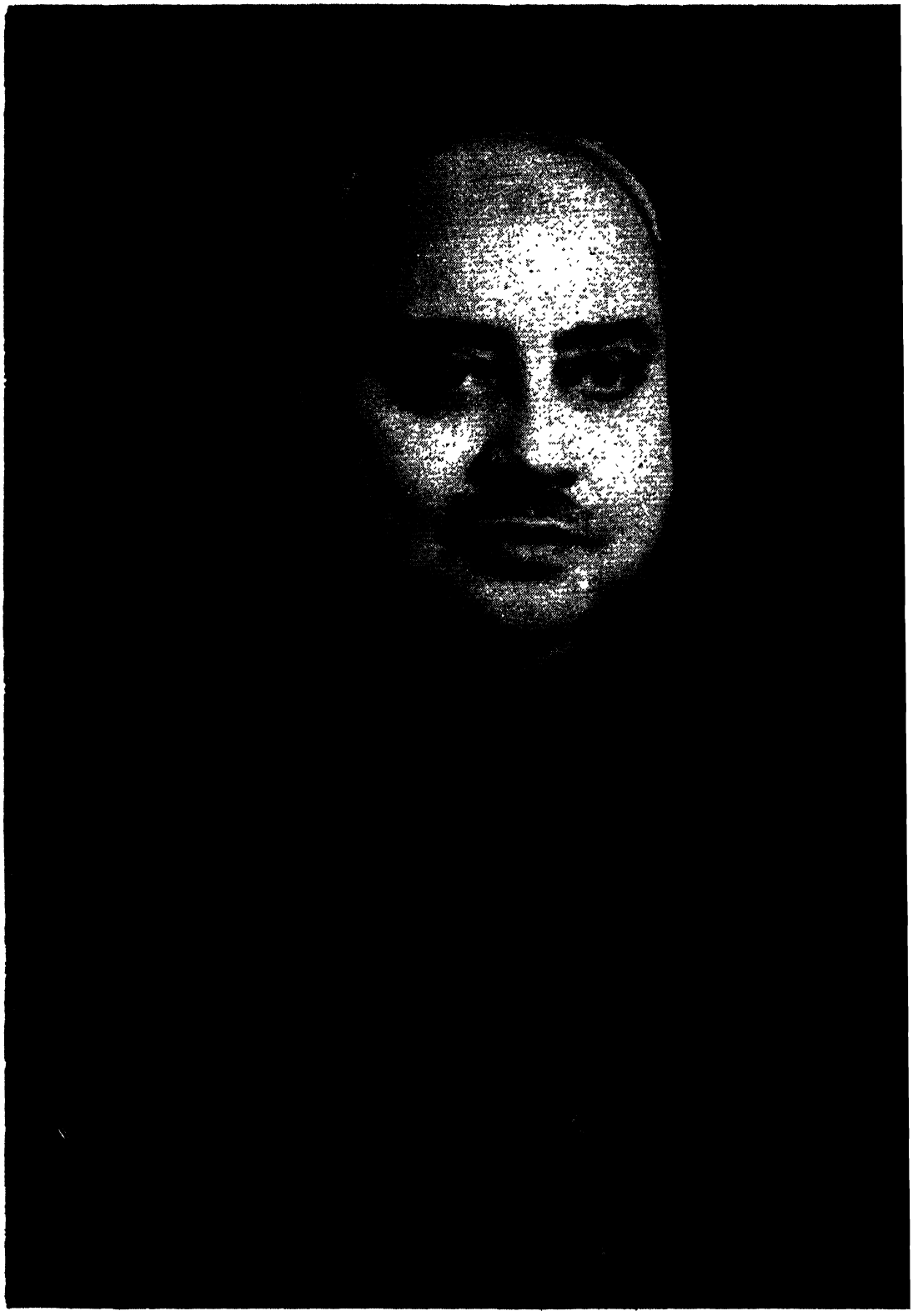
—Quaid-i-Azam.

MAKTABA-I-IBRAHIMIAH.
Abid Road; Hyderabad-Dn.

THE FATHER OF THE NATION

Quaid-i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah

(Dec. 25, 1876—Sept. 11, 1948)



HIS EXCELLENCY AL-HAJ KHWAJA NAZIMUDDIN
Governor-General of Pakistan

CONTENTS

CHAPTER			PAGE
1.	Pakistan Abroad	-	1
2.	The Kashmir Struggle	-	21
3.	Towards Peace and Prosperity	-	27
4.	The Secret of Success	-	33
5.	Unearthing Hidden Treasures	-	42
6.	Looking Ahead	-	48
7.	Man and Machines	-	56
8.	The Plough and the Wheel	-	65
9.	The Miracle Retold	-	71
10.	Life Lines of Progress	-	79
11.	The Guardians of Freedom	-	97
12.	The Root and the Flower	-	112
13.	Agricultural Wealth	-	117
14	The Basic Needs	-	135
15	Literary Trends	-	145
16	The Great Unifying Force	-	150
17.	The Test of Civilization	-	158
18.	Health and Happiness	-	164
19.	Full Picture	-	171
	APPENDIX	-	201

MESSAGE TO THE NATION

"If we are loyal to the memory of our great Quaid-i-Azam, let us remember the national watchwords he gave us—Unity, Faith and Discipline. Let us so live and act that hundreds of years hence when history recalls our times, it will say: These people lived, struggled and suffered like true sons of Islam so that their children and their children's children may live in honour and glory."

Pakistan Zindabad

Liaquat Ali Khan
(Prime Minister of Pakistan)

August 14, 1950.

THE HON'BLE MR. LIAQUAT ALI KHAN
Prime Minister of Pakistan

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, with Peter Mr. Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand (Left) and Mr. J. B. Chifley, Prime Minister of Australia, (Right) arriving at Heathrow Airport to attend the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference.

CHAPTER I

PAKISTAN ABROAD

Pakistan came into being on August 14, 1947, and from that day it assumed full control over its international relations and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations commenced its work. The portfolio of Foreign Affairs was held by the Hon'ble Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan from the 15th August 1947 to 26th December 1947 and since then by the Hon'ble Chaudhri Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan. Sardar Bahadur Khan served as Deputy Minister from the 17th February 1949 to the 9th September 1949 when he was succeeded by Dr. Mahmud Husain who demitted office on the 26th April 1950. Mr. M. Ikramullah remained Secretary of the Ministry throughout this period.

For nearly a century, ever since Queen Victoria assumed the Crown of the Indian Empire in 1858, the foreign relations of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent had been conducted from Whitehall and British India had no foreign policy and no foreign representation. The external Affairs Department which advised His Majesty's Government in the

United Kingdom about matters which affected the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent was manned almost exclusively by British Officers. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations of Pakistan, therefore, entered the difficult and new field of international relations without any 'inheritance' of either trained staff or even old records which were mostly left behind in India.

Pakistan Foreign Service

The first task of the Ministry was the selection of diplomatic personnel. Both as a matter of policy and expediency, it was decided that for the present high diplomatic posts ordinarily be filled from amongst publicmen as there was no dearth of capable men who could become Ambassadors, Ministers and High Commissioners. They would hold tenure appointments and would not become career diplomatists. To provide the latter a regular cadre of the 'Pakistan Foreign Service' was constituted as no Government can run its Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its Missions abroad efficienctly without a regularly constituted Foreign Service. Senior appointments were filled by drawing on the administrative services such as the old Indian Civil Service and Provincial Civil Services, the rest of the staff had per force to be manned by officers selected on an *ad hoc* basis.

In 1948, the Pakistan Public Service Commission recommended thirteen candidates selected on the basis of a competitive examination. They were given some preliminary training and posted abroad as Third Secretaries. The principle of recruitment by an open competitive examination was accepted for the Pakistan Foreign Service but this could only apply to young recruits, fresh from college, who would start at the bottom. The total cadre of the Pakistan Foreign Service was provisionally fixed at 120 posts, in 1949, 85 of these posts were therefore thrown open to entrants above the normal age. These posts were accordingly advertised by the Pakistan Public Service Commission who received no less than 6,000 applications. 45 officers of various age groups have so far accepted appointments in the P.F.S ; recruitment for the remaining posts is still going on. Another group of 19 recruits who qualified in the 1949 competitive examination has been provided training in the U. K., the U. S. A. and France. Four more are expected to be taken on the results of the 1950 examination:—

Exchange of Diplomatic Missions

Diplomatic relations are established by what is known as the exchange of diplomatic Missions. This process started soon after the establishment of Pakistan and today Pakistan has diplomatic relations with all her neighbours, the great powers and with many other European, Asian and American countries, as detailed below:

Pakistan's Missions Abroad

Country	City	Position
Afghanistan	Kabul	Embassy.
	Kandhar	Consulate,
	Jalalabad	Consulate
Australia	Sydney	High Commission.
Burma	Rangoon	Embassy
Canada	Ottava	High Commission.
China	Kashgar	Consulate-General (not yet recognised by the new Govt.)
Egypt	Cairo	Embassy.
Finland	Helsinki	Honorary Consulate.
India	New Delhi	High Commission.
	Jullundur	Deputy High Commission.
	Calcutta	Deputy High Commission.
	Bombay	Permit Office.

Country	City	Position
Indonesia	Jakarta	Embassy.
Iran	Tehran	Embassy.
	Zahidan	Consulate.
	Khorramshahr	Consulate.
Iraq	Baghdad	Legation.
	Basra	Vice-Consulate.
*Jordan	Amman	Legation.
*Lebanon	Beirut	Legation.
Saudi Arabia	Jedda	Legation.
*Syria	Damascus	Legation.
The United Kingdom.	London	High Commission.
Turkey	Ankara	Embassy.
United States of America.	Washington	Embassy.
	New York	Consulate-General.
United Nations	Lake Success	Permanent Representative.
U. S. S. R.	Moscow	Embassy.

*The Minister at Damascus has been accredited to Lebanon and Jordan also.

Missions to be opened during 1950-51

Country	City	Position
Burma	Akyab	Vice-Consulate.
France	Paris	Embassy.
Iran	Meshad.	Vice-Consulate.
Italy	Rome	Legation.
Netherlands	The Hague	Embassy.

Foreign Missions in Pakistan

Country	City	Position
Afghanistan	Karachi	Embassy.
	Quetta	Consulate.
	Peshawar	Consulate.
Argentina	Karachi	Consulate-General.
Australia	,,	High Commission.
Belgium	,,	Legation.
Burma	,,	Embassy.
Canada	,,	High Commission.
Ceylon	,,	High Commission,
Denmark	,,	Legation.
Egypt	,,	Embassy.
France	,,	Embassy.
Greece	,,	Honorary Consulate.
Hyderabad	,,	Agent-General.
India	Karachi	High Commission.
	Lahore	Deputy High Commission.
	Dacca	Deputy High Commission.
Indonesia	Karachi	Embassy.
Iran	,,	Embassy.
Iraq	,,	Legation.
Italy	,,	Legation.
Jordan	,,	Legation.
Netherlands	,,	Legation.
Norway	,,	Consulate.
Phillipines	,,	Consulate.
Portugal	,,	Vice-Consulate.
S. Arabia	,,	Legation.
Spain	,,	Consulate.
Sweden	,,	Legation.
Switzerland	,,	Legation.
Syria	,,	Legation.
Turkey	,,	Embassy.
The U.S.S.R.	,,	Embassy.
The United Kingdom.	Karachi	High Commission.
	Lahore	Deputy High Commission.
	Peshawar	Deputy High Commission.
	Dacca	Deputy High Commission.
The United States of America.	Karachi	Embassy.
	Lahore	Consulate-General.
	Dacca.	Consulate.

The opening of Pakistan's Missions abroad has proceeded apace. There are at present 28 Missions in 20 countries, consisting of 8 Embassies, 4 High Commissions, 5 Legations, 2 Deputy High Commissions, 1 Consulate-General, the rest being Consulates and Vice-Consulates. The staffing, housing and equipping of these Missions was initially not without its difficulties. Before the year 1950-51 ends, Embassies will have been be established at Paris and the Hague and a Legation at Rome. Two more Vice-Consulates will be opened at Akyab (Burma) and Meshad (Iran).

Thirty one countries have so far opened 38 diplomatic Missions in Pakistan. Particulars of which are shown in the table below.

We can justifiably regard this as an indication of the growing importance of Pakistan in the International sphere. The most difficult task which has faced the Ministry in looking after these honoured guests was the provision of accommodation, which remains woefully inadequate. If it has taxed their, patience it has been equally trying for us. Our difficulties have been sympathetically realised and inconveniences have been borne with good humour. The presence of so distinguished a diplomatic corps has added lustre and charm to the social life of the capital and their sympathy and help has been heartening to us on all occasions.

Pakistan at the United Nations

Pakistan was admitted to the U.N. on the 30th of September, 1947.

Pakistan Delegation to the Foreign Ministers' Conference led by Mr. Ghulam Mohd (Center) arriving at Colombo.

The speeches of welcome made by representatives of leading nations showed the goodwill which Pakistan had won for herself. In reply, Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan, Pakistan's Chief delegate, said these memorable words: " On behalf of my Government I beg to convey to the United Nations the assurance that Pakistan will do all that lies in its power to bring about better understanding between nations and make the utmost contribution of which it is capable towards securing and maintaining lasting peace ".

In retrospect the last three years of Pakistan in the United Nations has been a period of service to the cause of world peace. Soon after the Pakistan delegation took its seat in the General Assembly, it found itself involved, both by reason of fraternal sympathy with fellow Muslims and the justice of the Arab cause, in the forefront of the struggle to maintain the integrity and unity of Palestine, the homeland of the Palestinian Arabs. The able advocacy of Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan and the influence which Pakistan was able to exercise in the U. N., had won so many supporters for the Arab cause that a free and unfettered vote would have defeated the resolution for partition. Unfortunately other influences got to work and the resolution was carried, and today one million Arabs have lost their homeland and are refugees. The warnings which Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan gave at the time have come true and the problem is no nearer the final solution. In appreciation of the ability and tenacity with which he pleaded the Arab case, the Secretary-General of the Arab League sent this cable to the Pakistan Government : "The League of the Arab States has been keenly moved by the attitude taken on the Palestine question by the delegation of Pakistan at the General Assembly of the United Nations. Its gratitude has been particularly great in as much as this attitude has been inspired by pure consideration of principles of right and justice".

While the question of Palestine was still occupying the attention of the General Assembly, another question vitally affecting the fate of millions of Muslim—the question of Italian Colonies—came up before that body. Sentiment and its inherent justice led Pakistan to espouse this cause also and the part played by the Pakistan Delegate in the final settlement of this problem cannot be over emphasised. A move by some powers to impose upon the General Assembly a settlement dictated by their own interests rather than those of the inhabitants of the territories concerned was defeated by the narrowest of margins. The final solution which had Pakistan's support is satisfactory—full independence for a United Libya, a ten years' Italian trusteeship for Somaliland under the U.N.; for Eritrea an enquiry com-

mission. The part played by Pakistan and the value of her advice was recognised by her election to the Advisory Council for Libya and the Enquiry Commission for Eritrea.

In January, 1948, Pakistan was herself involved in a dispute before the U.N. as India brought before the Security Council the question of Jammu and Kashmir. This dispute still drags on undecided. It is discussed elsewhere in this publication.

Space does not permit of a separate mention of the part played by Pakistan in the counsels of the various Subsidiary Organs and Specialised Agencies of the United Nations. Suffice to say that Pakistan has made its voice heard and its influence felt on all matters affecting the peace and welfare of mankind.

During the last three years Pakistan has been elected to a term of membership of the Economic and Social Council and of two of its functional commissions—the Fiscal Commission and the Transport and Communications Commission. Pakistan was also elected a member of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans and the Far Eastern Commission. At the last Session of the U.N., Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan as leader of Pakistan Delegation was elected a Vice-President of the General Assembly.

Our Neighbours

India

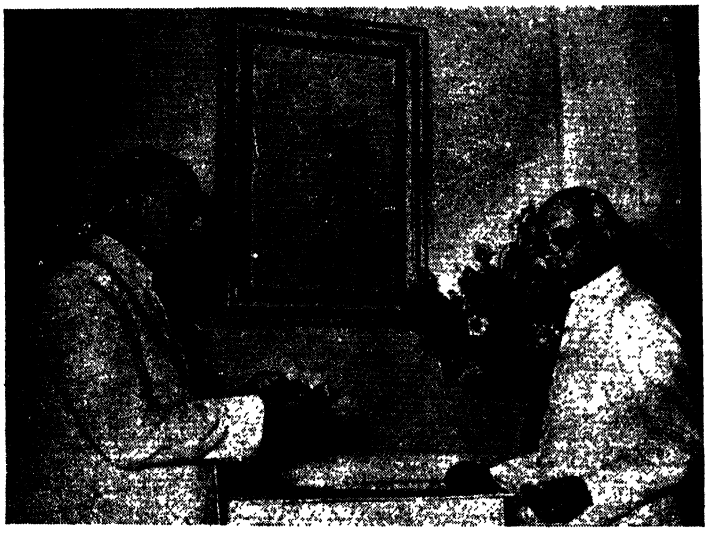
The Mountbatten Plan of June 3, 1947 was voluntarily accepted by the three main parties—the Muslims, the Hindus and the Sikhs. Partition and transfer of power on August 14, 1947 was to have closed the long interlude of communal strife in Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. Solemn undertakings were given by the leaders of India and Pakistan to protect the minorities and to safeguard their rights. On the 11th of August 1947, the Quaid-i-Azam said these words in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan: "You should work together in a spirit that every one of you, no matter to what community he belongs, no matter what is his colour, caste or creed, is first, second and last, a citizen of this State with equal rights, privileges and obligations". Those who know the Quaid-i-Azam would appreciate that this was not an empty promise.

What happened subsequently is common kowledge and need not be retold here. Disturbances and mass migrations took place on both sides of the border between India and West Pakistan, with all the horrors of unbridled violence and insensate hate. It is equally futile to argue now as to who touched off the vicious circle of retaliatory killings.

Members of UNCIP arriving in Karachi (23rd June, 1949) for discussions over the Kashmir issue.

That must be left to the verdict of history. The terrible events of those early days were the strating point of a breach between India and Pakistan which steadily widened as time passed. On our side we had to face a tremendous problem of no less than 7 million homeless and destitute refugees besides the loss of half-million who perished as a result of the disturbances. Whilst Pakistan was still engrossed with the refugee problem, there came the occupation by Indian forces of the States of Junagdh and Manavadar, which had acceded to Pakistan on September 15, 1947. This was followed on October 27, 1947, by India landing her air-borne troops in Kashmir and starting full scale military operations against the Azad Kashmir Government, thus creating the Kashmir problem.

1948 saw further points of difference arise between the two countries, such as the deadlock over the canal waters, Pakistan's share of Military Stores, and finally, while Pakistan was mourning the passing away of the Quaid-i-Azam, there came the "police-action" in Hyderabad. There was some stableness of the position in 1949 with the return of confidence among the minorities and the cease-fire in Kashmir, but there were acute differences also specially over the question of evecuee property and the truce in Kashmir. In the latter half of the year relations which were improving, deteriorated again when India devalued her rupee and refused to recognise the new rate between her currency and the non-devalued Pakistani rupee. This brought about a complete cessation of all trade between the two countries. The Kashmir issue dragged on. The saner elements in the two countries were beginning to wonder as to how it would at all end. Early in 1950, communal disturbances suddenly began over again in various parts of India, the worst affected area being West Bengal in India. This had immediate repercussions on the neighbouring Pakistan province of East Bengal, but firm action on the part of the Provincial as well as the Centeral Government brought the situation under control within a very short time. The minorities on both sides by this time had become panic-



H. E. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in Karachi April 1950.
This brief visit, subsequent to Pakistan Premier's dramatic meeting in New Delhi, and signing of the Minorities Pact, contributed largely towards further improvement of Indo-Pakistan Relations.

Lala Bhimsen Sachchar, leader of the Indian Goodwill Mission, addressing the Karachi Meos Association

stricken and mass migrations on the pettern of 1947 started all over again, this time in the East. Indian Press and in particular that of Calcutta, with few exceptions, openly advocated the declaration of war on Pakistan and a forcible reunion of the two Bengals. As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India subsequently described the postion, both countries were on the brink of disaster.

In January 1950, the Prime Minister of India proposed that both Governments should make a joint declaration that they would not resort to war as a method of settling their disputes. The Prime Minister of Pakistan agreed in principle and sent certain concrete proposals regarding the methods to be followed for the settlement of major issues. A dramatic meeting was held between the two Prime Ministers in New Delhi during the first week of April when the situation was very critical indeed and a frank exchange of views took place. The outcome was the *Minorities Pact* signed on April 8, 1950, generally called the Liaquat-Nehru Agreement.

This Agreement guarantees complete safety of life and property, culture, way of life and fundamental rights of the minorities in either country, and prescribes measures to be adopted by the two Governments to safeguard these fundamental rights. To help restore confidence the two Governments have deputed a Cabinet Minister each who will remain in the affected areas. They have agreed to include minority representatives in the Ministries of

East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam. The Agreent provides measures for the prevention of communal violence, stoppage of propaganda inciting communal hatred and propaganda directed against the territorial integrity of either country. The Agreement recognises the right of an evacuee over ownership, sale, transfer and exchange, of the evacuee propety over the property left by him.

This Agreement was welcomed by the entire public as well as the press of Pakistan and every effort has been made to implement it in the spirit in which it was concluded. Unfortunately, the Minorities Pact has met with strong opposition from certain sections of population in India, particularly in West Bengal. Nevertheless as a result, relations between India and Pakistan have shown considerable improvement. Taking advantage of the changed atmosphere a short term Trade Agreement followed by an Inter-Dominion Rail Traffic Agreement have also been concluded and dried up channels of trade have come to life again. There has been an Agreement on movable evacuee property. Several non-official goodwill missions of journalists and public men have been exchanged and warmly received on either side. Many difficult problems still confront the two countries, the most important being the question of Kashmir, followed by that of evacuee propety and canal waters. Pakistan naturally attaches the greatest importance to an early settlement of the Kashmir issue through a free and impartial plebiscite. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by his daughter, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and officials of the Government of India paid a visit to West Pakistan on April 26, 1950. He was received at the Mauripur Airport by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan and other high ranking officers of the Government of Pakistan. The party stayed at the Governor-General's House. During his two days stay in Karachi the Prime Minister of India had a busy programme. He was given a very cordial reception wherever he went and the visit was a great success. The visits of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan to New Delhi, when the Agreement was concluded, and that of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Karachi, undoubtedly contributed a great deal towards the improvement of Indo-Pakistan relations and broadened the scope of the Agreement so that it may well prove to be a turning point in the history of Indo-Pakistan relations and come to rank as an act of statesmanship with far reaching effects on the future of Asia.

Afghanistan

When freedom came to Pakistan, the one re-assuring thought in the minds of the people and Government was that the friendly Muslim State of Afghanistan lay on her North-Western Frontiers. It was therefore a rude shock to learn of Afghanistan's first overt anti-Pakistan act, when she opposed Pakistan's admission to the United Nations. Pakistan did not make a grievance of this and put it down to a possible error of judgment. After protracted negotiations, it was agreed in February 1948 to exchange diplomatic representatives on an Ambassadorial level. H. E. Mr. I. I. Chundrigar was sent as Pakistan's first Ambassador to Kabul and H. R. H. Sardar Shah Wali Khan came to Karachi as Afghanistan's envoy. Hopes were raised high that the two countries had entered on relations of friendship and good

neighbourliness. Important personalities of one country visited the other. H. E. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, the then Minister of Communications, led a delegation which participated in the Jashn celebrations at Kabul, and Hazrat Nurul Mashaikh of Shorbazar receivd a warm and spontaneous welcome from the people of Pakistan.

In March 1949, the Afghan Government protested against a statement of H. E. the Governor-General affirming that the tribal areas of the North-West Frontier Province formed an integral part of Pakistan. This protest was rejected by Pakistan as an unnecessary interference in her internal affairs. The Afghan Government then released through the press and over the radio a spate of anti-Pakistan propaganda, the ostensible purpose of which was to support the so-called 'Pashtoonistan' demand. This propaganda still continues. In spite of over a year's intensive effort the 'Pashtoonistan' stunt has obtained very meagre support in Afghanistan and even less in the tribal areas. Pakistan's relations with the tribes are based on agreements voluntarily entered into by them and affirmed by their leaders and Jirgas again and again. It is apparent to all that the tribesmen have thrown in their lot unreservedly with Pakistan and given this country whole-hearted support in all matters. It is admitted on all hands that the Durand Line constitutes the International boundary between Afghanistan and Pakistan and agitation in favour of its revision is legally and morally indefensible. It is difficult to understand the exact nature of Afghanistan's demands as these have never been formulated and in spite of requests have not been conveyed to the Government of Pakistan in writing. They range according to the whim of the moment from the renaming of the N.-W.F.P., to the setting up of an independent State of "Pashtoonistan". Pakistan on her side has no demands on Afghanistan except that propaganda to incite the tribesmen should cease and agitation in favour of "Pashtoonistan" be withdrawn.

Pakistan has strong historical, cultural and economic ties with Afghanistan and there is much that she could do to help that country in developing the tribal area on her side of the border and above all to maintain peace in this potentially turbulent area which is as much to the interest of Afghanistan as Pakistan. The Government of Afghanistan has so far paid little heed to representations of the Government of Pakistan and to friendly counsels from Muslim countries and other well-disposed nations and Afghan-Pakistan relations continue to be unsatisfactory.

Pakistan Delegation to the Commonwealth Relations Conference held at Toronto last year.

Picture shows (from left to right)—Mr. Mohammad Hussain, Prof. A. S. Bokhari, Mr. Aziuddin, and Khwaja Sarwar Hussain

Iran

Pakistan's relations with Iran have remained most cordial and brotherly throughout the period under review. A treaty of friendship was signed in Teheran on the 1st of February, 1950, and a Civil Air Agreement was concluded on June 20, 1950. Karachi and Teheran are now linked by Radio Telegraphy as well as Radio Telephone. Their Royal Highnesses Princess Ashraf and Princess Fatima Pehlavi visited Pakistan in December, 1948, and were guests of the Government of Pakistan. In 1949 the Prime Minister of Pakistan paid a brief visit to Iran. The close relations that existed between the two countries were further cemented by a highly successful visit to this country of His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Shah Pehlavi, Shahinshah of Iran, in March, 1950. The visit lasted a fortnight, during which His Imperial Majesty accompanied by high officers and dignitories of Iran visited all the Provinces of Pakistan. Everywhere the people of Pakistan gave a rousing reception to the Shahinshah and his party, who paid handsome tributes to the Government and the people for tackling successfully the many problems which faced the infant State and complimented them on the progress made in building up the State. Replying to the speech of welcome by the Governor-General, His Imperial Majesty said: "I accepted the invitation of the Government of Pakistan from the core of my heart and have come here so that, by being present among you personally, I may convey the deepest feelings of cordiality which the people of Iran have for their Pakistani brethren".

Burma

Pakistan was represented at the Burmese Independence Celebrations held in January 1948 by her Foriegn Minister, Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan. Our relations with Burma have throughout remained cordial. Pakistan has staunchly supported Premier Thakin Nu's Government and jointly with other Commonwealth countries agreed to give a loan to Burma to help stabilise her financial position. Pakistan's share of the loan is £ 500,000.

The Commonwealth

When Pakistan and India became Sovereign Independent States in August 1947, while remaining within the Commonwealth, it was felt that the nature of the Commonwealth had thereby changed. Both had obtained what is known as "Dominion Status". Dominions are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. When Ceylon became a Dominion too, three Asian countries, formerly dependencies, became full and independent members. The ties which linked them with the Commonwealth were different from those on which the allegiance of older Dominions was based. Some change in the nature of the Commonwealth was to be expected. India precipitated the issue when her Constituent Assembly declared her a Republic.

The position of India vis-a-vis the Commonwealth was considered at the Second Commonwealth Prime

Ministers' Conference held in London in April, 1949, at which Pakistan was represented by her Prime Minister. It was agreed to let India shape its relations with the Commonwealth on a different footing from that of older Dominions, *viz.*, to break its constitutional relations with the King of England and at the same time to continue to remain a member of the Commonwealth on the basis that the British King is the symbol of the unity of the Commonwealth. It was clearly stated in the Conference that Pakistan could, if it wanted, change its relations towards the Commonwealth in the same way. The Prime Minister of Pakistan stated after the Conference that the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan alone had the right to decide whether Pakistan should remain in the Commonwealth as a Republic like India or continue its existing relations or leave the Commonwealth altogether. The decision will no doubt be taken after a careful consideration of all the pros and cons and with no other interests in mind except the welfare of Pakistan. When the time comes for the Constituent Assembly to take a decision about Pakistan's status, due weight will be given to the new conception of the Commonwealth which has now emerged and which is best described in the words of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan: "The unity of purpose which has been agreed upon by all the Commonwealth countries is based on those very ideals which the United Nations have set before them. These ideals are to further peace, prosperity and progress in the world and to remove differences likely to arise between various countries by peaceful means so that more friendly relations may be established among them". (Broadcast Speech on Radio Pakistan, May 1949).

The Unite Kingdom was the first country to send her representative to Pakistan. Sir Laurence Grafftey Smith, the United Kingdom High Commissioner, was present at the historic ceremony when the Quaid-i-Azam was sworn in as the Governor-General of Pakistan. As befitting fellow-me mbers of the Commonwealth, Pakistan's relations with the U.K. have remained close throughout this period. There was a time in 1949 when the Prime Minister of Pakistan had to comment that there appeared to be a tendency in the United Kingdom to take Pakistan for granted. The British press was quick to repudiate such a notion as incorrect. The necessary corrective apparently has been supplied because the Prime Minister in his Press Conference in London in July 1950 declared that our relations with the U.K. were very happy. These cover so large a field of political and economic interests that even a passing reference would need far more space than is possible to devote in a review of this type and they are generally too well known to need recapitulation and reiteration here.

Canada

The Dominian of Canada did not open a diplomatic office in Karachi until December, 1949, and the first High Commissioner for Canada in Pakistan arrived on the 19th of January 1950. The High Commission for Pakistan in Canada was, however, opened on the 23rd of May 1949. Our relations with Canada are cordial. The Prime Minister and Begum Liaquat Ali Khan accepted the invitation of the Canadian Government to pay a visit to the sister Dominion during the course of their tour of the U.S.A. Accordingly a visit of four days, from 30th May to 3rd

President Truman welcomes Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan to the United States on the latter's arrival in Washington (May 3, 1950).

June, 1950, was arranged. During this period the Prime Minister addressed both Houses of the Parliament. His speech on that occasion was greatly appreciated by the audience. The Prime Minister also addressed the Canadian Press as well as the National Conference of Canadian Universities. Visits were paid to the National Defence College and the Military Academy.

Australia

The Dominion of Australia opened a High Commission in Karachi early in 1948. We sent our High Commissioner to that country in May, 1950. Pakistan participated in the Conference of the Commonwealth countries held at Canberra in August—September 1947, in order to exchange views on the various aspects of the occupation of Japan and the character and scope of the Japanese peace treaty. We also sent a strong delegation to participate in the meetings of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee held at Sydney from 15th to the 24th of May, 1950. The delegation was led by Chaudhry Nazir Ahmed Khan, Minister for Industries. The question under consideration was the giving of economic and technical aid to under-developed countries in South and South-East Asia. Pakistan strongly supported Australia's proposal to give the necessary aid which was finally accepted after some opposition. Mr. Spender, the Foreign Minister of Australia, paid a brief visit to Karachi in January, 1950. Our relations with Australia are cordial.

South Africa

On the establishment of Pakistan, we continued the economic sanctions against South Africa which had been imposed by the Government of undivided India as a retaliatory measure against the Union Government's discriminatory policy towards persons of Indian and Pakistani origin. The matter had been raised in the United Nations and the General Assembly in its resolution of the 8th of December, 1946, had held that India's complaint was justified. On May 14, 1949, the General Assembly, by a resolution, invited the Governments of India, Pakistan and South Africa to enter into discussion to resolve the question in a friendly manner at a Round Table Conference. The preliminary talks were fixed for the 6th February, 1950, at Capetown. To

create a propitious atmosphere, the Government of Pakistan announced its decision to lift the ban on trade with South Africa. This decision was very favourably received in that country.

Preliminary talks between the three countries took place as planned and resulted in an agreement to hold a Round Table Conference on an agreed agenda. In the meantime the Malan Government with unseemly haste passed the Group Area Bill in May, 1950, which set the seal on its policy of Apartheid, the avowed object of which is the liquidation of the 'Indian Problem'. The Act would be put into operation on the 1st of December 1950. Realising the futility of entering into discussions when one party has already announced its final decision, the Government of India declined to attend the proposed Round Table Conference. Pakistan urged the Union Government to postpone the implementation of the Group Areas Act until after the Round Table Conference, and in return offered to use its good offices with the Government of India to pursuade them to participate in the Conference. This was not agreed to and a counter suggestion was made to hold the Conference before December 1, 1950, the date fixed for the implementation of the Act. Negotiations are still going on at the time of writing.

Ceylon

Our relations with the sister Dominion of Ceylon are very friendly. She is represented in Pakistan by a High Commissioner. We have a Trade Commissioner at Colombo and propose to set up a High Commission there as soon as circumstances permit. Pakistan sent a delegation headed by Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar to participate in the Ceylon Independence celebrations held in February 1948. Ceylon's Prime Minister, Mr. Senenayake, stopped at Karachi as the guest of the Government on his way back from the Second London Conference in April, 1949. Ceylon was the host to a Conference of the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers which was held at Colombo in the second week of January, 1950, to discuss the international situation. Pakistan's delegation was led by Mr. Ghulam Mohammad.

The Middle East

Diplomatic relations have been established with Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan. (Iran has been dealt with separately). Muslim countries were among the first to recognise Pakistan and to send their representatives. In view of her strong affinities with the rest of the Muslim world, Pakistan's relations with the Middle East countries play a prominent part in her foreign policy. In order to give a formal recognition to these affinities, Treaties of Friendship have either been concluded (for instance, with Iran on 18th February, 1950, and with Iraq on 26th February, 1950), or are being negotiated with various other Muslim Governments. Commercial agreements are also being discussed. A Civil Air Agreement between Pakistan and Iraq was signed at Baghdad on 20th June, 1950.

From the very beginning, it was the endeavour of the Government of Pakistan to develop and strengthen the cultural bonds linking us with the rest of the Muslim world. To this end exchange of scholars has been arranged with some of the Muslim countries and similar proposals with

regard to others are under consideration. These contacts have been further accentuated by the grant of scholarships to students of Muslim countries on reciprocal basis. Students from Iran are already studying in our Universities, and negotiations for an exchange of students with other Muslim countries are in progress. Several visits of cultural import have taken place from the Middle East countries to Pakistan, for instance, visit by prominent Iranian newspaper editors in April, 1948, a large delegation of Turkish students and professors which came in November, 1949. At the invitation of the Pakistan Olympic Association, Turkish athletes participated in the Olympic games at Lahore this year.

Visits of members of the Pakistan Cabinet to Muslim countries have greatly contributed to the cementing of closer relations between Pakistan and the Middle East. The Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, visited Egypt, Iran and Iraq. The Finance Minister, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, visited Turkey, Syria and Egypt. A goodwill mission led by Khwaja Shahabuddin, the Minister of the Interior, visited the Hejaz during the Hajj season in 1949 and was received by His Majesty King Ibn-i-Saud.

In the economic sphere, Pakistan was host to no less than 21 Muslim countries which participated in the International Islamic Economic Conference held in Karachi in November, 1949. Important decisions were taken at that conference to promote economic co-operation and industrial development in the Muslim countries, and a permanent Secretariat has been established to give effect to these decisions.

The people and the Government of Pakistan are looking forward to an era of ever growing brotherly feelings between this country and the Middle East, which, in its ultimate effect, is bound to strengthen the cause of peace and mutual co-operotion all over the world.

U.S.S.R. : Europe

Our relations with the U.S.S.R. have been friendly from the very beginning. An invitation was extended to the Prime Minister of Pakistan in the beginning of 1949 to visit Moscow. This invitation was accepted and still stands. Pakistan opened her Embassy in Moscow in November, 1949, and His Excellency Mr. Shuaib Qureshi was sent as Pakistan's first Ambassador to Moscow. The U.S.S.R. opened their Embassy in Karachi in March 1950, and His Excellency M. Alexander Georgievich Stetsenko was appointed as Ambassador. Prior to that date a Trade Delegation from the U.S.S.R. had visited Pakistan in July, 1949. No agreement was however finalised.

France

France is another important country with which Pakistan has been on friendly terms from the very beginning. The Republic of France opened their Embassy in Pakistan in January, 1948. Pakistan hopes to establish our Embassy in Paris by the end of August, 1950. A Trade Delegation from France visited Pakistan in October, 1949. A Trade Agreement for one year was concluded and it will be considered as renewed if it is not denounced by either party on two months' notice. The French Government offered some scholarships to Pakistani students and the selected scholars are now taking advantage of it by getting training in that country.

Italy

Our relations with Italy have continued to be cordial. Some misunderstanding arose because of the support which Pakistan gave in the United Nations to the claims to self-Government of the inhabitants of the former Italian Colonies. In this, the Government of Pakistan were not actuated by any motives other than their firm policy to support all non-self-governing nations in their struggle for independence if they were ready for it. Later on Italy welcomed Pakistan's attitude on the question of Eritrea. Commercial relations between the two countries are developing fast and a trade agreement was signed in June, 1950. The Hon'ble Minister for Commerce paid a visit to Italy in 1949. We are shortly opening a Legation in Italy. Mr. Habibur Rahman of the East Bengal has been selected as our first Minister to Italy. It is expected that the Legation will be functioning very shortly.

United State of America

The U.S.A. was one of the first countries with which Pakistan established diplomatic relations. Embassies were opened both in Karachi and Washington in 1947, soon after the establishment of Pakistan. Relations between the two countries which began with warm friendship have since become closer still. Visitors to and from the U.S.A., both officials and non-officials, and member of various technical and advisory missions have created better understanding between the two countries. Treaties of Commerce, Friendship and Navigation with the U.S.A. are under consideration and an agreement under the Fullbright Act to exchange teachers and students is about to be concluded. Pakistan has agreed to contribute $25,000 annually for the next ten years for the Pakistan Section of the Near and Middle East Institute of Columbia University. The U.S.A. have offered scholarships to Pakistani students.

Begum Liaquat Ali Khan visits Children's welfare Centre in New York.

Officers of armed forces, students of technology and Scientific subjects have been going to the Universities and Institutes in United States in increasing numbers. Much valuable help came from American charitable associations for the relief of refugees in particular medical supplies and teams of medical workers.

There has been a reciprocal liberalisation of visa rules between the two countries and this has facilitated travel to the benefit of tourists, businessmen and students. The high light of three years of cordial relations has been the Prime Minister and Begum Liaquat Ali Khan's recent visit to the United States. Accompanied by their personal staff and high ranking officers of the Government of Pakistan, they arrived in the U.S.A. on the 3rd of May, 1950. They were received at the National Airport, Washington, by the President of the United States and Mrs. Truman.

In his speech of welcome, Mr. Truman said: "With a deep sense of historical importance of this occasion, and with the greatest personal pleasure, I am happy to welcome you both to the United States. Mrs. Truman and I, and Americans throughout our country, have been looking forward to your arrival". Mr. Liaquat Ali replied in these words : " In extending your traditional hospitality to us, you and the people of the United States of America have done great honour to us and to our country. I bring you and the great American Nation the most friendly greetings of eighty million men and women of Pakistan".

The Prime Minister and Begum Liaquat Ali Khan stayed in the U.S.A. for about two months, and during a countrywide tour, the Prime Minister addressed several important gatherings, including the two Houses of the Congress, gave innumerable press conferences and interviews, and met important industrialists and businessmen, besides visiting many technical, scientific and educational institutions. Begum Liaquat Ali Khan met and addressed women's associations and acquainted them with the problems which faced the women and children of Pakistan and the progress which they have made since Pakistan came into being. A great reception was accorded to the Prime Minister and Begum Liaquat Ali Khan all over the United States and through their efforts tens of thousands of American citizens were enabled "to discover Pakistan". The tour enabled the Prime Minister not only to see the U.S.A. and the American people but also gave him a welcome opportunity to inform the inhabitants of that country about the establishment of Pakistan, what her people went through during the last three years and the Islamic way of life which formed the basis of the State. The people of the American sub-continent were very ill-informed about Pakistan and had been given quite an erroneous idea of Pakistan and the Islamic way of life, which they believed was reactionery and narrow-minded. In the words of the Prime Minister himself, "When the fundamental principles of Islam were explained to them, they experienced a pleasant surprise". Similarly they had completely wrong notion of the place of women in our society and their status. Here Begum Liaquat Ali Khan took a hand in explaining to them that the facts were contrary to the impression gained by them. They were not a little surprised to learn that there is no aspect of our life in Pakis-

Sir Owen Dixon, U. N. Representative in Kashmir Dispute at a Dinner given in his honour by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan in Karachi

tan in which women are not doing their due share of work and that they have not only adult sufferage but have also been elected to the Central and Provincial legislatures.

The Prime Minister also had detailed discussions with prominent industrialists and business magnates in different parts of the country regarding the industrial and agricultural development of Pakistan. The problems facing Pakistan were also discussed in detail with the statesmen and politicians of the U.S.A., and evoked deep interest and sympathy, and the Prime Minister has expressed himself fully satisfied with the success achieved as a result of these talks.

Argentina

From among the Latin American countries, Argentina has entered into diplomatic relations with us by establishing their Consulate-General in Pakistan. Molinari of Argentina visited Pakistan in February 1950 to study economic, social, cultural and other activities with a view to improve mutual relations. Our relations with Argentina are cordial.

The Far East and South East Asia

The United States of Indonesia

By virtue of the configuration and geographical position of East Pakistan, we are as much interested in the countries and the people of the Far East and South East-Asia as we are in those of the Middle East. In the Far East are some of the richest raw material producing countries in the world. Also some of the greatest concentration of peoples, professing

the faith of Islamic are to be found in these areas. For instance, out of a total population of 70 millions, over 85 per cent are Muslims. We were therefore, deeply interested in Indonesia's struggle for Independence and gave to the Indonesian people all the support we could. Our friendship for the Indonesian people found expression in our support of their cause in the United Nations. A goodwill Mission under the leadership of Chaudhry Nazir Ahmed Khan, Minister of Industries, participated in Indonesian Independence celebrations in December, 1949. Pakistan had an occasion to welcome at different times both President and Madame Seokarno and Dr. Hatta. Formal diplomatic relations have now been established between Pakistan and Indonesia. The Pakkistan Ambassador to Indonesia Dr. Omar Hayat Malik reached Jakarta in June, 1950. Similarly, Indonesia is represented in Karachi by an Ambassador. Our relations with Indonesia are very cordial.

China

China is another country in this area in which we are interested. We have a common frontier with a part of Sinkiang, and the emergence of the Central Peoples' Government in this area is a fact of considerable significance. In January, 1950, Pakistan extended *de jure* recognition to the new Government and at the same time withdrew recognition from the Kuomintang regime. Negotiations for the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level are soon to be initiated with the Central Peoples' Republic. Pakistan has an Officer in Peking where arrangements are being made for the arrival of a Pakistan Representative to conduct negotiations. There is also a Pakistani Consulate-General at Kashghar, whose functions are in abeyance, pending the establishment of formal diplomatic relations with the new regime in China.

Philippines

Pakistan has close and Cordial relations with the Philippines Republic. There is a Philippines Consulate in Karachi and a Treaty of Friendship with that country is at present under negotiation. In May, 1950, the President of the Philippines convened a Conference of South and South-East Asian countries at Baguio in which Pakistan fully participated along with other countries such as Australia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Siam. The Conference was convened to discuss ways and means to bring about closer economic, social and cultural co-operation among the participating countries.

Japan

Pakistan's relations with Japan are on a different footing altogether, since Japan is still formally under Allied occupation. However, a definite line in her relations with that country is developing. Several Japanese Trade Delegations, sponsored by the present occupation authorities in Japan, visited Pakistan. On her part Pakistan has allowed Japan to set up a permanent Trade Agency at Karachi and is contemplating the establishment of a Trade Mission at Tokyo. Japan is rapdily developing as one of her best customers and a source of supply of manufactured goods. Towards the end of 1949 Pakistan became a member of the Far Eastern Commission which is to consider the terms of a peace settlement with Japan.

Korea

The chief centre of interest, for the time being, however, for us as well as

for other countries in Asia, is Korea. On June 30, 1950, Pakistan clarified her attitude to the hostilities now in progress in Korea by recognising that North Korea has committed an act of aggression by invading the territory of South Korea. Pakistan has supported the resolutions of the Security Council for restoring peace in that area.

Pasport and Visa arrangements

The Passport organisation was handicapped for want of records and files which were not received from India after the partition. Lack of trained staff and disorganised conditions under which the passport and visa work was started, were additional drawbacks. Records were built up, rules framed and a well-organized and efficient organization to handle this work has been set up. Pakistan rules and regulations governing the issue of passport and visas were drafted afresh. The Indian Passport Act was amended, and early in 1949 a Central Passport Office was established which took up the work that had hitherto been performed by the Sind Passport Office. On transfer of visa work from the Ministry of the Interior in July 1949, visa procedure was simplified, transit visas abolished and reciprocal agreement was concluded with Norway, resulting in total abolition of visas between the two countries. Visas were also abolished in the case of holders of the United Nations' laissez-passers travelling on United Nations' business. Agreement was concluded on reciprocal basis with the U.S.A., which simplified visa procedure, reduced visa fees and provided for the grant of multi-journey visas within a period of one year. Reciprocal agreements were made with Turkey and Iraq liberalising visa procedure. Similar agreements with Iran, France, Portugal and Switzerland are under consideration.

Passport and visa work which, to begin with, was performed in foreign countries by the United Kingdom representatives, has been gradually transferred to Pakistan's own Missions except in those places where we have no representatives.

Pilgrimage to the Hejaz

After the partition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs became administratively responsible for the conduct of Hajj affairs. Hajj being one of the five pillars of Islam, a special duty devolved on the Government to provide such facilities that its Muslim citizens may be able to perform their sacred duty in a comfortable and dignified manner. The first and foremost difficulty was the provision of shipping space which was under the direct control of the Government of India. All ships have to conform to Merchant Shipping Act of 1923 and Pilgrim Ship Rules of 1933, before they can participate in the Hajj traffic, and ships have to be specially constructed. The partition placed Pakistan in an unfavourable position because the two companies owning pilgrim ships were registered in India although majority of the Muslim population of undivided India lay in Pakistan. India, however, agreed to give 50 per centof the available Hajj tonnage. This was not enough and passages had to be controlled and allotted on the basis of priority of receipt of applications to prevent profiteering in tickets. Efforts are being made to encourage indigenous shipping to particpate in the pilgrim traffic, and 1951 may see pilgrim ships registered in Pakistan, making their first journey to the Hejaz.

For the first time in 1949, Air services were introduced for pilgrim traffic and 2,000 persons travelled

to Jedda and back. The eaitre operation was undertaken by Pakistan Air Companies and was completed without any mishap. This year there was an even greater rush. Through the intercession of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, a reduction of Rs. 150 over the 1949 return fares was secured.

1950 fares for sea traffic were reduced by 30 per cent due to non-devaluation of Pakistan's currency, and Saudi Arabian dues were also proportionately reduced resulting in a reduction in the overall cost of the pilgrimage as compared with previous years.

The introduction of special pilgrim notes was a new feature in the 1950 Hajj. Hitherto the Hajj pilgrimage used to be financed by allowing the pilgrims to export Pakistan currency which was then repatriated in exchange for Sterling. Towards the end of 1949, it was found necessary to give up this practice. A new method of financing the pilgrimage had, therefore, to be devised. As majority of the pilgrims are illiterate, the normal methods of providing them with Travellers Cheques or Bank Drafts were not practicable. It was, therefore, decided to issue special notes for them which would be distinct from the regular Pakistan currency and would be convertible into Sterling in the Hejaz. This was a unique and original experiment carried out in record time, which has been a complete success, as reports show that these notes are being accepted at a premium by banks and money-changers in the Hejaz, which is an indication of their confidence in the financial stability of Pakistan and its State Bank.

Arrangements for the housing of pilgrims are made each year at the two pilgrim ports of Karachi and Chittagong. The permanent Hajji Camp on Lawrence Road and last year's temporary camp at Clayton Road, being occupied by refugees, new arrangements had to be made for the housing of pilgrims in Karachi. The Exhibition Ground, with its structures, was requisitioned and converted for use as a Haji Camp. All offices connected with the Hajj work, Hajj Booking Office, Port Hajj Committee, Office of the Royal Saudi Arabian Legation, banks, shipping and air companies as well as dispensaries, and provision stores are located in the camp itself which is extremely convenient for the pilgrims. Similar arrangements were made at Chittagong. A sum of Rs. 9,71,000 has been sanctioned for the construction of a permanent Haji camp in Chittagong which will be ready for use in 1951.

Long lines of Kashmiri refugees trekking into Pakistan for safety

CHAPTER 2

THE KASHMIR STRUGGLE

DURING the three years of the existence of Pakistan perhaps no problem has aroused wider interest, or been closer to the thought of the Government and people of Pakistan than the problem of Kashmir. The reasons for this are not far to seek. Kashmir is vital for Pakistan, and the struggle for Kashmir has, in fact, been a struggle to preserve the independence and integrity of Pakistan.

Pakistan has been deeply interested in the fate of Jammu and Kashmir for a variety of reasons. In the first place, over 77 per cent of the people of Jammu and Kashmir are Muslim, with close cultural and racial ties with their neighbours of West Pakistan. Left free to decide for themselves, the people of Jammu and Kashmir would naturally desire to accede to Pakistan. Pakistan

could never agree to let the people of Jammu and Kashmir coerced into union with India.

Secondly, Kashmir and Pakistan are economically interdependent. Of particular importance is the fact that three out of the six rivers of West Pakistan—the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab—which irrigate over 19 million acres of land, rise in or pass through Jammu and Kashmir. Any stoppage or interruption of this water-supply would destroy the agricultural economy of Pakistan and spell ruin for millions of its people.

Thirdly, the geographical position of Jammu and Kashmir is such that its occupation by India would enable it to outflank the defences of West Pakistan, to create trouble in the tribal areas and the North-West Frontier Province and generally to have Pakistan at its mercy.

Unlike Pakistan, India has no vital interests in Kashmir, either political, economic or strategic. It has sought to obtain control over Kashmir only with a view to obtain a stranglehold on Pakistan. As the Foreign Minister of Pakistan told the Security Council on 8th February 1950:

> "Look at it then, from any point of view that you choose: India is under no necessity or compulsion to require or to need the accession of Kashmir to itself. India has merely entered upon a gamble. If it succeeds in that gamble, it can crush and break Pakistan—and that is the object of that gamble It does not require Kashmir from the point of view of any of its necessities. The possession of Kashmir can add nothing to the economy of India or to the strategic security of India. On the other hand, it is vital for Pakistan, if Kashmir should accede to India, Pakistan might as well, from both the economic and the strategic points of view, become a feudatory of India or cease to exist as an independent sovereign state. That is the stake of the two sides; these are the considerations".

Pakistan's easy food situation proved very helpful to refugees and civilians of Kashmir

A great deal has been said and written with regard to the Kashmir dispute since August 1947, and the controversy is still raging. The main facts are, however, fairly clear and not open to argument. British India was partitioned on the basis of contiguous Muslim-majority areas constituting the Dominion of Pakistan and, conversely, of contiguous non-Muslim areas constituting the Dominion of India. Indian States were theoretically free to join either India or Pakistan, but the Viceroy of India advised the Rulers that they should take into account considerations such as the geographical

location of their States, economic and strategic factors, and the wishes of their people in arriving at a decision as to whether to accede to India or to Pakistan. The advice was adopted by the vast majority of States. Disputes, however, arose with regard to Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir. In the cases of Junagadh and Hyderabad—which had Muslim Rulers but predominantly non-Muslim population—the Government of India insisted that both these States should accede to India, irrespective of the wishes and desires of their rulers, and enforced their point of view by military occupation of these States. But in utter disregard of the principles on which all other Indian States joined India or Pakistan, and in defiance of the openly declared wishes of the vast majority of the Muslim population of Jammu and Kashmir, the Government of India accepted the so-called offer of accession of the Hindu ruler of Jammu and Kashmir and marched in their troops into the State. India's efforts to overrun the State of Jammu and Kashmir were, however, frustrated by the gallant resistance of the Azad Kashmir Forces, supported in the initial stages by tribesmen and Pakistani volunteers, and from May 1948 onwards by a part of the Pakistan Army.

While fighting raged in the State of Jammu and Kashmir from September to December 1947, negotiations went on, at first directly between India and Pakistan, and from January 1948 onwards through the United Nations, for a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute. Eventually a settlement was reached and is

Begum Liaquat Ali Khan watching the refugees being trained in the Art of Pottery making at Mansar Camp

embodied in U.N.C.I.P's resolutions of 13th August 1948 and 5th January 1949. Taken together, these resolutions provided for: a Cease-fire truce arrangements involving the demilitarization of the State, and a free and impartial Plebiscite under the control of the United Nations to determine whether the State of Jammu and Kashmir should accede to Pakistan or to India.

In pursuance of this international Agreement, the following action has been taken : (*a*) Cessation of hostilities was effected on 1st January 1949, and agreement on the demarcation of a Cease-Fire Line was reached on 27th July, 1949; (*b*) Although this obligation arose only after signature on the Truce Agreement, the Pakistan Government, in its earnest desire to promote peace and to bring nearer the plebiscite, has persuaded tribesmen and Pakistani volunteers who had gone to the assistance of their brethren in Jammu and Kashmir to withdraw; (*c*) In agreement with the Governments of India and Pakistan, the Secretary-General of the United Nations appointed Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz as Plebiscite Administrator on the 24th March, 1949.

Further progress towards implementation of the agreed settlement was held up by the difficulties raised by the Government of India with regard to demilitarization of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and control over the Northern Areas.

According to the settlement brought about by U.N.C.I.P., and accepted by India and Pakistan, the demilitarization programme was to be effected in two stages. At the truce stage, there was to be a synchronised withdrawal of the Pakistan

A view of the Kishanganga River in Azad Kashmir

Army and of the bulk of the Indian Army, and at the plebiscite stage, the Plebiscite Administrator was to determine the disposal of the remaining Indian Forces, the Maharaja's State Forces and the Kashmir Militia, on the one hand, and the Azad Kashmir Forces on the other, having due regard to the security of the State and the freedom and impartiality of the plebiscite. Pakistan was not only willing to carry out her part of the bargain, but also put forward concrete proposals to this effect. India, on the other hand, was not, in the words of U.N.C.I.P. " prepared to withdraw such part of her forces in Kashmir as might be characterised 'the bulk', whether quantitatively or qualitatively." India's aim obviously was to demilitarize the Azad Kashmir side of the Cease-Fire Line, but to retain a substantial number of her own forces and the Maharaja's armed forces in the State and thus to make the plebiscite safe for herself under her military domination.

India also wished to jump the Cease-Fire Line and to extend her military control over the Northern Areas which had never been in military occupation of India at any time since the Kashmir dispute began. India also sought to re-impose the Government of Jammu and Kashmir on this area against the wishes of its inhabitants who are almost hundred per cent Muslims.

The U.N.C.I.P. made repeated efforts to resolve the deadlock. India, however, refused to abide by the Commission's interpretation of its own resolutions and also rejected the proposal that all points in dispute relating to the Truce be referred to arbitration. The Commission thereupon referred the case back to the Security Council in December 1949. The President of the Security Council, General A.G.L. McNaughton, was asked to mediate. His proposal of the 22nd December 1949 was accepted by Pakistan and, in effect, rejected by India. Lengthy debates ensued at the end of which, on 14th March, 1950, the Security Council adopted a Resolution replacing the U.N.C.I.P. by a United Nations' Representative and entrusting him with the task of bringing about agreement on a programme of demilitarization preparatory to the plebiscite on the basis of the principles of paragraph 2 of General McNaughton's proposal of the 22nd December, 1949.

Paragraph 2 of General McNaughton's proposal lays down the following broad principles for demilitarization of the State preparatory to the plebiscite:—

> " There should be an agreed programme of progressive demilitarization, the basic principle of which should be the reduction of armed forces on either side of the Cease-Fire Line by withdrawal, disbandment and disarmament in such stages as not to cause fear at any point of time to the people on either side of the cease-fire line."

> " The aim should be to reduce the armed personnel in the State of Jammu and Kashmir on each side of the Cease-fire Line to the minimum, compatible with the maintenance of security and of local law and order, and to a level sufficiently, low and with the forces so disposed

that they will not constitute a restriction on the free expression of opinion for the purposes of the plebiscite.

'The programme of demilitarization should embrace all the forces involved, namely: the regular forces of Pakistan and India, the Azad Kashmir Forces and the Maharaja's State Forces and Militia. But the powers of the Plebiscite Administrator to determine, on the one hand, the final disposal of all the remaining forces on the Indian side of the Cease-Fire Line and, on the other, of the Azad Kashmir Forces, remain unimpaired. The programme of demilitarization would extend to the whole State, including the Northern Areas, the administration of which, subject to U. N. supervision, will be continued by the existing local authorities."

On the 12th April, 1950, the Security Council nominated Sir Owen Dixon of Australia as United Nations, Representative. Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan on behalf of Pakistan assured the Security Council that the U. N. Representative would receive "the fullest support, assistance and co-operation" of the Government of Pakistan in the discharge of his duties.

Pakistan's Finance Minister Mr. Ghulam Mohammed prepares a surplus budget for the Third Successive Year

CHAPTER 3

TOWARDS PEACE AND PROSPERITY

WITHIN seven months of the partition, Pakistan balanced its budget. To-day the trading, commercial and banking structures of the country have not only been resuscitated but are firmly established and constitute the bulwark of the financial and economic stability of the country. In spite of the difficult supply position of capital goods and numerous other handicaps which industry had to face in the initial stages, it has been found possible by industrialists to establish a number of textile and other mills during this period including a 50,000 ton sugar mill in the N.-W. F. P. which is the largest of its kind in Asia.

The inherent strength of Pakistan's economy and her finances is nowhere better reflected than in the budgets of the Central Government. Three surplus budgets have been presented in succession with substantial provisions for agricultural and industrial development, grants for overseas scholarships for the educational and economic uplift of the scheduled castes, liberal pay concessions to low-paid staff, and adequate provision for strengthening the defences of the country against external aggression. In addition, substantial relief in taxation has been allowed to relieve the burden on the public. During the last

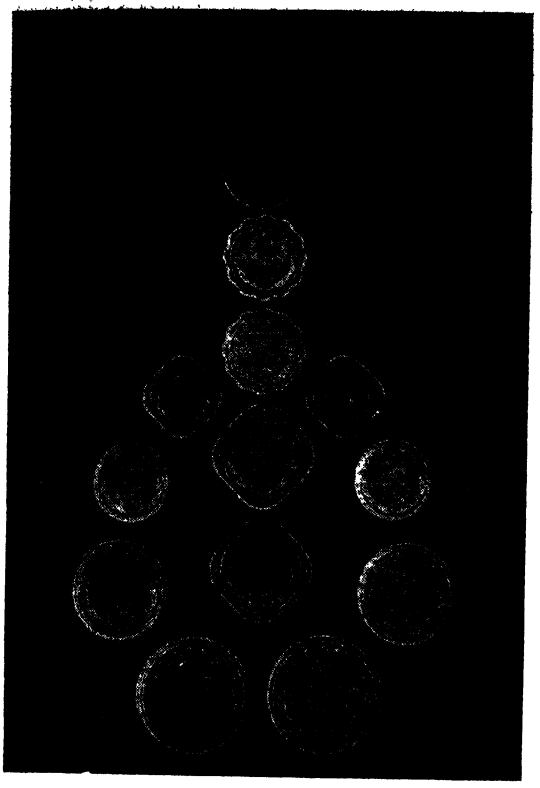
three years relief has also been given to industry in direct taxation and reduced import duties. All industrial undertakings using power and working with more than 50 employees, have been exempted during the first 5 years from all direct taxation on so much of their profits as do not exceed 5 per cent of the capital employed. Similarly, special depreciation allowance on buildings and machinery has been allowed for a period of 5 years. As a further concession to industries, the super-tax rate has been reduced. In respect of sales-tax, the exemption list has been enlarged to include several articles of primary consumption notably food-grains, fresh milk, vegetables, meat and fish. Import duties on machinery, apparatus, and appliances etc., and on a number of raw materials used by industries have been reduced or abolished on some items.

The circumstances prevailing during these 3 years have placed a heavy strain on the Exchequer in the shape of unavoidable defence expenditure, but side by side expenditure on development has also been progressively increased :—

	Budget Estimates (in thousands of rupees)
1947-48	5,85,13
1948-49	9,41,87
1949-50	12,98,90
1950-51	25,34,47

The Central Government have so far approved 105 development schemes, covering a wide field of projects such as irrigation, agriculture, industry and generation of power. Work on many of these schemes has already commenced. These schemes would cost about Rs. 1,120 million over a period of 5 years. This is exclusive of the Railway Schemes or such of the Provincial Schemes as would be financed by the Provinces themselves from their own resources. It also excludes

Quaid-i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah on the historic occasion of the opening of the State Bank of Pakistan on July 1, 1948.



Pakistani Coins

the cost of the development of the Chittagong Port which is estimated at Rs. 145 million. Further, an expenditure on the development of the Port during 1950-51 is estimated at Rs. 37.3 million.

To enable the Provinces to finance their productive development schemes, a sum of Rs. 100 million was placed at the disposal of the Provincial Governments in 1949-50. A further sum of Rs. 80 million has been provided for this purpose during 1950-51.

The refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation which was established by Government with an authorised capital of Rs. 30 million has given not only loans and advances to individuals, firms and co-operative societies, but has also organised small-scale industries on co-operative basis for the benefit of refugee artisans and craftsmen at selected centres. The Corporation has also supplied working material like yarn of about Rs. 7.3 million which has been distributed to the refugees at 2½—5% below the market rates, and over a thousand sewing machines at 25% below the market rate.

It has also established refugee colonies with dispensaries and schools. Arrangements for light, water and sanitation have been made by the Corporation in such colonies.

Investment by public in Government loans and Savings Schemes is a certain index not only of the financial stability of the Government, but also of the saving capacity of the people. Three series of loans have so far been floated in Pakistan, and on each occasion there has been a very satisfactory response from the banks, institutions and public. The amount of these loans stands at Rs. 850 million.

The savings schemes organised by Government for small investors is in the shape of 12 years National Savings Certificates and 6 years Defence Savings Certificates. These Certificates carry tax-free interest 4⅛% and 3½% respectively. Total investments in these Certificates during the year would be well over Rs. 15 million.

In addition, the Government Postal agencies run a system of Savings Banks. This work is being handled by all Post Offices in the country, thus making investment facilities available not only in towns but also in the remotely situated villages.

Total deposits outstanding in the Savings Bank Accounts at the end of January 1950 were about Rs. 293.7 million.

Banking

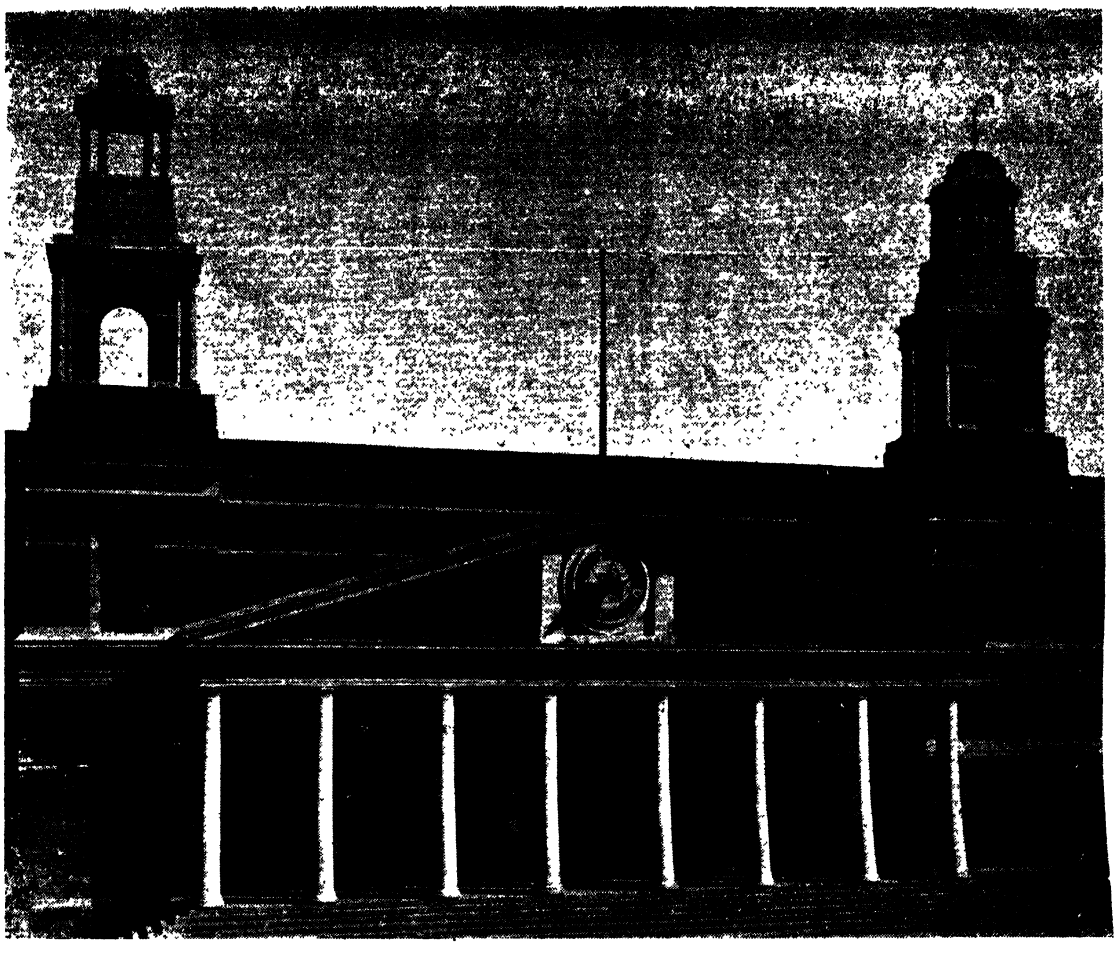
Immediately after the establishment of Pakistan, the banking structure in Pakistan was seriously disrupted by the exodus of non-Muslim bankers and staff. Efforts were made to restore normal banking facilities to help trade and commerce, and special facilities were given to non-Muslim banks to discourage them from migration. The State Bank of Pakistan which was set up on 1st July 1948, made concerted efforts to rehabilitate banking with the result that at present there are 34 Commercial Banks, each with a capital of over Rs. 5,00,000, with 251 offices. The amount of deposits in these banks stood at Rs. 1176.9 million on 31st Mach 1950.

To promote further the development of banking in the country, Government have taken an important step by setting up a new Commercial Bank known as the National Bank of Pakistan, with an authorised capital of 60 million of which 25% has been subscribed by the Central Government.

To overcome the acute shortage of technical personnel, special arrangements have been made for the training of Pakistan nationals in banking in Pakistan as well as in the United Kingdom with some of the leading banks of England.

One of the important functions of the State Bank is the supervision of the affairs of Commercial Banks in Pakistan, as it is through these banks that the control over the credit conditions in the country is mainly exercised. By special legislation, the State Bank has been vested with powers to be able to ensure that the development of banking in Pakistan proceeds on a sound basis. Commercial Banks with a capital of over Rs. 5,00,000 (which are included in

Dacca Branch of State Bank of Pakistan



State Bank of Pakistan Lahore Branch

the Second Schedule to the State Bank of Pakistan Order) are required to maintain balances on any day not less than 5 per cent of their Demand and 2 per cent of their Time liabilities. They are also required to keep 20 per cent of their Time and Demand liabilities in liquid assets. The State Bank receives periodical returns from these banks showing their financial position and through this medium it exercises a close check on their activities.

The Bank also provides remittance facilities within Pakistan and is thus able to maintain a substantial uniformity in money rates all over the country. The Bank also manages the Clearing Houses at Karachi, Dacca and Lahore on behalf of the Clearing Bankers. To Assist in the Economic activities of the country, it purchases, sells and rediscounts certain types of bills of exchange and makes loans, and advances to Commercial and Co-operative Banks. The Bank rate for advances and discount has remained at 3 per cent throughout the period of 2 years.

To provide medium and long term credit to industrial concerns, which is not ordinarily available from Commercial banks, the Government have set up an Industrial Finance Corpo-

ration with an authorised share capital of Rs. 30 million of which 51% has been subscribed by the Government. The Corporation has so far sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 65,25,000.

Currency and Coinage

The partition plan was announced on the 3rd June 1947, and August 15, 1947 was the date fixed for the establishment of the two separate Dominions of India and Pakistan. Separation of the currency of the two Dominions, could not possibly be effected during the short period, and therefore having regard to practical consideration, it was arranged that :—

(*i*) the existing India notes should be issued upto the 31st of March 1948 and remain legal tender upto the 30th of September 1948.

(*ii*) from the 1st of April 1948 the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India notes inscribed with the words "Government of Pakistan", should be issued as Pakistan notes.

(*iii*) India coins were to remain legal tender until replaced by Pakistan coins.

Immediate steps were, however, taken to introduce Pakistan notes and coins of distinctive designs. Pakistan notes of distinctive designs of the denomination of Rs. 5 and above were issued from 1st October 1948, and of the denomination of rupee one and two from 1st March 1949.

The process of withdrawal of India notes which remained legal tender in Pakistan upto 30th September, 1948, was completed on 30th June, 1949. The total amount of India notes so withdrawn was Rs. 1767.5 million.

From 1st November 1949, India notes inscribed with the words "Government of Pakistan" were demonetized, thus completing the process of replacement of India notes by Pakistan notes.

Arrangements for the minting of Pakistan coins of distinctive designs were also made soon after partition to replace India coins. India one-rupee, half-rupee, quarter-rupee, and nickel brass two-annas coins, have so far been demonetized and replaced by Pakistan coins.

The total amount of currency (notes and coins in circulation in Pakistan) was Rs.1,800 million.

As Pakistan had no Security Printing Press at the time of the partition, arrangments for the printing of notes were made with an English firm Messrs. Thomas De La Rue Co. Steps were, however, taken simultaneously to establish a Pakistan Security Printing Corporation which in due course will print almost all currency notes and other security documents such as postal orders, stamps, etc. The Security Printing Press is expected to start production from 1951.

Whatever has been achieved within the short period of less than 2 years is not small but what remains to be achieved is still big. The ground, however, has been prepared, the foundation has been laid, some structure has been built but still much remains to be done.

The U. K. Industrial Mission led by Lord Burghley (7th from Left) holding preliminary talks in Karachi

CHAPTER 4

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

THE earliest records of humanity prove amply that our mountain-guarded and sea-girt sub-continent was the pivot of the ancient world. Her favourable geographical position afforded the inhabitants an opportunity for their great naval activity and enormous commercial development. The ports on the western coast were great seats of commerce in those days, and the Sumerians and the Elamites were perhaps the earliest traders to call at these marts. These were followed in quick succession by the Aryans, the Greeks, the Scythians, the Arabs, the Egyptians, the Romans and last of all the Europeans.

What attracted these foreigners, was the fabulous wealth of the 'Indies'. Our sub-continent was regarded as one of the richest lands in the world, and it was her silks and spices, ivory and ebony, and rubies and diamonds which fired their imagination. But what allured them most was the gold and silver whose massive and steady influx into this land was a permanent and outstanding feature of the commerce of this country.

But our ancestors were wise. They knew the art of keeping a favourable balance of trade. They sold more goods to the foreigners than what they purchased from them in return, and the balance they adjusted by accepting only gold and silver. That was the secret of their success, which Pakistan of today has happily inherited with the advantage of having some of the most useful and essential goods required by foreign countries. With the development of in-

dustries and the change of life, however, her main items of export have also changed from silks and spices, and ivory and ebony to raw goods which feed the giant industrial plants or food-stuffs which feed the hungry millions abroad.

Pakistan thus features today as an important exporter of some important industrial fibres like jute, cotton and carpet wool, which normally account for 90% of its exports. In the export of jute, Pakistan has no rival or competitor of significance in the international market. Pakistan is also the fourth largest exporter of cotton in the world and contributes on an average 10% to the cotton entering world trade. Besides cotton, jute and wool, Pakistan is also an important exporter of hides and skins, tea, cotton-seed cakes, dried fish, rocksalt and a few manufactured articles such as sports goods, musical and surgical instruments. Though normally Pakistan is just self-contained in food supplies, it has a marketable surplus of about half a million tons of wheat.

Pakistan's present imports consist mainly of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods like cotton piece-goods, cotton yarn and twist, machinery and mill works, vehicles, minerals, petroleum, hardware, chemicals, drugs and medicines, paper and stationery. The predominence of manufactured commodities in the list of imported articles is due to the fact that Pakistan is not yet developed industrially.

An important feature of Pakistan's trade is that she enjoys an overall favourable balance of trade if account is taken of the considerable portion of her export trade which goes to India by overland routes. The Sea-borne trade of Pakistan which stood at Rs. 62,87,00,000 in the first seven months of Pakistan, increased manifold in 1948-49, though it registered a slight decline in the succeeding year.

The favourable balance of trade on Sea-borne accounts which was Rs. 35,11,00,000 during the first 7½ months of Pakistan, turned into an import surplus of Rs. 17,63,00,000 and Rs. 26,58,00,000 in the years ending March 1949 and March 1950. The comparatively low import during the early part of Pakistan's existence was mainly due to the exodus of the Hindu merchants. The vacuum was, no doubt, filled in by the Muslim merchants and financiers but they took time to settle down. Pakistan further adopted a liberal import policy in July, 1948. As a result of this policy import channels were widely opened and there was a considerable increase in the import of consumer goods as well as capital goods. The heavy import of essential consumer goods, however, proved a boon as prices fell down considerably and black market conditions disappeared.

The most important event of the year under review was the devaluation of the pound sterling in September 1949, and the subsequent decision of the Pakistan Government not to devalue its rupee. In addition, the suspension of the Open General Licence after the devaluation of sterling and trade deadlock with India on her refusal to accept Pakistan's rate of exchange, are some of the important features of Pakistan's foreign trade during this year. The trade deadlock between the two dominions has been partially resolved after a lapse of 7 months when Pakistan and India entered into a limited

Egyptian Trade Delegation led by H E. Mr. Mahmood Zaki Bey (3rd from Left) on arrival at the Karachi Air Port (May, 1949)

bilateral trade agreement in April, 1950 for a brief period of three months.

The export prices of Pakistan's principal commodities entering world trade gradually adjusted themselves and the price disadvantage almost disappeared. The flow of goods to overseas markets became normal after the initial setbacks. This is easily seen from the fact that the total value of exports which had fallen to Rs. 4,25,00,000 in November 1949, soon recovered to Rs. 9,42,00,000 in the following months, and was round about this level till March 1950 when it went further up. In the following month of April the total value of export was of Rs. 10,63,00,000. It is expected that heavy demand of Pakistan goods would continue and by the end of the season there will be hardly any carry-over left of cotton and jute. In fact, during the period from October to March when Pakistan's economy was put to its severe test, it had a favourable balance of Seaborne trade of Rs. 5,20,00,000.

Imports

As mentioned, Pakistan is mainly an importer of finished goods of all categories and an exporter of raw materials. This character of her foreign trade is clearly reflected in

her composition of trade as about 77% of imports consist of wholly manufctured articles. Pakistan's chief articles of imports are cotton piece-goods, machinery and mill-works, cotton-twist and yarn, vehicles, metals and ores, chemicals and drugs, provisions, tobacco manufactures etc. These articles collectively account for 70% of Pakistan's total imports. The comparative value of principal articles of import for the year 1948-49 and 1949-50 is:

	1948-49	1949-50.
Cotton Piecegoods ...	26.93	25 70
Cotton Yarn and Twist	11.25	16.36
Machinery and Millwork	5.67	8.25
Vehicles	4.72	5.22
Metals and Ores ...	3.42	4.53
Oil-Minerals	2.80	3.97
Drugs and Medicines ...	4.22	2.43
Provisions & Oilman's Stores.	2.07	3.43
Tobacco manufactures ...	2.73	3.00
Instruments & Apparatus	2.06	1.99
Hardware	0.75	1.32

Some of the other important imported goods in 1949-50 were rubber-manufactures (Rs. 1,70,00,000) paper and paste-board (Rs. 1,57,00,000), vegetable-oils non-essentials (Rs. 1,45,00,000), dyeing and tanning substances (Rs. 1,94,00,000), chemicals and chemical preparations (Rs.1,44,00,000).

It is interesting to analyse how India's gradual displacement from Pakistan's market has brought in other suppliers. This is clearly brought out when one studies the imports of cotton piecegoods in Pakistan. While India's exports declined from Rs. 15,96,00,000 in 1948-49 to Rs. 3,54,00,000 in 1949-50 that of U. K. rose from Rs. 4,74,00,000 to Rs. 9,54,00,000. Japan stepped up its exports of cotton textiles to Pakistan from Rs. 61,00,000 to Rs. 6,60,00,000. Japan is now the second largest exporter of cotton piecegoods to Pakistan, next to U. K.

In the supply of twist and yarn, Italy made a great headway and became the largest supplier of yarn to Pakistan. It stepped up its exports of yarn from Rs. 1,73,00,000 to Rs. 4,94,00,000, while the U. K. increased its exports from Rs. 2,71,00,000, to Rs. 3,62,00,000. India's shipment of yarn to Pakistan decreased from Rs. 1,73,00,000 in 1948-49 to only Rs. 86,00,000. Egypt became Pakistan's third largest supplier of yarn (Rs. 2,73,00,000) as against only Rs. 4,00,000 in the previous years.

Pakistan imported machinery valued at Rs. 8,25,00,000 as compared to Rs. 5,67,00,000 in the previous year. The U. K. and the U. S. A., together supplied machinery worth Rs. 6,66,00,000 which is 70% of the total imports of machinery, the U. K. improved its exports of machinery from Rs. 3,87,00,000 in 1948-49 to Rs. 4,42,00,000 in 1949-50. The U. S. A. increased its exports from Rs. 1,36,00,000 to Rs. 2,44,00,000. The other important suppliers of machinery to Pakistan in 1949-50 were Japan (Rs. 53,00,000), Czechoslovakia (Rs. 17,00,000) and Germany Rs. 8,00,000.

Exports

Jute is the most important fibre of Pakistan, commanding world market. Sea-borne trade accounts do not give a true picture of Pakistan's total exports of jute as considerable portion of the crop is exported by land routes to India and to other countries through the port of Cal-

Trade talks between the French Economic Mission and the Pakistan Standing Negotiating Committee held in Karachi (September 1949)

cutta. The total value of export of jute by sea as well as by land during 1949-50 was of the value of Rs. 51,85,00,000 of which jute worth Rs. 22,08,00,000 was exported to India. India has been a principal market for Pakistan jute but as a result of trade deadlock with that country steps had to be taken to stabilise the prices of raw jute and to ensure its flow to other markets. A jute Ordinance was promulgated in October, 1949, laying down the minimum prices of various varieties of jute. The jute Board was established with a view to execute the implications of the Jute Ordinance. Prices were stabilised in primary centres and there was a record export of Jute through Chittagong during this period. There was an initial setback in the exports of jute soon after Pakistan's announcement not to devalue its currency, but exports soon revived and countries which had kept away from Pakistan markets, started purchase of their requirements of Pakistan jute. The export of jute increased from 60,000 bales in October to 117,000 bales in November. It continued to rise till it reached its previous level of export in March when there was an export of 202,000 bales. In the following month of April there was an export of 182,000 bales against 179,782 bales last year. This must be considered as an achievement as Pakistan did not possess transhipment facilities through the port of Calcutta, and all its jute was exported from Chittagong throughout this period. Pakistan would close its jute year with a nominal carryover. In this connection, it may also be added that the absence of India from Pakistan jute market gave an opportunity to European markets to increase their off

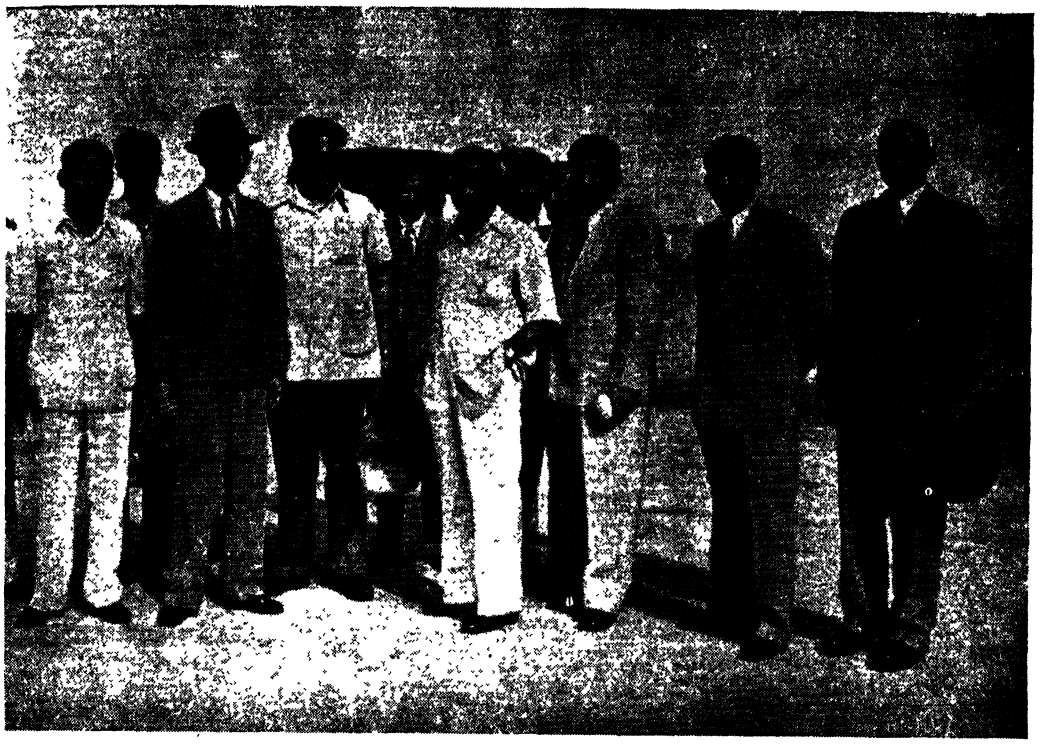
take of Pakistan jute as their requirements could not be met during previous years owing to our commitments with India. For instance, exports to the U. K. during October to April was 304,652 bales as against an export of 262,586 bales during the same period last year. Another notable improvement was recorded in the case of France which imported 169,41 bales of jute as against 107,663 bales during this period in 1948-49. The offtake of jute by Italy during October 1949 to April 1950 was 86,345 bales while export to this country during the same period last year was 48,921 bales. These notable diversions in the export of Pakistan jute that by India's refusal to lift Pakistan jute, Pakistan was able to export in larger quantities to other countries.

Cotton is the chief article of export from West Pakistan. Pakistan's exports of cotton during the year 1949-50 totalled at 800,363 bales which in terms of value fetched Rs. 35,50,00,000. Since India did not import any cotton during the period following the devaluation, India's offtake of cotton declined from 3,70,00,000 bales to 1,15,00,000 bales during the year. The shipment of cotton to France increased from 9,000 bales to 63,000 bales. In case of Japan it swelled from 19,000 bales to 95,000 bales. Hongkong was very prominent in Karachi market. Exports of cotton to Hongkong recorded an increase of 69,000 bales from the previous year and stood at 128,000 bales while U. K. and Soviet Russia bought slightly lesser quantities compared to the previous year. New buyers like Thailand, Germany, Poland and Italy entered Pakistan cotton market and purchased substantial quantity of cotton. It is expected that the cotton year ending August 1950 will close with a normal carry-over.

Of raw wool shipped to overseas countries during the year 1949-50, the total amounted to Rs. 3,16,00,000. Exports of raw wool declined by 2 million lbs. in 1949-50 as compared to 1948-49 and stood at 23.71 million lbs. The U.K. and the U.S.A. retained their predominant share in Pakistan market. The U.S.A., which was Pakistan's biggest customer of raw wool in 1948-49 (12.69 million lbs.) reduced its offtake to 9.14 million lbs. The U.K. became Pakistan's biggest buyer, taking about 4 million lbs. more as compared to the previous year. Exports of wool tot he U.K. totalled at 12.56 million lbs. in 1949-50 as against 8.44 million lbs. in the preceding year. Pakistan's other customers of raw wool in the year under review were Italy (.51 million lbs.), Canada (.57 million lbs.), Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Japan and a few European countries also lifted smaller quantities of raw wool.

Raw wool prices in Pakistan fell sharply immediately after the world-wide currency devaluation but price soared up after a few months of initial setback and Pakistan has been able to maintain its overseas markets.

Tea is an important article of export from East Pakistan. Pakistan's annual output of tea has been estimated at 45 million lbs. About 70% of this quantity is exported every year. The total shipment of tea was 52.9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 7,93,00,000 in 1947-48. It declined to 26.46 million lbs. in 1948-49. In 1949-50, the quantity exported increased by 7 million lbs. and stood at 33.3 million lbs. valued at



Indian Trade Delegation led by Mr. C. C. Desai (Centre) on arrival at the Karachi Air Port (April, 1950)

Rs. 4,91,00,000. It is estimated that more than 90% of Pakistan's tea finds its market in the U. K. Egypt, Canada, Burma, Netherlands, and the U.S.A. are some of other customers of Pakistan's tea. In 1949-50 the U.K. improved its share from 24.8 million lbs. (Rs. 3,55,00,000) to 30.6 million lbs. (Rs. 4,54,00,000). The U.K. buyes Pakistan's tea on the bulk purchase system.

Pakistan, it may be stated, is a signatory to the International Tea Agreement, along with India, Ceylon and the United States of Indonesia. Under this Agreement Pakistan's standard tea acreage has been fixed at 76,700 acres.

Pakistan is a producer of superior kind of hides and skins as compared to India. The U.S.A., U.K., Italy and Germany are Pakistan's most important customers of hides and skins, taking collectively about 70% of total exports. The U.S.A. is specially interested in Pakistan's goatskins. Spain, which was Pakistan's largest buyer of hides and skins, valued at Rs. 1,89,00,000 in 1948-49, did not figure as a buyer in the year 1949-50, and its place was taken by the U. S. A.

Pakistan's chief buyer of hides and skins in 1949-50 were the U.S.A. (Rs. 74,00,000), Italy (Rs. 45,00,000), Germany (Rs. 40,00,000), and the U. K. (Rs. 36,00,000). Spain and India whose purchases of hides and skins stood at Rs. 1,89,00,000 and Rs. 31,00,000 respectively in 1948-49 declined to Rs. 69,000 and Rs. 7,00,000 in the following year. India has virtually disappeared as buyer of hides and skins from Pakis-

tan. The new and growing customers of Pakistan's hides and skins in 1949-50 were Sweden (Rs. 13,00,000), Netherlands (Rs. 17,00,000) and France (Rs. 7,00,000).

Pakistan also exports considerable quantities of cotton seeds, manures, essential seeds, and fish. The total value of exports of these goods for the year 1949-50 is : Fish Rs. 52,00,000; Manures Rs. 45,00,000; Seeds (essential) Rs. 10,00,000; and Cotton Seeds Rs. 40,00,000.

Pakistan produces, annually about 5,00,000 tons of cotton seeds. India (Rs. 33,00,000) and the U.K. (Rs. 6,00,000) were its chief customers in 1949-50. The U.K. and Ceylon are the principal markets for Pakistan's manure. Their share in the export of manures in 1949-50 was Rs. 28,00,000 Rs. 6,00,000 respectively. Ceylon purchased fish worth Rs. 26,00,000 in 1949-50, while other important buyers of Pakistan's fish are India and Burma.

According to Sea-borne Trade Accounts, about 73% of Pakistan's total imports originated from its five principal suppliers, namely the U.K., India, the U.S.A., Japan and Italy. While the share of India declined from Rs. 44,93,00,000 to Rs. 17,61,00,000, the share of other countries increased. Imports from Japan increased from Rs. 99,00,000 to Rs. 9,40,00,000. Italy improved her position from Rs. 3,82,00,000 to Rs. 8,74,00,000. The U.K. and the U. S. A. increased their exports to Pakistan from Rs. 27,01,00,000 and Rs. 7,96,00,000 to Rs. 34,77,00,000 and Rs. 11,97,00,000 respectively.

The total value of imports from the principal suppliers of Pakistan is :

Country	1948-49	1949-50
	(Rs. millions)	(Rs. millions)
U. K. ...	270	348
India ...	449	176
U. S. A. ...	80	120
Japan ...	10	94
Italy ...	38	82
China ...	69	54
Northerlands ...	13	27

Pakistan also purchased a variety of goods from Egypt (Rs. 2,55,00,000), Burma (Rs. 2,38,00,000), Ceylon (Rs. 1,63,00,000), U. S. S. R. (Rs. 1,21,00,000), Switzerland (Rs. 1,31,00,000), Czechoslovakia (Rs. 1,19,00,000) and Iran (Rs. 2,10,00,000).

The principal customers of Pakistan goods during the current year were the U. K., India, France, the U. S. A., Hongkong, Germany and Soviet Rusia. These countries collectively accounted for 64% of the total export trade of Pakistan. Italy, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland accounted jointly for 12% of the total export. As compared with the previous year, exports to Japan stepped up from Rs. 1,16,00,000 to Rs. 5,79,00,000, and to France from Rs. 4,40,00,000 to Rs. 6,76,00,000. The U. K. also increased her purchases from Rs. 14,81,00,000 to Rs. 17,16,00,000. The total value of exports to principal customers for the year 1948-49 and 1949-50 is :

	1948-49	1949-50
	(Rs. millions)	(Rs. millions)
U. K. ...	148	172
India ...	216	77
U. S. A. ...	88	61
Hongkong ...	24	58
Japan ...	12	58
U. S. S. R. ...	44	45
Germany ...	31	34
Italy ...	32	30
Belgium ...	50	24
Czechoslovakia	17	13

The other important buyers of Pakistan products were : Poland (Rs. 1,84,00,000), China (Rs. 1,13,00,000), Netherlands (Rs. 1,22,00,000), Sweden (Rs. 1,30,00,000) and Australia (Rs. 94,00,000).

India's exports to Pakistan declined from Rs. 44,93,00,000 in 1948-49 to Rs. 17,01,00,000 in 1949-50, while her imports from Pakistan contracted from Rs. 21,64,00,000 to Rs. 7,72,00,000, India's share in the Pakistan's market both as buyer and seller dwindled considerably since its refusal to accept Pakistan's rate of exchange. This has resulted in an increase in the share of imports from Japan and European countries in the current year.

Shahimena marble deposits in the North-West Frontier Province

CHAPTER 5

UNEARTHING HIDDEN TREASURES

THE mineral wealth of a State is one of the greatest assets of its people, and Pakistan is lucky enough to be rich in this respect. But the resources are largely unexplored and undeveloped as no regular survey of the areas falling within Pakistan was ever carried out before the partition of this sub-continent.

The problem of mineral development in Pakistan was first considered at the Industries Conference, held in December, 1947, immediately after the partition. It was decided that the planning of coal and mineral industries should be taken over by the Centre along with 25 other industries. Since then the Central Government has taken certain steps for the development of this industry. In the first place, the Mines, Oilfields and Mineral Development (Federal Control) Act was passed in 1948, according to which the work connected with the development of mines and minerals was taken over by the Centre. Secondly, the Pakistan Petroleum Production Rules, and the Pakistan Mining Concession

Rules were framed for the grant of mining concessions in Pakistan. These rules came into force in 1949.

Oil

The important minerals, which are exploited at present in Pakistan are oil, chromite, salt and gypsum. But the greatest hope of Pakistan lies in the discovery of oil in both East and West Pakistan. Mining of Petroleum is being carried out by two well-known firms. The productive fields are situated at Khaur, Dhulian, Joya Mair and Balkassar in the Punjab, from which 4,25,553 barrels of crude oil were obtained in 1948, and 823,550 barrels during 1949. The increased production is mainly from the new field at Balkassar.

Prospecting for oil in new areas by both the companies is being carried out under the prospecting licences granted to them before the partition.

The Burmah Oil Company's test well at Lakhra, after reaching a record depth of 12,666 feet last year, failed to produce any oil. Prospects of finding oil in Baluchistan and Punjab are still bright, while there is a proved field of oil in East Pakistan in the area known as the Patharia Hills. The work in this area was held up due to the boundary dispute with India. This has now been settled satisfactorily and steps are being taken to see that the work of producing oil is taken up without delay.

Coal

Tertiary coal has been mined from the Dandot coalfield in the West Punjab Salt Range for many decades. Some of the rocks are of Jurassic age, and the coal is poor in carbon content and becomes brittle on being exposed to the air. Jhimpir lignite contains only 35.3 per cent of fixed carbon. If further prospecting is done throughout the Indus basin, there are chances of getting more of this mineral, which, though of an inferior quality, can be used in specially devised engines for manufacturing briquettes and also quick-lime by burning limestone. Coal deposits occur along the Daur river in Hazara district, the Cherat Hills (near Peshawar), and in Kohat district. A small amount of lignitic coal occurs a mile east of Mira Kwand in the Spi Toi (South Waziristan) and beyond the Pir Karal, a hill to the north-west of Kaniguram. There are traces of Tertiary coal in Chittagong (East Pakistan) as well. But the main source of Pakistan's annual production of about 500,000 tons of coal is from the Salt Range (West Punjab), Khost (Baluchistan), and the Sind Kohistan mines. The Government of Pakistan propose to set up two briquetting plants of 20-25 tons capacity, one for West Punjab and the other for Baluchistan for briquetting slack coal.

To explore ways and means of increasing the production of coal, the Central Government of Pakistan appointed Messrs. Powell Duffryn Technical Services Ltd. Their first report which was received in October, 1949, recommended the grouping of small leases into holdings of economic size, each capable of producing at least 100 to 150 tons of coal per day, with the help of machinery and trained technical personnel. This recommendation has been given effect to in Baluchistan, while a grouping scheme for coal mines of the Punjab is being finalised.

Chromite

Pakistan has the second largest high-grade chromite deposits in the world.

Chromite, associated with Serpentine, was discovered by Vrendenberg of the Geological Survey of India in segregated masses of ultra-basic intrusions along the hills bordering the Zhob valley, and in the Upper Pishin valley in Baluchistan. About two miles east of Khanzai, a mass of pure chromite, 400 feet in length and five feet in breadth, has been noticed. More important than this is a deposit in the same Zhob valley at Hindubagh of high grade chromite, with nearly 50 per cent chromium oxide, but in veins and irregularly formed ore-bodies.

Chromite has been discovered recently in the North-West Frontier Province, near mile 54 on the Dattakhel road in North Waziristan and in Chitral State. There are chances of procuring the ore also in Kalat State.

This mineral is essential for making ferro-chromium and other special steels required for projectiles, gun-lining, armour plates, high-speed tools, springs, etc., and also for manufacturing refractory bricks for furnaces, pigments and leather tanning. The average annual production during the last decade was nearly 12,000 tons. Its output fell after that, until last year when it rose to 15,673 tons. The mining of chromite has so far been almost a monopoly of one firm but lately quite a large number of new firms have shown interest in starting chromite mining in Pakistan.

Rock Salt

The Khewra mines in the Punjab Salt Range, with hundreds of feet of thick seams of rock salt, are one of the wonders of the world. The floors, high ceilings and walls are of solid translucent salt ; a lighted torch is reflected from a myriad points.

These deposits of pure rock salt, which have been worked for over a hundred years, prove the existence of an ancient bay, the red saline earth found with it being the last stage of the desiccation of the inland basin, when all the sea-water was completely evaporated.

Salt mining is at present the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance, which carries out mining of salt at Khewra, Kalabagh and Warcha in the Punjab and the N.-W. F. P. The salt mine at Khewra is one of the best mines and the total production of rock salt during 1949 was 4,692,212 maunds.

Very rich potassium salts are intercalated with this salt in the Salt Range in some horizons. They are rare in the sub-continent and can be used as agricultural fertilizers and in other chemical industries, such as the manufacture of gunpowder and matches, and even in the cyanide process for recovering gold and silver from their ores.

Common Salt

There are huge deposits of common salt in the Thar Parkar District (Sind), the beds, in some instances, being six feet thick. It is believed that these deposits alone would serve the entire population of Pakistan for over 2,000 years ! Common salt is also manufactured by solar evaporation of brine at Mauripur (near Karachi)—the only place in the sub-continent where it can be manufactured throughout the year. Large quantities of this commodity are ex-

ported to Eastern Pakistan and West Bengal, the Bengali being particularly partial to this type of salt. Nearly 5,000,000 maunds of salt are produced annually at the Mauripur works alone.

Sind is fortunate in possessing some valuable natron-producing (Kharo Chaniho) lakes, particularly in Khairpur State and in the Eastren Nara valley. Some 2,000 to 3,000 tons of soda and other sodium salts are extracted every year, and there is an export trade to Arabia, Bombay, and Aden. Kharo Chaniho can be used for making light biscuits, washing clothes, hardening treacle, and manufacturing soap and tobacco products.

Sind has over a dozen mineral springs, found in fractured anticlines of Tertiary rocks in Kohistan. The best of them are at Laki (near Kotri) and Mangho Pir (near Karachi). They have medicinal properties, and can be developed into first class spas.

Gypsum

Gypsum, which is embedded in Tertiary rocks, associated with shales and clays, is another precious possession of Pakistan yet to be worked on a commercial basis. Its deposits are widespread in West Pakistan, in accessible areas and in very large quantities. It has also been found in the tribal areas of the North-West Frontier Province. India imports Pakistan's gypsum for conversion into soil fertilizer. Pakistan is thus helping India to produce more and better crops and alleviate her enormous food problem. Gypsum is also useful in the manufacture of calcium salts, plaster of Paris, plasterboards and wall boards. The crystallised form, called selenite, is also available in certain parts of the country. Gypsum is mined at present mostly by Associated Cement Co., Dalmia Cement Co., Ltd., and Wah Stone and Lime Quarry, Ltd., for use in the manufacture of cement. The installation of a 50,000 ton fertilizer plant in Pakistan is being considered. The production of gypsum was approximately 8,318 tons during the second half of the last year.

Glass Sand

The pride of being the first producer of glass on a modern basis in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent belongs to Pakistan. It was over 50 years ago—in 1892 to be exact—that the modern glass industry made a beginning at Jhelum in West Punjab. Pakistan is in need of flat glass, scientific and industrial glass-ware, and ornamental and optical glass-ware. One of the chief components in the manufacture of glass and of sodium silicate is silica sand, which is found in soft sandstones of the Tertiary age. At a Conference held in Karachi in 1949, it was decided to form an association for the exploitation of this mineral, which is found at Jungshahi (Sind), Makhan Mol in the Kohistan area, Dadu district (Sind), the Trans-Indus Salt Range, Mianwali and Basharat (West Punjab), and Paniala (North-West Frontier Province).

Dr. Crookshank, Director of Geological Survey of Pakistan, estimates that there are about 320,000 tons of silica sand, which with normal exploitation should last about 20 years.

Iron

There are some iron deposits in the valley of the Panj-Kora river, specially in Baraul and in the Laspur Jandawal Hills, and also among the

hills south-east of Bannu (North-West Frontier Province).

Brown hoematite of low grade is found in the limestone and sandstone beds in some parts of Sind Kohistan. At Tatta (about 70 miles west of Karachi) smelting operations were carried on in the past, and swords and other weapons were actually manufactured. Iron ore is sometimes found with lead ore in igneous and metamorphic rocks in the Baluchistan region.

Sulphur

Igneous activities in the mountains of the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan produced outcrops of granites, gneisses, schists and slates. Sulphur is also supposed to have been formed from gypsum by some reducing agents, occuring in efflorescent salts and gases in the soil, for example, at Koh-i-Sultan in Baluchistan.

Dr. Crookshank estimates that there are about 200,000 tons of sulphur located in Koh-i-Sultan, at Sanni in Kalat State, and in the Chitral State, and Mardan in the North-West Frontier Province. Koh-i-Sultan was one of the main sources of supply for the sub-continent during the second world war, when there was a big drop in supply owing to shipping difficulties. Between 1941 and 1944 nearly 66,300 tons of sulphur ore were extracted and transported from this particular area.

Sulphur is found also in the alluvium in Khairpur and Jacobabad areas, and in the neighbourhood of hot springs like the Laki spring, evolving hydrogen sulphide, but not in any appreciable quantities. As sulphur is used extensively in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, sugar, matches, gunpowder, and in chemical processes, such as refining petroleum, any deposits, however small in quantity are precious.

At a Conference held in Karachi in January, 1949, an Association of Industrialists was formed to exploit the sulphur resources of Pakistan and as a first step to instal a pilot-plant to refine sulphur on a semi-commercial scale.

Flint

Cores of excellent flint nodules are found in the Nummulitic limestone beds, as, for instance, near Sukkur and Rohri. There are remains near Aror of what was a flourishing flint factory in the Stone Age, when apparently flint instruments were exported to other parts of Sind and to neighbouring lands. Flint pieces are also found in alluvial deposits from Jurassic rocks.

Copper

Copper was worked near Mohenjo-Daro, in Sind, 5,000 years ago, in the Chalcolithic Age. Copper ore of good quality is found in Mohmand (Tribal Area country), in the Lorai Pass (Chitral), North Waziristan, and in the Ras Koh Range in West Baluchistan in Tertiary syenites.

Gold

According to Herodotus, a huge quantity of gold was given annually as a tribute from the Indus Valley to Darius the Great when it was one of his satrapies in the 5th Century, B.C. The Greek legend has it that a strange species of ants was used by the inhabitants to extract this gold and to guard it!

This alluvial gold is secured at present from the gravels of old terraces in the higher reaches of the Punjab rivers, particularly the Indus, and in sub-recent gravels in the Attock, Mardan, Hazara and Jhelum

districts and the Khyber Agency. At present the villagers extract only a few ounces a year by gold washing. With modern methods it would be possible to obtain much more from these river sands, and revive a time-honoured cottage industry.

Antimony

Chitral State, in the North-West Frontier Province, and Sakrand, in Kalat State, are the only sources of antimony ore in the Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent. The ore is found in irregular veins in slates and gneisses, also associated with lead slags, as in Jhalawan. It is used in making shells, smoke bombs, lead bullets and pipes.

Marble

There are a number of useful building stones in Sind, West Punjab, and the North-West Frontier Province such as granite, limestone, marble and slate. Portions of the Lushai Hills and Chittagong Hill Tracts in Eastern Pakistan also yield good limestone and associated minerals. There is marble in the Mullagori mine, near Peshawar (North-West Frontier Province), equal in appearance to the Makrana marble of Jodhpur and Carrara marble. Marble of good quality also occurs at Mancri in the Swabi Tehsil, Mardan district, Shahimena and Kanbela Khwar, of which the Shahimena is statuary marble of an excellent variety.

Cement

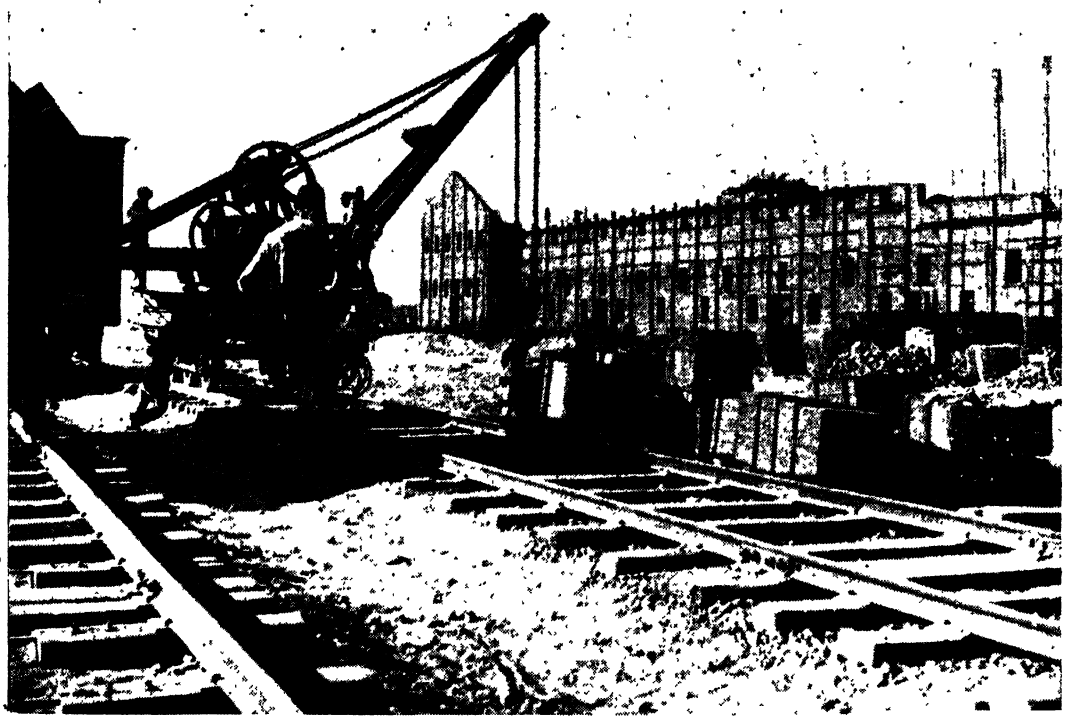
Good road-metal is available throughout West Pakistan in a large number of open limestone and other quarries worked by the inhabitants for centuries. But the best use of this Tertiary limestone, found in the Salt Range, Sind and Sylhet, is in the manufacture of cement, which can be exported to foreign countries. There are cement factories at Karachi, Sukkur, Dandot, Wah, and Sylhet (Eastern Pakistan). All the raw materials, limestone, clay and gypsum are obtained from neighbouring hills in almost the same quarries. Coal also is not far to seek.

Fireclay

Recent geological investigations have revealed fireclay deposits at Paniala, in the Dera Ismail Khan district (North-West Frontier Province), to the extent of about 15,000 tons. Ochre is found in Gaj deposits of Sind. There are other coloured clays in the Laki Range in Sind, which has up-to-date cement factories in which these clays are used.

The greatest difficulty in the development of the mining industry in this country is the dearth of technical personnel—geologists, mining engineers and mine surveyors. The shortage of mining engineers is acute. Efforts are, however, being made to overcome by arranging for the training of Pakistanis abroad as also importing technicians from foreign countries to help in the proper exploitation of the mineral resources. Besides, regular courses in Geology, Mining, Engineering, Surveying and other specialized subjects are proposed to be started shortly in West Pakistan. Foreign specialists from the U.S.A., and other countries are being invited in this connection for short periods for a study of the local problems and for training Pakistanis in these subjects.

Every effort is thus being made to encourage Pakistanis to enable them to take full interest in all fields of industrial activity. In certain industries, however, foreign capital, foreign enterprise and foreign skill are welcomed for quicker development of the country.



The Mardan Sugar Mill, now under construction, will be the largest of its kind in Asia when completed

CHAPTER 6

LOOKING AHEAD

TRADITIONALLY known to the West as a land of primitive people, having little knowledge beyond the wooden plough and the Persian wheel, Pakistan today is forging ahead. Within three years of its inception, it has worked miracles in the fields of economy and progress for peace and prosperity all over the country. It has vastly improved the agricultural conditions and has for the first time in history enabled the hitherto deficit Province of the North-West Frontier to declare a balanced budget. Pakistan is further developing its agricultural resources so as to make this province self-sufficient in food, raise the standard of living and divert the exuberant energies of the Frontier tribesmen for warlike pursuits to peaceful and productive occupations. With co-operation, the Frontier problem, which baffled administrators since the time of the Mughals, shall cease to exist.

But at her very inception Pakistan was faced with such gigantic problems that at one time it was regarded as doubtful whether the Central Government would at all be able to assist the Provinces in carrying out any of the proposed development schemes. Pakistan proved equal to the task, and within the very first year obtained a favourable balance of trade, securing and stabilizing her

position as an independent, sovereign State.

The Central Government established a Development Board which asked the various Provincial Governments to prepare schemes to develop hydro-electric and other forms of power; exploitation of mineral wealth; reclamation of land, especially for the refugees; establishment of basic and key industries; training of technical personnel; prevention of disease and improvement of health, and development of fisheries and fish industries.

The Development Board received a large number of such schemes from the Provinces, and out of a total of 202 considered so far, it has approved 105 schemes, costing about Rs. 112 crores (Rs. 1,120 million) over a period of five years. Some of the more important schemes approved so far, are the distribution of better quality of seeds; development of horticulture and mechanical cultivation in Baluchistan; improvement of marketing, flaying and curing of hides and skins and of wool and its allied industries in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan; power-pumping, irrigation and mechanised cultivation in East Bengal; distribution of fertilizers in Sind and East Bengal; development of the port of Chittagong; setting up jute, paper and cotton mills, development of multi-purpose projects like Warsak and Karnafuli; the big Thal reclamation schemes; extension of Malakand Hydro-electric station; construction of weirs at Kurram Garhi and Anambar; establishment of the Bureau of Laboratories, Central Testing Laboratory, Central Drugs Laboratories, Animal Husbandry Research Institute and the general development of road and tele-communication systems.

The programme thus covers a wide range of activities with top-priority for the development of electric energy which is the basic need for progress on all fronts and for the prosperity and well-being of the people of Pakistan.

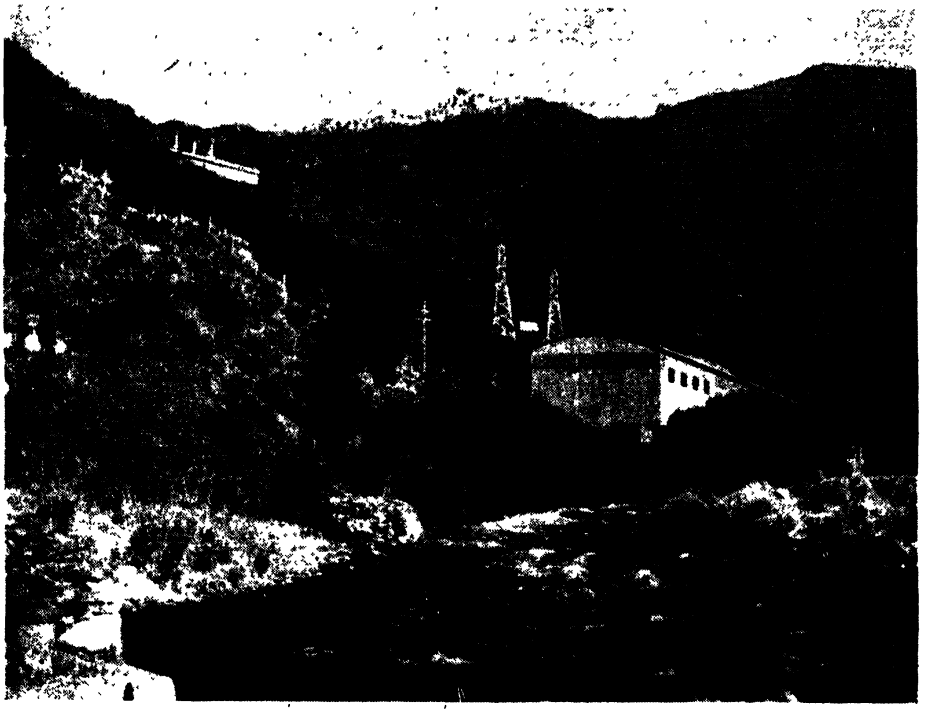
Pakistan did not have more than 40,000 kilowatts generating capacity at its inception in August 1947. The major portion of this power was generated by the old diesel and steam stations which had been in continuous operation for several years, without repair and overhaul due to the ever-increasing demand for energy and lack of spare parts during the War. As for hydel-energy, in spite of the unlimited possibilities of developing water power, Pakistan inherited only two small hydel power houses, generating about 10,000 kw. in all. In the Punjab, which was largely dependent on hydro-electric power generated at Joginder-nagar in East Punjab, Pakistan was at the mercy of the Government of India. The situation was further aggravated when the non-Muslim managing agents of several electric supply companies abandoned their undertakings and went across the border, together with trained technical personnel. As a result of this, some of Pakistan's power stations were closed, while others continued functioning under great handicaps.

As an initial step towards improving the power supply position under these circumstances, Pakistan directed her attention to the condition of the existing thermal stations and their rehabilitation, and in order to assist the Central Engineering Authority in dealing with the many complex technical problems, appointed as Consulting Engineers Messrs. Merz, Rendel and Vatten (Pakistan),

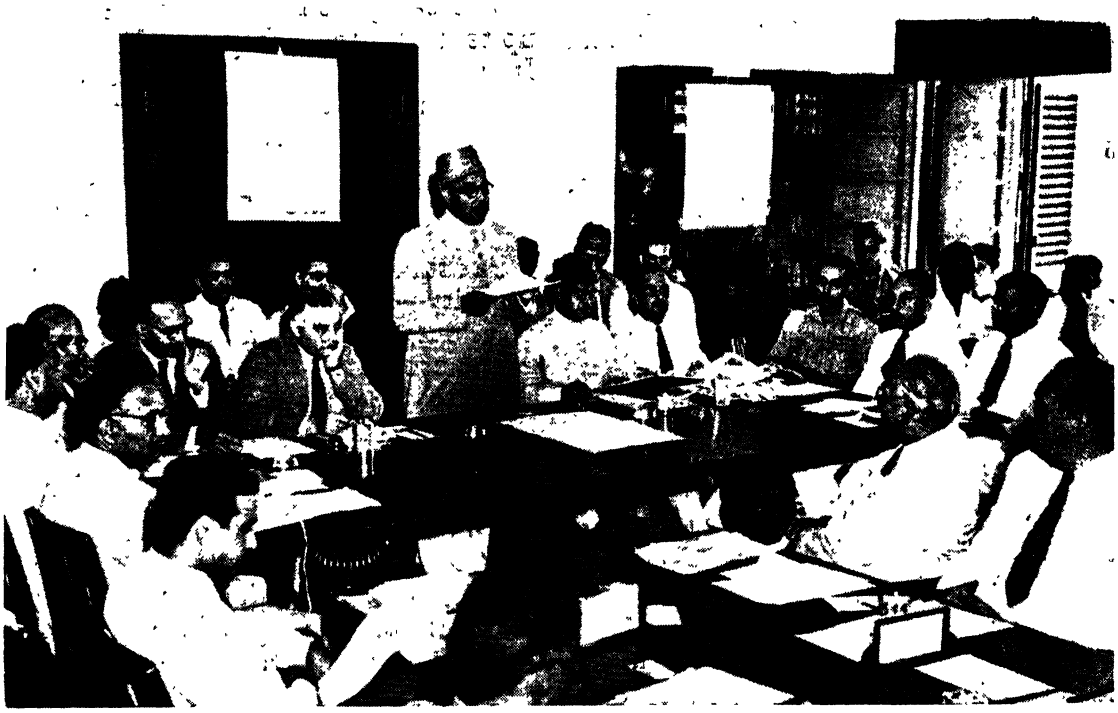
(M. R. V. (P)), a combine of three foreign firms of Consulting Engineers of International repute—Messrs. Merz and McLellan of London, Messrs. Rendel Palmer and Tritton, also of London, and Messrs. Vattenhyggnadsbyrans of Stockholm, Sweden. M.R.V. (P) were accordingly asked to find out the causes which had affected the efficiency of the installed machinery and lowered its output, to offer suggestions for restoring the installations to their full capacity, and to suggest a co-ordinated plan for procurement of essential parts for replacement. They found that the total installed capacity of different power stations in Pakistan today is 69,074 kw., consisting of Diesel, 24,450 kw.; Steam, 32,868 kw.; Gas, 56 kw.; and Hydel, 10,700 kw.

In 1948, the average number of units generated per month was 1,13,53,300 kw.h. In 1949, the average monthly out put was 1,45,71,473 kw.h., indicating an increase of 3,218 kw.h., or approximately 20% in the average number of units generated per month. This increase, however small, is indicative of the general effort towards arresting the process of deterioration and the progress made with the rehabilitation of existing electrical ins allations. Much, however, remains to be achieved in the direction of providing adequate plant and equipment and trained personnel to the various power houses.

It was, therefore, important to prepare an all-Pakistan plan for electrical development, and M.R.V. (P) were asked to carry out an intensive load survey and to prepare an overall plan, which should cover such aspects as a survey of the fuel and hydro-electric resources, and a



Power Station at Jubban, N.- W. F. P.



Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan inaugurating Council of Industries in Karachi on September 8, 1949.

plan for their development; a survey of future load possibilities with plans for the location of new industries and factories; a plan to meet temporarily the power shortage in the country; a survey of communications and ports having a bearing on the power demand; a plan for long-term training of engineers to operate and maintain the power system; and a programme for the proposed expansion of electric supply schemes, with an estimate of the cost involved.

This overall plan will take another six months for finalisation, but measures have already been taken to relieve power shortage by the improvement of existing hydro-electric and thermal stations and construction of new ones at different places. All the existing and projected stations will form part of a wider plan. They will be linked with each other enabling the transmission of flow of electric power from one end of the country to the other, to be tapped wherever it is needed, providing the benefits of electricity not only to large urban population, but also to the villager on his farm and the cottage industrialist at his doorstep, in the remotest parts of the countryside.

In Punjab, the Rasul Hydro-electric Scheme now under construction provides for the installation of two Kaplan Generating sets with perhaps the largest turbines of their kind in the Dominions of Pakistan and India.

The project, which utilises the head available from the Upper Jhelum Canal into the Lower Jhelum Canal, will give a firm power of 14,000 kw., the installed capacity being 33,000 kw., and is estimated to cost Rs. 70 million.

The scheme will provide cheap electricity to about 30 towns in the

Punjab and will also work several tube-wells for lift-irrigation and for improving water-logged areas.

The Manglla hydro-electric scheme will produce about 10,000 kw. of primary power with a fall of 30 feet near the headworks of the Upper Jhelum Canal. Three 6,000 kw. Kaplan Wheel Turbine Generators will be installed and the water will be directed afterwards into the river Jhelum at the Bhong regulator.

The other approved hydro-electric project in the Punjab will be located in the district of Mianwali. It is to be developed in three stages giving ultimately a firm power of 65,000 kw. The first stage will be 15,000 kw. The River Indus has several sites in its upper reaches, capable of generating several hundred thousand kilowatts of energy.

In East Bengal three seperate investigations have been made for locating suitable sites on the Soma, Sherwai and Karnafulli rivers.

The Karnafulli project is estimated to be capable of producing 60,000 kw. of electrical energy in addition to irrigating 70,000 acres, controlling the Karnafulli floods and affording inland navigation facilities in the river up to its mouth in the Bay of Bengal. It is likely to cost Rs. 50 million, and may take five years to complete. It will serve many places including Chandpur, an important jute-producing area in the Province.

Chittagong, East Pakistan's fast-developing port.

Pakistan's limited jute baling capacity—2.7 million (27,00,000) bales out of 6 to 7 million produced in the province—and complete lack of jute textile mills are the chief handicaps in the economy of East Bengal. The generation of more electricity will facilitate the working of jute pressing and textile mills. It has, therefore, been given the highest priority in the development schemes of the province and of Pakistan as a whole.

But it is to the North-West Frontier Province that industry has to look for its immediate needs of hydel power. The capacity of the Malakand Station which stands at 10,000 kw. has been doubled by the addition of two 5,000 kw. generators ordered from the U.K. In another 3 years 20,000 kw. of hydel power will be available from the Dargai Station. This will utilize the water from the tail race of the Malakand power station, to avail of a further drop of 250 feet before it falls into the Upper Swat Canal, the project is estimated to cost Rs. 15 million.

The Punjab, however, requires much more power than can be available from Dargai, and it has, therefore, been decided to establish a hydro-electric plant at Warsak in the Mohmand Tribal Territory on the Kabul river.

It has been roughly calculated that the Warsak scheme will cost about Rs. 100 million, including transmission lines through Peshawar to

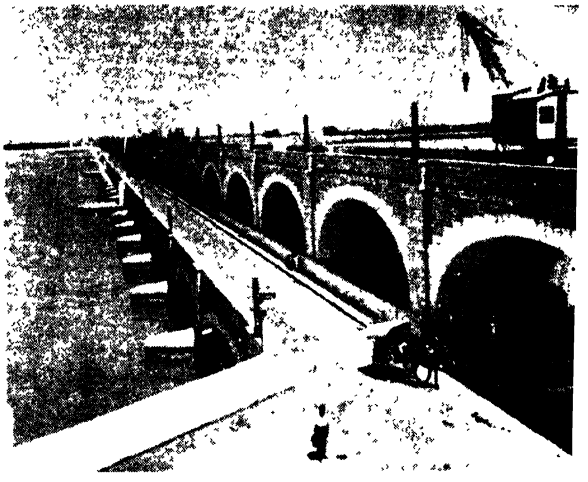
Rawalpindi, where the power will be delivered in bulk to the Punjab. Warsak (65,000 kw.) is a multi-purpose project providing not only power but water for much needed irrigation of 65,000 acres of fertile land in the Peshawar district never before ploughed, and release of the Bara River water for irrigation in Tribal areas, including a portion of the Khajuri plain, outside Jamrud. It will also stimulate tube-well development in the Kohat Valley for irrigation of large fertile tracts now lying fallow.

Warsak will supply power for working the Mullagori marble mines, four miles from Warsak dam, coal deposits in the Cherat hills near Peshawar and in the Kohat district, gypsum in Kohat, copper ore in the Mohmand country and subsidiary industries. It will also provide, by means of canals, navigation between the North-West Forontier Province and Punjab.

This parallel agricultural and industrial development, which the Warsak scheme will sponsor, is expected to make the North-West Frontier Province self-sufficient in food in which it is at present a deficit area, and raise the standard of living.

In Sind there are two projects under investigation, to utilize falls available in the Rohri Canal and the Eastern Nara Canals for generation of electrical energy. The Rohri scheme will probably have four 2,500 kw. units, and the Eastern Nara three. Both will be supplemented by thermal stations of equal capacity. The cost has roughly been estimated as Rs. 45 million.

Besides the above projects, which are likely to be taken up in the near future, a site has been discovered on



Sukkur Barrage, the largest irrigation work of its kind in the world. Its canal system irrigates nearly six million acres, equal to one-quarter of the area of England.

the Indus river at Ghazi, several miles above the Attock Gorge, for the construction of a barrage, to deflect 15,000 cusecs, the minimum available supply in the river at that point, into a power channel 35 miles long to fall into the river below the gorge, with a drop of 180 feet, where it would be possible to generate nearly 2,00,000 kw. of electrical energy. This will be taken up some time in the future, when the demand has sufficiently developed to justify its construction.

To survey the present condition of thermal plants scattered throughout Pakistan and to make recommendations for their improvement, Government appointed a firm of Consulting Engineers who have already begun work in Western Pakistan. When supplies from the Mandi Hydel scheme (in East Punjab, Indian Union) begin to diminish, the Punjab will be able to meet its requirements of electric energy not only from the North-West Frontier Province but also from thermal sets which are now on order

in England. Two 4,000 kw. sets are expected in the Punjab this year.

The provision of additional thermal power, specially in Estearn Pakistan, is also under consideration.

During the next 10 years, generation of additional power in Western Pakistan should be: Rasul 14,000 kw., Mianwali Stage 1,15,000 kw., Dargai 20,000 kw. and Warsak 65,000 kw.

In Eastern Pakistan, the Karnafulli Project, when complete, is expected to generate 60,000 kw. This, with the present production in East Pakistan of about 8,000 kw., and in West Punjab of about 50,000 kw., will raise the total electric energy available in Pakistan within the next 6 or 7 years to about 300,000 kw. of water-power out of the total potential of 5 to 6 million kw.

The proposed expenditure on industrial development is relatively small, but it is intended that the development of industry in Pakistan should be largely through private enterprise, and for this reason, State expenditure is meant only for such measures as may aid industrial development. In the case of industries for which large capital investment is required, Government, finding little response from private enterprise, have decided to enter the field, and have recently passed the Pakistan Industrial Development Act. Under this Act, Government is establishing a Corporation responsible for the setting up of industries like paper, fertilizers, jute manufacture, heavy chemicals and heavy engineering, and subjecting all development schemes to a careful examination not only by their own experts and officers but also by foreign experts of international repute.

The total expenditure, thus, to be incurred by Pakistan during the next five years on the 105 development schemes so far approved by the Development Board, will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1,120 million. This amount, however, does not include expenditure on those schemes which can be financed by Provincial Governments out of their own resources (as, for example, expenditure on the Lower Sind Barrage, which has so far been met by the Sind Government). Similarly, expenditure that is being incurred by the Centre on schemes which are regarded as part of normal departmental activities of the various Ministries is not included in this figure of Rs. 1,120 million.

The Centeral Government has made outright grants to the amount of Rs. 10 million to the Provincial Governments for agricultural development during the year 1949-50. It has also been estimated that when all the irrigation and agricultural schemes so far approved by the Board have been implemented, irrigation will be provided for 3,650,000 acres. The increased irrigation facilities and the agricultural improvements planned will yield additional 1,050,000 tons of crops per annum, of which 850,000 tons will be foodgrains and 200,000 tons of other crops. East Bengal's share will be 300,000 tons per annum, consisting of 200,000 tons of foodgrains and 100,000 tons of other crops. These figures do not include additonal area in which irrigation facilities will be provided by the Lower Sind Barrage, which is estimated to be 2,800,000 acres and yield an additional 200,000 tons of crops per annum.

The Development Board has so far been busy with the examination of schemes put forth by the Provincial Governments and the Ministries of

the Centre. The second phase of planning consists of formulating a plan of national development spread over a period of ten years. This will be a comprehensive plan, integrating schemes pertaining to all spheres of the economic life of the country, and perpetuating prosperity in this land of plenty.

TABLE I

UNITWISE ESTIMATED COST OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES APPROVED BY DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Upto 28-2-1950.

Units	Total estimated cost of approved schemes	Estimated cost during 1948-49	Estimated cost during 1949-50
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Centre	31,97,50,000	1,51,94,000	3,17,05,500
Baluchistan	1,04,50,000	47,41,000	25,12,500
East Bengal	24,67,15 000	43,90,000	5,92,55,000
Punjab	37,29,22,000	5,23,27,000	7,60,85,000
Sind	4,23,83,500	2,30,09,000	1,93,74,000
N.W.F.P.	13,07,28,500	68,07,000	1,43,79,500
	112,29,49,000	10,64,68,000	20,33,12,000

TABLE II

SUBJECTWISE ESTIMATED COST OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES APPROVED BY DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Upto 28-2-1950.

Subjects	Total estimated cost of approved Schemes	Estimated cost during 1948-49	Estimated cost during 1949-50
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agriculture	16,04,45,500	20,43,000	3,69,13,000
Broadcasting and Publicity ...	50 00,000	32,00,000	18,00,000
Communications	33,12,00,000	3,67,46,000	7,10,30,000
Electricity	29,53,00,000	3,88,83,000	3,14,00,000
Health	3,04,71,000	63,63,500	1,14,08,000
Industry	7,50,10,000	1,49,15,000	81,05,000
Irrigation	22,16 89,500	39,44,500	4,03,28,000
Veterinary	27,73,000	3,73,000	11,78,000
Commerce	10,60,000	.....	1,60,000
	112,29,49,000	10,64,68,000	20,33,12,000

The Prime Minister performing the opening ceremony of the Valika Textile Mills, Karachi.

CHAPTER 7

MAN AND MACHINES

THE spade of the archaeologist has today unearthed the remains of a long extinct civilisation which flourished some 5,000 years ago in the heart of West Pakistan. It was the time when the ancient civilisations of the world thrived mainly in the river basins—of the Nile in Egypt, of the Tigris-Euphrates in Mesopotamia, and of the Indus in this country. It was the age of pyramids in Egypt, of Noah's Ark in Mesopotamia, and of the flourishing city of Mohenjo-Daro in Sind.

The remains of Mohenjo-Daro bear ample evidence of a highly cultured and mature race which had not only developed agriculture, metal work and handicrafts, but was adept in the art of weaving fine cotton fabrics. Pakistan can, therefore, take legitimate pride in being the most ancient home of cultivated cotton which was spun here into yarn for the first time in the history of mankind.

Mohenjo-Daro is our heritage; it links Pakistan of today with the dim, distant past of history and culture. The craftsmen of today continue the traditions of the Mohenjo-Darians, and the creations of weavers, goldsmiths, enamellers, jewellers and craftsmen are on as high a scale as

ever. For centuries, the muslin of Dacca, the gold-lace of Murshidabad, the enamelware of Multan, the earthenware of Bahawalpur and the embroidery of the Frontier have enjoyed unique reputation in the East ; but it is a long story why the areas now constituting Pakistan remained completely backward in adopting organised industries which were introduced in other parts of the sub-continent during the course of the last 150 years.

In his address to the Industrial Conference called by the Pakistan Government in December, 1947, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, the then Minister for Industries, attributed this backwardness to neglect and prejudice on the part of the pre-partition Government of India. He stressed the fact that the late Government of undivided India did not visualise the setting up of any industries in the Punjab, Sind and East Bengal in spite of the fact that these regions produced large quantities of raw material like, cotton, jute, tobacco, sugarcane, hides and skins. Even the committees appointed by them for the development of principal Industries did not have adequate representation from what are now Pakistan Areas.

Modern Industrial development on the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent started in the fifties of the 19th century ; but Industries did not spring up in the Muslim-majority areas during this period of about 100 years. It was mainly because the Muslims being predominantly agriculturists or peasants, lacked capital, enterprise and business initiative. Consequently they confined themselves mainly to agricultural or allied pursuits.

This Conference was followed, in April, 1948, by the announcement of the Industrial policy of the Government of Pakistan, the salient features of which constituted : (a) inviting foreign capital for Industrial and economic objectives ; (b) nationalisation of industries of public utility, and (c) setting up of machinery for planning and execution of future Industries.

The Pakistan Council of Industries was inaugurated in September 1949. It was a further step towards the promotion of Industries in this country. As a result of these efforts the Government of Pakistan endeavoured to build up Industrial structure in the country as quickly as possible. Some of the targets in the East give a hope that the complete industrialisation of the country is not far off.

Industries, it may be said at the outset, cannot be developed overnight. Vigorous survey of various areas has to be undertaken, careful planning made and plant and machinery secured before a start can be made.

The Government of Pakistan believe in planned economy as distinguished from nationalised industries. It is the Government's aim to affect "improvement in the standard of life of the people brought about by harnessing, to the maximum extent possible, the forces and treasures of nature in the service of the people, by providing gainful and legitimate employment and by assuring freedom from want, equality of opportunity, dignity of labour and a more equitable distribution of wealth".

The Government of Pakistan, it may be recalled, assumed direct responsibility for the development of 27 major industries under the Fedral Control of Industries Act, 1949. There are today, as many as seven

Advisory Committees dealing with the groups of Industries like Heavy Engineering, Ship Building and Ship Repairing, Light Engineering, Chemical and Leather, Glass and Ceramics and Food. These Committees have done quite valuable work in spite of the various matters coming before them and as an implementation of their recommendations for developing Pakistan's industrial structure, Government have recently started a regular campaign—"Patronize Pakistan's Products"—to popularize the industrial products of the country. The hand loom industry and other industries depending chiefly on cotton and wool yarn already occupy a predominent position and have a fairly wide market within Pakistan. The art-ware and craft-ware, it is hoped, will find an easy market with the foreign connoisseur.

With a view to gaining speed and energy, and planning and executing big industrial projects, a council of Industries was established on September 8, 1949. This Council, which consists of representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments, States and private enterprise, advises the Central Government on all vital matters concerning industries. In its first meeting it approved targets recommended by the various Advisory Committees.

Of the suggested targets, particulars attention has been paid to industried like Jute, Cotton, Leather and Machine Tools. Pakistan holds a virtual monoply in the production of raw jute of superior quality. The total production is about seven million bales a year, worth Rs. 1,100 million. But with all this abundance of raw jute, there is no jute manufacturing industry in East Bengal. Government are encouraging private enterprise to establish Jute Mills in Pakistan. Three private parties have come forward to set up three small units in East Pakistan. It is anticipated that these mills will begin functioning in the near future producing hessian cloth and gunny bags, both of which are in great demand.

The Prime Minister and Begum Liaquat Ali Khan being shown round the Valika Textile Mills, after the opening ceremony.

As the response from private industrialists for setting up of Jute Mills has not been encouraging, specially in the matter of setting up large Jute Mills, Government have decided to establish initially five Jute Mills each of 1,000 looms. The first is expected to be working by the middle of the next year, the second by 1952 and the third a year later.

Of cotton, Pakistan produces about 12,50,000 bales of 400 lbs each annually. At the time of partition of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent, 14 cotton textile mills existed in the areas comprising Pakistan—9 in East Pakistan and 5 in West Pakistan. The total production capacity of these units in terms of cloth output, on the basis of shifts of 8 hours per day, comes to 103.5 million yards as against Pakistan's normal requirements of about 675 million yards per annum.

In order to meet the country's ever-increasing demand for cloth, Government have decided to permit the establishment of textile mills with a total capacity of one million spindles in the first five years, and 1.5 million spindles in the next five years. Machinery for immediate development is being procured from various countries, notably the U. K., U. S. A., and lately from Japan. Three new textile mills, one each at Karachi, Rahim Yar Khan (Bahawalpur State) and Lyallpur (Punjab) have already started working and four others are likely to go into production by the end of the current year.

In East Bengal, the Provincial Government have a proposal to set up a big mill of 50,000 spindles.

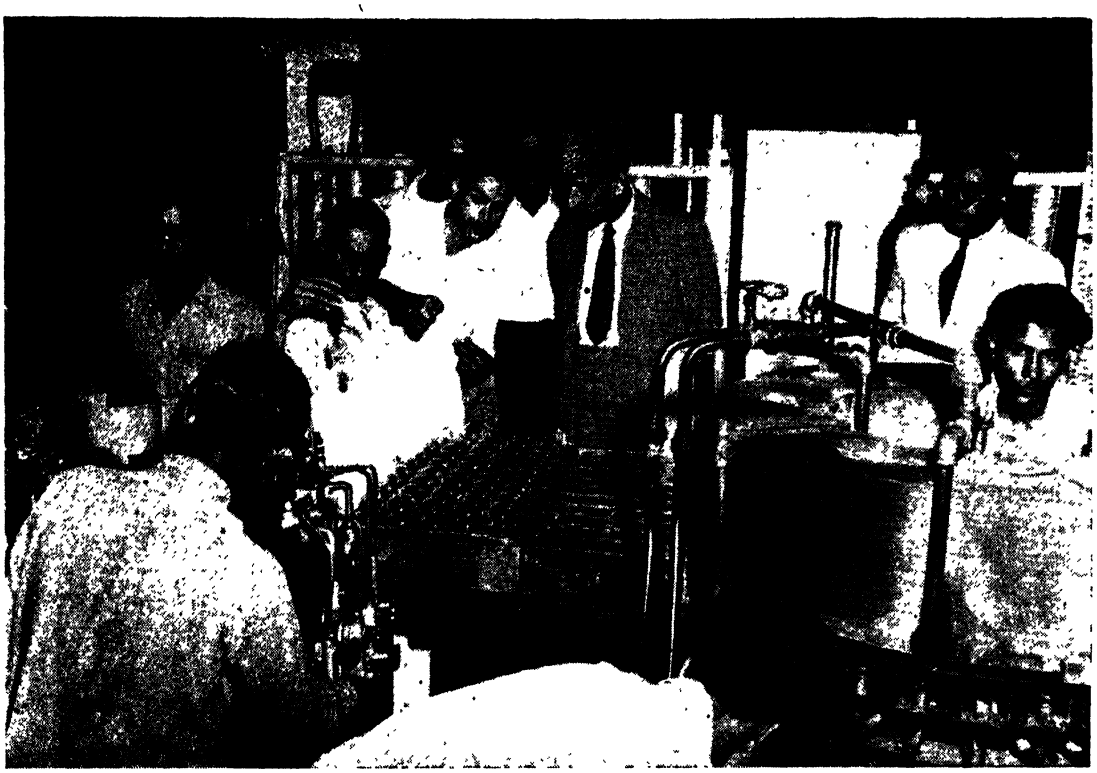
The annual production of wool in Pakistan is 26.5 million lbs., and imports through land frontiers amount approximately to 8.3 million lbs. There is thus about 35 million lbs. of this important fibre for the development of a large scale woollen industry in the country.

There is a great demand for Pakistan wool in the world market. It is used in the manufacture of tweeds, rugs, blankets, and carpets. The requirements of the local cottage industry for the manufacture of rough blankets and carpets are about two million lbs.

With the partition, all centres of organised woollen industry went over to the Indian Union and Pakistan was left entirely dependent on imports for her requirements of woollen and worsted goods. Pakistan has at present only one worsted mill (with 2,000 worsted spindles and necessary weaving capacity). A woollen mill with 4,000 spindles has recently started production at Karachi. It is however, decided to instal some 24,000 woollen and 20,000 worsted spindles in the country by 1954-55. It is also proposed to open finishing centres—each centre comprising 2 sets of raising and finishing machinery.

Woollen spinneries are also being designed to produce woollen yarn, blankets, carpets, coarser, tweeds, rugs and flannels at various centres in Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province. A portion of the yarn produced by these spinneries will be distributed to the Training-cum-Production centres in Baluchistan.

The total annual production of buffalo hides, cow hides, goat skins and sheep skins is .8 million, 4.5 million, 5.3 million and 2 million pieces respectively. A number of tanneries in the country are working and more are being erected. There are a number



Chaudhry Nazir Ahmad Khan, Minister for Industries watches the manufacture of electric lamps at the Hyesons Electric Company, Karachi.

of factories also which manufacture footwear with power machinery. Additional tanning and leather.goods factories are being established with Government aid.

The development of the Pharmaceuticals and Drugs Industry is extremely important for it has a vital bearing on the well-being of the people of the country. Most of the raw material around which these industries can be built are readily obtainable in Pakistan, and Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Bureau of Laboratories which is already preparing vaccines and will soon start manufacture of sera. A factory at Quetta manufactures Ephedrine Hydrochloride, etc. Another for the manufacture of Santhonin is being shortly installed.

Pakistan wants to encourage private enterprise to establish five self-contained Pharmaceuticals and Drugs manufacturing concerns in the country—three in West Pakistan and two in East Pakistan—within the next two years. These units will meet the internal requirements of Pakistan so far as tinctures and chemicals are concerned. Proposals to establish one such unit have already gone ahead. Others are coming up.

Paper worth Rs. 30 million is imported annually in Pakistan. With a view to meet the growing demand for paper in the country, an uptodate paper factory with a capacity of producing 100 tons of paper per day is being established in East Pakistan. The factory will be located somewhere in the Chitta-

gong Hill Tracts and is estimated to cost about Rs. 50 million. Kuptaimuk has been suggested as a suitable site. The mill is expected to go into production by the end of 1952.

Two industries—sugar and power alcohol from molasses, which is a by-product of the sugar industry—are in the course of establishment. A 50,000 ton modern sugar factory—the biggest in Asia—is being set up at Mardan in the North West Frontier Province where it is also intended to instal a distillery for the manufacture of power alcohol with a capacity of 10,000 L.P. gallons per day.

Permission has also been granted to another sugar mill in the N.W.F.P. to instal a distillery of a capacity of 1,100 gallons per day. Another power alcohol plant is being established in East Bengal.

At present there are two factories—one at Rawalpindi and the other in East Bengal—producing industrial alcohol and liquors on a commercial scale. There are two other small distilleries, at Kotri in Sind and Quetta in Baluchistan.

For cement there are four factories at present in West Pakistan with, a total annual production of 5,00,000 tons, while in the East Pakistan, there is one factory with a production capacity of 75,000 tons per annum.

The Associated Cement Companies are expanding their Wah Works so as to produce an additional 10,000 tons of cement. The production of the cement factory in East Pakistan is being doubled and for this purpose the Government recently advanced a loan of Rs. 8,00,000 to the Assam Bengal Cement Comp any.

West Pakistan being surplus in cement at present, is exporting to countries in Middle East and India.

Efforts are being made to manufacture fine bricks. To improve the quality of the bricks bauxite has to be added to the fire-clay. For this purpose arrangements have been made to import bauxite.

An impetus is also being given to cottage industries, like the production of cement blocks, tiles and other cement concrete production.

Orders for a two-ton and one twenty-ton a day capacity sulphuric acid plants have been placed abroad and one is expected to start production by the end of this year in the Punjab. In addition, there are two small units manufacturing sulphuric acid by the Chamber process—one at Rawalpindi (Punjab) and the other at Sukkur (Sind) with a capacity of 300 tons per annum and 30 tons per annum respectively.

Pneumatic tubes being tested before leaving the factory in Karachi.

The factory producing soda ash at Khewra which closed down due to the flight of the Hindu technical workmen after the partition and non-availability of coal, iron and steel required for repairs and maintenance of the factory, has restarted production since December 1948, and is producing light soda-ash at the rate of about 20,000 tons per annum. The production of soda ash (heavy) will also be started at this factory shortly. It has further been decided to instal a 10-ton a day capacity plant for the production of caustic soda and chlorine by the electrolytic process. A small unit with a capacity of 5 tons a month will shortly start producing chlorine for the needs of the Federal Capital's water supply system.

For the manufacture of fertilizers, it has been decided to set up an ammonium sulphate plant in Western Pakistan, with an annual production capacity of about 1,00,000 tons. To work out details of the scheme, two teams of experts one from the Power Gas Corporation of England and the other from the Union Chemique Belge of Brussels, Belgium, were invited to carry out the necessary survey to ascertain the general condition in Pakistan, the nature of raw materials available, particular process of manufacture suited to our needs and the type of plant which should be installed. Both teams have completed their survey and have gone back to their countries where they are preparing their final survey reports.

The most recent achievement on the food industrial front comprise the establishment of two factories—one at Karachi and the other at Hyderabad (Sind) for hydrogenation of edible oil with a capacity of 3,000 tons each.

To these factories, which are expected to render the country self-sufficient in its requirement of 'Vanaspati' cooking medium, will be attached plants for refining the cotton-seed oil to be used in the manufacture of 'Vanaspati'.

Soap is mostly produced on a cottage-industry scale in Pakistan. There are 812 big and small factories and the country is self-sufficient in washing soap. A toilet soap manufacturing plant has been installed in Karachi, while two more (one in Karachi and one in Bhawalpur) are being installed.

Most of the engineering industries that existed at the time of the partition were closed when the labour, which consisted largely of Hindus, migrated to India. The majority are operating now up to their previous capacity level.

A firm which manufactures electric lamps and has confined its production previously to general service type lamps of certain sizes, is now manufacturing train lighting lamps and higher voltage lamps of the general service type. Two more firms are manufacturing battery plates for lead acid accumulator cells.

Besides, industries like steel melting, re-melting and re-rolling, manufacture of hurricane lanterns from brass, complete storage batterries, electric accessories from plastics and fabrication of C. I. pipes are under planning. One of the existing fan manufacturers hopes to produce shortly both table and padestal type of electric fans.

For the development of shipbuilding and ship-repairing, a conference of

the Industrial Advisory Committee was held on June 25, 1949, in Karachi. Three sub-committees were appointed to examine the possibility of immediate provision of a floating dock till such time as a dry dock is constructed; fixation of industrial targets for the next five years and preparation of a scheme for training technical supervisory staff in Pakistan and abroad and also devising ways and means to ensure regular supply of raw materials.

Finally, it is keenly felt that cottage industries would continue to play an important role in the economy of Pakistan for a long time to come. Pakistan is an agricultural country and development of industries, as already mentioned, did not receive the attention they deserved. Their importance under the circumstances, cannot be over estimated, whether from the point of view of the wealth they produce, the number of men they employ or the contentment and happiness they spread throughout the land. Responsibility for the promotion of these industries is not directly that of the Centre, but the Centre is vitally interested in them, not because of their importance but because they are a means of absorbing the hundreds of thousands of refugee artisans who migrated to Pakistan. A scheme was worked out last year for the rehabilitation of some of the refugees concentrated in Karachi. This was estimated to cost the Government under Rs. 3 million in the form of outright grants and 1.8 million as loans and advances. Under this scheme it was proposed to establish 34 Industrial Co-operatives to absorb 2,000, families of refugee artisans in as many as 17 different types of Cottage Industries.

Besides nearly 90% of the population of Pakistan is agriculturist which in its spare time has no work to do. Certain Cottage Industries afford an excellent avenue of employment for such people and thus guards them against camplicated socio-economic problems. Again, the increase in production leads firstly towards self sufficiency—a boon to a new State like ours and ultimately leads to a greater income and a better standard of living for our main population.

The importance of industrial development and the difficulties involved were expressed by Chaudhry Nazir Ahmad Khan, Pakistan's Minister for Industries at the First Plenary Session of British Commonwealth Consultative Committee held in Sydney on the 15th of May last. While seeking an approach to the solution of economic problems of South and South-East Asia, Chaudhry Nazir Ahmad Khan said: "These problems have assumed world importance. A vast mass of humanity is living in these areas under conditions which should not be allowed to continue. The situation calls for urgent and immediate action. The people of Pakistan have long and ancient cultural contacts with these areas and are bound to them by ties which are an article of faith with them. We are glad, therefore, to find that the Commonwealth of nations have realised the gravity of the problems and are now engaged in seeking remedies for the economic evils of this area. I venture to think that if our deliberations help in the materialisation of a plan which is effective immediately and is as extensive as our present resources permit, we would have taken the first step towards achieving the ultimate economic stability of this

region. With a plan of fuller development of these backward regions, we may be able appreciably to remove the causes of most of the economic ills that are at present tending to create dissatisfaction amongst the masses. We should devise ways and means to co-ordinate our effort and to stimulate progress in order to achieve speedy results.

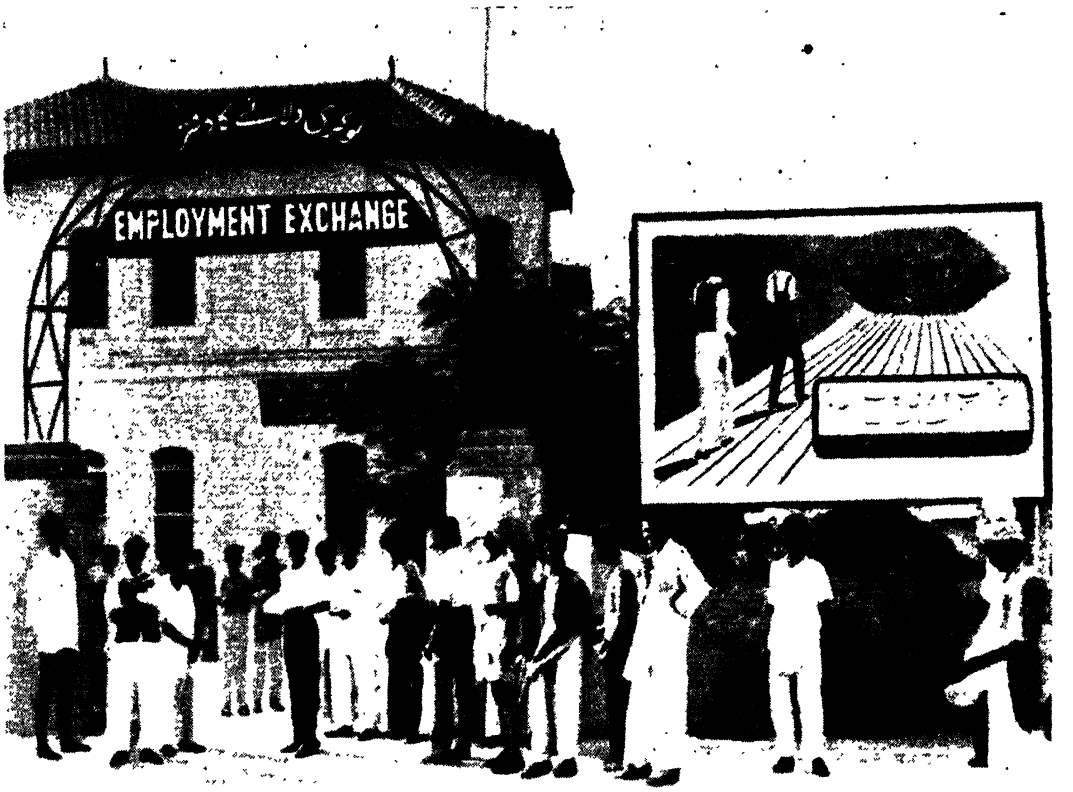
"We earnestly seek the co-operation and assistance of countries outside the Commonwealth, specially of the United States of America—a country which has already demonstrated its great interest in the problem of stabilising world economy. In view of the magnitude of the problem, the Commonwealth resources may not be sufficient and would require augmentation, in order to make assistance really effective.

"The new State of Pakistan has, at present, a predominantly agricultural economy, but also possesses a great potential for development in many other fields. The Pakistan Government has already formulated schemes for utilising the raw materials of the country to the best advantage of its people and is also working on projects for the establishment of basic industries. Our need, both for financial and technical aid, is, therefore, not only great, but real. But realising the importance of co-operative effort, we would be willing to render such help as may be possible, commensurate with our limited resources and our own urgent requirements, for attaining the objective of this Conference.

"You have very rightly pointed out that the contemplated aid to the under-developed countries will in no way attempt to interfere with their domestic concerns. This should go a long way towards clarifying our intentions and helping in dispelling any possible misgivings that may exist.

"We realise that the task before us is complex, but we are confident that if we approach the problem and tackle it in a spirit of helpful collaboration, we may be able not only to raise the standard of living of the masses but also help usher in an era of prosperity in these regions.

"The Pakistan Government attaches great importance to this Conference and is determined to contribute to its success".



The Employment Exchange, Karachi.

CHAPTER 8

THE PLOUGH AND THE WHEEL

OF the many reasons why people change their jobs, one might think of money, security or personal prestige, but in Pakistan it was a different story altogether. The great upheaval which took place at the time of the partition of the sub-continent in August, 1947, ushered in an era of continuously changing conditions for this infant State. A flood of humanity, unprecedented in history, began to pour into this land, breaking down with amazing rapidity all barriers of social, domestic or professional life of centuries-old environment. From every nook and corner of this vast sub-continent, Muslims tried to move *en masse* to this land of their dreams, knowing little of the difficulties involved for the State or even for themselves.

Large numbers of job-changers huddled together in a land without sufficient industrial or agricultural development. But despite her empty coffers and unexploited resources, Pakistan emerged triumphant.

The Indo-Pakistan sub-continent is a land of crowded villages, the majority of the population being

A Section of the Training Centre of the Employment Exchange, Karachi.

farmers and labouring classes. With the development of industry, therefore, nearly all the factory hands and unskilled labour came from these agricultural villages. The reasons obviously were: more money, more security and better social status that these landless people got in their new professions. With partition it became extremely difficult to collect statistics regarding the labour strength or the movement of labour from one profession to another. Accurate figures of the present labour strength of Pakistan are not therefore available, but it is estimated that there are about 700,000 workers employed in organised industry, about 200,000 of whom are working in factories subject to the Factories Act, 150,000 each on the railway and tea estates, another 125,000 in merchant shipping, 15,000 on the docks of ports at Karachi and Chittagong, 7,000 in mines and the rest in miscellaneous establishments like inland waterways and other transport.

It is difficult to assess the number of landless agricultural workers and wage-earners employed in semi-agricultural, home and cottage industries, but there is little doubt that their number runs into several millions.

The problem of raising the standard of living of Pakistani workers, both industrial and agricultural, is one to which the Government is giving the highest priority. Industry in Pakistan has before it an ambitious programme of expansion. This involves rapid and intensive training of men who have never before operated machines or factory equipment. In the absence of any large-scale industry it will not be practicable to operate a long term apprenticeship system, nor can the Government turn to the war-time Techincal Training Scheme which can be classed as a special purpose Training Scheme that has now outlived its utility. It was with this point in view that the Department of Resettlement and employment initiated the Training-cum-Production Scheme. It is a scheme distinct from the Training Scheme of the past. It was customary to draw up a training programme of rigid stereotyped exercises before the apprentices were allowed to complete any worthwhile job. This has been substituted by processes that are required for particular pieces

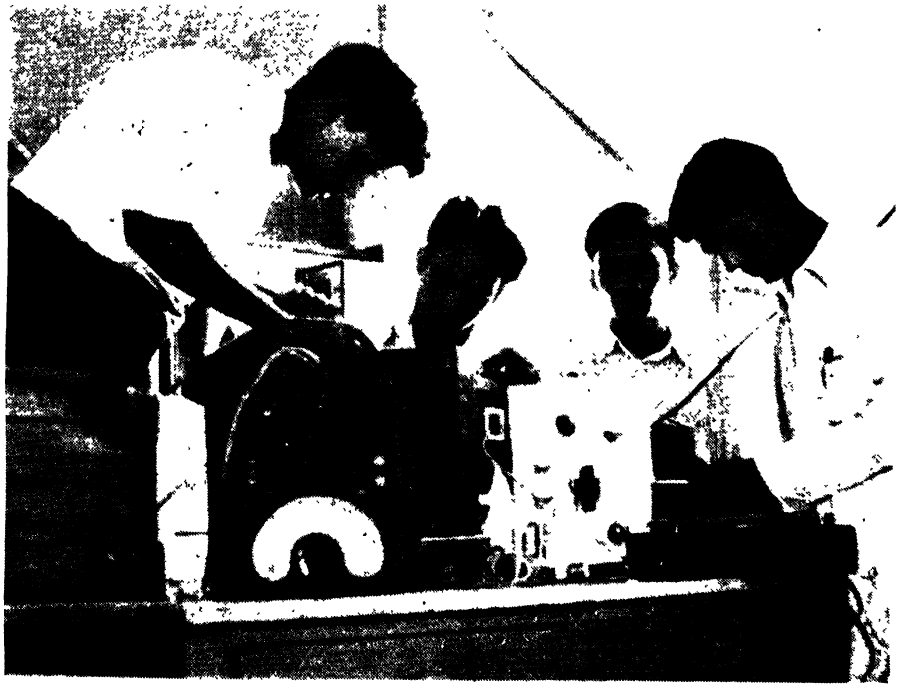
of work. Thus the traning is more objective and stimulates a greater degree of interest.

The medium of recruitment for training is the Employment Exchange where the applicant is interviewed for the purpose of vocational guidance and posted to a Training Centre in accordance with his aptitude and capability. This is not the final check-up as the applicant is again whetted after one month's training in the Centre as a final elimination, to ascertain whether he is capable of becoming a skilled artisan or a change of occupation is desirable. The co-ordination of both these phases eliminates to a large extent failures on completion of the training course, and also assures more accurate statistics of available skilled labour at future date.

The Training Scheme offers a vast field of opportunity in the Engineering, Building, Textile and Commercial occupations and small-scale Industries. After training, a trainee is given reasonable facilities in procuring raw materials affecting sale of finished goods and in solving other practical difficulties if he desires to establish an independent cottage industry.

Housing, hours of work, wages, education of workers and their children, recreation, and employment of women and children are also problems which are engaging the attention of the Government.

For industrial co-ordination there are at present nearly 250 trade unions in Pakistan, with a total membership of over 100,000, registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926. The Government of Pakistan considered that industrial disputes are best settled by collective bargaining for which comprehensive provi-



Radio Technology class at the Employment Exchange Training Centre, Karachi.

The Reading Room at the Dock Workers Club, Karachi

sion is made in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Certain vital needs of the State have rendered it necessary by amendment of this Act to prohibit lightning strikes and lock-outs at the ports of Karachi and Chittagong and in the defence services' undertakings. A bill, providing for compulsory recognition of trade unions by employers, is under consideration. This will help in making collective bargaining universal.

That happy relations exist between employers and employed in Pakistan, is shown by the fact that there has been very little industrial unrest in the country since partition. There were only 72 strikes during 1949, involving 44,582 workers and a loss of 1,01,723 man-days. The wages lost amounted to Rs. 49,237.

The work of labour administration in the Central sphere is entrusted to the Central Labour Commissioner. The scope of administration is being widened under the discretionary powers vested by law in Government, for instance, the payment of Wages Act which provides for prompt payment of wages without unauthorised deductions, originally applicable to railways and factories, has been extended to mines.

A Chief Inspector of Mines assists the Labour Commissioner in the administration of the Mines Act, Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act and the Mines Maternity Benefit Act. Under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act a case is levied for welfare measures, including housing, for colliery labour. A scheme has been finalised under the Act for provision of housing, medical aid and education for mining labour. The Mines Maternity Benefit Act has recently been amended in order to extend the leave period from 8 to 12 weeks bringing the provisions of the Act in conformity with the standards laid down by the I. L. O.

Labour Welfare on the Pakistan Railways received special attention during the last two years. The North Western Railway and the East Bengal Railway each have a Welfare Organisation which is responsible for maintaining unimpaired the standard of welfare and for recommending improvements and extension of various amenities.

The measures taken for the welfare of Railway Labour include safety, health and protection measures and the establishment of cheap tea and cooked food canteens. Medical aid is available at 54 hospitals and dispensaries on the N. W. R., and 48 on the E. B. R. These hospitals are equipped specially for attending

to accidents. In some centres there are X-Ray plants and mobile medical vans.

Recreational facilities for staff during the midday break include the broadcasting of news and music. There are also facilities for sports, education and conveyance and other beneficial institutions like co-operative stores and co-operative credit societies. A large number of employees is provided with residential accommodation, but distinction is made between essential and non-essential staff.

The Seamen's Welfare Directorate looks after the welfare of seamen belonging to the Merchant Navy both ashore and afloat. Port Welfare Committees have been formed at Karachi and Chittagong to make recommendations concerning the welfare of Seamen. A Merchant Navy Seamen's Welfare Fund Committee has been instituted at the Centre to administer the Fund. Since the majority of Pakistani Seamen are employed on foreign ships, Welfare Officers have been appointed at New York, London, Liverpool and Glasgow. It is proposed to appoint Welfare Officers also at Sydney and Calcutta. A grave difficulty being felt at present by Pakistani Seamen, is, that the shipping companies do not recruit them at ports in Pakistan.

For a study of the cost of living trends and collections of labour statistics, there is a Labour Bureau which is collecting retail price figures from 17 urban and 9 rural centres. Family Budget enquiries into the cost of living of industrial workers have already been completed for Karachi, Lahore, Sialkot, Khewra and Narayanganj, and it is proposed to conduct two more enquiries at Chittagong and Mardan. Cost of living indices for all five places for which the family budget enquiries are complete, are being prepared.

In the field of international labour, Pakistan was representated at the International Labour Conferences held at New Delhi in 1947, San Francisco in 1948, and Geneva in 1949. Representatives were also

Karachi Dock Workers Club. Boxing is a favourite pastime.

sent to take part in certain smaller meetings convened under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation at Istanbul in November 1947, Singapore in September, 1949, and Geneva in December, 1948. Pakistan subscribes to the constitution of the Organisation and its aims and objects, including the Charter of Labour, popularly known as the Philadelphia Charter of 1944. Regular visits are paid to Pakistan by Experts from I. L. O., deputed for the purpose, and advice is thus obtained on many important matters after due consideration of local conditions. The I. L. O. maintains a correspondent at Karachi.

Though a newcomer to the field of international labour, Pakistan feels it has a message to convey—the message of justice and brotherhood according to the tenets of Islam, as between the employer and the employed, and that in its own sphere, the fulfilment of this principle will be greatly assisted by the consideration that true democracy is the foundation of Islam. The Labour movement in Pakistan is still in its infancy. As an Islamic State, Pakistan is confident that future relations between employers and employed in this land will lie on the peaceful and righteous path indicated by Islam in which also lies undoubtedly the good of both parties and the welfare of the State.

A batch of Muslim Refugees at the Karachi Railway Station

CHAPTER 9

THE MIRACLE RETOLD

THE recounting of the history of refugees' rehabilitation in Pakistan is akin to the telling of a miracle, for the birth of the independent State of Pakistan synchronised with an unprecedented ordeal of fire and blood through which its people had to pass. As a result of large scale disturbances, Muslims started running in their tens of thousands from the East Punjab to the West Punjab, while a corresponding exodus of Hindus and Sikhs took place in the opposite direction. This colossal two-way traffic soon plunged the new province of the West Punjab into something like economic and administrative chaos.

Until the partition, practically all trade, banking and industry in this province had been in the hands of the Hindu and Sikh minorities. They also held a majority of senior posts in the administrative services, including 70 to 80 per cent of technical posts. Their migration *en bloc* from this province, therefore, very nearly paralysed its economic and administrative life. Banks, business houses and factories closed down all of a sudden. The channels of normal trade dried up ; there were no agencies to finance the movement of agricultural produce from the farms to the markets or the factories ; the wheels of industry ceased to revolve ; wide gaps occurred in the administrative service ; hospitals lost their doctors and dispensers and, above all, the task of running the canals which supplied the life-blood of agriculture in the Province, seemed to be a hopeless problem.

In this state the Punjab had to shoulder the tremendous burden of providing shelter and relief to Muslim refugees who were coming from across the border at an average rate of about 50,000 per day. The communal situation deteriorated rapidly on both sides of the border owing to a vicious circle of reprisals and counter-reprisals. The newly set-up Governments of Pakistan and India, therefore, made certain joint and reciprocal arrangements for the evacuation of five to six million Muslims from one side of the border and about three and a half million Hindus and Sikhs from the other, as speedily as possible under official plans. A Military Evacuation Organisation was set up on either side to undertake the huge operation. The available personnel, and every body else who was called upon to help, including the Pakistan railway employees and officers of the provincial administration, rose heroically to the occasion, making a joint effort with splendid results. By rail and road, and in the form of foot convoys, the bulk of the Muslims population from East Punjab, which was now part of India, and certain adjoining areas, totalling about five and a half million, were brought across the frontier within a period of about four months, in spite of interruptions caused by heavy floods and damages to means of communication. During the same period Hindus and Sikhs, numbering about three and a half million, had been evacuated from this side of the border.

A Pakistani Nurse at the Jinnah Central Hospital

The responsibility for the relief and rehabilitation of this huge mass of uprooted humanity that poured into the Punjab, fell mainly on the provincial administration. In the absence of any preparations for it, *ad hoc* committees and volunteer organisations led by officials, came into being on the spur of the moment to receive the refugees, give them temporary shelter, food and medical aid in hastily improvised refugee camps and arrange their quick dispersal into the interior so as to make room for others. In October, 1947, these *ad hoc* organisations were consolidated into a Refugee and Rehabilitation Department which worked under the direction of a Joint Refugee Council, representing the Central as well as the provincial Governments.

Meanwhile, congestion in the refugee camps was increasing day by day, in spite of the speed at which the *muhajireen* (refugees) were being dispersed into towns and villages. More and more refugee camps had to be opened until their number all over the province rose to 75 by the end of January, 1948. The daily population of these camps rose to well over a million before it began to fall. Apart from the effort that was needed to procure food and fuel and provide pure water and other necessities of life for the refugee camps.

there was the difficult problem of providing medical aid for the sick and wounded. Thousands came suffering from more or less serious wounds. Hundreds of thousands had to starve or do with inadequate or unsuitable food during their trudge to Pakistan, so that they arrived here in a state of broken health. To make matters worse, cholera broke out in the camps along the main routes of their movement into the interior.

The Medical and Public Health Department led a heroic fight against these odds. About 75 per cent of doctors and other medical personnel in pre-partition Punjab had migrated to India. There was, therefore, acute shortage of personnel as well as of medical stores. Even so, every refugee who needed indoor hospital treatment received it, the rest being given necessary treatment as out-door patients. All Medical students volunteered their services. So did many others to render whatever humanitarian service they could. For the first time Muslim ladies from the best of families came forward in their hundreds to nurse the sick and the wounded, making up in sympathy and zeal whatever they lacked in skill.

The cholera epidemic was fought with unusual success, the ratio of mortality to morbidity being less on this occasion than it had ever been in the history of the undivided Punjab. Smallpox broke out in an epidemic form during the winter and was controlled with equal success. These two epidemics and the severe cold of the first winter after partition took, no doubt, a heavy toll of life from a yet unsettled population. The province was, however, saved from a very serious threat of wide-spread devastation.

Quaid-i-Azam's portrait being auctioned at the Meena-bazar held in aid of Kashmir Refugees

By the end of April, 1948, the corner had been definitely turned. Over five million of the *muhajireen* (refugees) had been resettled at least temporarily in useful employment and there were only about 400,000 still in refugee camps. The problem had assumed managable proportions. Peace and order had replaced disturbed conditions throughout the province and the revival of trade and normal traffic was bringing to the markets increasing supplies of consumer goods. A new crop of wheat was being harvested, easing considerably the food situation which had been critical during the preceding one or two months. Various departments of the provincial administration had so far been concentrating on keeping the province going somehow or other from day to day.

They were now able to attend to problems of reconstruction and development in the light of changes resulting from the partition and the newly won independence of Pakistan.

The last batches of the refugee population were cleared from the camps by October, 1948. This did not mean the end of the problem. Nor did it mean that the last refugee had been resettled in suitable full time employment. It did mean, however, that the bulk of the refugees had been put on their feet economically and had become earning and self-supporting members of the new State. It also meant that the vacuum, which had occurred in the economic life of the province owing to the migration of the Hindu and Sikh population, had been filled to a large extent even though in a rough and ready manner. The general pattern of resettlement, as it stood at the time, has seen no basic changes during the subsequent period. The attempt has since been rather to confirm the temporary arrangements and give them stability, subject to corrections of unauthorised or fraudulently obtained allotments in individual cases. The final disposal of evacuee property on both sides of the border could best be arranged by agreement between the two Dominions. The question of urban and industrial property is still a subject of negotiations and discussions between them, but a formula was agreed upon regarding the disposal of evacuee agricultural lands on both sides. The Government on either side took upon itself the distribution of this property by way of compensation to those who had similar property on the other side of the border.

Refugee women working on a felt carpet in the industrial training centre at the Wah Camp

Elaborate principles were worked out by the Pakistan-Punjab Joint Refugee Council for the implementation of this formula. According to these principles those refugees, who owned agricultural land in East Punjab and certain other " prescribed areas " in India, would get land of equal value out of the evacuee land, subject to a minimum of six acres and a maximum of 250 acres. Those occupying a piece of land as temporary allottees would have preferential right over it for purposes of permanent proprietory rights. After the completion of this first phase of the Rehabilitation Resettlement Scheme, as it is called, the claims of those who were big landlords in their original homes would be considered for further compensation.

Thus, about three years after the date of partition, it can be confidently claimed that 80 to 90 per cent of the refugees, who after being uprooted from their ancestral homes had

Begum Liaquat Ali Khan at Refugee Camp, Wah

run to the Punjab in panic and distress, have been absorbed in the economic life of the province. Their standard of life in their new surroundings is not lower (in most cases it is even higher) than what it was before. The number of *muhajireen* (refugees) who came to the Punjab was two million more than the number of Hindus and Sikhs who left. There has thus been a sudden jump in the population figure and pressure on land has increased.

The province of Sind comes next in importance for the rehabilitation of the refugees in Pakistan. According to the census of refugees taken in Sind in May, 1948, it was revealed that only 2,34,554 refugees had arrived in that province, while a larger number of non-Muslim evacuees had migrated from Sind to India. It was accordingly decided to move the surplus refugee population from the Punjab to Sind and thus more than 700,000 displaced person found new homes in that province. With the outbreak of fresh communal riots in India in February, 1950, however, a further influx of refugees began into Sind from Jodhpur side. Early in March, 1950, refugees were arriving at the rate of about 1,500 to 2,000 persons a day, but the tempo of the influx went on increasing till by April it went as high as 3,000 to 4,000 a day. It therefore became an extremely difficult job to rehabilitate this increasing stream of humanity, while the resettlement of those who had previously arrived was yet to be completed. A Reception Camp was opened at Pithoro in Sind, sixty miles inside the Pakistan border, where about 4,000 refugees could be accommodated at a given time; but soon it was found that the camp would have to accommodate about 10,000 refugees. Special trains were run with the cooperation of Railway authorities to disperse the refugees to other towns like Shikarpur, Sukkur, Rohri, Jacobabad and Nawabshah in the province. The Pakistan Medical Association undertook to protect the refugees against the danger of cholera, small-pox and chicken-

pox in the camps, while the UNICEF helped in supplying powdered milk to children who badly needed nourishment. The number of refugees, who left India on account of recent disturbances and took shelter in Sind, was estimated to be over 1,25,000 by the middle of May, 1950.

Karachi had a meagre population of 3,00,000 before the partition, but today more than 1.2 million people live in this town, and are mostly refugees. Thousands of citizens of Karachi have been constrained to take shelter in public buildings and ten times more are living in huts and tents over vacant plots or along crowded thoroughfares wherever they find room. Efforts are, however, being made to provide better accommodation to the shelterless refugees and an appreciable number of homeless persons have been persuaded to settle on lands in the interior of Sind. Besides, to minimize the acute shortage of accommodation in the town, a new colony is under construction in one of the suburban areas. This colony, called 'Nazimabad', after the name of the present Governor-General of Pakistan, will provide residential accommodation for the poorer refugees at a nominal cost.

Rehabilitation is also in full swing in the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Bahawalpur State. The Provincial Governments and the State authorities have undertaken many fruitful schemes to rehabilitate refugees in their respective areas.

The number of refugees in East Pakistan was not large till the end of 1949. But the situation suddenly took a serious turn in February, 1950, when no less than a million refugees crossed the border as a result of fresh disturbances in West Bengal. The question of resettlement and rehabilitation of such a huge number of displaced humanity seemed extremely difficult in as much as East Bengal is already the most densely populated part of Pakistan and has hardly any room for the settlement of agriculturist refugees in the Province. The situation was however saved by a timely and wise step taken by both Pakistan and India in the shape of the Minorities Pact, discussed in detail on page 7 and 8 of this volume, as a result of which a large number of refugees on both sides of the border returned to their homes. Since the signing of this Pact both Governments are endeavouring to inculcate confidence amongst their minorities so that they may live in their respective countries without fear of coersion or intimidation. On the Pakistan side, Khwaja Shahabuddin, Minister for Refugees, advised the newly arrived refugees to return to India as the conditions had appreciably improved and both the Governments had promised to provide them facilities for their return journey. Again, in his speech at Jacobabad on May 9, 1950, he declared that no non-Muslim will be displaced or ejected from his house or business to make room for the rehabilitation of refugees. In East and West Bengal too, the confidence amongst the minorities has been restored and large numbers of refugees on both sides of the border are returning to their homes.

Lastly, the question of Evacuee Property has been under the consideration of both the Pakistan and Indian Governments during the course of the last twelve months. On the eve of the Inter-Dominion Conference in June, 1949, however, the Govern-

ment of India enacted an Evacuee Property Legislation in Bombay, and another Ordinance in its centrally administered areas.. The Pakistan Government considered these two legislations as a violation of the previous January Agreement, which clearly indicated that only that property in India would be regarded as evacuee property which had been abandoned in the specified areas generally known as 'agreed areas.' As no progress could be made in the June Conference, it ended in a deadlock. Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan, Leader of the Pakistan Delegation, summing up the position after the June Conference declared : "The present position is that India has, by its calculated and deliberate action, flagrantly violated the Karachi Agreement of 1949, which was hitherto binding upon the two Governments and which both were committed to carry into effect. The Government of India by their one-sided and wholly unwarranted action have, for the moment, made it impossible for any progress to be made with the carrying into effect of the Karachi Agreement and towards the further settlement of the problem of evacuee property."

Within a span of two months of the coming into force of the Bombay Act, there was a spate of enactments covering the whole of the country except the two Provinces of West Bengal and Assam.

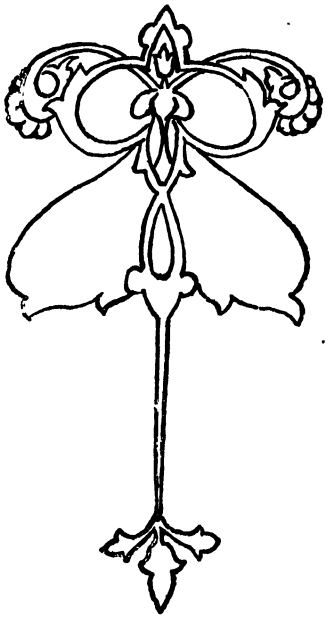
In order to safeguard the interests of Muslims, Pakistan was forced to forbid sales and transfer of the evacuee immovable property by an Ordinance promulgated in August, 1949.

As a result of the new legislation in India, property both movable and immovable of Indian Muslims was confiscated and even those Muslims who had never been to Pakistan, suffered at the hands of the over-zealous officials of the Indian Custodian's Department.

In order, therefore, to bring the Pakistan legislation into line with the Indian legislation, a new Ordinance regarding evacuee property was promulgated by the Government of Pakistan on October 15, 1949. This Ordinance did not apply to East Bengal. The definitions of " evacuee, " " property " and " evacuee property " were widened on the lines of India's definition. It was generally felt that the Pakistan Ordinance was not, in any case, more stringent than the body of the Indian legislation on evacuee property. The Government of India also promulgated an Ordinance regarding the evacuee property on October 18, 1949, replacing the existing separate Provincial and State laws. The Indian Press generally characterised this legislation as " mild and favourable to Indian Muslims, " but actually this new legislation was much more severe than the old Indian evacuee property legislations. The New Indian Ordinance tried to throw its net much wider in its search for evacuee property and made it more difficult for those treated as evacuees to obtain justice. It also created a new category of " intending evacuees", who were defined as persons trying to create interests, whether by purchase or transfer of assets, in Pakistan. Their property was also to be treated as evacuee property. Under the new Ordinance shares of joint-stock companies which hitherto were exempt from the purview of the evacuee property legislation, were declared to be evacuee property. Since the signing of the Liaquat-Nehru Pact, however, conditions

have greatly improved in both the countries, and an agreement has been reached between the Governments of Pakistan and India on matters relating to movable property, permitting refugees generally to remove, sell or dispose of their movable property, in their original homeland, subject to certain reservations.

The Evacuee Property Agreement has largely succeeded in providing relief to millions of refugees in both countries and is a great step forward towards the settlement of other questions involving minorities and creation of a spirit of friendliness and co-operation between India and Pakistan.



The Attock Bridge across the Indus on the North Western Railway

CHAPTER 10

LIFE LINES OF PROGRESS.

HUMAN progress today depends largely upon the life-lines of the world. These are the means of transport and communications whose development in the present century has made the world smaller by the conquest of space and time. A good system of transport and communications is of vital importance for the advancement of trade and the consequent prosperity of a nation in modern times. It develops the contact between town and village, and acts as a stimulus for both industry and agriculture. Improved means of communications and conveyance are essential for the proper utilization of the resources of a country and for the movement of men, material and finished products. In Pakistan the difficulties of communications have largely been removed in modern times by railways, metalled roads, water and air transport.

1. Railways

The Pakistan Railways comprise two independent railway systems—the North Western Railway in West Pakistan and the Eastern Bengal Railway in East Pakistan—managed and owned by the State. Both of them were carved out of bigger units which existed prior to the partition of the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent and are separated from each other by a distance of 1,200 miles across the Indian Railways. In the case of the North Western

Railway, some 1818 of its pre-partition route mileage fell to the share of India against 319 miles of the metre gauge railway, situated in Sind and previously managed by the Jodhpur Railway, added to it. The North Western Railway now has a route mileage of 5,362 and is still the largest railway in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

The parition of India left an area of about 49,000 square miles in East Bengal which is inhabited by over 46 million people. It is the most densely populated area in the world but is served by only 1,631 miles of railway which constitutes the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The Eastern Bengal Railway is split into two separate zones by the mighty river Brahmaputra which divides East Bengal into two separate parts and which, owing to its size and ever changing course, has not been bridged at any point so far. This river is crossed by means of Passenger and Wagon Ferries, which the Eastern Bengal Railway operates. The Wagon Ferry has a capacity of 400 to 500 wagons per day.

Both these Railways had to face numerous problems and pass through many vicissitudes since the partition. How well they have served the State during the past three years of its existence, is a story well worth recapitulation.

The division of the Railways was carried out in rigid conformity with the division of the country, without any regard to the working of railways or communications in general. The boundary line between the two Dominions fell almost everywhere in-between the two major operating points and even in the middle of block sections. This by itself created several problems.

During the last World War, the Railways in the two zones of Pakistan were subjected to very heavy wear and tear. Deterioration was particularly severe on the Eastern Bengal Railway which was situated in war-zone, and where during the Burma Campaign a large number of troops, war material and equipment, especially of the American Armed Forces, moved by rail. Owing to the strain put on financial resources by the conditions prevailing during the war and the difficulties in obtaining materials, the partition found both the Railways in a very run-down condition, bearing the intensive usage and lack of maintenance during the long war years which had left their mark on the rolling stock and track.

Wide-spread civil disturbances broke out at the time of or immediately following partition. As a result, the Hindu and Sikh staff, which constituted over 60 per cent of the total number of employees, absconded from their duty, leaving a large number of stations and essential posts unmanned. The entire plan for the gradual and orderly transfer of railway staff and their records was thereby completely upset. However, the Railway employees, who had opted for service in Pakistan, gradually arrived, and with their posting at various stations, train services improved, but still remained much below the normal at the end of 1947.

It was in these difficult conditions that the Railway was called upon to perform the herculean task of

transporting between the two Dominions masses of uprooted humanity. Hundreds of thousands of refugees and their bag and baggage required to be handled immediately. The North Western Railway alone had to run more than about 1,150 special trains for the movement of refugees, the total train run covered by these special trains being over 200,000 miles. While engaged in this humanitarian task, railway trains became the special target of communal frenzy, and as a result thereof, suffered unprecedented damage.

The influx of staff from India to Pakistan was so great that the housing position became very acute on both the Railways, specially on the E. B. Railway. They were accommodated temporarily in tents, Nissen huts, railway wagons, railway institutes, and were allotted whatever temporary accommodation could be procured. During the last three years, however, the Railways have spent large sums of money on the construction of staff quarters. The E. B. Railway have spent about Rs. 8 million and the N. W. Railway about Rs. 2.6 million on the construction of staff quarters upto the end of 1949-50. During the current financial year Rs. 6 million have been sanctioned for the E. B. Railway and Rs. 2 million for the N. W. Railway for the construction of more staff quarters. The construction programme will have to continue for a number of years until the housing position of railway staff is considerably eased.

Soon after the partition, the Pakistan Railways were faced with another problem in the serious curtailment in the supply of coal, without which the Railways could not function. Supplies of coal from India, which from the partition onwards had been inadequate, uncertain and irregular, became so low in January 1948, that a drastic cut in goods and passenger services had to be imposed. To reduce the consumption and our dependence on coal, some of the coal-burning locomotives were converted to oil firing and sources overseas were tapped for supplies of coal.

The coal supplies from India improved in 1949, but from the 22nd December 1949, they were completely cut off. Ever since, the Railways have been getting their full requirements of coal from overseas but this has naturally resulted in hastening our programme of converting locomotives to oil-burning and hundreds of locomotives have already been converted.

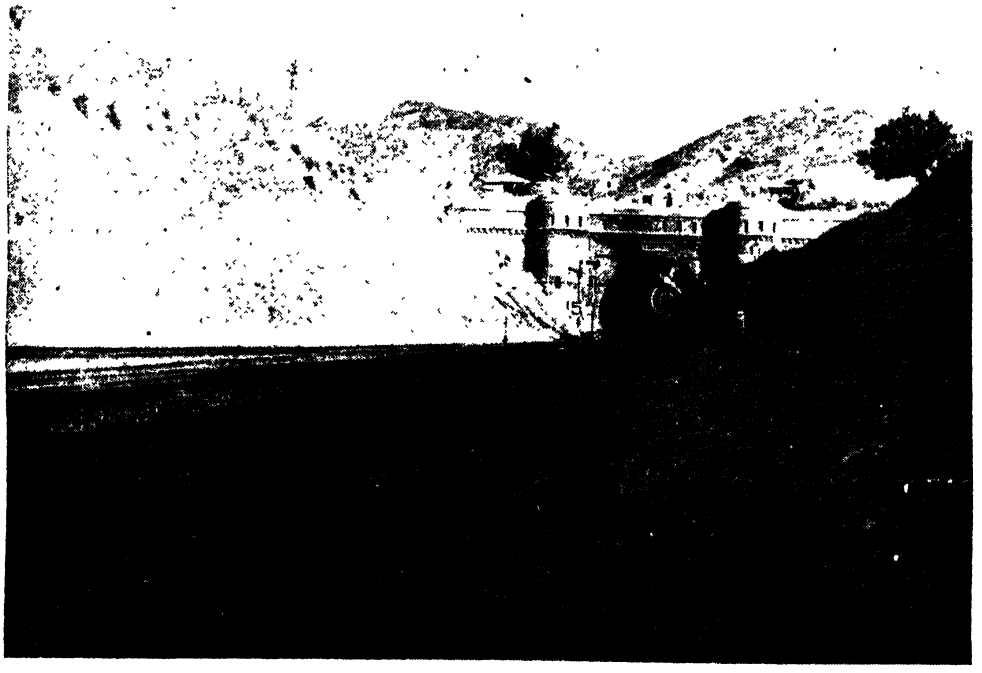
Serious difficulties were also experienced in obtaining supplies of stores and material for the repair and maintenance of locomotives, rolling stock and permanent-way. Even prior to partition many items of such stores and material were in extremely short supply as an aftermath of the war. A good number of these were made in or supplied through firms in India and consequent upon the conditions following partition, these sources of supply dried up. The Pakistan Government were compelled in the summer of 1948 to send a special Purchase Mission to the U. K., and other European countries for the purpose of obtaining the vital items of stores and material required. These began to arrive from January, 1949 onwards.

Nevertheless, in spite of all these difficulties, the trains kept running —thanks to the determination and devotion to duty of thousands of

railwaymen. There have since been substantial improvements in the services rendered to the public in every department of Railway operation.

During the last two years, the condition of the coaching stock has improved considerably. Old and dilapidated carriages have been thoroughly rehabilitated, workshops have been intensively busy and their output has been increasing as materials became available. After renovation, such stock is expected to give trouble-free service for another ten years, by which time it is hoped that most of the obsolete stock will have been replaced by new stock of modern design. 81 broad-gauge and 63 metre-gauge light weight all-steel coaches of the most up-to-date design will be purchased from abroad. These new coaches will be provided with fans in inter and third classes also, and will be fitted with other additional amenities for passengers. More air-conditioned coaches and dining cars are also being purchased.

In the matter of train services, the North Western Railway made a remarkable recovery. For example, while in March, 1948, only 74 passenger trains were running daily, by March, 1949, the number had risen to 191 per day. During 1949-50, a number of additional passenger trains were introduced. On the E. B. Railway also there has been considerable augmentation in train services and eight extra trains have been run on the main line alone since the date of partition. Train time-tables have also been revised so that each civil district is connected directly with the capital of the Province by through trains and ferries



The 3-Mile long Khojak Tunnel on the Quetta-Chaman line of the N. W. R. It is the longest tunnel in Pakistan

and in some cases by through carriages. Furthermore, fast trains have been introduced between Dacca and Chittagong and Dinajpur and Dacca. Taking both the Pakistan Railways, the number of passenger miles increased from 2,215,502,629 in 1948 (April to October) to 3,075,252,848 in the corresponding period during 1949.

There was also a marked improvement in punctuality, the percentage of passenger trains arriving at destination in time to the total number of trains run, rising from 65 during 1948-49 to 80 during 1949-50. Still better results were obtained in the case of Mail and other important trains, the percentage of such trains arriving in time being 91.4.

The average number of broad-gauge wagons loaded daily during the period 15th August, 1947, to 31st March, 1948, on the North Western Railway was only 886, whereas for the year 1948-49 this figure rose to 1,565. The number further increased from 1,565 in 1948-49 to 1,968 in 1949-50. The net ton miles carried also increased from 1,70,20,03,213 in 1948-49 to 1,76,77,37,455 in 1949-50. There was a similar improvement on the E. B. Railway and taking both the Pakistan Railways, the number of net ton miles increased from 1,078,147,980 in 1948 (April to October) to 1,224,066,625 in the corresponding period during 1949.

The efficiency of operation is reflected, *inter alia*, in the number of train accidents, and the record of the Pakistan Railways in this respect has been excellent. During 1949-50 there was no accident involving loss of life to any passenger travelling by any passenger-carrying train on Pakistan Railways although the number of passengers carried on these Railways during the year was about 121 millions and the passenger train mileage stood at the figure of 14,586,374.

Ticketless travelling was rampant on the Railways shortly after partition, and special measures had to be taken to eradicate the evil. The measures consisted of the intensification of check by crew staff, the introduction of special flying squads and the appointment of Railway Magistrates for summary trials, on the train, of passengers travelling without tickets, etc. As a result of these checks, the number of passengers travelling without tickets who escape detection has been considerably reduced.

The incidence of claims on Railways is a matter of great concern to them and every effort has been made to reduce avoidable claims. While improved methods of marking, checking, shunting, delivery, etc. have been introduced, pilferage and theft which are the main causes have received careful scrutiny. The Railways have had to take special measures to intensify their efforts to eliminate these nefarious activities which had shown a tendency to grow owing to unsettled conditions. The Eastern Bengal Railway have had their armed Police Force and Watch and Ward Department reorganised, the former at an additional cost of about Rs. .8 million. All Goods Trains on the Eastern Bengal Railway are escorted at night. On both the Pakistan Railways regular meetings are held between the Civil Police, the Armed Police and Railway's Commercial Officers, in which the crime position is reviewed. As a result of these activities, a very

large number of culprits was caught red handed during 1949, and conditions have since vastly improved.

Financial Position

The Pakistan Railways showed a net gain of Rs. 7,87,47,000 during the financial year 1948-49 and Rs. 5,31,66,000 during the financial year 1949-50. It is expected that the Railways will show a net profit of Rs. 4,00,00,000 during the current financial year. These financial results have been achieved in spite of virtual stoppage of traffic between the Indian Railways and the E. B. Railway with effect from 22nd December, 1949, and the increased cost of coal, labour and material.

Development Schemes

The development schemes of the railways are properly planned and arranged in priority order. The more important ones are described below:

In August, 1947, at the time of partition of the sub-continent, Chittagong Port, which is controlled by the Eastern Bengal Railway, had a jetty frontage of about 2,300 feet comprising four berths—41/51 years old—capable of accommodating four ships. The handling capacity of the port was between 5 and 6 hundred-thousand tons per annum which represented only a fraction of the total import and export trade of the area now comprising East Pakistan, the remaining requirements being met from the Calcutta side.

With the creation of Pakistan the port was required to handle the entire foreign trade of the East Bengal (estimated to rise in course of time to about 3 million tons per annum), and the Port capacity as well as the rail capacity to and from the Port had to be rapidly developed. Plans were, therefore, formulated to extend the jetties and modernize the general facilities. They were split into two parts : (*i*) immediate plans and (*ii*) long term development plans. The immediate plans which were undertaken early in 1948, included construction of a steel pile jetty, extension of existing jetties so as to accommodate ships of larger size, extension and reconstruction of existing sheds, rebuilding of marshalling yards, installation of river moorings, floating jetties and river lighting equipment for night pilotage. Most of these items have been already completed at a cost of about Rs. 1,06,58,000. The capacity of the Port has already increased to nearly 1½ million tons per annum, about 3 times the pre-partition capacity. The result of the Railway's efforts can be judged from the following statistics :—

Imports	(tons)		Exports	(tons)	
Commodities.	1948-49.	1949-50.	Commodities.	1948-49.	1949-50.
Foodgrains	130,000	253,000	Jute	207,000	250,000
Salt	110,000	115,000	Tea	14,000	24,000
Misc.	120,000	342,000	Misc.	19,000	24,000
Total ...	360,000	710,000	Total	240,000	398,000

Total imports and exports 1948-49	600,000 tons.
Total imports and exports 1949-50	1008,000 tons.
Total number of wagons loaded at Port 1948-49	32,000 tons.
Total number of wagons loaded at Port 1949-50	71,250 tons.
Jute handled during jute season during July 1948 to June 1949	184,000 tons.
Jute handled during jute season July 1949 to June 1950	311,000 tons.

The above figures will indicate that :—

(*i*) tonnage handled at the Port has gone up by 67%;

(*ii*) number of wagons loaded at the Port has increased by 125%;

(*iii*) despite suspension of traffic with India, the total number of Wagons loaded on the Eastern Bengal Railway increased by 17,000 (381,000 wagons in 1948-49 and 398,000 wagons in 1949-50), and

(*iv*) Jute handled through the Chittagong Port during the season increased by 70%, the highest tonnage handled during any one month in 1949 being 22,000 and in 1950, 44,000.

The long-term plans provide for a 13-berth port with a total handling capacity of 3 million tons per annum. The plans include the construction of 5 general cargo jetties, 2 jetties for handling salt and one jetty for handling coal. In addition, the existing 4 jetties are to be rehabilitated and one more jetty provided by filling up the gap between the existing jetties Nos. 1 and 4. Five transit sheds, two salt golas, a large number of bounded warehouses and extensive marshalling yards, etc. will be provided. The new jetties and also the rehabilitated jetties will be provided with electric portal cranes of capacity from 3 to 5 tons. In addition, one 60-ton heavy lift crane and 20-ton gantry crane will be provided for handling heavy machinery. One salt berth will be equipped with mechanical equipment for handling salt. The entire development project is estimated to cost about Rs. 144 million.

Much consideration has been given since partition to the question of introducing diesel electric traction on the Railways of Pakistan, and it has now been decided to gradually replace steam locomotives by diesel electric traction and a move has already been made in this direction. When diesel electric locomotives are received and the existing steam locos converted to oil-burning, the Pakistan Railways will not only become almost independent of coal but will also be able to provide better and faster services to the public.

NEW RAILWAY LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

E. B. Railway

(*i*) Jessore-Darsana Railway (4,362 miles).

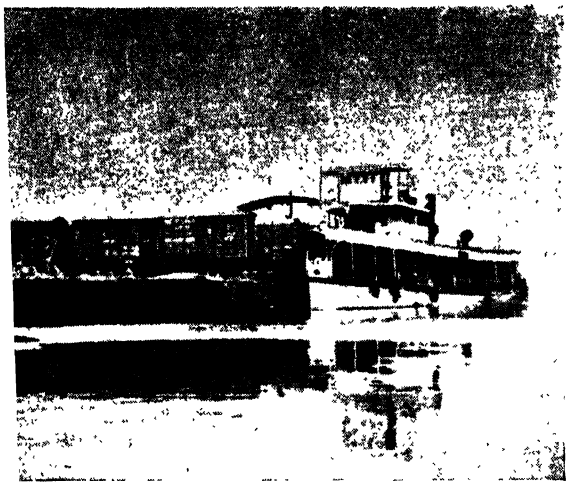
The construction is well in progress and the line is expected to be opened to traffic by 31st March, 1951. With this line, the Benopal-Khulna section will be connected with the E. B. Railway system without having to pass through the Indian territory.

(*ii*) Doubling of the railway line between Bhairab Bazar and Akhaura (length about 19 miles) is well in progress and is expected to be completed during the year.

(*i*) Shaistaganj-Habibganj Railway (10 miles),

(*ii*) Amnura—Chapai—Nawabganj Railway (10 miles),
(These two lines were dismantled during the last war).

(*iii*) Sylhet-Chattak Railway (20 miles).



Wagon Ferry plying over the Brahmaputra River in East Pakistan

N. W. Railway

(*i*) Tando-Mohd. Khan Mog-halbhim Railway (Sind)—70 miles.

(*ii*) Karachi Circular Railway (Karachi)—20 miles.

Besides survey is in hand for new lines in East Bengal for : (*i*) Dacca-Aricha Railway (52 miles); (*ii*) Chitagong-Rangamati Railway, and (*iii*) Chattak-Bholaganj Railway; and in West Pakistan for :

(*i*) Gunjiyal-Bhakkar Railway (Punjab)—80 miles, and

(*ii*) Hyderabad-Mirpurkhas—Nawabshah Railway (Sind)—122 miles (conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge).

River Flotilla

Prior to the partition, the entire trade of East Bengal moved through the Calcutta Port, and the rail as well as inland water transport capacity was accordingly developed in the direction of Calcutta. Soon after the creation of Pakistan, with the rapid change in the trend of traffic to and from Chittagong and its gathering momentum, it was found that the Transport was not sufficient to meet the needs of the province. East Pakistan is a land of rivers and as such water transport plays a great part in the economy of the country. Another factor which made transport to and from Chittagong Port more difficult, was the fact that the Inland Water Transport, for want of sea-worthy craft, could serve the Port only during about four months in the year. It was therefore necessary to develop the transport capacity of the province both by rail and by water, having regard to the particular needs of different areas and the requirements of trade. In view of this, the Eastern Bengal Railway have purchased the nucleus of a Railway Flotilla for the transport of goods between Chittagong Port and the hinterland. A number of tugs and barges have already been purchased and the Railway Flotilla which will eventually have a capacity of 350,000 tons per annum, has been operating from April, 1950.

Staff Welfare

Many measures have been taken during the last three years to improve the pay and general conditions of service of railway employees. As a result of the implementation of the recommendations made by the Pakistan Pay Commission, substantial all-round increases were made in the wages and salaries of staff, particularly those in the lower grades. A welcome amenity provided in railway hospitals during the last year was the air-conditioning of operation theatres, the provision of a full air-conditioned ward in the Cairns Hospital at La-

hore and the installation of smaller air-conditioning units in Heat Stroke Centres. In addition, eighteen Child Welfare Centres were maintained through a grant from the staff Benefit Fund.

The Pakistan Railways have been making progress consistently but they are still badly equipped. There is a lot required to be done, all of which cannot unfortunately be done at once due to the obvious limiting factors. The Railway Administrations themselves feel that the services rendered are far from the ideal which they have in view. To reach the ideal will naturally take time but the whole organisation is pulsating with new vitality and it is evident that there is will and determination on the part of every employee to do his best. With this asset and the economic potentialities in respect of the development of the areas which the Pakistan Railways serve, there is no doubt, they are going to have a bright future.

II. Roads

Before the partition, the construction and financing of roads was done by the Provincial Governments out of Provincial Revenues. The Central Government was concerned only with the upkeep of National Highways, *i. e.*, main highways running through the length and breadth of India, connecting ports, foreign highways, capitals of Provinces and of large States, and including roads required for strategic purposes. Grants were also made to the Provinces out of the Central Road Fund for specific works.

Partition brought mass migration of people from India to Pakistan which greatly affected road development. It was further handicapped by the fact that many of the Road Engineers, Contractors and Administrators, being non-Muslims, left for India and Muslim officers from India who had opted for Pakistan, were unable to come until sometime later due to the dislocation of normal channels of transport as a result of disturbances. Besides, all the office records were burnt on their way to Karachi from Delhi. The delay which has taken place in executing road programme in Pakistan has also been due partly to the fact that the new State was called upon to bear heavy expenditure on the movement and rehabilitation of refugees which became a serious drain on the public revenues.

In May, 1949, it was decided at the Road Conference held in Karachi that a Road Fund should be started out of the proceeds of the extra $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas duty on petrol. It was also agreed that a Central Reserve of 15% of the proceeds of this duty should be kept by the Central Government to defray the charges of administration of the Road Fund, for expenditure on research and for special grants, etc.

The accretions to the Central Road Fund are expected to be about Rs. 3 million per annum on the average but the position is likely to improve considerably with the recent decision to abolish petrol rationing in Pakistan. This would increase consumption of motor spirit resulting in more money for the Central Road Fund. The Central Roads Organisation for the administration of the Road Fund is in the process of formation.

Another step forward was the formation of a Pakistan Road Engi-

neers Association. This would be a semi-official body consisting of official and non-official road engineers in the country. The main function of this Association would be the co-ordination and dissemination of knowledge about road building and maintenance and to evolve standards and specifications. The Association would also be required to formulate an all-Pakistan Road Development Plan.

The present position in Pakistan about the mileage of the various types of roads is shown in the following table :

Name of Province.	Superior Surface roads.	Metalled roads.	Un-metalled kutcha roads.	Total.
West Punjab ...	2,694	410	12,883	15,987
N.-W. F. P. ...	1,103	120	1,899	3,122
Sind	597	160	11,648	12,405
Baluchistan ...	586	637	3,453	4,676
West Pakistan ...	4,980	1,327	29,883	36,190
East Pakistan ...	594	1,028	20,172	21,794
Total ...	5,574	2,355	50,055	57,984

There was practically no control on road transport before the last war of 1939-45. Motor transport was invariably in the hands of single private operators. Their sole aim was profiteering even at the cost of safety or convenience of the travelling public. Being under no statutory obligation in the matter of standardisation of motor vehicles, fares, freight rates and service, they under-cut the railways and thus affected adversely the finances of the biggest nationalised asset of the country.

The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, was a substantial step forward in controlling motor transport to some extent. The intervention of the war however did not permit a proper implementation of the Act, as there was more traffic offering than could be carried by both forms of transport. In fact, during the war effective steps were taken to relieve congestion of passenger and goods traffic on railways by putting more vehicles on the road, even on long distance routes.

On the partition, mainly with a view to have a greater control on the development of road transport and to afford better and more efficient service to the public and tap a new source of income into the bargain, Provinces have been considering schemes of nationalisation of transport services. In order to lay down a uniform policy on the subject, a conference of representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments was convened in May, 1949. It was decided at this conference that road transport should be nationalised by stages and that railways should be invited to invest money in the proposed services. It was also decided that private operators would not be allowed to participate in the proposed schemes but may be switched off temporarily to certain feeder routes and that goods traffic be left to them. It was also unanimously accepted that standardisation of road transport by continuous supply of right type of trucks and spare parts was essential.

Negotiations regarding the nature and extent of the Centre's participation in the capital and management of the nationalised services are being carried on between the Central and Provincial Governments. It is hoped that within a period of 5 years most of the passenger routes will

be nationalised, at least in West Pakistan. The scheme will not for the present be extended to East Pakistan, where road transport does not play so important a part as in West Pakistan. Goods transport will for the present remain in the hands of the private operators.

Number of Motor Vehicles on roads:— The number of motor vehicles on road in Pakistan as on the 31st of December 1949, were as under :—

Province or State	Private cars	Motor Cycles	Taxi Cabs	Buses.	Lorries & Vans	Total
Khairpur	45	12	8	30	35	130
Punjab	6,335	1,821	172	1,331 *116	819 *256	10,850
N.-W. F. P.	1,520	181	300	685 *131	1,182 123*	4,122
East Bengal	1,742	149	623	1,803	2,207	6,524
Bahawalpur	218	20	...	64	105	407
Sind and Karachi Administered area	5,297	896	222	326	852	7,593
Baluchistan	989	163	32	127	391	1,702
Total ...	16,146	3,242	1,357	4,613	5,970	31,328

*Vehicles running on gas plants.

A Transport Advisory Council consisting of representatives of the Governments concerned has been constituted at the Centre to review periodically the policy of the Central, Provincial and States Governments on transport matters. The main function of the Council will be to make recommendations designed to evolve a policy for the development of a co-ordinated transport system in the country. The Council which would consist of three representatives of the Central Government, two each of the Provincial Governments, one of Baluchistan and two of all the acceding States combined, would meet at least twice a year under the Chairmanship of the Central Minister in charge of matters relating to Communications.

III Ports

Besides being the capital and air centre, Karachi is also the most important port of Pakistan. The volume of traffic at this port has been steadily on the increase which will be seen from the following figures :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1947-48 ...	11,56,353	10,27,521	21,83,874
1948-49 ...	16,02,747	9,39,934	25,42,681
1949-50 ...	19,08,422	9,23,476	28,31,896

The figures attained during 1949-50 almost equalled the record figure of 28,63,567 tons handled during war time in the year 1944-45.

To increase the capacity of the Port still further by 34% to 50%, the Karachi Port Trust has a scheme under consideration to undertake an improved lay-out of the 17 berths of the East Wharves which are constructed of wooden deckings and need rebuilding.

The Karachi Port Authorities have helped Industry by leasing out plots of land served by rail and road to various industrial concerns. Already a good number of industries have been established, including Assembly plants for motor vehicles etc.

While the Royal Pakistan Navy has decided to construct a naval dry dock at Karachi Port, the proposal for the construction of a commercial dry dock financed by the Government and the Karachi Port Trust, and aiming at the growth of the merchant navy and catering to the requirements of the merchant ships calling at the port, is under active consideration.

The Board of Trustees has formulated a scheme for the provision of 60 plots of about 1000 yards each to be allotted to the Timber Merchants Association. Timber Pond and Hard and Cross roads, drainage and lighting are also to be provided. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 500,000.

A scheme is also under consideration for the construction of a Fishermen's Harbour with a boat slip and hard, served by road and rail and with accommodation for boats and net drying. It will also provide ample facilities for refrigeration, canning and other developments in the future.

Chittagong Port

The port of Chittagong has assumed great importance since the birth of Pakistan. Being the only port of the Eastern wing of the State, its activities during the last three years have been vast and varied. In the last year, as a matter of fact, interruption of arrangements for shipping of food and other traffic *via* Calcutta, and stoppage of coal supplies from India, necessitating imports from abroad, resulted in a heavy burden on Chittagong Port. Steps were taken to relieve the resultant congestion by acquisition of more handling gear; appointment of an experienced full time Chairman of the Port Commissioners; rationalisation of shipping from the U. K., the Continent and Scandinavia, the U. S. A. and Canada under which a limited number of ships call at the port and are allowed priority berthing at one of the jetties, and working out of a scheme whereby export cargoes are pooled in consultation with shippers and allotted to various ships. Consequently delays to foreign ships have been very much reduced and exports are being handled promptly. The port is working efficiently and handling the increasing traffic successfully. The berthing capacity of the Port is now 13 berths giving an annual handling capacity of about 1.8 million tons as compared to 4 berths and .5 million tons of annual handling capacity at the time of the partition.

Lighting arrangements to enable night pilotage of ships in the Karnafuli river, are under way. This will further increase the handling capacity of the Port.

To relieve the burden on Chittagong Port and on the E. B. Railway,

surveys of the rivers Harringhatta, Meghna and Pussar were undertaken with a view to establishing an auxiliary port. The surveys have revealed the possibility of having a sheltered lighterage and anchorage for deep sea vessels near Chalna on the Pussar. In April, 1950, the Government appointed an *ad hoc* Committee of experts to examine on the spot and report as to the site of anchorage and the administrative machinery required for the proposed auxiliary port. The principal recommendations of the Committee have been accepted, and it is hoped that the anchorage will be in operation by the 1st of December. This scheme is likely to help the development of the cis-Brahmputra area.

The report of the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. MRVP, on the long-term development plans of the Chittagong Port, was approved by the Government, and it was decided that the construction of 5 new general cargo berths, 2 salt berths, 1 coal berth, 2 salt golas, 10 transit sheds, 11 bounded warehouses and the rehabilitation of the existing five berths should be undertaken. Further, the provision of cranes, and electric and water facilities and the construction of railway yards, roads, offices bridges and open dumps etc., was also approved.

The entire plan is to cost Rs. 144.8 million spread over four years from 1949-53. The construction work is

Karachi Harbour
The volume of traffic on this port during 1949-50 was about 28,63.567 tons

Chittagong being the only port of the Eastern Wing of Pakistan has assumed great importance during the last 3 years

to be executed by one or more selected firms. The work will be supervised by the Consulting Engineers and the Chief Engineer (Construction), E. B. Railway. The target handling capacity of the port, after completion of the plan, is 400,000 tons per annum.

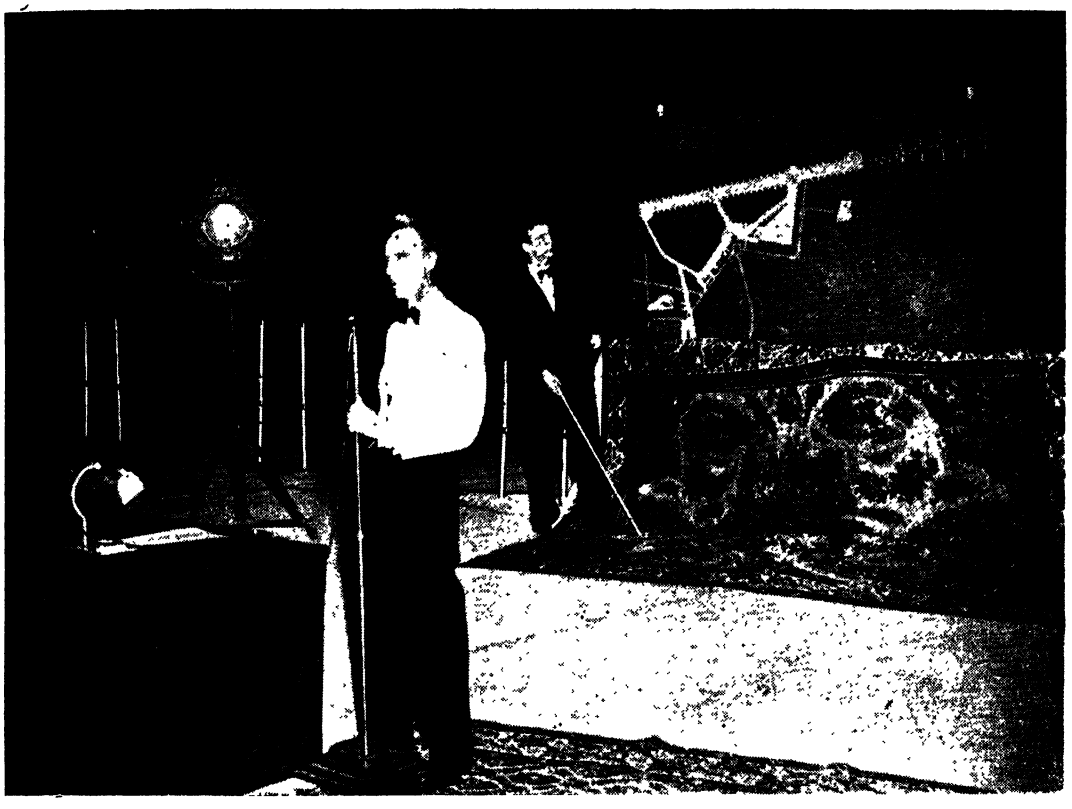
IV. Aviation

Air Communication in Pakistan is controlled by the Civil Aviation Department which is attached to the Ministry of Defence. Soon after the birth of Pakistan on 14th August 1947, the Department had to shoulder the burden of a great event which will go down in the annals of aviation history as the first mass air movement of a civil population. This was popularly known as "OPERATION PAKISTAN". During September 1947, when chaos and confusion prevailed in India, seven thousand Government servants and their families stranded in Delhi were provided with an air lift to Karachi, the capital of the new Pakistan Government. Twenty four aircraft were used in the operation, consuming about 1,70,000 gallons of petrol. The amount of expenditure incurred on this historic operation was Rs. 38,03,924-9-0.

With the exception of Karachi Airport, there was, at the time of partition, a serious shortage of the aerodrome equipment in Pakistan. Since then the position has improved. Karachi Airport has been fitted with the modern high intensity contact runways lighting system. This is the only airport in the eastern countries having this type of night lighting equipment by means of which pilots are able to land safely in bad weather.

Air Commodore Sir Frank Whittle, Technical Advisor to the B.O.A.C., paid a visit to Karachi in January 1950, and discussed with the Civil Aviation authorities the special requirements at Karachi Airport for the proposed introduction by B.O.A.C. of the world's first jet airliner, the British de-Havilland Comet on its London to Karachi route. He demonstrated by a film at the Paradise Cinema, Karachi the actual operation of the air-liner. He indicated that it would be of special interest to Pakistan to cover the distance between the two wings in only three and a half hours. It has become necessary that Karachi Airport should be made suitable for heavy aircraft. Accordingly the recarpeting of the Runway at Karachi Airport is in hand.

An Aeronautical Communications School was opened for the training of officers, engineers and radio operators, and technicians at Karachi Airport on 2nd November 1948. It is staffed entirely by Pakis-



Mr. Maurice Banks, Director General of Civil Aviation explaining the working of the High Intensity Runway and Approach Lighting System at Karachi Airport

tan nationals, and the laboratories have been designed and equipped without any assistance from outside. There are fifty-two persons being trained there at the present time.

Immediately after joining the United Nations Organisation, Pakistan signified its adherence to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (the Chicago Convention) and the International Air Services Transit Agreement. On the 5th December 1947, Pakistan became a member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation which aims at world-wide standardisation of Civil Aviation safety and operational standards and practices. Pakistan also became a member of the Commonwealth Air Transport Council. During the last three years, delegations have been sent to six international conferences.

The U. S. A., Netherlands and France were informed in 1947 that the Air Transport Agreement negotiated between their Governments and the undivided Government of India were accepted as binding on Pakistan. Further Air Transport Agreements, which followed closely the pre-partition pattern, have been concluded and signed since with Sweden, India, Ceylon, Australia, Norway, Philippines, the United Kingdom and Denmark.

(*1*) *Air Transport*

Air Transport for Pakistan is particularly important today because of the limitations of surface com-

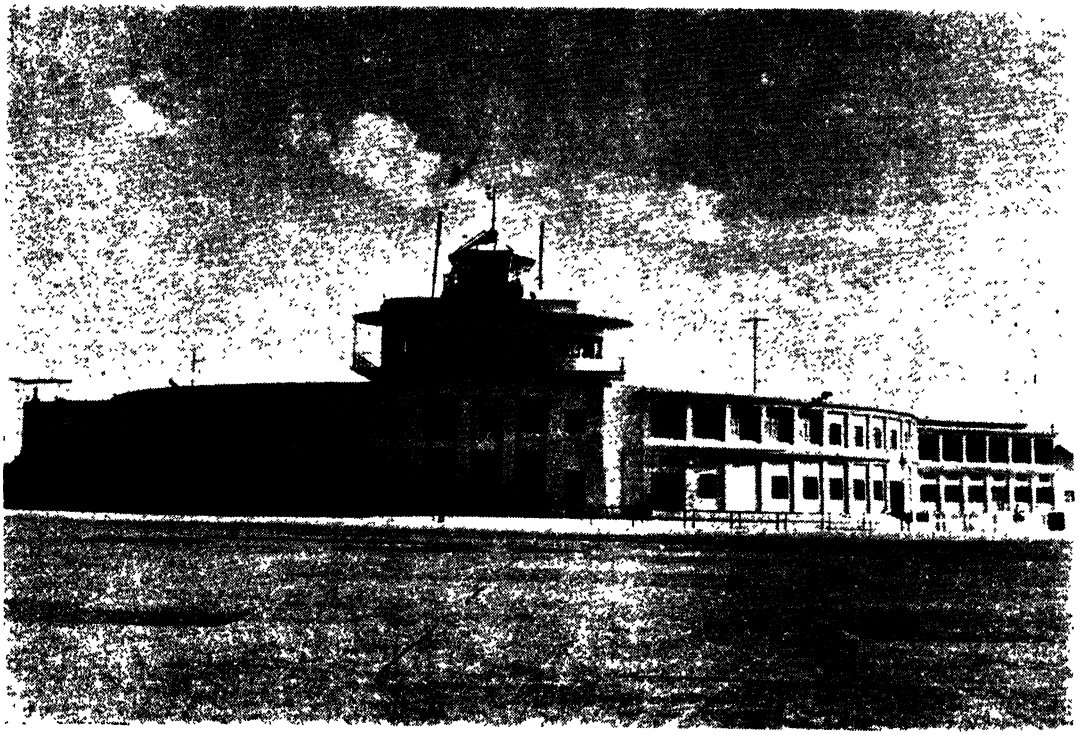
munications and the separation of the Eastern and Western wings of the state by a distance of over a thousand miles of Indian territory. Air communication, therefore, is likely to become the main means of travel between East and West Pakistan especially for people whose movements are necessitated by economic, political or administrative reasons. Besides, Karachi, being on the trunk air routes of the world, holds an extremely important position, and for this reason Pakistan has an additional opportunity to develop its air transport.

At the time of the partition in 1947, Orient Airways was the only airline registered in Pakistan, operating a daily air service between Calcutta and Rangoon. This Company is now operating ten scheduled services as follows :—

Service	Aircraft	Weekly frequency
1. Karachi-Lahore-Rawalpindi-Peshawar.	Dakota	Twice.
2. Karachi-Quetta	Dakota	Once.
3. Karachi-Bombay ...	(Temporarily	suspended)
4. Karachi-Delhi-Calcutta-Dacca-Delhi-Karachi.	Convair.	Twice.
5. Karachi-Delhi-Dacca-Calcutta-Delhi-Karachi.	Convair	Twice.
6. Calcutta-Chittagong-Rangoon.	Dakota.	Four times.
7. Calcutta-Chittagong-Akyab-Chittagong-Calcutta.	Dakota	Thrice.
8. Calcutta-Chittagong-Calcutta.	Dakota	Thrice.
9. Dacca-Chittagong-Dacca.	Dakota	Daily.
10. Calcutta-Dacca-Calcutta.	Dakota	Thirty five times.

(2) *Pak Air Limited*

A Licence to operate scheduled air services was granted to Pak Air Ltd. in June, 1948. The Company's operations are under suspension at present following the crash of its Dakota AP-ADI at Jungshahi on the 12th December, 1949.



The Karachi Airport holds an extremely important position being on the trunk air-routes of the world

The following figures give the monthly mileage flown by the two operating companies during the period July 1948 to June 1949 :—

Month	Pak Air Ltd.	Orient Airways Ltd.
July 1948	16,500	121,000
August 1948	55,800	144,100
September 1948	52,200	145,300
October 1948	55,800	159,000
November 1948	54,000	144,100
December 1948	6,300	148,300
January 1949	...	147,100
February 1949	91,400	112,200
March 1949	104,600	109,900
April 1949	97,300	125,100
May 1949	90,300	120,200
June 1949	64,000	113,100

(3) *Crescent Air Transport*

An air charter company, Crescent Air Transport Ltd., has been granted permission for the operation of charter services within and outside Pakistan.

Flying Clubs

At the time of the partition only two flying clubs were operating in Pakistan—the Karachi Aero Club at Karachi, and the Northern India Flying Club at Lahore. A third flying club has since been established at Dacca in East Pakistan and has been operating since March, 1949. All the clubs are subsidised by the Government. The training of four Pilot Instructors at Government expense has been arranged in the U.K.

The number of aircraft held by the national airlines and flying clubs on the 31st of March 1950 were :—

Name of National Operator Flying Club	Total number of Aircraft with details	
1. Orient Airways Limited, Karachi.	Douglas DC3 ...	20
	Sentinel L5 ...	2
	Beechcraft ...	2
	Convair ...	3
	Total ...	27
2. Pak Air Ltd., Karachi.	Douglas DC3 ...	4
	Skymaster ...	2
	Curtis Commando	1
	Total ...	7
3. Crescent Air Transport Ltd., Karachi.	Douglas C-47B ...	1
4. Karachi Aero Club Ltd., Karachi.	Fox Moth ...	2
	Tiger Moth	5
	Auster V ...	2
	Total ...	9
5. Northern India Flying Club, Ltd., Lahore.	Fox Moth ...	2
	Auster ...	4
	Sentinal L-5	1
	Tiger Moth ...	1
	Total ...	8
6. Eastern Pakistan Flying Club Ltd., Dacca.	Auster ...	4
	Chipmunk ...	2
	Fox Moth ...	1
	Total	7

Hajj Flights

During the 1948 Hajj Season, the two skymasters of Pak Air were used for carrying Hajj traffic between Karachi and Jeddah. Eight trips were made in all carrying 185 Hajis both ways at the rate of Rs. 1,600 per return trip.

Demand for air travel for 1949 Haj Season increased tremendously, and both Pak Air and Orient Airways were permitted to carry out as many charter flights as they could. They were, however, unable to cope with the traffic and had even to borrow aircraft from other organisations. Crescent Air Transport Ltd. were also permitted to carry out a limited number of Hajj charters.

For the Hajj Season 1950, the following fares have been approved by the Government :

(*i*) *Karachi-Jeddah return flight* :

(*a*) Rs. 1,600 with 66 lbs. free baggage allowance per passenger.

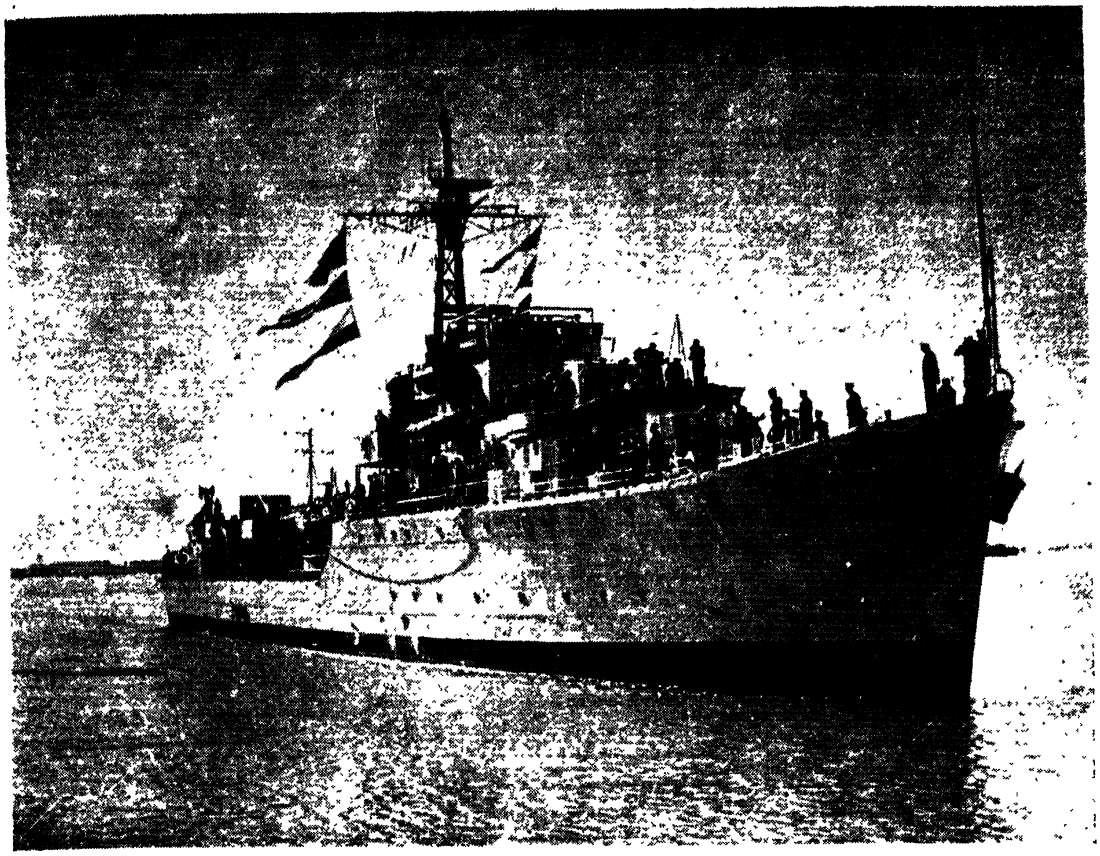
(*b*) Rs. 1,575 with 44 lbs. free baggage allowance per passenger.

(*ii*) *Dacca—Jedda return flight.*

Rs. 2,240 with a free baggage allowance of 44 lbs. per passenger.

(*iii*) *Chittagong-Jeddah return flight*

Rs. 2,300 with a free baggage allowance of 44 lbs. per passenger.



H.M.P.S. " TIPPU SULTAN " arrives in Karachi

CHAPTER 11

THE GUARDIANS OF FREEDOM

THE Armed Forces—Navy, Army and Air Force have individually and jointly contributed to the stability and freedom of Pakistan.

If one had surveyed the sun-drenched waters of Karachi on the 14th of August, 1947, he would have seen little evidence of an operational fleet. Today Pakistan possesses a small but efficient and modern force capable of giving a good account of itself in an emergency.

Pakistan desires to build up an effective and balanced fleet. It needs more ships. Hence, under the expansion scheme, two " O " class Destroyers HMPS " Tipu Sultan " and HMPS " Tariq " have been added. Another " O " class Destroyer, HMPS " Onslaught ", has been purchased and will join the fleet as soon as the ship has completed her refit.

When they sailed into Home port for the first time to join the fleet, " Tipu Sultan " and " Tariq " received an enthusiastic welcome from the citizens of Karachi. Thousands gathered on the quayside to cheer them and a flight of RPAF

fighters flew past and dipped in salute as they came alongside. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, who is also the Defence Minister, went about thirty miles out to sea in HMPS ' Zulfiqar ' to meet the Destroyers and see a demonstration of their speed and manoeuvrability.

On the partition, Pakistan received more ratings than it could immediately absorb, but there was an acute shortage of officers.

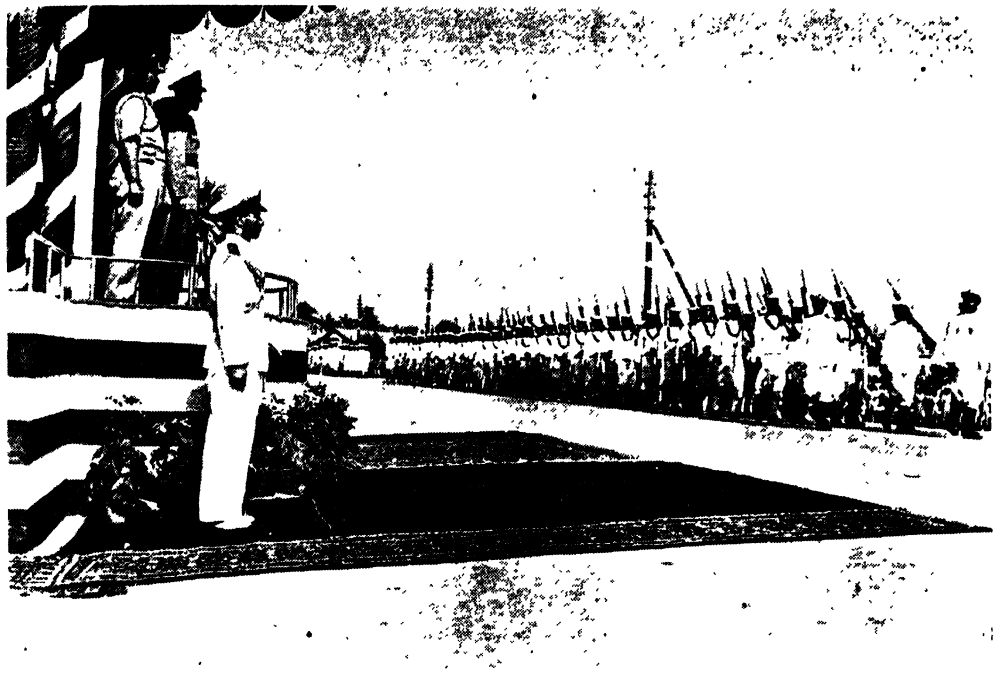
A partial solution to this problem was found by giving commissions to a number of suitable Warrant Officers, arranging selected ratings to undergo courses to qualify for Commission, and recruiting civilians with requisite qualifications in the commissioned cadre of technical branches. Selected officers were sent for advanced and conversion courses to the United Kingdom. Pakistan, in her effort to meet the shortage of naval officers, avoided the pitfall of sacrificing quality for numbers and today she has the satisfaction of having a nucleus of fully trained and experienced officers to man her fleet.

The aim has been to attain the highest naval standards in the Training Establishments. HMPS ' Dilawar ', a shore Establishment situated on the mainland, has been turned into RPN Barracks. The Draughting Office, the Recruiting Organisation and the RPN Band function from ' Dilawar '. Recently ' Dilawar ' has added a Physical Training School to its list. HMPS ' Bahadur '— Boys' Training Establishment—situated at Manora Island overlooks the busy Karachi harbour and is the right setting for the cradle of Pakistan's future sailors. It is equipped with the latest training appliances and staffed with well-qualified instructors, many of whom have done specialised courses in the United Kingdom. The Establishment has been enlarged, too, to cater for a greater intake. The first batch of boys who had joined the navy at the age of 14 or 15, after the birth of Pakistan and had received their full two years' training entirely in 'Bahadur', passed out in May.

The Combined Training Establishment—HMPS ' Himalaya '— which includes Gunnery and Radar Schools has started several new courses. ' Himalaya ' is another key Training Establishment of the RPN and trains the new entry ratings and those who require advanced or conversion courses. The Reserve Officers are also trained here and the boys who join the RPN as Cadets receive their initial training here before they are sent to the United Kingdom.

The lack of satisfactory arrangements for mechanical training, which hampered progress in the Royal Pakistan Navy has been overcome. Now the RPN Artificer Apprentices can receive satisfactory training at the recently commissioned Mechanical Training Establishment —HMPS ' Karsaz '. The latest machinery was imported for this new Establishment and a number of selected RPN officers were sent to the United Kingdom for special courses to enable them to take on the instructional work on their return. The Establishment trains all branches of Artificers, Engine Room, Electrical, Ordinance and Shipwright. It has a modern and well-equipped laboratory. Short courses on Damage Control and Firefighting are also arranged by this Establishment.

To complete the training programme, a frigate, HMPS ' Sham-



Naval Contingent marches past H.I.M. The Shahinshah of Iran in Karachi

share ', is being turned into a Training Ship. After the necessary alterations, she will set out on a cruise taking the RPN Cadets and the Boys who have finished their training in ' Bahadur '. They will not only gain practical experience of navigation and seamanship but also broaden their outlook and experience during their training cruise.

To maintain an efficient operational fleet, it is necessary to build up repair and maintenance facilities in its own ports. As Pakistan has no dry-docking facilities, her naval units have to proceed to Singapore, Malta, and sometimes, the U. K., if they require any repairs. But work has now started on the site of the proposed dockyard in Karachi. This dockyard will provide full facilities for the maintenance, repair, and major and minor refits of all units of the R.P.N. Fleet.

The visit of the British Cruiser ' Mauritius ' to Karachi last October is regarded by the Royal Pakistan Navy as of great value. 'Mauritius ' came to take part in the Combined Operations Exercises arranged for the students of the Command and Staff College, Quetta. The realistic exercises in which the R.P.N. units fully participated and the discussions held afterwards on these exercises with the officers of ' Mauritius ', proved most useful.

In the course of the exercise a combined naval and air striking force ' attacked ' Churna island off the west coast of Karachi. HMPS ' Zulfiqar ', ' Jhelum ', ' Peshawar ' and ' Baluchistan ' of the Royal Pakistan Navy participated. A demonstration of assault landing on an enemy-occupied beach was also given. The assault was launched with heavy shelling by RPN men-of-

war, accompanied by close strafing of the enemy-held position on the beach by an RPAF Squadron of Tempest bombers. While the air activity continued, an RPN vessel laid a dense smoke screen and under its cover other ships approached the shore. There were other exercises in which Karachi was ' attacked '.

These exercises were of the greatest value to all the services and enabled ships of the RPN to exercise against a more powerful opponent. The exercise afforded an excellent opportunity for fostering the spirit of goodwill between the three Services.

A memorable landmark in the history of the Royal Pakistan Navy, was the visit of His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran in March this year. His Imperial Majesty spent the greater part of a day visiting the ' Himalaya '. The programme included the presentation of a replica of the RPN crest in bronze and silver by the Commander-in-Chief, R.P.N., to the Shahinshah.

II

Pakistan Army

The three-year-old Pakistan Army is today in fine shape. Beginning its career under a series of handicaps, and faced with grave difficulties and problems, it has been moulded and consolidated into a compact and efficient military force.

The planners got busy immediately. The human material at their disposal had long-standing soldierly traditions, with experience in two World Wars.

Although this was heartening, it did not decrease or in any way lessen the immensity of the problem which was complicated by the fact that, at the time, the very security of the State was threatened.

Details of strategy had to be worked out and the location and organisation of the forces decided. Procure-

H. I. M. The Shahinshah of Iran on the bridge of H. M. P.S. "Jhelum"

ment and production of weapons and equipment was an immediate necessity.

There is one other aspect which is easily lost sight of. Pakistan has two wings—separated from each other by over a thousand miles. The defence of East Pakistan is as vital as that of the West. The problem required and received full measure of treatment on that score.

Necessity is the mother of invention. During the last three years things have moved steadily forward. The vital needs of the Army have been met. Training of the forces received first attention, and has been the principal concern all along. Army Training institutions have continued to make steady progress. Advantage was taken of facilities for training which existed in other countries.

But no human material, however superb, and undoubtedly the manpower in the country belongs to this category, can, in the present rapid technological change, be trained in the best interests of the country unless it is armed and equipped according to modern standards. For that purpose adequate measures were taken. It was realized that till the country could produce its own arms and equipment, all possible sources must be tapped. The actual details of this must be told another day, but in both directions *i.e.* procurement of goods from outside sources, essential for the needs of modern army and creation of conditions when dependence on such sources can be reduced to the minimum, considerable success has been achieved. Our missions to foreign lands have been useful and fruitful. To fill up the gaps amongst the experts—which a young country needs for its development and progress—they have succeeded in obtaining the services of those who know how best to help Pakistan build its Ordnance Factories.

While British experts have come to the aid of the Army in some ways as a part of it, many foreign visitors have also come to see its working and its activities. To say that they have gone back impressed, is stating a simple truth. Much appreciation has been expressed and a great deal has been said about its solid structure, in disinterested quarters and by those who know.

But all this has not been easy of achievement. Many months of unceasing patient labour have been required. For a modern army is a complicated machine requiring for its set-up and maintenance the highest standard of skill, planning and management. There are many sides to the picture. Some are known already. Others perhaps not so. In particular, information about the administrative build-up has been scanty in the past, so a few words may be opportune.

Light Machine-gunners in action

To keep a man fit and to give him a feeling of confidence that he will be looked after properly and well when he falls sick or is wounded, is a primary duty which falls to the constant care of the Medical Corps. In fulfilment of this, the Medical Corps, in co-operation with units, took effective measures for the physical welfare of the troops, and as a result, the health of the men today is better than ever before. The sickness rate in the Army is in fact less than the rate in 1939, which was considered a normal year.

The Medical Corps, built up in the last three years, has a varied role. It not only deals with the Army but is also responsible for all hospitalization, medical supplies and medical training of all three Services. In the recent past it has also gone to the assistance of the Civil Government. The Army Medical Corps has taken over the medical arrangement in Kashmir Refugee Camps at Mansar, Wah, Kala, Sialkot and Gujranwala.

The achievements of the Medical Corps become more praiseworthy when the handicaps under which it was born in 1947, are remembered. Apart from other difficulties some more serious than others, the personnel situation was very bad. While this persisted the rapidly deteriorating health situation in the country, in the early stages, due to the great refugee influx increased the medical commitments of the Army. The already strained and meagre resources of the Army Medical Corps were employed to combat disease amongst the civilian population in general and refugees in particular.

Quick measures were taken to meet the shortage of officers. Steps were also taken to build up a cadre of specialists, who could deal effectively with major professional problems, by finalizing arrangements for higher training in Special Professional subjects abroad, and by giving such training in our own Hospitals. A Medical Training Centre, established soon after the partition, has made a notable contribution in producing fully trained personnel.

But all is not yet well with the Military Nursing Services. The acute shortage continues unabated.

On the other hand, perhaps as a compensation, the position of medical stores is good. Whatever commitments may arise, they will be sufficient to meet the needs of the forces.

The little heard of Ordnance Service, which seldom comes in for a direct share of the honour and glory which the famous fighting units of the army receive, plays a vital part in the life of the defence forces. Like a gigantic shop it has kept the front line troops supplied with everything they needed except food, petrol and animals. The range of Ordnance stores required by a modern army is immense. It includes all types of vehicles and munitions and several hundreds of thousands of items, ranging from a needle and thread to the most complicated mobile radar and aircraft locating devices ; from pieces of washing soap to giant tanks and huge cannon. These requirements have been met despite the fact that neither the stores nor the trained personnel nor Central Ordnance Depots nor the Central Records were available to Pakistan on August 14, 1947. On her territory there were only a few retail Ordnance Depots with local

records and even in them a large part of the clerical staff consisted of non-Muslims who immediately left for India.

It was on this unpromising foundation that the Pakistan Army Ordnance Corps was created under a Director of Ordnance Services.

Today the situation is very different. The build-up has been gradual and methodical. As a result of well-planned spade work, and the efforts of missions of high-ranking officers of the forces in America and European countries, a proper permanent machinery for the purchase of stores abroad, is becoming effective. To add to this, Pakistan's own resources have been exploited to the full. Everything which the army needs, that can be bought at reasonable price in the homeland, is so obtained.

In addition to supplying new stores and ammunition, the Ordnance Services have another responsibility. They have established machinery for the repair of certain types of worn and broken equipment. Their sister Service, the Pakistan Electrical and Mechanicl Engineers, however, runs the big workshops where the fullest repairs are carried out. But if the store is a simple one like a boot or a uniform, the Pakistan Army Ordnance Corps carry out the repairs in its own workshops. They are equipped with laundries, boot repair machinery, sewing machines, wood-working machines and the like.

Every army lorry on the road, every motor-cycle, every rifle and gun, every soldier's coat, shirt, trousers, and boots was ordered and handled by the Pakistan Army Ordnance Corps.

Closely allied is the question of the Ordnance Factories. Its immense national importance was realised early. The magnitude of the task was appreciated, and with that in view, the services of experts were obtained, and a phased programme drawn up, which entailed a great deal of detailed planning. Successful setting up of Ordnance Factories involves achieving at the same time, construction and equipment of the Factory buildings and the associated housing scheme and arranging for power and water, recruitment of staff and factory personnel capable of operating and administrating the factories, arrangements for supply of all materials required and building up of an adequate reserve stock of each, and finally building up of an industrial background in the country to feed the factories in an emergency and to co-operate in maintaining technique in peace. In all directions, considerable progress has been made. Latterly the tempo of work has increased.

The Royal Pakistan Engineers—better known as the Sappers—are a highly skilled branch of the Army. In peace and war they have varied roles. The Pakistan Sapper during the past three years, has faced the hazards of fighting and overcome them, and has also tackled the problems of peace and solved them satisfactorily.

When the Royal Pakistan Engineers were formed three years ago, they had no depot, no training ground, no workshop, and no record office ; in fact, they had none of the essentials required to meet the demands of the Army and for the training of future Engineers.

Royal Pakistan Engineers building up a bridge

In record time, a Centre for training and a School of Military Engineering for Engineer Officers, specialists and instructors were established. Both are paying good dividends now.

And this was not all. In the defensive operations which Pakistan had to undertake, the Sappers did a hero's job.

The Sappers have been simultaneously responsible for the construction of new buildings, repairing badly damaged and poorly maintained roads, linking important places, remedying breaches in dams, bridges and railway tracks and setting up emergency electric power generators, frequently in aid of the Civil administration.

The Army's fitness, morale, and efficiency are directly dependent on the food supplied to its men.

The Royal Pakistan Army Service Corps provides everything that the Army requires in the way of food. It also supplies fuel, petrol, lubricating oils and hygiene chemicals. Those have to be delivered to the troops wherever required. This means transport which it also supplies.

Despite handicaps, perhaps not as severe as in other cases, the fully-combatant Army Service Corps, with its network of supply and petrol units, and well organised mule and camel transport and mechanical transport, has during the past three years, built up a reputation for efficiency and solid work.

Called upon, in the defensive operations to do a difficult job under the most adverse circumstances, it rose to the occasion. Elsewhere it carried on its job, humdrum in appearance, but none the less vital, with selfless devotion to duty. It soon set its own house in order by taking various measures like founding the Centre and Record with the least possible delay. It ensured that the authorized ration was not only made available, but also that it was good. It worked out, in common understanding and co-operation with the civil authorities, a programme for procurement of essential supplies. To obtain the maximum benefit from good food it ran special courses in Cookery.

Alongside this progressive administrative build-up of the Army, some of the finest ceremonials held in any country, have been witnessed. There were parades, reunions and athletic meetings, all of a high order. Some of the Regiments of the Frontier Force celebrated the completion of their hundred years in grand style of which echoes were heard in the United Kingdom. The Army's athletic progress was climaxed in its winning the national championship

at the Pakistan Olympics. For a whole fortnight, on the occasion of the visit of His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran, the country saw, at various places a military pageant the like of which had not been seen before.

III

Pakistan women's National Guard

Soon after the formation of Pakistan, it was decided to form a corps of National Guards who should be in a position to look after themselves and help the country in stress. In 1948, at Lahore, a gathering of Women leaders, presided over by Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, wife of the Prime Minister of Pakistan, discussed ways and means of creating a Women's Wing of the Guards.

The Pakistan Women's National Guard is now in full swing. Initially two battalions were raised. Now training is being given at a number of places in East and West Pakistan, including Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Dacca.

Emphasis in the training of the PWNG is laid on Nursing, First Aid and ARP work. Such training assists the women also in their household duties and thus helps in raising the general standard of living. This will also go a long way in enabling the women to play their role, in the event of an emergency.

Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, with a rank equivalent to that of a Brigadier, is the Comptroller of the PWNG.

It is an old tradition with Muslim women to tend their sick and wounded on the battle-field. This happened in the holy battles which took place in the early days of Islam. Besides this, members of the PWNG are also trained in drill and in the use of arms, for this inculcates in them a spirit of discipline and self-defence.

In March last, a mass assembly of smartly dressed young women, gave a convincing display in physical training, drill, first aid, and ARP in Karachi in the presence of His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran. The Shahinshah said, the PWNG was an example for other Muslim States to follow.

P.W.N.G. at a Rifle Exercise

Physical Training display by the boys of the 15th Punjab Regimental Centre

IV

The Royal Pakistan Air Force

The Royal Pakistan Air Force came into being with the birth of the Dominion on August 14, 1947. Though newly created, it was actually as old in training and experience as the Air Force of the Indian Dominion of which it formed part since its inception in 1931.

The partition of the Indian subcontinent was followed up by the division of its armed forces, and their equipment, stores and other ancillary services were likewise divided. In August, 1947, the Royal Pakistan Air Force consisted of : (*a*) Nos. 5 and 9 Fighter Squadrons, (*b*) No. 6 Transport Squadron, (*c*) Air Observation Post Flight, (*d*) A Communication Flight.

There were no training institutions in the country and the training for the Royal Pakistan Air Force was done in India till September, 1947. The R. P. A. F. had to tackle the Herculean task of organizing training centres from scratch. The specialized nature of the service which requires training of men and elaborate and costly equipment, enhanced the difficulties. But these difficulties were met with determination and foresight. And today the Royal Pakistan Air Force can draw satisfaction from the fact that it possesses the bulk of its own training institutions in Pakistan run on modern scientific lines where stress is laid on quality rather than quantity.

The R.P.A.F. College, Risalpur, trains cadets in all the branches of pilot training to be the future permanent officer-nucleus of the R.P. A.F.

Arrangements for training of officers abroad were finalised last year to fill six vacancies at the R.A.F. College, Cranwell.

A certain number of vacancies were also obtained in the R.A.F. Staff College, Andover, for training Senior Pakistani Officers in all aspects of staff and higher administrative duties.

Pilots, navigators and signallers were also sent abroad for specialist

Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan inspecting an R.P.A.F. review

and advanced courses. A number of pilots were sent to the Central Flying School and Central Gunnery School in the United Kingdom for All-Purposes Instructors' Course and the Pilot Attack Instructors' Course.

As a special measure, to relieve the strain on the College, 22 cadets were sent last year to America for both initial and advanced training in flying.

The third year of Pakistan has been marked by a steady increase in the number of training institutions in the country. An Apprentices and Trade Conversion Training School has been established at Korangi Creek (Karachi) and a Radar School for the three Services at Malir. Two more schools—the Wireless Observer Wing School to train ground observers and the Multi-engine Conversion School, to train the regular R.P.A.F. Volunteer Reserve and civil air line pilots, navigators and Radio operators upto the International Civil Aviation standards, have also been opened. The instructional and servicing staff for the Multi-engine Conversion School have been provided for a period of two years by the Air Services Training, Hamble, in the U.K.

The Apprentices and Conversion Training School is to train boys between 15 and 17 years of age for the advanced ground technical duties necessary for the maintenance of aircraft, aero-engines, and their equipment. At present the school also provides for conversion training of the R.P.A.F. technicians who have completed their initial training at the Technical School, and are working at the various R.P.A.F. units and establishments. The instructional staff of this School, too, has been provided by the Air Services Training, Hamble.

Considerable progress has also been made by the training Institutions established shortly after the birth of Pakistan. The R.P.A.F. College, the Recruits Training Centre, the Technical Training School, and the School of Administration have registered progress and

improvement. In keeping with up-to-date requirements, the initial training at the R.P.A.F. College now starts straight on Harvards. So far the Technical Training School, Drigh Road, has passed out 1,000 trained airmen—a sound achievement.

To obtain the maximum results within a reasonably short period, it has been necessary to send certain categories of the R.P.A.F. personnel to countries where facilities for highly specialized training already exist.

The mission of Air Vice-Marshal R.L.R. Atcherley with two Senior Staff Officers to Australia, to explore possibilities for the air and ground training of the R.P.A.F. personnel, was fruitful, and as a result, the first batch of trainees left for Australia in April this year.

Similar facilities are now available, as a regular feature of R.P.A.F. training abroad, in the U.S.A. and U. K.

In the U. K. particularly, where the majority of the R.P.A.F. personnel are receiving advanced training, four hundred seats have been allowed at Halton and Cranwell for the training of R.P.A.F. Apprentices. Three batches of Pakistani boys have already reached England for training as Apprentices. A number of R.P.A.F. officers and Airmen are being trained in Aeronautical Engineering and Radio at the Air Services Training, Hamble. A certain number of graduates from Hamble have been selected for advanced training at the College of Aeronautics at Cranfield. At the R.A.F. College, Cranwell, eight vacancies have been allotted to R.P.A.F. Cadet Officers.

Side by side with the training of its personnel, the R.P.A.F. is steadily equipping itself with the most up-to-date aircraft. Jet-propelled aircraft—the future machine of all modern air forces—have been procured. The R.P.A.F. Fighter Squadrons have been re-equipped with Furies. One of the Furies, in its delivery flight, established London-Rome and London-Karachi records, breaking the existing record for the latter by 3 hours and 56 minutes.

A University Air Squadron undergoing training in Pakistan

Only recently, a flight of the R.P.A.F. Fury Squadron completed the journey from West to East Pakistan in a single hop in less than 3½ hours.

In the Transport Command of the R.P.A.F., the process of replacing Dakotas with Bristol Freighters, was completed during the year under review. Bristol Freighters, which can carry twice the load of a Dakota for the same speed and power, are specially designed for Military operations with a view to easy loading and unloading, transport troops, freight and vehicles and dropping paratroops and supplies.

In order to stimulate interest in flying and to make the younger generation more air-minded, Air Scout Clubs have been set up in Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Kohat and Dacca. Here young boys are encouraged to learn the theory and practice of flying. Training is given in flying, gliding, model-making, physical training, aeronautical science and allied subjects.

A further step towards the building up of a sound foundation for Pakistan's Air power has been taken by the R.P.A.F. through the introduction of gliding in the country. A Central Gliding School has been formed at Drigh Road. In the first instance the School gave gliding training to the R.P.A.F. pilots selected as future instructors for Air Scouts. The Central Glider School also supervises the gliding instruction given to Air Scouts at the various Scouts Clubs.

Another institution aiming to produce highly qualified specialists for the R.P.A.F., is the University Air Squadron. Such Squadrons have been established in Dacca, Lahore, Peshawar and Karachi. Students enrolled in the University Air Squadrons are taught to fly and also receive instruction in navigation, meteorology, aeronautical engineering, radio, radar, service administration, etc. Successful students, after a short probationary period, are gazetted in the R.P.A.F. Reserves as Pilot Officers, and are, entitled to the rank, uniform and privileges of regular air force officers. This measure has aroused widespread enthusiasm.

Pakistan Air Scouts being shown models of various types of aircraft

Plans have been laid for 50 young men, who may volunteer and be selected, to receive free flying training at the Civil Flying Clubs at

Karachi, Lahore, and Dacca. After about a year's flying as such, the candidates will be embodied in the Service for advanced training for a further period of about 18 months. When this training is completed, the trainee will be at liberty to take up a profession of his own choice but will be required to join the the R.P.A.F. Volunteer Reserve, and do the annual training with the R.P.A.F.

No country in the world can keep a regular air force as large as may be necessary for fighting a war. To overcome this, the R.P.A.F. has evolved a plan of forming Auxiliary Squadrons which will come into operation in an emergency. It is only designed to act as a deterrent to aggression.

Fully alive to its responsibility for the defence of East Pakistan, the R.P.A.F. have established air bases, and on November 25, 1949, H.E. the Governor of East Bengal formally inaugurated the R.P.A.F. Headquarters in Dacca.

No account of the achievements of the R.P.A.F. during the last year would be complete without reference to the remarkable maintenance record established in this period. Every aircraft operating in the R.P.A.F. has been maintained at a high standard of air-worthiness.

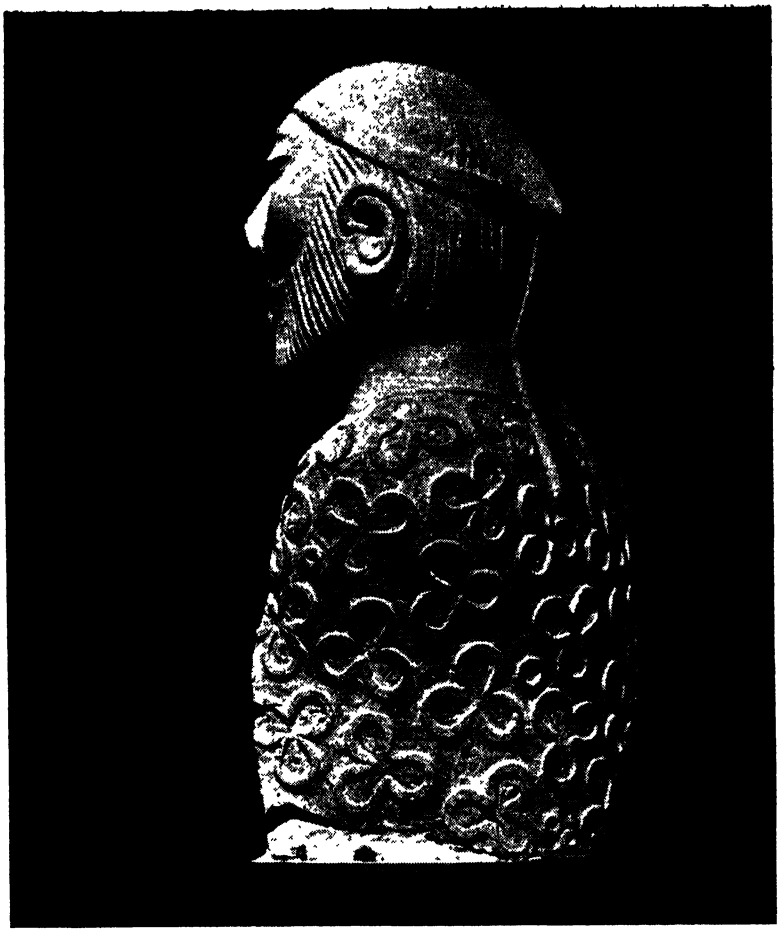
The R.P.A.F. is doing over 2,500 hours of flying every month. Throughout the year it has maintained an average of 80% with regard to the serviceability of the aircraft. This compares with 60% of serviceability maintained by the R.A.F.

H. I. M. The Shahinshah of Iran at the R.P.A.F. Officer Cadets Mess at Risalpur

During the visit of the Shahinshah of Iran to Pakistan, a flight of eight Fury fighters escorted the Shahinshah's aircraft from Iran to Karachi and also throughout his tour in Pakistan. All transport arrangements for His Imperial Majesty from the time of arrival at Karachi upto the time of departure for Iran, were made by the R.P.A.F. His Imperial Majesty was carried by the R.P.A.F. in the Governor General's Viking. The Air display given at Risalpur in the Shahinshahs' honour, was a practical and vivid demonstration of the skill and marksmanship of our pilots.

CHAPTER 12

THE ROOT and the FLOWER



Steatite statuette from Mohenjo-Daro (C. 2500—1500 B.C.) showing the coiffure and dress of the people of the Indus Valley

PAKISTAN flowered suddenly into the world's largest Muslim State, but its roots strike deep into pre-Islamic traditions, and we must know something about those roots if we would understand the great new growth which has sprung from them. It has long been appreciated that no Christian civilization of the West can be comprehended without some considerable study of its pre-Christian antecedents. Similarly, Pakistan derives its present strength and character not only from a dominant ideology which first came to its land twelve centuries ago, but also from a multitude of older ideas and achievements which are worthy of the closest and most sympathetic study. It is of no small matter to the Pakistani that, long before Islam, his country was the scene of one of the great civilizations of the prehistoric world, that in the early historic period it produced a remarkable art which mingled Eastern and Western concepts, and that later, in Bengal, it evolved a lively craftsmanship from the genius of its own fertile soil. Such things count for much in the intellectual prestige of a modern nation. They add distinction to the cultural heritage of Pakistan, and deserve the attention

alike of the Pakistani and of the world at large.

During the first three years of Pakistan, the Government has not been unmindful of its responsibility as conservator and interpreter of the national heritage in the form of ancient sites and buildings. It realised that a nation's past is in a real sense a passport to its future and cannot be neglected without prejudice to that future. Accordingly, an Archæological Department was set up with central headquarters at Karachi and sub-offices at Lahore in West Pakistan and at Rajshahi in East Pakistan. Its first charge has been the difficult and highly technical task of maintaining famous buildings such as those at Lahore, Dacca, Taxila and Mohenjo-Daro, which were under the control of the old Archæological Survey of India in pre-partition days. It has however also undertaken for training purposes an excavation at Mohenjo-Daro, and has through its Archæological Adviser prepared an illustrated outline of Pakistan Archæology for publication. Finally, at the end of the triennium it has brought into being a National Museum of Pakistan at the Federal Capital, the details of which will be found elsewhere in this book.

Throughout the ages West Pakistan has served as a sort of frontier-country where Eastern and Western Asia have constantly met, and its archæology includes many problems of more than local interest. It is, therefore, natural that scholars from all parts of the world, should take a special interest in the archæology of the region, and applications have already been received by the Pakistan Government for permits for foreign expeditions to work here. The prospect of cooperation between our own investigators and their colleagues from overseas is on many grounds warmly welcomed.

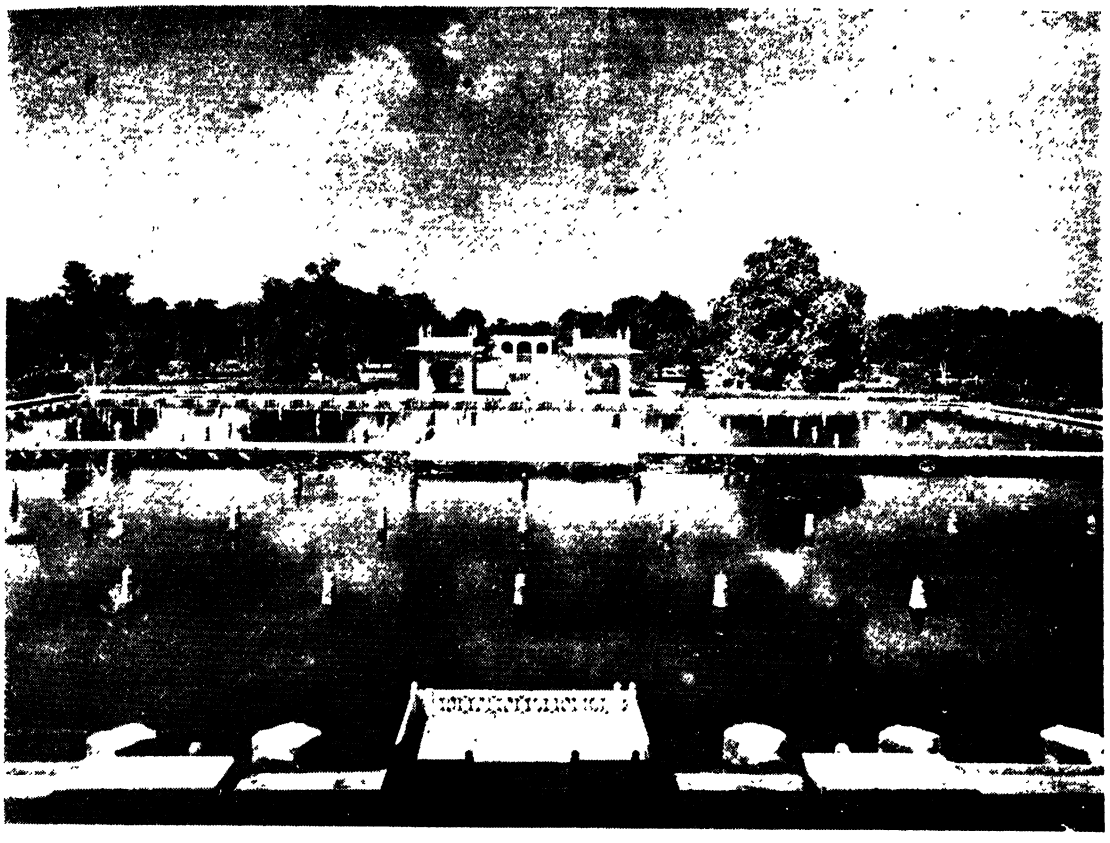
In order to appreciate the task which confronted, and still confronts, the Department of Archæology, a brief resume of some of its special

Inside view of Shish Mahal in Lahore Fort, built by Emperor Shah Jahan in 1631 A.D.

problems may be useful. West Pakistan contains, in the Rawalpindi District, some of the earliest vestiges of Man yet found in the sub-continent—rough stone implements which may be as much as 400,000 years old. Later, perhaps some 5,000 years ago, small communities of farmers were living amongst the foot-hills of Baluchistan, and their villages are today represented by artificial mounds which cover their houses and fortifications and demand careful conservation and exploration. A number of them can be seen near Quetta, but others extend down to the fringes of the plains and even as far as the Indus. They constitute cultural links between the Iranian plateau and the famous Indus Civilization, which, since its discovery in 1921, has become world-famous and ranks amongst the great civilizations of the ancient world. Its principal cities, at Mohenjo-Daro in Sind and Harappa in the Punjab, have been extensively excavated, but there are also over thirty-five sites of the same Civilization which extend throughout West Pakistan and may indeed be regarded as vestiges of a prehistoric prototype of the modern State. The excavated streets and buildings of Mohenjo-Daro in particular, dating from about 2500-1500 B. C., are amongst the most spectacular of their kind, and require constant skilled attention from the Archæological Department. Since 1947, accumulated arrears of conservation-work have been undertaken there by the Department, and, in spite of difficulties of access, the site has become one of the show-places of Pakistan. Recently, crowded excursion-trains have actually been run from Karachi to the vicinity of the ancient city, and it is likely that the successful experiment will be repeated. These excursions to archæological sites form a noteworthy innovation in the cultural life of the sub-continent.

Later again, in the early historic period after 500 B. C., new cities arose, amongst which Taxila, near Rawalpindi in the Punjab, is outstanding. Extensive excavations were carried out there for more than

Jehangir's Tomb, Lahore (C. 1637 A.D). Inside view of the sanctuary



Shalimar, the famous Mughal Garden in Lahore, laid at the Command of Emperor Shah Jehan in 1637 A.D.

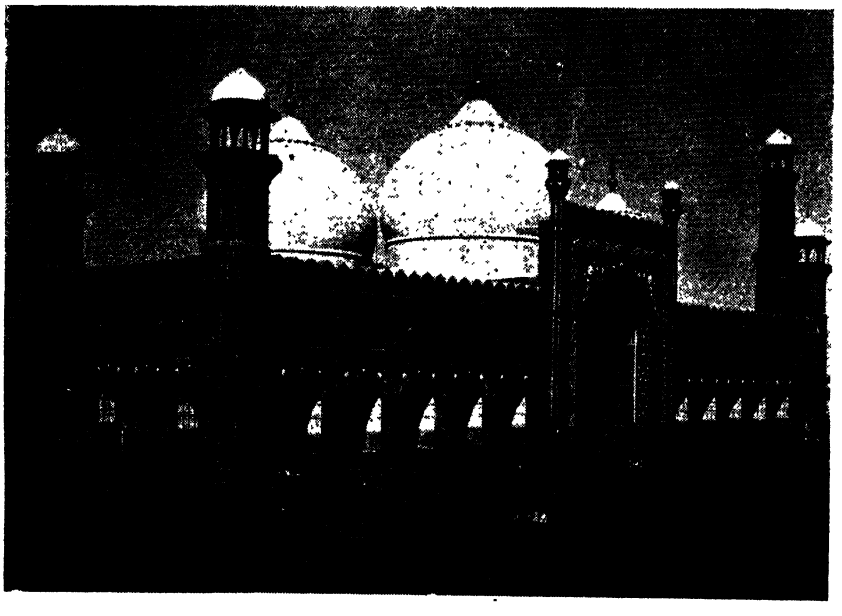
twenty years, and streets, houses and Buddhist monasteries of the early centuries A. D. can be visited and understood. Sculptures of the so-called "Gandhara" and related schools have been found there in large numbers and are exhibited in an excellent Site-Museum. The maintenance of this Museum and the site itself is an important public duty of the Department, and permanent staff has been stationed for the purpose.

In East Pakistan too, the Buddhist period has left buildings and sculptures of note. At Paharpur in the Rajshahi District are the remains of the largest known monastery south of the Himalayas, enlivened by friezes of vivid terracotta panels representing the 9th century folk-art of Bengal. In the wet double-monsoon climate of these parts, unremitting care by the Archæological Department is particularly necessary if disintegration is to be prevented.

Of Muslim monuments, the Department has its hands more than full. Here again the climate of East Pakistan imposes special responsibilities upon the D partment—responsibilities which are now being taken more seriously than in pre-partition days. Mosques and tombs such as those of Dacca, Gaur, Bagha and elsewhere are now receiving their fair measure of attention and arrears of work are gradually being

made good. In West Pakistan, the Mughal fort and tombs at Lahore are similarly being rescued from phases of inadequate attention, but a recent collapse in the beautiful 18th-century tiled mosque at Khudabad in Sind emphasises how much remains to be done. It will be long before the Islamic heritage of Pakistan can be regarded as secure.

A new focus of archæological activity was provided in April, 1950, by the opening of the National Museum of Pakistan in the Frere Hall, Karachi, by H.E. the Governor-General. Although in its early stages and necessarily incomplete, this Museum presents for the first time a reasonably adequate synopsis of the successive cultures and civilizations which have gone to the making of what is now Pakistan. Its collection of relics of the Indus Civilization is the best in the world, and its "Gandhara" sculptures combine with a fine series from East Pakistan to illustrate the famous era of Buddhist art. A small but good collection of paintings and drawings represents Mughal pictorial art and its influence upon contemporary Hindu schools; whilst the more modern arts and crafts of Pakistan have contributed glazed pottery from New Hala, lacquer-work from Hyderabad, and embroidered cloth from elsewhere in Sind. There are also collections of coloured tiles, arms and armour, and a few manuscripts amongst which is a lavishly decorated Holy Quran bearing the seal of Prince Salim, afterwards the Emperor Jehangir, the only great Mughal Emperor buried in Pakistan. It is hoped that the Museum will grow rapidly and will take an active part in the cultural education of Pakistan. It has at least begun well.



Badshahi Masjid, Lahore. World's largest mosque built by Emperor Aurangzeb (1673-74 A.D.)

Harvesting Wheat Crop in the Punjab. Mechanical farming is gradually taking the place of the traditional plough in Pakistan.

CHAPTER 13

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH

PAKISTAN is an agricultural country. While in East Pakistan nature has been more generous in her supplies of rain and river water, West Pakistan suffers from scarcity of water. The average annual rainfall in West Pakistan is about 5 inches only, whereas in East Pakistan it is 70 inches. Thus West Pakistan has to depend on irrigation for raising her agricultural crops, but East Pakistan, which suffers from an excess of water, does not require any irrigation at all. The total gross area of West Pakistan is 12,32,948 acres. Out of this area approximately 19 million acres are irrigated by canal water. 11.5 million acres of the irrigated land lie in the Punjab, 4.4 million acres in Sind and the remaining 3.1 million acres in the N.-W. F.P., Baluchistan and Bahawalpur and Khairpur States.

Partition placed West Pakistan, especially the Punjab and Bahawalpur State, in a vulnerable position, as three of the rivers of the Indus basin,—the Sutlej, the Bias and the Ravi,—flow through the Indian Punjab, and by the time they enter West Pakistan they are almost exhausted. The rivers Chenab and Jhelum over which we have full control, provided Kashmir reverts to Pakistan, are already almost fully exploited. Even the river Indus, after the Thal Project in the Punjab is fully developed, and the two new Sind Projects—the Upper

and the Lower Sind—are completed, will have practically no winter reserves of water.

The Thal Project in the Punjab has been framed to take a canal from the Indus at Daoodkhel near Kalabagh about four miles below Mari-Indus for the irrigation of land in Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and Shahpur Districts. It will, on completion, bring under cultivation about 1.3 million acres of land which will be utilised mostly for settling 500,000 refugees. The project is expected to bring 6,93,200 acres under cultivation by the end of the year 1953-54, and increase the out-put of foodgrains by 200,000 tons, of sugarcane by 9,000 tons and of cotton by 23,000 bales. The total cost of the Project has been estimated at approximately Rs. 300 million. To expedite the development of the Thal Area and also to provide simultaneously all sorts of facilities for colonisation like roads, houses, schools, hospitals, transport etc. Government have set up the Thal Development Authority, which proposes to develop the entire area in the course of the next five years. The Project extends over 3 districts and easily compares with the famous Tennessee Valley Project of the U. S. A.

Wheat—Pakistan's important item of export-ready for shipment at Karachi Port

The Lower Sind Barrage in Sind which has been designed to construct a barrage across the Indus, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the railway bridge at Kotri, involves a total estimated cost of Rs. 210 million and will command an estimated area of $2\frac{3}{4}$ million acres. The work on this gigantic Project is well in hand and the Provincial Government are endeavouring to complete it as early as possible.

The Warsak Multi-purpose Project of which a detailed account will be found in Chapter 6, envisages the construction of a dam on the Kabul River, about 20 miles from Peshawar. In its initial stage of development the scheme is contemplated to have an installed capacity of 65,000 k.ws. in terms of hydel power.

Besides the above-mentioned big projects, there are certain other schemes for agricultural development in different provinces. In the Punjab, for instance, there is the Rasul tube-well project which provides for the construction of 1,860 tube-wells in the Rechna Doab and Chaj Doab. So far 1,039 wells have been sunk in both the Doabs.

The work of Land Reclamation is also being carried on and about 80,000 acres have been reclaimed since the partition.

Experiments were carried out on Thur Kuhna areas (areas effected by salt for five years and above) amounting to 5,580 acres on the Upper Chenab, Lower Chenab and Upper Jhelum Canals and the out-

Jute—the most important cash-crop of Pakistan—comes to the market from East Bengal villages

turn of paddy in some of the fields amounted to 40 maunds per acre during the first year of reclamation. For field scale reclamation, experiments in five farms were carried out on different types of soil under different climatic conditions.

Anti water-logging measures in West Punjab were also taken and the work of constructing open drains has been satisfactorily progressing.

The Irrigation Research Institute of the Punjab also continued its studies and investigations by means of models for problems confronting the engineers in the field. Important results have been achieved in connection with the design of canal falls. The new design eliminates the danger of bank erosion.

The N.-W. F. P. Government started three schemes in 1948-49 in the Kohat district which would provide irrigation for an additional area of 4,500 acres. Consideradle progress was made in various lift irrigation schemes in Mardan district which would bring 15,000 acres under irrigation.

In 1949-50 three other major schemes of agricultural development were sanctioned. These were: the drainage scheme for water-logged areas in Mardan district reclaiming 15,000 acres of land, the tube-well irrigation schemes in Kohat for 20,000 acres of land and the Korram Garhi in Bannu providing water for 1,33,000 acres of land.

In Baluchistan, Anambar sub-surface weir scheme was taken in hand. The scheme consists of construction of a concrete sub-surface weir 1,000 feet long. The average height of the weir is 18 feet across a gorge of the Anambar River near Duki. The water will be led off the weir by means of a lined channel

5 miles long to the Anambar Plain, thus irrigating an area of 13,500 acres. The total cost of the scheme would be Rs. 1.15 million. The scheme is expected to be completed shortly.

Another scheme consists of a flood-control weir 200 feet long across the Narechi River near Duki. The average height of the weir is 8 feet. Formerly Kutcha Bunds were constructed in place of the weir, to divert the perennial flow in Narechi River, but these used to be washed away during the rains and required reconstruction every year. The total cultivable area is 14,000 acres. The total cost of the scheme, which would be completed within the current year, would come to about Rs. 210,000.

In addition to the above two schemes, there is the proposed Mari Bolan Flood Control Scheme. The object of this is to store the flood discharges of the Nari and Bolan Rivers, thus providing 600 cusecs for perennial irrigation of 1,50,000 acres of the Sibi Plain. Its estimated cost is Rs. 20 million.

Small irrigation development schemes under consideration are : (*i*) Pumping Scheme from Laki to Kotri on the right bank of the Indus, (*ii*) Reservoir at the foot of Gaj Hills, and (*iii*) Reservoir at the foot of Dillan Nai near Faridabad.

Manures and Fertilizers

The great bulk of Pakistan's soil is deficient in organic matter. In other agricultural countries this want is usually met by the return of farm land manure to the land or by the use of composts made from crop residues and similar waste organic materials. In Pakistan cattle dung is largely used for village fuel but the practice of composting is now being rapidly developed in many areas. The cultivation of green manure crops is making headway, especially in the irrigated tracts, and many Provincial Governments allow concessions to encourage their extension. The use of certain oils for manuring crops is also being encouraged. With regard to artificial fertilisers, nitrogenous

Cotton is another important cash-crop of Pakistan

organic manures, like ammonium sulphate and nitrate of soda, are being extended in use through the efforts of Provincial Agricultural Departments. Subsidies to the cultivators for the use of ammonium sulphate and imported fertilisers in Pakistan, are given by the Central and Provincial Governments. Experiments on the economical use of various chemical fertilisers on different crops and in different soils in Pakistan are also being made. At present our annual requirements of ammonium sulphate are about 30,000 tons per annum, but it is hoped that our requirements will increase manifold in future. Pakistan possesses the raw-material for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate and the question of setting up a factory for the purpose is now under consideration of Central Government.

Mechanisation of Agriculture

Hitherto the use of power machinery in agriculture has been confined to individual large estates and in few cases the Government Experimental Stations whose area was sufficiently large to justify its use. The extent to which agricultural production can be increased in Pakistan by the use of power machinery is largely unexplored. Many people think that the use of power machinery will greatly improve agricultural production. There are, however, no data to support or to rebut such a view. The Central Government are considering to set up a Central Tractor Organisation and a Central Institute of Tractor Technology with a view to carrying out experiments under the varying soil conditions of Pakistan with different types of tractors and implements, to collect the necessary information before advocating the use of tractors and tractor-drawn implements on a large scale in this country. There appears to be every likelihood, however, that the use of mechanical power will be essential for bringing large cultivable but uncultivated areas under the plough. Such areas exist in various parts of Pakistan. In fact the Government of the East Bengal, Punjab and Sind have already in hand ambitious schemes of land development and reclamation involving the use of tractors and tractor-drawn implements.

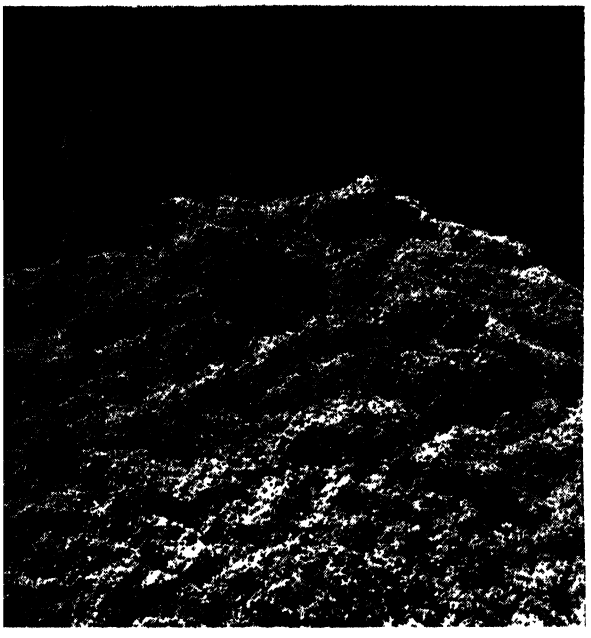
Soil Conservation Service

Amongst factors which are seriously impairing the productive capacity of land in Pakistan, *soil erosion* is of special importance. The damage already done by it is not only colossal but is continuously increasing.

The subject was discussed at the Food and Agriculture (Planning and Development) Conference, held in November, 1949, and the following resolution was passed :—

> "Realising that the work of soil conservation in Pakistan needs urgent and careful attention, and that the magnitude of the problem is such that it cannot be solved without a separate and comprehensive agency for it, this Conference recommends that a separate Soil Conservation Service should be started immediately in the Provinces and at the Centre, and recommends that the Centre should immediately establish a Central Institute of Soil Conservation for carrying experiments, for coordinating the work in Provinces, and for training personnel".

The service will undertake a reconnaissance survey in order to ascer-



Cotton being stacked in the village market before pressing into bales for export

tain the extent and nature of damage by erosion, and determine problem areas and conduct research. It will then take up a detailed survey and analysis of land to determine the capabilities of each important segment for various uses (cultivation, grazing, forestry or wild life) and the conservation treatment required to maintain the land permanently in the highest state of productivity. In addition, the service will advise the Centre, Provinces and States on matters relating to soil conservation, will organize demonstration projects and soil conservation extension work in the Centrally administered areas and will train personnel.

Food

In the early days of its struggle, Pakistan, with its Food Ministry still unformed, was faced with an acute shortage of food-grains. West Punjab, the granary of wheat, was passing through a crisis ; both movement and procurement of wheat had completely broken down. The feeding of refugees had nearly exhausted the Province's stocks. The wheat ration was reduced to 3 chattaks per day, and 25,000 tons of rice had to be obtained from Sind to meet the acute shortage of foodstuffs. East Bengal too found itself extremely short of food. Floods and storms in the districts of Chittagong and Noakhali worsened the situation all the more. Prices of paddy rose for a time from Rs. 55 to Rs. 60 per maund.

West Pakistan had to respond to the call for help. About 17,000 tons of rice and 11,000 tons of wheat procured from Sind, Bahawalpur and Khairpur were rushed to East Bengal. An application for immediate allocation of 30,000 tons of rice from Burma and Siam was made to the International Emergency Food Council, but with no results. Burma, however, sent 7,000 tons of rice on its own. West Bengal also sent 500 tons of rice for Chittagong and the crisis was thus tided over.

The N.-W. F. P. and Baluchistan also needed a minimum of 40,000 tons of wheat for the period from September to April, 1948. In the N-W. F. P., the wheat position deteriorated due mainly to the inability of the Provincial Government to lift their quota of wheat from Khairpur and Bahawalpur. To relieve the situation, two special trains carrying wheat and atta were sent from Karachi.

An agreement was reached with India for the period ending March 1948, according to which Pakistan offered 49,000 tons of rice to India and the latter agreed to return

23,500 tons of wheat-loan due from her, to supply an additional 4,447 tons of wheat and 12,000 tons of imported barley, 5,000 tons of Cuban sugar and 10,000 tons of Indian sugar at the pre-decontrol prices. Another food agreement was concluded in April, 1948, according to which Pakistan agreed to supply 20,150 tons of Sind Kangni rice and India agreed to supply 9,000 tons of wheat, 12,000 tons of maize and 1,500 tons of barley.

In 1948, however, a surplus of 3,33,000 tons of food grains was expected. But unfortunately, both in the Punjab and East Bengal, there were heavy rains, accompanied by unprecedented floods which nearly washed away the crops. The Begari Bund of the Indus also gave way and rice crops of Sind were seriously damaged. The food position accordingly received a great setback, giving an impetus to smuggling, hoarding and blackmarketing. The long Indo-Pakistan border, could not be sealed and large quantities of foodgrains were smuggled across.

Internally the various units took anti-hoarding and anti-blackmarketing legislative measures and imposed penalties for not declaring stocks or hoarding of foodgrains in excess of specified quantities. The scale of food rations was reduced. A ban on the manufacture of certain wheat products was imposed and the number of guests at entertainment parties was restricted. Serious wheat shortage occurred in the N.-W. F. P., Baluchistan and the Punjab. In the Punjab even breakdown of the rationing system was apprehended at one stage.

To meet the situation, the Food Ministry embarked on a programme of imports from foreign countries. An application for the allotment of 160,000 tons was made to the International Emergency Food Council. Other sources were also tapped. Wheat was purchased from Russia and some quantities of coarse grains, maize and barley were procured from Hungary, Yougoslavia and Australia.

The imported foodgrains very much reduced the profits of blackmarketing and the hoarders had to disgorge their stocks. The result was that at a time when scarcity was expected to be the acutest, prices began to show a downward trend. This also taught the hoarders a good lesson, with the result that in the year 1949 the procurement of foodgrains by the various units was much better than expected. Food ration was raised to eight chattacks per adult per day throughout West Pakistan and the compulsory ration of rice was withdrawn.

The food position in East Pakistan was unsatisfactory. The rice deficit

The drive for Pest Control and Plant Protection takes the Demonstrating Team to private gardens and orchards

of that province was previously accepted by the Centre to be 140,000 tons out of which 68,000 tons were to be met from Sind and Baluchistan. The International Emergency Food Council allocated 33,000 tons of rice from Burma, Egypt and Italy. There still remained a balance of 49,000 tons to be found for East Pakistan from other sources. The food position in East Bengal, however, further deteriorated, and its deficit in rice was reported to be about 7,00,000 tons. Vigorous efforts were made to get further quantities of rice from abroad.

The total quota of food grains for East Bengal was 3,48,000 tons, consisting of 170,000 tons of rice and 1,78,000 tons of wheat and wheat products. Of the total quantity of rice, the despatch of which was to be completed by November 1, 1949, 84,000 tons were procured from Sind, 11,000 tons from Baluchistan, 60,400 tons from Burma, 5,000 tons from Egypt, 8,000 tons from Italy and 1,600 tons from other sources. The despatch of East Bengal wheat quota was to be completed by April 30, 1950, of which 46,000 tons were procured from the Punjab, 3,000 tons from Khairpur and 62,000 tons imported.

The food position since the latter part of 1949 has been satisfactory. Even N.-W. F. P. and Baluchistan, which have hitherto been deficit, became self-sufficient in wheat and gram and did not import much from the provinces. The Punjab not only supplied enough wheat to meet the requirement of Pak Army, East Bengal and Karachi but also declared a surplus of 400,000 tons of wheat and 271,000 tons of rice. The surplus rice has been allocated mainly to East Bengal. Efforts are being made to find a market for the surplus wheat.

So far 26,500 tons have been sold to Turkey and negotiations are being carried on for the sale of another 25,000 tons. Japan is also negotiating for the purchase of 1,00,000 tons. In fulfilment of the Inter-Dominion Exchange of Commodities Agreement, we offered a supply of wheat to India but India declined to consider it until there was a settlement of exchange and business relations between the two countries. The trade agreement with Germany also provides for import of 2,50,000 tons of wheat from Pakistan but Germany has not purchased any quantity so far.

In order to help in the disposal of wheat stocks of the Punjab and also to encourage the milling industry, free movement of fine wheat products such as Rawa and Maida from the Punjab to Baluchistan, Bahawalpur and Khairpur, and of Rawa only to East Bengal has been allowed.

As regards coarse grains like barley, maize, jowar and bajra, the position has been satisfactory. The control on their prices and movement in Pakistan was removed. Their export out of Pakistan through trade under licence has also been permitted.

The food position in East Pakistan also remained satisfactory. In September, 1949, prices of rice showed an upward trend, and in order to bring down the prices large quantities of foodgrains—both rice and wheat—were arranged from West Pakistan and import of about 60,000 tons of rice was arranged from Burma and Egypt. Total despatches of wheat and rice to East Bengal from West Pakistan during the period under report amounted to about 43,000 tons of rice and 1,13,000 tons of wheat. Internal cordoning in East Pakistan was also removed in

The Bhagnari Bull of Sind—Baluchistan areas.

order to facilitate the flow of supplies to deficit pockets. Statutory rationing in rural areas was also extended. As a result of all these efforts prices started to decline from October 1949, and by the beginning of December, 1949, the Provincial average of rice had come down to Rs. 18-8-0 per maund as against Rs. 33-11-0 per maund in September, 1949.

The fourth forecast of the area under wheat crop for the year 1949-50 is 10,714,000 acres as against 10,518,000 acres of the previous year and shows an increase of 10 per cent. Except in Khairpur State, there has been a general increase in the acreage of this crop, which is attributed to favourable weather conditions.

The fourth forecast of the yield of this crop is 4,016,000 tons as against 4,003,000 tons of the previous year and shows a small increase of 0.3 per cent. Except in Baluchistan and the two states of Bahawalpur and Khairpur there has been a general increase in the production of this crop. The crop in Bahawalpur State was damaged due to unfavourable weather conditions.

These figures are subject to revision in the light of information being awaited from Sind.

Oil

Pakistan is heavily deficit in edible oils and oil seeds. The shortage is more acute in East Bengal which is predominantly oil consuming area. To meet this deficit, the Government encouraged import of these commodities from whatever source possible. Import of edible oils and vegetable oil products from soft currency areas were placed on the Open General Licence.

Under a new agreement arrived at between the Governments of the United Kingdom, Ceylon and Pakistan, Ceylon was to supply 6,000 tons in terms of copra oil to Pakistan during 1949. India also agreed to supply Pakistan under the latest Inter-Dominion Commodity Exchange Agreement during July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950, with 60,000 tons of mustard oil,

The Red Sindhi cow famous for milk yield

15,000 tons of groundnut oil, 6,000 tons of copra oil and 15,000 tons of Vanaspati.

The imports of mustard oil from India during the period October 1949 to March 1950, were practically nil. Every effort was, however, made to make up this shortage by importing mustard oil from other countries, particularly China. At the same time cotton seed oil was sent to East Bengal to replace mustard and rape seed oil. But the East Bengal Government has reported that cotton-seed oil cannot form a popular substitute. We are also deficit in vegetable oil products. The Indian brands of Vanaspati which are very popular in West Pakistan were not imported during this period, as our merchants had large stocks of V. O. P. bought from Holland and France. The supply position remained quite satisfactory. A new Vanaspati manufacturing plant, set up at Lahore, went into production during this period and met the demand for Vanaspati in the Punjab markets. Its capacity is 3,000 tons per annum. The Ganesh Oil Mill, Lyallpur, was permitted to release for civil consumption any output in excess of army requirements.

Sugar

The sugar requirements of West Pakistan at the increased ration scale come to 1,68,000 tons. East Pakistan has been consuming about 25,000 tons a year which is near their own local prouction. In the beginning of the year 1948 Pakistan purchased fairly large quantities of sugar from soft currency areas like Brazil. Latter on, when the Brazilian Government placed an embargo on the export of sugar, Pakistan was compelled to go to the hard currency areas. During first quarter of 1949, Pakistan received 47,000 tons of sugar from overseas. Further 60,000 tons have been purchased through the Embassy in Washington. Out of the sugar thus purchased, 67,000 tons have been received. An offer of 55,000 tons of refined sugar made by the U. K. has been accepted. The scale of sugar ration both in urban and rural areas has been raised by 50 per cent during the month of Ramazan throughout Pakistan.

The sugar position during the period October 1949 to March, 1950, remained entirely satisfactory. During this period about 44,958 tons of imported sugar was received. This quantity, together with the balance of 22,000 tons amounted to 66,958 tons. Against this, about 31,558 tons were despatched to the various recipient areas during this period leaving a balance of about 35,400 tons which is stored at Karachi. The output of East Bengal's sugar factories during the current season was

only 15,000 tons, as against 20,000 tons last year. This was due to the fact that gur prices being high, a lot of cane was diverted to the making of gur. The Mardan factory was expected to start production during this period but it did not. Takht-i-Bahi and Rahwali factories produced about 8,000 and 4,000 tons sugar respectively. In the Punjab and Bahawalpur a large quantity of sugar was prepared in villages by hand-propelled machines. Though inferior in quality, it is much cheaper than the mill-made crystal sugar and is very popular with the poorer sections of society. The result has been a marked decrease in the consumption of imported sugar.

Gur was available in abundance in West Pakistan at prices ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per maund, although in East Pakistan the prices were as high as Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per maund. Efforts were made to divert the surplus stocks of gur to East Pakistan, but very little quantity actually went there from West Pakistan. This is due to lack of proper contacts between the traders in West Pakistan and those living in the Eastern wing.

CASH CROPS

Jute

Often called the 'Golden Fibre' of Pakistan, jute is the most important cash crop of this country. In Pakistan jute is grown in the alluvial soil of East Pakistan which accounts for about 20 per cent. of the total world production of jute. In 1947-48, the acreage under jute was two million acres and the output was 6.8 million bales (1 bale=400 lbs.) The figure of jute acreage for the last five years are given below :—

Season	Area actually sown in East Bengal in thousand acres
1945-46 ..	1,308
1946-47 ..	1,338
1947-48 ..	2,059
1948-49 ..	1,877
1949-50 ..	1,561

After devaluation of the sterling and non-devaluation of the Pakistan rupee, India preferred to stay out of Pakistan market for her requirements of raw jute. In view of this important consideration, and with a view to make East Bengal self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains, the Government of Pakistan decided to divert some of the area under jute to paddy. As a result of this change, the crop from the current season is expected to be about 3.2 million bales as against 5.5 million bales of the previous year, of better grades of raw jute, for which there is a demand from all over the world.

In order to put jute trade on a sound basis and to ensure regular supplies of jute to the foreign markets, the Government of Pakistan have set up a Jute Board. It has been decided to set up shortly a Pakistan Central Jute Committee to undertake agricultural, technological and economic research, the improvement of crop forecasting and statistics, the production, testing and distribution of improved jute seeds and the improvement of marketing in the interest of jute industry in Pakistan. This Central Jute Committee will be a semi-Government body and will have on it the representatives of growers, manufacturers and Government Agricultural Departments.

Cotton

The cotton crop of Pakistan forms one of its most valuable assets. Cotton produced in Pakistan is the best in the sub-continent and accounts for well over 50 per cent. of all long staple varieties grown in the sub-continent. Statistics of the last few years show that in normal times a crop of about 1.4 to 1.5 million of bales may be expected which at the prevailing rate has a value of about Rs. 350 to 400 millions. Since Pakistan has very few textile mills the bulk of this crop is available for export. One of the distinctive features of the cotton crop of Pakistan is that a large proportion of it is under the medium staple and long staple American varieties. In 1945-46, the total area in Sind under cotton was 8,67,433 acres of which no less than 8,20,484 acres were under the superior American varieties. During the same year the total area in the Punjab under cotton was 2,955,000 acres, of which, 2,028,000 acres were under the superior American varieties. These long staple varieties have been evolved as a result of many years of botanical and technological research, coupled with such measures as seed-distribution schemes and legislative action. These measures will continue to remain in force in order to ensure that the quality and production of our cotton remain at the required level. In order that the quality of our cotton exported to other countries does not suffer, the Provincial Governments and States in West Pakistan where cotton is grown, have recently passed control Acts whereby pure seeds of different varieties and strains of cotton are supplied to the cultivators by the Department of Agriculture and mixing of cotton has been made a penal offence.

Soon after the establishment of Pakistan, the Government set up a Pakistan Central Cotton Committee to look after the interests of cotton from the field to the factory. This body is responsible for the adoption of all necessary measures for the improvement and development, and the growing, marketing and manufacture of cotton in Pakistan. It also finances all research work connected with evolving better varieties and increasing the quality and yield per acre of cotton.

Our main loss at present is in using and exporting cotton-seed whole without crushing and extracting oil. Only about 10 per cent of our cotton-seed is crushed in Pakistan at present. Steps are being taken to increase the crushing capacity of the existing mills and to set up new mills in the country.

Forests

For the economic and physical welfare of a country, it is absolutely essential that it should have 25 per cent of its land under forests. Pakistan is far short of this normal requirement, as will be seen from the following figures of forest areas in the different Provinces :—

Province	*Total Area.*	*Forest Area.*	*Percentage.*
Sind ...	47,164	1,161	2.46
Punjab ...	58,042	1,984	3.2
N.-W.F.P. ...	14,263	593	4.13
Baluchistan ...	54,406	2,259	4.17
East Bengal ...	51,550	7,184	13.91

Creation of more forests is, therefore, very necessary. This is one of the fundamental basis on which our future forest policy has been laid down. The question was discussed in detail at the last Forest Conference held in July, 1949, and a resolution was passed with regard to our Future Forest Policy. Forestry being a complex-subject applying the principles of many services, the Forester, before selecting his methods of management, has to carry out long and arduous investigations in field and

laboratory. For this purpose an institution has been established at Upper Topa (Murree Hills) where training is given in Superior Forest Service Course as well as in Rangers Course. This institution is run by the Central Government, and students from different Provinces and States are admitted and trained at the expense of the Government and States concerned.

Research is the life-blood of all sciences, this is specially the case with forestry. For the first fifty years of the existence of the Forest Department in India, an attempt was made to organise the conduct of forest research and thus to co-ordinate and elaborate the scientific knowledge so necessary to successful economic working of the forests. A beginning in organised forest research was at last made in 1906 by the establishment of a Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. At the time of the partition this Research Institute, with all its equipment, was declared 'unique', and was not divided by the Indian Government although some members of the staff opted for Pakistan. With this staff a nucleus of the Research Institute has been started at Upper Topa. The Research Institute has the following branches :—

(1) Silviculture.
(2) Entomology.
(3) Forest Utilisation, including Wood Working Section.
(4) Forest Botany.
(5) Chemistry.

Out of these only the Forest Utilisation and Forest Botany branches are fully staffed at present, the rest being still in the making as it has not yet been possible to appoint a Silviculturist, an Entomologist and a Chemist.

Steps are being taken to expand and to fully equip this nucleus staff as facilities become available.

Medicinal Herbs and Plants

Pakistan is very rich in medicinal herbs and plants. Co-ordinated survey of medicinal herbs and plants, and development research in that field has been undertaken. The area of operation will, for the present, be confined to the N.-W.F. P., Baluchistan and Murree Hills, where over 90 per cent of the medicinal plants and herbs of Pakistan can be found. After an experinence of 3 to 5 years, the scope would be extended to the rest of Pakistan. The functions of the organisation which is being set up for the purpose would be : (*a*) survey for identification work, (*b*) extension and cultivation of herbs ; and (*c*) evolution of better strains.

The organisation, while covering all medicinal plants and herbs, would concentrate on Ephedera, Artemisia, Pyrethrum, Malefern, Assafaetide, Balladona, Hyoascymus and Nuxvomica.

Plant Protection

The functions of the Department of Plant Protection are to help the country in protecting plant and plant product against the ravages of insect pests and fungus diseases which are liable to attack and damage crops from the time of sowing up to their harvest and final disposal. Locust are the greatest potential enemies of agricultural crops. There are about half a dozen well-known species of locust in the world but the Desert Locust, with which we have to deal, is by far the most harmful, both because of its area of

distribution and its capacity for destruction. It is found in all countries of North Africa, the whole of the Arabian Peninsula, Iran, Afghanistan, West Pakistan and India, and invades Spain and Russia also.

On the partition of the sub-continent in 1947, the Government of Pakistan, realising the importance of efficient anti-locust measures for the agricultural economy of the country and the fact that the bulk of the breeding areas fell within Pakistan, lost no time in organising an effective anti-locust service under the Department of Plant Protection. There are now over 15 locust-watching outposts of the Department located in the deserts of Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab and the various States. From these outposts the field staff carries out regular surveys in respective areas, records locust population and sends information to the Headquarters at Karachi for collation and circulation through periodical bulletins to the press, provinces and states in Pakistan, the neighbouring countries and to the Anti-Locust Centre, London.

Owing to the migratory nature of the pest over long distances, locust control is an international problem. Realising this, the Teheran International Locust Conference was set up which met periodically with representatives of the neighbouring countries to evolve joint plans of control in the field. The successful conclusion and execution of these deliberations led to the Locust Convention between Iran and undivided India, and soon after the partition Pakistan also signed the convention with Iran.

The first conference under the aegis of this Convention was held in Teheran in September, 1948. The Government of Pakistan participated in it and adopted and implemented its recommendations in respect of Pakistan, which were : the holding of a wider Conference of technical experts in 1949 in Karachi ; a joint survey of Pakistani and Iranian Mekran by the anti-locust parties of both the countries in the spring of 1949 and the deputation of a survey mission to Oman. Our Mission to Oman in 1949 proved successful in locating dangerous breeding grounds in the difficult interior. It emphasised the desirability and need of an immediate concerted action because there was the possibility of the beginning of a new cycle.

The Department of Plant Protection consequently issued a note of warning about a fresh outbreak. The forecast came true when fairly heavy breedings took place in Rajasthan (India) in the following summer. Some of the early swarms arising from this area came also to the adjoining deserts of Bahawalpur and Khairpur States of Pakistan and started egg-lying in September.

It was at this stage, *i. e.*, October, 1949, that an anti-locust Conference was held at Karachi which was attended by representatives from Iran, India, Egypt, the U. K. and France. An observer from the F.A.O. also participated. Important decisions were taken regarding measures to be adopted for the control of locust.

The Conference made a number of recommendations in pursuance of which the Locust Warning Organisation in Pakistan has been strengthened, a contribution of £1,500

has been made by Pakistan Government to the Joint Fund, and a locust party with one vehicle was sent to Oman in January, 1950 for anti-locust operation.

Pest Control

Steps are being taken for the development of fruit production and fruit industry in Pakistan. Baluchistan and the N.-W.F.P. are the main regions where fruits are produced in abundance. A number of schemes for the control of codling moth and other fruit pests have been sanctioned for Baluchistan and the N.-W. F. P. The campaign against Tid Pest which was introduced in 1948, has been placed under a regular scheme for three years, with contributions from the Governments of Sind and Kalat State.

Under the Insects and Pests Act, import of plants, seeds, fruits, etc., is allowed only if they are accompanied by Health Certificates from authorised officers of the countries of their origin. For this purpose Plant Quarantine out-posts have been established on different land and sea frontiers like Chittagong, Peshawar, Chaman and Karachi.

Marketing of Livestock and Their Products

Agriculture in Pakistan depends entirely on livestock. Livestock provides power for agricultural operations and also products like milk, meat and hides worth millions of rupees every year. The contribution of livestock to Pakistan's economy can be well gauged from the fact that this country supports as many as 29,896,000 oxen and buffaloes, 16,212,000 sheep and goats, 1,424,000 horses, mules and donkeys, 454,000 camels, etc. The livestock products annually amount to 155,827,000 maunds of milk, 8,816,000 maunds of meat, 289,000 maunds of wool, 85,000 maunds of hair, 14,616,000 pieces of hides and skins, 8,542,000 pieces of guts and 3,261,000 maunds of bones.

Pakistan is inhabited by some of the finest breeds of livestock in the world. Some of them are famous for milk yield, like the Red Sindhi and Sahiwal cows and Nili she-buffaloes. Others for purposes of agriculture like the Bhangari and Dhanni bullocks and still others for duel purpose qualities, like the Tharparkar cattle for milk production and ploughing. Animals of these breeds have been imported and used successfully for up-grading local stocks in several countries. Likewise, there are goats noted for heavy milk yield like the Dera Deen Panah breed, sheep famous for fine wool like the Harnai and Tirahi breeds, camels known for their capacity to perform desert journeys like the Baluchistani camels, etc. Among animal products, wool, hides, skins, furs, hair, guts and bones are important, and they are exported to overseas markets in large quantities every year.

Although the contribution of livestock to the economy of this country is large, the level of contribution is not commensurate with the numerical strength of the stock. This may be attributed to :—(*a*) low standard of animal performance, and (*b*) unorganized channels of marketing livestock and their products. No doubt, the unsettled conditions following the partition hindered progress in every conceivable direction, but determination and effort on the

part of the Government and the trade have succeeded in overcoming several difficulties. Considering the obstacles, therefore, the progress made in the marketing of livestock and their products has been quite satisfactory.

Animal Husbandry

The nucleus of Pakistan Animal Husbandry Research Institute at Peshawar with a sub-station at Comilla in East Bengal started functioning in early 1949. This institute is intended to meet the Civil and Defence requirements of vaccines and sera for animal diseases, to undertake advance research in various branches of animal husbandry and veterinary science from the point of view of disease control ; and to impart post-graduate training and research to students from Pakistan Provinces and States and from other Muslim countries.

Vaccines, sera and diagnostics to the extent of 310,000 doses for large animals and 10,000 doses for fowls were manufactured. Production was somewhat low owing to the lack of equipment and stores. In future it is proposed to expand the main Institute at Peshawar and its sub-station at Comilla, and to set up another sub-station at Quetta to meet the special requirements of Baluchistan.

Fisheries

The coast of Pakistan is about 740 miles long, out of this West Pakistan has 350 miles of Mekran and 180 miles of Karachi and Sind coast. The coast of East Pakistan is about 200 miles. The fish fauna is very rich owing to the discharge of river Indus in the Arabian sea and river Ganges and others in the Bay of Bengal. Fish was and is being exported to India, Ceylon and Burma in fairly large quantities after meeting the local demands.

The total production is 30,000 tons annually, 75 per cent being landed in West and the rest in East Pakistan. The quantity of sea fish in East Pakistan is low due to the fact that the people there are more accustomed to fresh water fish. A large quantity of prawns are also netted every year on our coasts and creeks, a small quantity consumed fresh and the rest exported in cured condition to Ceylon and Burma. The total quantity of cured fish and shark fins exported from Pakistan is estimated at between 3,500 to 4,000 tons annually ; manure 10,000 tons, prawns 1,00,000 maunds, fish maws or bladders 2,500 cwts.

Shark liver oil was manufactured in West Pakistan during the war, but having received a set-back, the two factories working in Karachi were closed down in 1948. One was later revived and started working. In the year 1949, 10,000 gallons of oil were supplied to the Veterinary and other departments. Besides oil, glue is also prepared in small quantity there.

Fishing is carried on by the fishermen with only primitive nets and sailboats, and no power craft are being used by them. A motor fishing vessel, ALA, has been doing trawling since 1948, and has made 19 effective trips till now. Its aim is to survey the deep sea which is not exploited by the fishermen. The catch is analysed in the laboratory and data recorded for future reference. The results of the trawling, though not conclusive, show that the ratio of the non-edible to edible fishes

is 28 to 72. Investigations are, however, in progress.

Fisheries was a Provincial subject and all the activities were controlled by the provinces concerned under their jurisdiction, but it was later realised that the marine fisheries are beyond the scope of the provincial governments. A fisheries Development Committee was constituted to consider this problem and on its recommendation it was decided to establish a Fisheries Department at the Centre. Dr. H. Blegvad and Dr. Ettrup Patternsan of Denmark paid a short visit to Karachi early in 1948 and advised the Pakistan Government to conduct survey of marine and freshwater fisheries. Dr. G. L. Kesteven, Fishery Officer for Asia and Far East, F.A.O., was invited by the Central Government this year to prepare a report, in consultation with the fishery officers, on fishery resources and how best to develop them. The report has been published by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Later, Dr. D. B. Finn, Director of Fisheries, F.A.O., was asked to comment on the report and to give his final views for the development of Fisheries in Pakistan. During his stay he saw all the activities and has formulated plans for the development of fisheries. The main points are :—

(*a*) A department of fisheries should be set up at the Centre whose main function would be to develop Marine Fisheries and organise research. Its function should also be to co-ordinate fisheries development in the provinces and to help them technically and financially ;

(*b*) the spoilage of fish to be minimised by organising transport, cold storage, ice factories and the markets which are in a hopeless condition at present ;

(*c*) mechanisation of the country craft so that the range of operation may increase. The condition of fishermen to be bettered by providing them better facilities and by the formation of co-operative societies ;

(*d*) training of fishermen and the departmental staff in the use of modern gear and tackle and to send them to other countries for this purpose ; and

(*e*) surveys to be conducted by the departments themselves instead of calling foreign experts when the trained personnel is made available.

F.A.O. is prepared to extend technical and other aid to Pakistan in the development of fisheries. On the recommendations of Dr. Finn, a Central Department of Fisheries to develop Marine Fisheries in the East and West Pakistan is being organised.

Dr. Finn was also consulted about the scope of Canning in Pakistan. He was of the view that prawn was the only commodity which has good markets in the U.S.A. and the U. K. and if properly done, it can procure hard currency for Pakistan.

Dr. Rahimullah Qureshi was deputed by the Pakistan Government to attend the 2nd meeting of the

Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council held in Australia this year and to study Australian Fisheries and the fishing industry in Australia. He has submitted proposals to the government for the introduction of some improved gear and craft used there. He has also suggested the training of some fishermen and departmental officers in fishing technique and research in Australia.

Preliminary work in connection with the development of a modern fish-harbour at Karachi has been taken in hand.

Inland Fisheries

East Pakistan is the best province so far as fresh-water fisheries are concerned. The total quantity of fish landed is more than 35,000 tons. A large quantity of fresh fish is sent to Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal every day. *Palla* or *Hilsa*, cat-fish, carp, etc., are the main fishes.

Sind has got big lakes, one of which, Manchar Lake, has an area of 30 square miles when full. The other lakes having an area of 10 square miles each are also present in the Tatta district, besides numerous tanks, ponds canals, etc. The total production, even in this undeveloped condition, is 9,000 tons. Schemes have been submitted for the development of fisheries and it is hoped that within three years the production will increase by at least 25 per cent. Excepting *Palla* all the important food fishes are found here, especially the *Mahseer* which is the speciality of this region. Cultutural operations are also fairly advanced and very good work is being done to improve fisheries and add more to the food.

The North-West Frontier Province has got reosurces, which if developed properly, can be of great importance. River Kabul and its tributaries, and some lakes, are the main resources. The Warsak dam will provide a good opportunity for developing fisheries. Trout is found in the Kaghan valley, Hazara disrtict, but it is in an undeveloped condition. It can, however, be revived by putting up a hatchery.

Islamia College, Peshawar—the premier seat of learning in the Frontier Province

CHAPTER 14

THE BASIC NEEDS

IT is gratifying to recall that one of the first all-Pakistan conferences to be held after the attainment of independence was on education. This was in Karachi in November 1947, before the stream of refugees from across the border had yet exhausted itself, and even as events in Kashmir were moving at a pace that might well have absorbed all our energy and attention. During the first year of our independence, however, there was a strong feeling for an immediate reorientation of the age-old educational system prevalent on this sub-continent. This was mainly because it was intended to serve a narrow utilitarian purpose. It was divorced from the environment of the country and indigenous cultural patterns. Its lack of realism, its inelasticity, its excessive literary bias and its failure to cater to the spiritual and moral needs of the community were some of the salient shortcomings which had to be remedied. The strongest indictment of the system is contained in the fact that before the partition of the sub-continent, over eighty-five per cent of a population of 400 millions was illiterate. In the case of Pakistan, which comprises some of the educationally most backward areas, the percentage of illiteracy was even higher. This is the legacy which Pakistan inherited from the previous regime.

Budding Pakistani Scientists attending a Practical Class in the Agricultural College, Lyallpur

The problems were considered in detail by the first Educational Conference which the Educational Minister of Pakistan convened at Karachi, barely three months after the establishment of the new State. The Conference passed a large number of resolutions covering not only all stages of education but other important subjects such as the medium or media of instruction, technical and vocational education, scientific and industrial research, liquidation of illiteracy, provision of facilities for a minimum standard of free, compulsory and universal primary education, improvement in the status, emoluments and training of teachers and the establishment of cultural relations with foreign countries.

But the most important resolution passed by the Conference concerned the indeological basis of education. The fundamental weakness of the existing system was that it ignored the spiritual or moral element of education. On this memorable occasion, therefore, the Conference passed the following resolution :—

> "Resolved that the educational system in Pakistan should be inspired by Islamic Ideology, emphasising among many of its characteristics, those of universal brotherhood, tolerance and justice."

The noble ideal presented in this resolution is the guiding star of all phases of the Central Government's activities and a corner-stone of the entire educational system of Pakistan, having had the most hearty approval of the Pakistan Cabinet. This resolution was duly communicated to provincial, professional and general educational institutions of Pakistan. They are framing their syllabi, writing out their text books and remodelling their entire system in the light of this resolution.

The first practical step taken by the Central Government in this direction is to demolish the foundations of the decrepit syllabi bequeathed to us by the British Indian regime which are wholly out of tune with our ideals, and to replace them by new ones prepared on the lines

indicated in the above resolution. The Central Syllabus Committee was formed for this purpose. That body has concluded its work and the syllabi prepared by it are under consideration of the Government.

To counter the false propaganda of anti-Islamic historians of the previous regime, and to present History and Culture in its true perspective, the Pakistan History Board was constituted. The Board is now preparing a model history of the Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent on objective lines.

Lingua Franca

For bringing Muslims of various provinces on one politico-cultural platform and building up a characteristic Pakistani civilization permeated with the true Islamic spirit, Urdu has been declared as the lingua franca and the state language of Pakistan. It has become the medium of instruction at the school stage throughout West Pakistan with the exception of Sind, whereas in East Bengal it is being introduced as a compulsory subject at the Secondary stages. The Advisory Board of Education has set up a committee to lay down the general lines of the development of the national language. In appreciation of the work done by the Anjuman-i-Tarraqi-Urdu for the development of Urdu, the Central Government has increased its grant from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000.

Recognising the ties of brotherhood which build the Muslims of the whole world, socially as well as politically, the Central Government is encouraging the study of Arabic. An initial grant of Rs. 6,000 has been provided to the Arabic College run under the auspices of the Pak-Arab Cultural Association. Special stress is also laid on the study of Arabic in schools.

Iqbal Studies

Another method of bringing about a closer understanding among Muslims of the World is to spread the

An Art Class in the Punjab University, Lahore

massage of Iqbal, the Poet Philosopher, and seer of Pakistan, on the fundamental unity of the Islamic people. For this purpose the Foundation Committee of the Iqbal Academy have declared the following prizes :—

1st prize	...	Rs. 1,000
2nd prize	...	Rs. 200
3rd prize	...	Rs. 100

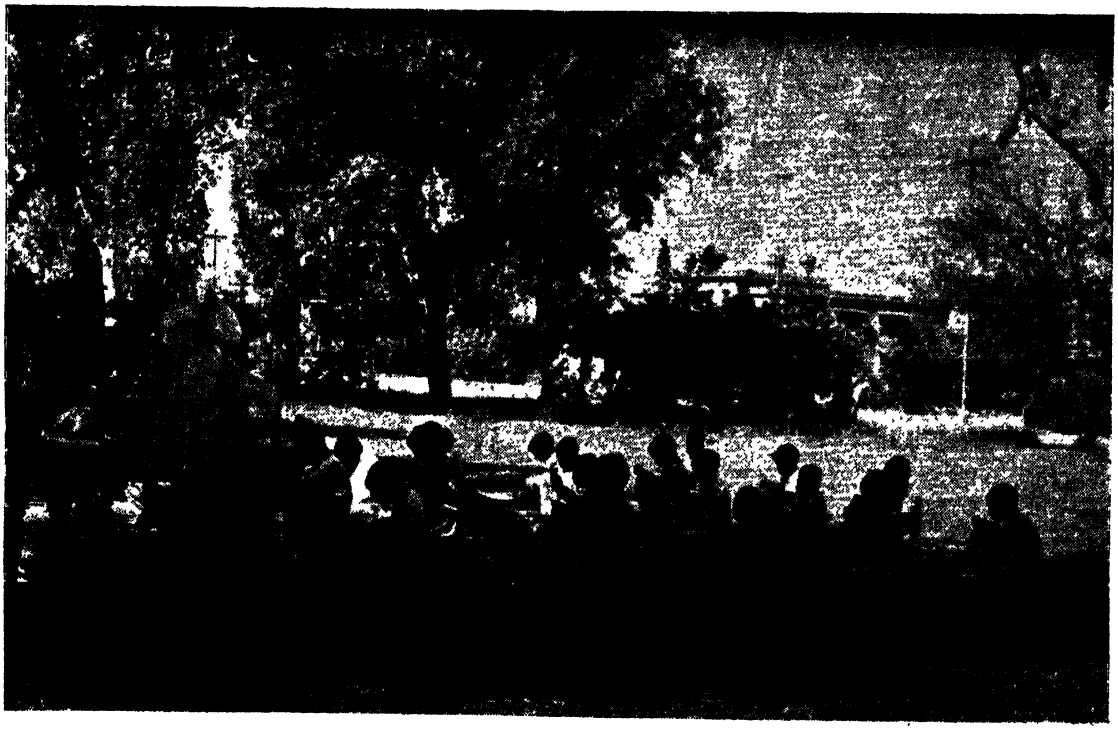
These will be awarded to the writers contributing articles on the Philosophy and poetry of Iqbal. Other steps include the appointment of Iqbal Memorial Lecturers, the Institution of Iqbal Research Fellowships and the translation of Iqbal's works into English and Arabic by eminent writers. Applications for Iqbal Research Fellowships are being scrutinised by a committee of experts.

Another step in the direction of promoting unity among the Islamic people is the forging of cultural links with other Muslim countries. With this object the Central Government have sanctioned 19 scholarships and earmarked them for the students from various Muslim countries intending to prosecute studies and research in Pakistan on Medicine, Agriculture, Engineering, Teaching and Theology.

Cultural Associations

We have already established four cultural Associations—Pak-Arab, Pak Iran, Pak-Turkish and Pak-Afghan Association with branches in Dacca and Lahore, and most of these Associations have done good work in promoting and consolidating friendly relations between Pakistan and the countries concerned.

As a gesture of good will towards Indonesia, the Government of Pakistan have awarded a scholarship of Rs. 200 per month to Mohammad



Pakistani village boys learn the three Rs' in ideal natural surroundings

Bin Mohsin Assagaff, an Indonesian student with effect from the 1st February, 1950, for the study of Law in the Punjab University. The award will cover the whole duration of the course. Another Scholarship has been awarded to a student from East Africa and there are eleven other scholarships of this nature reserved for foreign students to be awarded on the recommendation of the countries concerned. In addition to these, six scholarships in Theology have been offered to students from Malaya to study Islamiyaat in Pakistan.

A party consisting of 48 Turkish students, professors, and a wrestler of repute paid a visit to Pakistan at the invitation of the Central Government. They were received with enthusiasm by the public and officials alike and throughout their sojourn received the honour due to guests of the nation. All possible facilities were accorded to them to visit places of interest in Pakistan, particularly those of educational, historical and archaeological importance. The crowning visit was that of His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran which has done more than anything else in strengthening our cultural links with our neighbours in Iran.

With a view to widening our horizon in the field of culture, the Central Government have, in the spirit of Universal brotherhood of man, sanctioned a scheme to provide for the teaching of some of the important foreign languages spoken outside the world of Islam such as Chinese, French, Spanish and German. Four Lecturers being appointed in this connection are to be attached to Universities in Pakistan.

Liquidation of Illiteracy

The Advisory Board of Education, in its meeting held at Peshawar in February 1949, made the following recommendations :—

> "The Central, Provincial and States Governments should take immediate steps to make literacy compulsory for all their employees, including those in the army, constabulary inmates of jails, railway establishments, etc. It will be the duty of Government Departments to implement this recommendation with the assistance of their literate employees and under the guidance of their respective Education Departments".

Necessary steps are being taken to implement this recommendation, and under the auspices of the Central Government a large number of Adult Education Centres have been organised in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and tribal areas and in East Bengal.

On the recommendation of the Advisory Board of Education, the Government of Pakistan have sanctioned the establishment of 20 experimental Adult Education Centres in East Bengal with effect from the year 1949-50 as a part of their programme to activise the Adult Education Movement in the country and to carry out an experiment in the teaching of Bengali in the Arabic (Naskh) script. The main object behind this scheme is that the Government wish to test the suitability of the Arabic (Naskh) script as a medium of Adult Education throughout Pakistan.

Constitutionally, education is a provincial responsibility. While the responsibility for expansion in the

field of primary education is mainly that of the provincial Governments. The Central Government, through its Advisory bodies, has considered the introduction of compulsory free primary education throughout Pakistan. The problem is one of colossal dimensions as we have to provide educational facilities for nearly 5 million of schoolgoing children of the primary stage. On a conservative estimate, this would involve an expenditure of Rs. 400 million per annum. This expenditure does not include the cost of building equipment and of the training of a vast number of teachers. Nevertheless, despite their limited financial resources, almost all the provincial Governments have already introduced compulsion in certain areas within their jurisdiction and it is hoped that as their financial resources develop, there will be a corresponding expansion in the scope of compulsory free primary education. It has under active consideration, a scheme for the introduction of compulsory free primary education in the Federal Capital, Karachi.

The Central Government is directly responsible for the educational development of Baluchistan and the tribal areas of the N.-W. F. P., which happen to be educationally the most backward parts of Pakistan. In order to bring these parts to the level of the rest of the country, the Central Government have initiated a plan of educational development under which 80 primary schools for boys, two primary schools for girls, four high schools for boys and one Degree college have already been established in Baluchistan. This is in addition to the institutions which existed before the partition of this subcontinent. Provision has also been made for the opening of 60 Adult Education Centres out of which more than half have started functioning.

Similarly, in the tribal areas of the N.-W. F. P., 35 primary schools for boys, two primary schools for girls, three middle schools and three high schools for boys have been established, the number of existing institutions at the time of partition was 56 primary schools, six lower middle schools, two middle schools for boys and two high schools for boys. In addition the Central Government have sanctioned the establishment of 30 Adult Education Centres.

In view of the steady increase in the number of students in the Tribal Areas and also in the number of additional teaching and other staff, adequate scheme of expansion have already been sanctioned.

New Schemes

Many new schemes are under consideration and will be implemented to the extent of funds available.

As a result of the partition, educational life in Karachi suffered severe dislocation as most of the institutions that were run by non-Muslims, were closed down. The influx of a large number of refugees put a severe strain on the existing capacity of the few institutions that were left functioning after the partition, with the result that the Central Government had to open 20 institutes for the education of the children of its employees.

Most of the abandoned educational buildings were occupied by, and are still in occupation of the refugees. This, as well as the inadequacy of funds, have been mainly the cause of not establishing more

schools. In order, therefore, to find ways and means of dealing with the various educational problems of the Federal Capital, a committee called the Karachi Educational Inquiry Committee, was appointed in November, 1948. This committee submitted its report in April, 1949, and on the basis of its recommendations, arrangements for the establishment of a Directorate of Education and a board of secondary Education have been completed. When these two institutions start functioning, there will be considerable improvement in the existing educational condition. Provision for grants-in-aid to the existing schools and colleges has already been made so that their activities may continue. The schemes for the opening of new primary and secondary schools are under active consideration of the Government.

The Directorate of Education at Karachi will be responsible for the organisation, development, administration and control of school education. The Directorate will have a strong Inspectorate under it.

The Central Government have decided to establish a Board for the regulation, organisation, development and control of Central Secondary Education at Karachi under the title of "Karachi Board of Secondary Education." The Board will start functioning in the near future.

The scheme for the establishment of an institute for training of primary school teachers, involving an expenditure of Rs. 64,350 recurring and Rs. 12,500 non-recurring, has already been sanctioned. The institute will provide for the training of 100 male and 50 female teachers.

Our Universities have suffered greatly as a result of the partition and their rehabilitation has been engaging the serious attention of the Government. A sum of Rs. one million has been earmarked for the University of the Punjab to enable it to strengthen its Science Departments. A sum of Rs. 1.05 million is also being given to the University of Dacca for the development of Science and Technology. Government is also considering the question of giving a suitable grant to the proposed Peshawar University.

A University Grants Committee is being set up by the Central Government shortly to scrutinise the development scheme of Pakistan Universities for grants.

A first grade Central Government College for women has been established in Karachi. In order to build an upto date Science Laboratory on various subjects apparatus worth Rs. 48,000 and a gas plant have already been ordered from the U. S. A., and U. K. Most of the apparatus has arrived and is being fitted. It is also intended to set up a Museum of Zoology and much progress has already been made towards that end.

Women's Education

To give a much-needed fillip to women's education within the provincial spheres an amount of Rs. 70,000 has so for been given for the establishment of a Women's College at Peshawar and a further amount of Rs. 22,000 has been provided for the next year.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has also been provided for the next year to enable the East Bengal Government to start Science classes in the Eden College for Women, Dacca.

Other Grants

To encourage youth movements in Pakistan, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides Associations of Karachi have been given grants of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively. Similar amounts have been provided for these Associations for the next year.

The United Nations' Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation is one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. The Organisation has taken up the performance of two duties, the immediate one being that of "Cultural Rehabilitation" in the war devastated countries of Europe and Far East, and the long-range one that of using all the modern resources of educational understanding and peace. Pakistan joined this international forum of culture and education in September, 1949. The active association of Pakistan with this organisation has not only led to an understanding of the cultural ideals and aspirations of Pakistan but has also stimulated the growth of sound education policies. The Pakistan National Commission for UNESCO, consisting of 40 members, has also been formed. The functions of the Commission are as follows :—

1. To make recommendations to the Government for the promotion of the programmes of UNESCO in Pakistan.
2. To act as liaison between the educational, scientific and cultural bodies in Pakistan on the one hand, and the UNESCO on the other, and to carry out such work as is referred to it by the Government of Pakistan or UNESCO.

UNESCO has evinced keen interest in the educational problems of Pakistan. Even before Pakistan was a member of this body, the Pakistan Government was kept supplied with all the publications of that organisation and was placed on UNESCO's mailing list on a regular basis. Pakistan was also included in their world survey of radio, film and press requirements and was visited by UNESCO experts in that connection. Recently UNESCO had made an offer to Pakistan of radio sets of the value of $15,000 for distribution among its educational organisations and institutions.

UNESCO convened several important conferences and seminars which were held in different countries. Pakistan being a member-State, participated in its multifarious activities which were of great educational importance. Pakistan was represented at the following conferences :—

1. Fourth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO held at Paris in October, 1949.
2. UNO Technical Classes at Teheran in February, 1950.
3. International Meeting on Baraille Uniformity held at Paris from 20th to 29th March, 1950.
4. Fifth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO held at Florence from 22nd May to 17th June, 1950.
5. Second Meeting of National Commission held at Florence from 17th to 20th May, 1950.
6. 13th International Conference on Public Education held at Geneva in July, 1950.

Our participation in these conferences has brought Pakistan prominently on the map of the world in its educational, scientific and cultural spheres. The knowledge and experience gained by us need no emphasis.

Technical Education

Pakistan is especially weak in the sphere of technical education. Under the aegis of the Council of Technical Education, a thorough survey of the existing facilities for technical education throughout Pakistan has already been completed, and the Committee of experts appointed by the council has recommended the establishment of a number of polytechnics and technical schools throughout the country. The Committee of Experts has also revised the existing carricula and syllabi for technical institutions and engineering colleges with a view to bringing about a uniformity of teaching standards. As an immediate measure, a Technical High School will be started this year in Karachi.

A comprehensive survey of all scientific institutions in Pakistan has also been undertaken in order to assess their requirements of staff, equipment, etc., and during the Education Minister's visit to Europe, he tried to explore the possibility of obtaining the serivces of suitably qualified technical and scientific personnel.

After the partition, the Central Government had to take responsibility for 140 overseas scholars who had opted for Pakistan. Out of these 104 scholars have already returned to Pakistan after completing their studies and nearly all of them have been absorbed in suitable employment. Considering the overall development needs of Pakistan, it is inevitable that for some time to come we should continue to send scholars abroad for advanced training in technical and scientific subjects. Accordingly, the Central Government has already sanctioned a scheme under which 70 scholars are to proceed for higher studies abroad. These scholarships are intended to meet the immediate and inescapable requirements of the Central Government alone. A supplementary scheme to cater to the requirements of the provincial Governments, Universities and private industry is under preparation and it is hoped that when it is finalised there will be further expansion in the scope of overseas training abraod.

In order to remove the educational backwardness of the scheduled castes, a minority community, the Central Government has set apart a sum of approximately Rs. one million for its educational and economic development. So far 336 internal scholarships have been awarded at a total cost of Rs. 1,48,000 to the Scheduled Caste students of Pakistan for post Matriculation scientific, technical and professional studies.

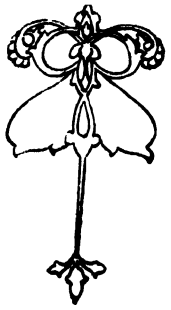
Along with the re organisation of technical and scientific education, the problem of commercial education has not been overlooked. A committee has been appointed to examine this question thoroughly, and it is hoped to take appropriate action as soon as its recommendations are submitted to the Government.

National Museum And Library

In order to have a representative collection of the culture and civilisation of East Bengal and West

Pakistan from the earliest times to the present day, a National Museum has been established at Karachi. Its details have already been given in the foregoing page.

Lastly, in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Pakistan Educational Conference, a committee called the National Library Committee was appointed in 1948 to prepare a short term and a long term scheme for the establishment of a National Library at Karachi. On the recommendation of this Committee a graded scheme has been prepared for a period of three years and it is hoped that the initial stage will begin this year.



CHAPTER 15

LITERARY TRENDS

THE birth of Pakistan has generated impulses, cognitions and modes of feelings which have yet to attain fruition in literature. Fruition is a slow process of inward growth, and three years are all too short to give proper scope to a nation's resurrected awareness of life. Some of Pakistan's new inspirations send out for the present only faint vibrations in the literary atmosphere. The present attempt, therefore, can at best be a survey of beginnings rather than of achievements.

Urdu literature in Pakistan is described as an infant only by compulsion of political logic. Actually, this literature has a venerable past coeval with the cultural history of Muslim India. Our position in Pakistan is identical with that of the American lady, who when asked why America had produced so few great poets, immediately retorted: "Why, among others, we produced Chaucer, Shakespeare and Milton".

Urdu literature blends the best traditions of three ancient cultures—Arabian, Persian and Hindu. During the last century it has absorbed European influences with ever-accelerated pace. In point of richness—both notional and verbal—it has few parallels among Asian literatures. Long before Pakistan's inception, Urdu poets had evolved a diction strikingly terse, meaningful and harmonious, to portray almost every variety of human mood to write, with subtlety and effect, of friendship and love and fate, to record with sweetness or vigour their observations on social and religious, moral and philosophical themes.

Complex Literature

Prose style enriched itself from diverse sources through one of the most extraordinary fusions in linguistic history. Urdu literature is a complex: its infinite variations of tone and colour come from the Indian Prakrits, from Arabic, from Persian, from Turkish, and from many other sources. And the prose-writers have turned this material to excellent account. From the transparently simple to the magnificently ornate, from the airily frolicsome to the seriously reflective, Urdu prose covers a wide field both in matter and manner.

Notwithstanding these manifold accomplishments, Urdu literature has not kept up with the rapidity of advance in the modern age. Modernism, in the form of "popular appeal" and "realism", was first experimented upon by Nazir and Insha at the 18-19 century cross-roads. The experiment was continued with increasing vigour throughout the last century. But a genuine democratic outlook was still far away, awaiting the hour of national deliverance. Most (though certainly not all) of pre-Pakistan Urdu literature bears the hallmark of feudalism. In its courtly grace, in its aristocratically confident values of life, in its devotion to the

ideal rather than the real, this literature speaks of a bygone age of pageantry and power.

Pakistan came into being on August 15, 1947. We look in vain, however, for the songs of joy that should have ushered in the new State. The first fine careless rapture of new-born freedom will for ever remain unheard in Urdu poetry. August 15 and the days that followed were artistically barren: the emotional tranquillity necessary for literary creation had become impossible; even normal life had come to a standstill. Months before freedom dawned, the streets of some of the bigger cities were desolate except for blood and fire. The transfer of power brought a semblance of peace, a peace with which came a new terror. Millions upon millions of panic-stricken refugees came pouring in from across the border and added horror to the devastated scene—the literary scene with which we begin.

Poetry

The poets, as usual, were the first to speak. They spoke as all horrified men must—with distress, with bitterness, with something like loss of hope. The more sensitive were almost overwhelmed with a sense of defeat:

یہ داغدار اُجالا، یہ شب گذیدہ سحر
وہ انتظار تھا جسکا یہ وہ سحر تو نہیں

This murky daylight, this night-bitten morn.
Is this the happy Dawn, the long awaited?

But the voices which spoke of defeat were few. Much greater number plucked new courage from the calamity. For example, poignant scenes of abduction were described: the key-note, however, was not anguish, but high indignation against the men who deserted their women-folk to save their own lives. Even silver-tongued Hafeez, Pakistan's lyrical poet, has a ring of steel as he turns to fellow writers, pleading for a cleaner human order:

رچھوں پہ چڑھائے ہوئے اجسام کے پرچم
ہر سینے پہ دوشیزۂ معصومہ کا سر خم
اس جسم برھنہ پہ بھی ہر دختر آدم
آنی ہے نظر اوڑھے ہوئے دامن مریم
خاموش نگاھوں کی حیاء دیکھ رہے ہو؟
کاٹے ہوئے ھاتھوں کی دعاء دیکھ رہے ہو؟

O the bodies, like pennons, swinging aloft on the pikes
O the maidens pure with heads bent low on their breasts
Despite their nakedness, the daughters of Adam
Seem shrouded in the hem of Mary's robe.
See you the bashfulness of those meek eyes?
See you those amputated hands in prayer?

Prose

Prose wiriters too were not long in taking note of the gruesome record of these early days. The Urdu short story had acquired psychological depth and technical finish during the thirties—before Pakistan had appeared on the map. This newly learned art was now expended on the harrowing tales that were on the tip of every tongue throughout the year of Horrors. The atmosphere of these stories is that of pathos, irony or cynicism, according to the constitution of the men who wrote them. Even humour—howsoever incredible it may seem, has found vent round this catastrophic scene. S. H. Mantu's "Black Margins" is a collection of such type of sketches. The dedication is characteristic of the whole book:

TO THE MAN

Who recounting his homicidal exploits, said:

"When I killed an old woman, I had a feeling that
I had, in a way, committed murder".

The year of Horrors brought another calamity in its wake. On a September night in 1948, an already harassed people were stunned by the sudden death of the Father of the Nation Quaid-i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah. Strangely enough this great blow acted as a sedative. The nation having resigned to the will of the Almighty, stiffened its back and thereby discovered its own inherent strength. No other single event during the last three years has evoked such a resurgence of patriotic fervour. The Quaid-i-Azam's death put the poets on their mettle. Yusuf Zafar is, with many others, voicing a common sentiment when he says :

ترے وجود سے ہم کو ملا یہ درس ، کہ ہے
بقدر دست رسا دامن حیات و عدم
تری نگاہ نے روشن کیا زمانے پر
کہ ایک گام نہیں بیش وسعت عالم
ترا خیال حقیقت کا پیرہن بن کر
پکار آٹھا کہ "حقیقت سے پائیدار ہیں ہم"

We learnt of thee that life and Death alike
Are targets of Man's conquering will;
Thy glance revealed that the whole expanse of the world
Measures no more than a single stride of Man.
Thy mind, robed in Reality, proclaimed:
"We are more real than Reality!"

In prose, at the same time biographies, speeches and statements of the Quaid-i-Azam became the focus of publishing activity. This interest in the Father of the Nation could have been easily foreseen, but what had not been foreseen was the popularity of biography in general. Portraits of contemporary personalities were especially relished, obviously a symptom of the new keenness to understand the world around. Another evidence of the new interest in personality was the appearance of books on psychological subjects, and what is more, of psychological magazines. The number of weeklies too, considerably increased. They did not supplant the dailies or the monthlies; they came to satisfy the common man's interest in current affairs.

Novel

Another notable development of the last two years is the vogue of the novel. So far the main fictional form had been the short story. The recent drift towards the novel does not, of course, result from ampler leisure; the people of Pakistan are busier than ever before. The explanation seems to be that a larger canvas is establishing its suitability for the more elaborate study of life and persons now in demand.

Women Writers

Women have figured with distinction among the ranks of recent novelists. But still more striking is evidence among the male writers of a greater and complete understanding of woman as *woman* in both the novel and the short story. Before now she had been shown loving, or mothering, or sistering man. Now she has made her appearance in her own independent right and, in spite of this independence, has been pronounced delightful. In some of our latest fiction, she has, for her very own unalloyed sake, become an object of passionate, critical or rever-

ential interest. It is not love or worship; it is just understanding. She now shares an equal humanity with man. This is as it should have been. The glory of the women who suffered for Pakistan's independence in 1947, has won for woman an independent place in the literature of the country.

This aspect of the novel is partly a social phenomenon—the urge to reconstruct—which inspires art, society and politics alike. Literary criticism tends every day to favour exposition of Iqbal's philosophy or art. Constructive effort has revitalized the periodical literature of the time. A typical illustration is the *Humayun* of Lahore, one of the oldest literary magazines in Pakistan, which suddenly foreswore "empty æstheticism" and dedicated itself to social reconstruction. Magazines which pursued a policy obnoxious to national sentiment, either underwent complete metamorphosis or were closed down, and new ones took their place.

Diverse Literary Forms

Another instance of Pakistan's present mood of practicality is the plentiful prose literature on constitutional theory and practice. The titles of many recently published books are self-explanatory: "The Future of Pakistan", "The New System", "Our Pakistan", "The Foundation of Islamic State", "The Democratic System", etc.

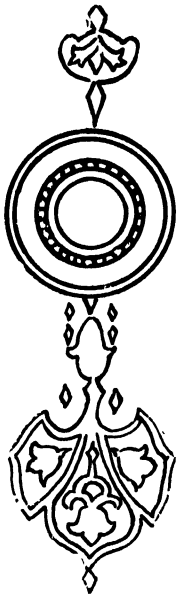
Even "pure literature" is not without its own reform movement. New forms are being experimented upon. N. M. Rashid's "Strangers in Iran", a long blank verse poem written in line of unequal length, breaks new ground. In Qayyum Nazar's lyrical drama, "The Soldiers March Away", characters are identified with metrical patterns through which they reveal themselves. Apart from original work, English poets, so diverse as Shakespeare, Wordsworth and T. S. Eliot have appeared in Urdu verse of remarkable felicity. All this experimentation shows that the new urges are steadily carving their way into expression.

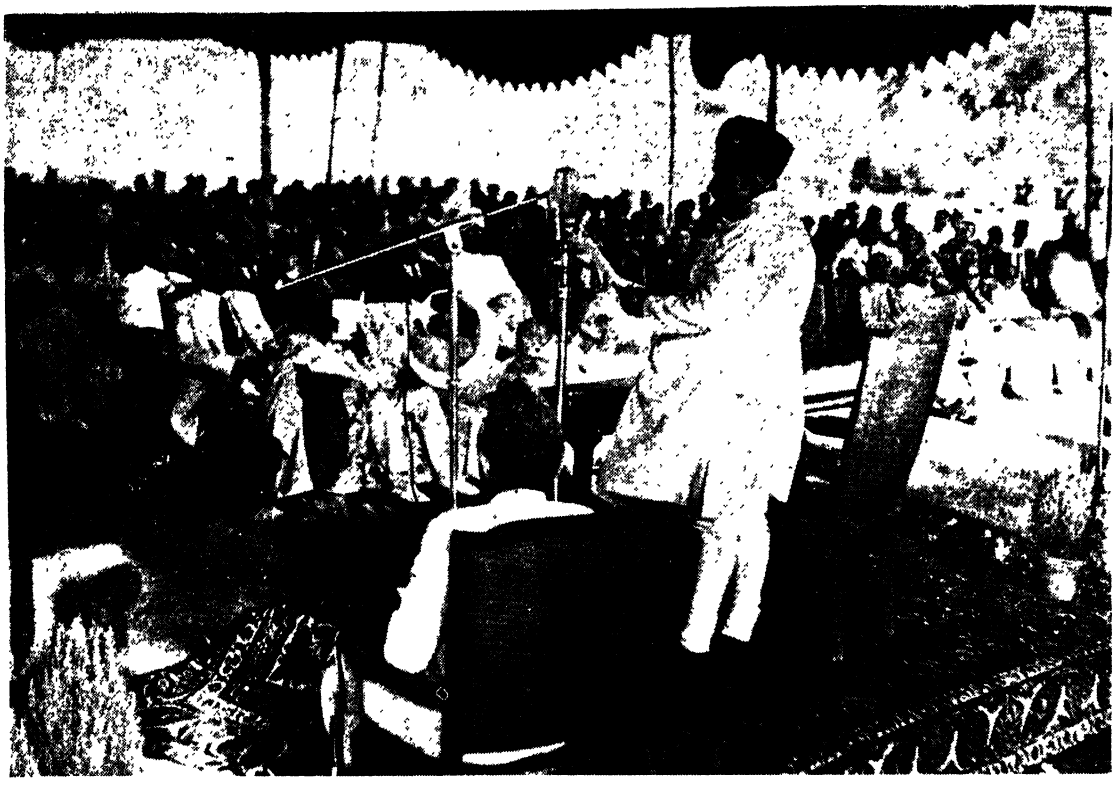
Looking Ahead

But the most characteristic—and the really essential work of this period has been done not by the artists but by the "rude mechanicals" who have planned, organised and put in gear the mechanics of Urdu Literature. There is the Kul-Pakistan Anjuman-e-Tarraqqi-e-Urdu, jealously watching and directing the trend of events into channels favourable to the development of Urdu. There are the educationists who strove successfully to make Urdu literature a University subject up to the Master's degree and are now trying to make the Urdu language the medium of instruction and examination in all Pakistani Universities. There are others who are busy writing text-books or standardising technical terms, as also those who are devising ways and means to make Urdu the official language of the country. Among these workers, too, are the experts who are trying (with ever-increasing success) to make it possible for Urdu print to change from lithograph to type.

The inspiration of both literary creation and literary organisation is patriotic. Urdu has a peculiar place in Pakistan: it is not only the national language, it is also part of

the national creed. One of the explicitly-stated objectives of the fight for the attainment of Pakistan was the survival of the Urdu language. Thus the devotion to Urdu springs from the omnipresent sentiment of nationality. The librarian who compiles an original work on the classification and cataloguing of books, and the shop-keeper who enthusiastically changes his sign-board from English to Urdu, are both equally devoted to the cause.





H. E. Al-Haj Khwaja Nazimuddin, Governor-General of Pakistan delivering presidential address at the Iqbal Day celebrations in Karachi on April 21, 1950.

CHAPTER 16

THE GREAT UNIFYING FORCE

THE great unifying force amidst the diversity of race, language and physical environment in Pakistan, is its culture and civilization. Nearly 80 per cent. of the people of this country are Muslim. Islam has given them a single social, ethical and legal Code, and thus they form a single Brotherhood. Islam regulates every phase of man's life and activities. For the vast majority of people of Pakistan, therefore, the times of prayer, the days of fasting, the laws of marriage, succession and inheritance are the same; so are the essential ceremonies attending birth, marriage and death, and days of rejoicing and of national mourning. This consciousness of common belief, rights and duties has given them strong social and political cohesion. The people of this land are, thus, essentially a compact body who exist in their own right and are independent of other races in culture and civilization. "The Muslims", declared the Quaid-i-Azam in 1940, "came to India as conquerers, traders, preachers and teachers, and brought with them their own culture and civilization. They reformed and remoulded the sub-continent of India.... Today millions of Muslims of India represent the largest compact body of Muslim population in any single part of the world. They have their own national culture and civilization distinct from others."

"We are a nation", the Quaid-i-Azam added, " with our own distinctive culture and civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, and names and nomenclature, science of value and proportion, legal laws and moral codes, customs and calendar, history and tradition, aptitudes and ambitions. In short, we have our own distinctive outlook on life and of life. By all canons of international law we are a nation."

Modern history has witnessed with admiration and wonder the rejuvenation and renaissance of Islamic states. The creation of Pakistan is another proof of what enthusiasm for a definite ideal and the sacrifices of the people can achieve. This proves that the spirit of the Muslim peoples is a mightier weapon than all the unholy engines of destruction. It was therefore essential for a comparatively young state like Pakistan to extend the hand of friendship and cooperation to its sister Islamic states to reform and revive those cultural relations that existed between them in the past but had broken down through the vicissitudes of time, with the result that the people of one country in the Brotherhood could not benefit from the wealth of knowledge and learning available in the other countries. The cultural activities of Pakistan during the last three years have, therefore, mainly been directed towards the revivification of these bonds of friendship and unity. As a first step towards this end, a Cultural Relations Conference was inaugurated in Karachi early in 1948, with the express object of fostering friendly relations between Pakistan and other nations of the world. The Conference recommended cultural contacts with foreign countries and decided to form a committee to further this object.

The first cultural association to be formed in pursuance of the object was the Pakistan-Turkish Cultural Association, which was founded in May 1948. The Association has now entered its third year of life. Lectures on Turkish history and language are regularly delivered on Mondays and Thursdays in the library of the Sind University where the Association is located. The students are now able to read Turkish well.

It is proposed to establish an institute for Turkish Studies both for pre-Ottoman and post-Ottoman periods. With this end in view, a small library of selected books is being formed and students are encouraged to take interest in it.

Lectures were also delivered during the year by various scholars on various phases of Turkish history.

The Association, jointly with the P.E.N., celebrated the 65th birthday of Yehya Kemal Bayatli, the greatest living poet of Turkey. Dr. Reyazul Hasan, Secretary of the Association, read a small paper on the life and works of Yehya Kemal Bayatli and translations of some of his poems.

The Pakistan-Arab Cultural Association was formed early in 1948 under the presidentship of late Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani. The main object of the association was to popularise the study of the Holy Quran and the Arabic lanuguage and script, in order to facilitate closer contact with the Muslim world. One of the most notable achievements of the Association has been the establishment of an Arabic College that imparts elementary, secondary and higher education in Arabic. The staff of the college consists of

Turkish Students among their Pakistani colleagues in Karachi

competent teachers, including some Arab experts. The Principal of the College, Professor Hasan-al-Azami, who was educated at Jamia Al-Azhar, Egypt, has compiled quite a number of text books based on the latest methods of teaching. An illustrated *Arabic-Urdu Dictionary*, *History of Kashmir*, *Muslims of India and Pakistan* and *Philosophy of Iqbal*, are some of the notable publications of the Association. In the last two annual examinations the results of the Arabic College have been very satisfactory and more and more students are coming to join the classes. A large number of teachers from various Muslim countries have also offered their services for the College.

The Association has its branches in the Punjab and Eastern Pakistan as well, and in appreciation of the Association's good work, the Government have sanctioned a substantial grant.

The Pakistan-Iran Cultural Association was inaugurated on the 9th of May 1949, by His Excellency Alhaj Khawaja Nazimuddin, the Governor-General of Pakistan, who reiterated the fundamental aim of the Cultural Associations to "transcend the narrow bounds of nationalism and achieve and foster a wider outlook and understanding".

The inauguration was marked by a gorgeous musical extravaganza : " In a Persian Market" and a few tableaux from Omar Khayyam. The The fiunction ended with the singing of the Persian National Anthem and *Pakistan Paninda Band*

During the last year the Pakistan-Iran Cultural Association organized various lectures by prominent scholars and students of Persian Language and literature, outstanding among them being His Excellency Syed Ali Nassr, Ambassador of Iran in Pakistan, who spoke on the celebrated poet Firdausi. After the lecture, His Excellency presented the Association with a beautiful bust of the poet. Other prominent speakers were Dr. U. M. Daudpota, Director of Public Instruction, Sind, Dr. Farayadani, Cultural Councellor, Iranian Embassy and Professor G. M. Maulvi, a scholar of Persian.

On the 19th of January, 1950, the Pakistan-Iran Cultural Aasociation inaugurated the Persian classes.

The classes are conducted by Dr. Farayadani, Cultural Councellor of the Iranian Embassy, and other staff members of the Embassy, and are held at Virbaiji High School, Victoria Road, Karachi.

The most important event of the year, and of which the Pakistan-Iran Cultural Association can well be proud, was the visit of His Imperial Majesty Mohammed Reza Shah Pehlavi, Shahinshah of Iran, to the Capital. His Imperial Majesty very graciously accepted the invitation of the Association to a banquet at the Sind Governor's House at which 101 guests were invited After the banquet, a grand reception was held on the lawns at which over 500 guests were present. His Imperial Majesty was entertained to a tableaux organized by the Association.

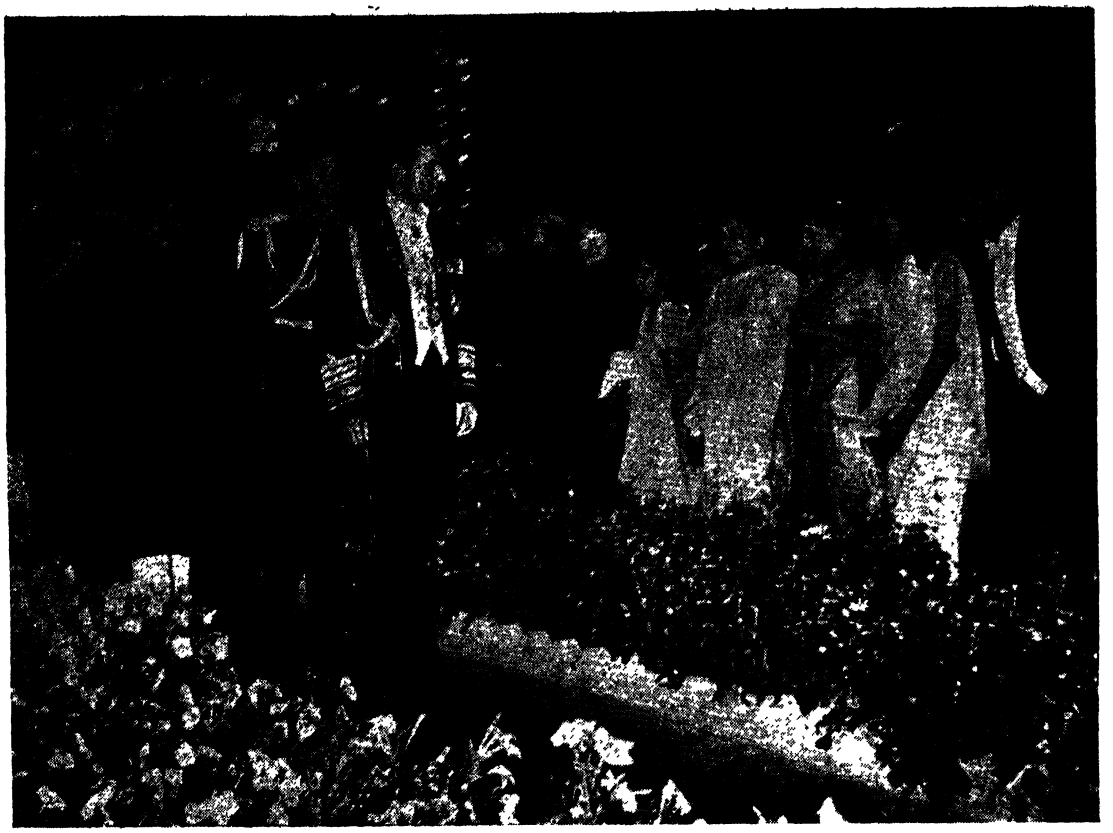
The Association had an opportunity to entertain the Iranian Goodwill Mission which came to the Capital in May, 1950. The Mission included journalists and students.

At a meeting held on the 12th of May, 1950, at the Sind Governor's House, and to which many prominent members, including the members of the Goodwill Mission were called, the Pakistan-Iran Cultural Association passed a resolution mourning the death of the late Reza Shah Pehlavi the Great.

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS

When the Muslims came to India in the 8th and subsequent centuries, they found several languages and dialects spoken in this country. A language of the common people was evolved which was called by the Turkish word Urdu—meaning the language of the camp. In the course of time Urdu developed into a great language and dominated every other language or dialect spoken over this sub-continent. Today it can stand comparison with any other widely spoken language of the world in respect of its development in the fields of prose as well as poetry. The name of Dr. Sir Mohammed Iqbal, Pakistan's national poet, ranks high among the philosophic poets of our time. Some of his works have been translated into foreign languages, like *Secrets of Self*, translated by Dr.

A view of the tea party given to the delegates of Islamic Economic Conference in Karachi on December 1, 1949.



H. I. M. The Shahinshah of Iran passing through the guests at a reception in Karachi on March 15, 1950.

Nicholson and *Persian Psalms*, translated by Professor Arberry.

ANJUMAN-E-TARAQQI-E-URDU

Soon after taking refuge in Pakistan, years ago, the Anjuman started working and has rendered invaluable service to the cause of Urdu language and literature. It opened its branches in almost all the big town of Western and Eastern Pakistan, and has carried out the propagation of our national language—Urdu—in more than one way. One of the most outstanding works done by the Anjuman is the publication of some very good books in Urdu which include a *Glossary of Geographical Terms* by Professor Akbar Husain Faruqi, a *Glossary of Astronomical Terms* by Dr. Raziuddin and Professor Akbar of the Osmania University, *Delhi School of Urdu Poetry* by Dr. Nurul Hasan Hashmi, and *A History of the Relations of China and Arabia* by a Chinese scholar, Badruddin Haye.

The publication of its journals, *Urdu*, a high class quarterly devoted to Urdu langauge and literature, *Ma'ashiyat* a monthly journal of Economics, *Qaumi Zaban*, a fortnightly newspaper devoted to the cause of Urdu language, and *Science*, a monthly journal of scientific knowledge, has also been resumed.

Besides these periodicals, the Anjuman is contemplating to start one more journal of History and Politics, and if funds permit, it will be published very shortly.

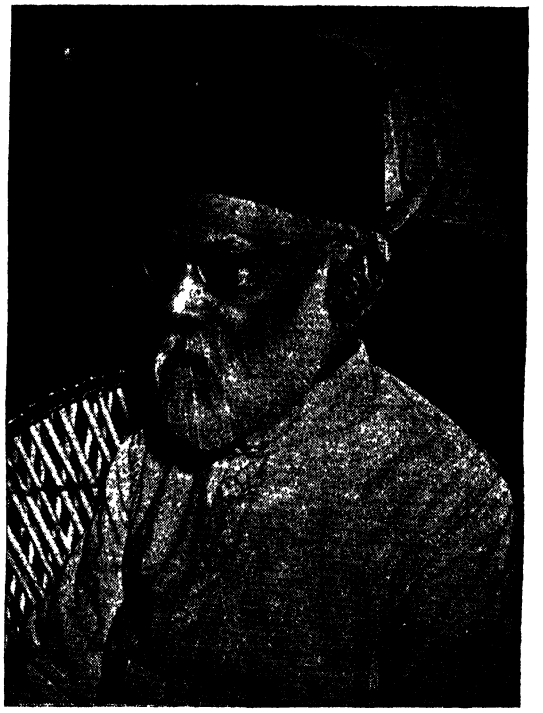
The Anjuman has been helping the Syllabus Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education, in prescribing Urdu courses of studies for the schools and colleges in Pakistan. The Honorary Secretary of the Anjuman, Dr. Abdul Haque is serving as a member on this Committee. The work of coining scientific terms in Urdu is in active progress. The Honorary Secretary, who is also a member of the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education for considering the preparation of technical terms, has written two booklets (one in Urdu and the other in English) on the history of Urdu terminology and on the different methods of selecting and coining suitable and appropriate scientific terms in Urdu.

The Anjuman has also started a campaign for introducting Urdu in various departments of the Central Government and has been supplying them with Urdu equivalents of official terms. It may be noted that the Anjuman provided the Urdu translation of the *Time & Fair Table* of the North Western Railway at the request of the Railway authorities. The Table has been published and greatly appreciated by the Urdu-knowing public.

Another important work is the opening of an Urdu College in Karachi from June 1949, with Urdu as the medium of instruction from the First Year F. A., upto M.A., final. There are about 250 students on the rolls. The College consists of qualified and experienced staff, and most of the professors are from the Osmania University.

The Anjuman has started two big libraries. The special library of the Anjuman contains a considerable number of valuable manuscripts and books in Urdu, English and Oriental languages. The Public Library has 12,000 Urdu books. A free Reading Room is also attached to the Library.

Several scholars, interested in Urdu language and literature, seek advice and guidance from the Anjuman, and are helped in their studies and research work.



Dr. Maulvi Abdul Haque—the living force behind Anjuman-e-Tarraqqi-e-Urdu

The Anjuman has an elaborate programme of work like the compilation of an *Urudu Encyclopaedia* and a standard and authoritative *Dictionary of Urdu Language and Literature* and a *History of Urdu Language.*

The Anjuman has no permanent source of income, excepting some occasional donations. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 20,000 was given to the Anjuman by the Government of Pakistan last year.

Halqa-i-Arbab-i-Zauq

Founded ten years ago in Lahore with the object of reviving the traditions of Urdu literature in the light of the changing values of life and giving a new, healthier and saner outlook to the writers and poets, Halqa-i-Arbab-i-Zauq soon took into its fold most of the prominent Urdu writers, particularly of the younger generation. Baffled by the conflict between " old " and " new " in literature, the young writers found a compromise in this Association, where it was not felt necessary to discard all that was " old " and welcome all that was " new ", irrespective of its favourable or adverse influence on soceity. They, on the other hand, chose what was best in old tradition and adopted it according to the changing needs of modern times. Thus useful experiments were made both in form and matter and the result was the birth of what can be called the modern Urdu literature.

The influence of the Halqa increased day by day, and within three years its branches have been opened in Delhi, Bombay, Srinagar, Jammu and Ferozepur and many other places. The main feature of the activities of these branches was their weekly meetings where frank, constructive and healthy criticism afforded the writers and poets an opportunity to judge their literary creations in an unbiased and true perspective.

In 1942, the Halqa started publishing a collection of the year's best poems. This yearly publication has since been a regular feature and is very helpful in studying the evolution of modern poetry.

A branch of the Halqa was opened in Karachi just after the partition and it soon became one of the most important literary centres of the country. It was the first cultural organization in Pakistan to start functioning with inspiring confidence in spite of the turmoil that followed the partition and was of immense help in removing the poisonous effects of despondency and pessimism which permeated the minds and souls of the writers. The Karachi branch has also published NAI TEHRIREN (New Writings) being a selection of the articles, features, poems and short stories read in the weekly meetings of the various branches.

The Halqa has now branches in Rawalpindi, Multan, and Quetta also. The Karachi branch has successfully staged a play SWANG, based on Gogol's famous play " Government Inspector." This was much liked.

P. E. N. (Pakistan Centre)

The P. E. N. is an international literary club of writers, bound by an international charter, according to which their main role would be to bring about closer understanding among the writers and thus among the literatures of the world.

With this object in view, the Pakistan Centre of the P. E. N. was

formed at the invitation of Mr. Hermon Ould, the International Secretary, in October 1949. The role of the P. E. N. in Pakistan has been to put Pakistan on the literary map of the world. For this purpose a number of international meetings were held in Karachi. The anniversary of the great Muslim philosopher Avicenna was celebrated at which His Excellency Monsieur Ali Nassr, the Iranian Ambassador in Pakistan, read a paper on his life and work. This was followed by another meeting to celebrate the 65th birthday of Yehya Kemal Bayatli, the renowned Turkish poet and a former Turkish Ambassador to Pakistan. For this occasion an inter-Asiatic Poetry Evening was arranged at which Bayatli's poems were read by Miss Bati, the Turkish Ambassador's daughter and translated by Dr. Reyazul Hasan. This was followed by readings from Chinese, Indonesian, Urdu and Pushto with translation in English. A humorous Urdu Poetry Evening was also arranged under the auspices of the P.E.N. In May last a huge public meeting was held to celebrate the birthday of Qazi Nazar-ul-Islam, the great poet of East Pakistan.

The P.E.N. has also entertained at Karachi distinguished literary visitors like Walter Lippman and Vera Brittain.

The East Pakistan Branch of the Pakistan Centre of P.E.N. has been recently formed and is functioning with great enthusiasm.

The P.E.N. also proposes to publish an annual anthology of Pakistani writings.

The Ikhwan-e-Adab

Apart from the establishment of a branch of P.E.N. in East Pakistan, a new literary movement has recently been started under the name of " Ikhwan-e-Adab " (Brothers-in-Letters). The Brotherhood consists of high ranking Muslim as well as non-Muslim writers who do not wish to disclose their identity and are determined to create literature of international standing. The Ikhwan-e-Adab, though still in its infancy, promises to have a powerful influence on the modern literature of Pakistan.

Miss Fatima Jinnah addressing a meeting of members of the Women's Relief Committee in Karachi.

CHAPTER 17

THE TEST OF CIVILIZATION

IT is a truism that the test of a civilization is the progress of its women. The late Quaid-i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah once said in a message to the womenfolk of this budding State : "In the great task of building the nation and maintaining its solidarity, women have a most valuable part to play..... In the bigger struggle for the building up of Pakistan that now lies ahead, let it not be said that the women of Pakistan had lagged behind or failed in their duty." Inspired by the appeal of the Quaid-i-Azam, the women of Pakistan lost no time in organizing themselves into a real force. Today, as we look back upon the last three years of progress made by Pakistan, we find how significant are the contributions of our women in building up the State brick by brick in their own particular sphere. Thus credit in no small measure is due to the women for their contribution towards the consolidation of Pakistan. It is primarily due to them and their ability to set up home in a few square yards with a few odd bamboo poles and some pieces of jute sacking that countless uprooted families of the poorer classes have been rehabilitated. Just as Pakistan Government files started on their career while nails were being hammered into the roofs and white-wash being splashed on the walls, so too the first dishes were served and first clothes made whilst the sacking flapped against the bamboo walls in a land which most of the newly settled had never seen before. The women set the Pakistan home in order.

A stall at the Meena Bazar held in aid of refugees in Karachi.

Those who were more fortunate, turned to the task of providing amenities and relief for others. The organisations that had played such a dramatic role in pre-partition political agitation turned zealously to the task of looking after refugee camps, collection of necessary funds, clothes and medicines for the needy.

The work done in this connection by the Women's Relief Committee, Karachi, is worthy of special mention. Set up in September 1947 under the presidentship of Miss Fatima Jinnah, this committee did heroic work during the first week of September 1947. Throughout the day and far into the night food was cooked in every house of Karachi. It was packed and flown to refugee camps in India for distribution. The supply continued for weeks on end.

Apart from providing immediate relief to refugees, the Committee also launched several long range plans. A scheme for training displaced women as nurses and midwives at the Dufferin Hospital was started. A Muslim Women's Industrial Home and a Ladies Technical Institute were also opened where needy women could go and stay and also learn handicrafts and needlework. There are similar institutions today run mainly by women in Peshawar, Quetta, Dacca, Chittagong and Lahore.

The Kashmir dispute brought fresh responsibilities when a large number of refugees trekked into Pakistan. Individually and through their many voluntary organisations, the women threw themselves into the work of relief with such enthusiasm that it won them admiration from all quarters.

The Khwateen Muslim League, under the leadership of Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, concentrated mostly on the raising of much-needed funds for refugee relief and was able to collect hundreds of thousands of rupees by the sale of flags on a specially organised Flag Day, by holding "Mushairas" by Qawwali concerts and by holding a Meena Bazar, in which ladies of most of

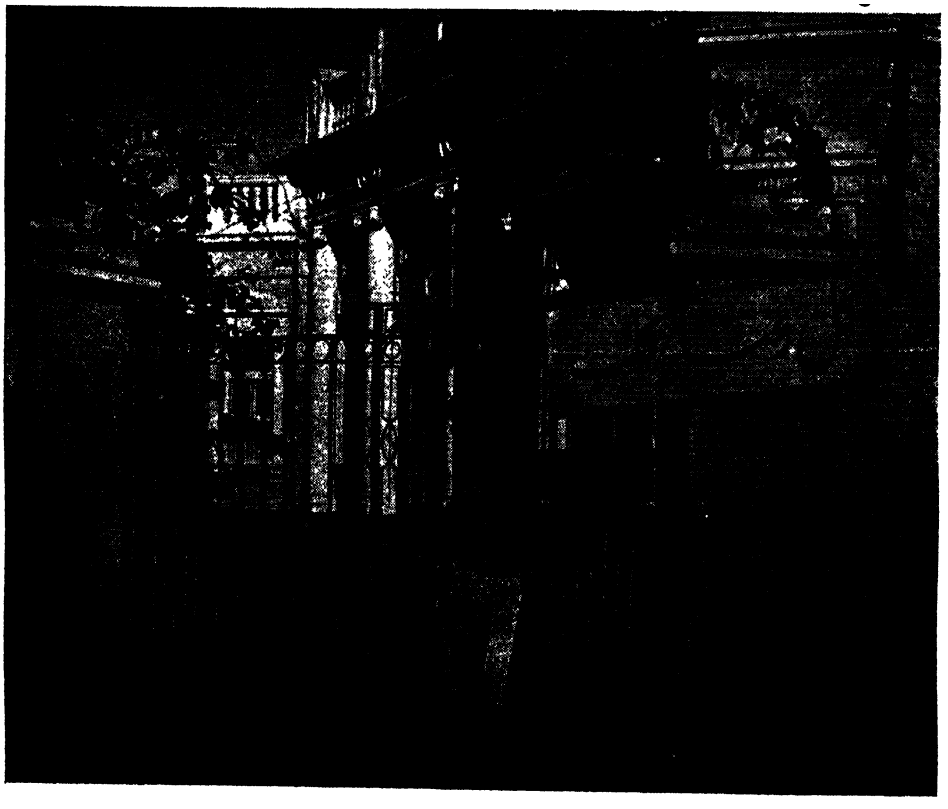
the diplomatic missions in Pakistan participated. A novel idea was to organise a Paposh (footwear) Week, during which batches of women went round the city of Karachi collecting footwear for refugees.

In February, 1948, Miss Macqueen, Chairman of the West Punjab Branch of the Red Crosss Society, organised a Medical Mission to Kashmir for the Azad Kashmir troops who had been wounded at the front. By the end of December 1948, no fewer than 78,901 patients were treated in Base Hospitals and in Advanced Dressing Stations located in Azad Kashmir territory.

The All-Pakistan Girl Guides Association through its Guiders, Guides and Blue Birds organiszed a first-aid programme for Kashmir refugees. They looked after the sick and destitute refugees in relief camps, helped in keeping the camps clean, knitted, sewed and collected articles of food, beddings, soap and oil and distributed medicines.

Even in the misery and squalor of crowded refugee camps the Girl Guides brought joy and cheer to refugee children by organising games and exercises and by holding short-term classes where reading, writing, knitting and easy handicrafts were taught to girls.

At the same time Miss Fatima Jinnah, President of the Women's Relief Committee, collected and despatched blankets, coats, tea, milk, soap and other gifts for Azad Kashmir refugees. The Wholesale Cloth Merchants' Association of Karachi alone presented a cheque for



Gul-i-Rana Club—Women's Industrial Centre in Karachi

Begum Liaquat Ali Khan presiding over a meeting of the Karachi District All Pakistan Women's Association held in Town Hall

Rs. 200,000. Large donations were also received from East Pakistan.

Now that Pakistan has settled down to nation-building activities, women are taking an increasing interest in all walks of national life; even in the armed forces their contribution has been considerable. Soon after the inauguration of the new State, women organised themselves into a disciplined force for national defence under the Pakistan Women's National Guard. The P.W.N.G. are primarily meant to assist the Pakistan Medical Services during emergencies by providing a Women's Voluntary Service, and to give Pakistani women training in self-defence.

The P.W.N.G. is now a disciplined force adequately trained in self-defence and the handling of arms. They undergo regular course in drill, pyhsical training, Red Cross work, Nursing, First-aid and A.R.P. Begum Liaquat Ali Khan who has taken keen interest in the organisation since its inception is Comptroller of the P.W.N.G. and holds the rank of a Brigadier.

The P.W.N.G. has rendered outstanding service during the fighting in Kashmir by doing relief work for refugee women who trekked into Pakistan from that State when India invaded it in November 1947.

On the occasion of H.I.M. the Shahinshah of Iran's visit to Pakistan in March 1950, the P.W.N.G. held a special ceremonial parade and A.R.P. and first-aid demonstrations which were highly appreciated by the Shahinshah.

A similar Women's Wing has also come into being in the Navy. It is called the Pakistan Women's Naval Reserve, and is a voluntary organisation. It was formed in June 1949. Its object is to train women in various branches of work connected with the Royal Pakistan Navy, so that in a national emergency they may relieve men of some of the shore duties.

The first batch of the P.W.N.R. started its initial training in the working and organisation of the R.P.N., squad drill and First Aid on June 28, 1949.

Muslim ladies making purchases at a stall in Meena Bazar

In their advanced training they are able to choose from a long list of courses, including secretarial work, cyphering and coding, nursing and ambulance driving. The Reserve is open to all Pakistani women and is growing apace.

In the sphere of education also women have made an organised effort. The All-Pakistan Womens Association with its country-wide membership is trying its utmost to raise the cultural, educational and economic standards of the country.

The Association was formed in February 1949, under the presidentship of Begum Liaquat Ali Khan. It is an entirely non-political body.

P. W. N. G. Band at a parade held in honour of H. I. M. The Shahinshah of Iran

A batch of the Pakistan Women's Naval Reserve

It has its provincial branches with offices in each district working in accordance with the directions issued from time to time by the Centre.

The Association was represented at the 15th Congress of the International Alliances at Amsterdam in July 1949 and the Women's International Exposition, New York, in November 1949.

The Association is expected to achieve a great deal in the cause of women's education, social welfare and cultural advancement. The Pakistan Government has accorded recognition of their services by agreeing to seek the Association's advice on all decisions affecting women.

There is, thus, hardly any field of national endeavour in which the influence of Pakistani women is not being felt. There are among them some of the finest speakers in the country. They represent their constituencies in the Legislatures and the Constituent Assembly ; they have entered the learned professions as lawyers, doctors, professors, journalists and civil servants, and even in the business world they are making their mark day by day. A larger number of women students is proceeding abroad for higher training in the arts and sciences. The day is not far off when Pakistani women will take their place with the women of the most advanced countries of the world.

H. E. Al-Haj Khwaja Nazimuddin, Governor-General of Pakistan, inaugurating the Malaria Institute of Pakistan and the Bureau of Laboratories in Karachi on September 24, 1949

CHAPTER 18

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

THE first wealth of a nation is health, because it is the basis of all development—physical, economic and political. Few things are, therefore, more important to a State than the health of its people, and Pakistan has been conscious of it since its inception. But as in all other spheres, in the field of Public Health as well, Pakistan had to face immense difficulties both in the procurement of trained men as well as material, and had virtually to start from scratch. Two of the major provinces of the proposed State of Pakistan had been partitioned, resulting in dislocation of the services and closing down of the institutions which were mainly run or manned by the Hindus. Public Health institutions like the Cental Research Institute at Kasauli, the All-India Institute of Public Health at Calcutta, the Malaria Institute of India and the Central Drugs Laboratory at Calcutta and the College of Nursing at New Delhi, all went over to the Indian Republic, and consequently, Pakistan had to plan afresh similar institutions. During the last three years, it has been able to establish the Malaria Institute of Pakistan and the Bureau of Laboratories. To combat malaria and cholera epide-

The Norwegian team of one doctor and four nurses which came last year to help initiate the anti-Tuberculosis vaccination programme launched by the UNICEF in Pakistan. Picture shows the team with Lt.-Colonel M.Jafar, Director-General, Health, Pakistan (Extreme Left)

mics. Medical Officers are getting necessary training in the Malaria Institute. The Bureau of Laboratories is manufacturing vaccines and sera and is now not only meeting the demand of the country, but also exporting them to foreign countries.

In October, 1948, a Medical Council was constituted under the Pakistan Medical Council Act, to establish a uniform standard of higher qualifications in medicine for all provinces and to establish reciprocity with the Medical Councils and Boards of Commonwealth and Foreign countries for the mutual recognition of medical qualifications.

The Council is considering the question of maintaining an All-Pakistan Medical Register and has already made certain suggestions to the Central Government in this regard. On the subject of reciprocity, negotiations were carried out with twenty two countries of which final settlements have already been arrived at with ten, and negotiations are in progress with the remainder.

The Jinnah Central Hospital in Karachi, which was started by the Central Government, and had a very humble beginning, has grown today into the biggest hospital in Pakistan. It has 430 beds and is equipped with separate departments for Medicine, Surgery, Gynaecology and Eyes, Ear, Nose and Throat under fully qualified specialists. It has also a first class laboratory and an efficient

X-Ray Unit. The T. B. Annexe has room for additional 100 beds.

To make up the deficiency of qualified medical staff in the medical institutions in Pakistan, 18 to 20 medical graduates are being sent abroad annually for advanced studies under the Central Government scholarships scheme. With this scheme, it is hoped to meet the requirements of teaching institutions as well as hospitals. Besides, a number of medical men have been sent abroad on Fellowships like the UNICEF, WHO and the Rockefeller Foundation.

The shortage of nurses in Pakistan is more acute than that of doctors, and an extensive programme has been drawn up to train the maximum number of nurses within the next few years.

A Central Nursing Council for the purpose of laying down syllabi and curricula for the training of Nurses, Assistant Nurses, Midwives, Assistant Midwives and Health Visitors throughout Pakistan, was constituted in June, 1949, under the provisions of the Central Nursing Council Ordinance. This Council is also empowered to enter into negotiations with the Nursing and Midwifery Councils and Boards of foreign countries and settle schemes of reciprocity in regard to mutual recognition of qualifications in nursing and allied professions. The first batch of nurses for advanced training has already been sent to the United Kingdom. Three Nursing Training schools are to be established at Karachi, Lahore and Dacca. Meanwhile temporary arrangements have been made to train 120 nurses, admitting 40 each at the local hospitals at Karachi, Lahore and Dacca. This nursing training scheme is in addition to schemes sponsored by Provincial Governments for training of nurses and midwives.

To ensure inter-provincial co-operation in the field of Public Health, the Central Advisory Board of Health for Pakistan was formed in 1948, and the question of framing a Public Health Act for the whole of Pakistan was taken up in the same

A general view of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pakistan National Tuberculosis Association held in Karachi under the Chairmanship of Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada, Minister for food and Agriculture

year. This question is now to be discussed and finalised at a meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Health for Pakistan.

To avoid adulteration of food, the Central Committee for Food Standardisation was set up by Government in 1949, and to intensify the work of health propaganda and publicity, a Health Education Bureau is expected to start functioning at the Centre in the near future.

Further, to subsidise, develop and coordinate medical and scientific research in the country and to maintain liaison with other scientific bodies with similar aims, it has been decided to set up a Pakistan Medical Research Association.

To control the spread of Malaria in Pakistan, anti-malaria campaigns were started in different parts of Pakistan. The anti-malaria work in villages around Quetta, which began in 1947, has yielded good results.

In the North-West Frontier Province, anti-malaria work started in Hangu Tehsil of Kohat District, has been effective in combating the disease to a great extent.

At Government's request to the WHO, a Malaria Control Demonstration Team came to Pakistan in 1949. This team is at present carrying on malaria control work in Mymensingh District of East Bengal with very good results, and has been training Pakistanis in the technique of effective control of malaria.

In Sindh, anti-malaria organisations have been created and work is proceeding for the control of this disease. Since the partition nearly Rs. 200,000 have been spent on this scheme which has brought salutary results.

A severe Malaria epidemic which broke out towards the end of 1948 in certain parts of the Punjab, was successfully controlled by prompt measures.

With the birth of Pakistan, Chittagong became an important sea-port. Proposals made to Government for the development of the Port Health Department, Chittagong, were sanctioned in 1949. The Department is now in the process of being properly equipped.

In 1948, the Port Health Officer, Karachi, was authorised by the World Health Organisation, Geneva, to inoculate persons against Yellow Fever and issue International Certificates of inoculation against Yellow Fever under his signature and stamp of office. The Airport Health Officer, Karachi, is already authorised to do so.

To check the tuberculosis menace in Pakistan, a T.B. Association was formed in February, 1949, under the patronage of the Governor-General of Pakistan and Presidentship of Miss Fatima Jinnah, for undertaking propaganda to combat tuberculosis and conduct sanatoria and clinics. Further, as an important T.B. control measure, the BCG vaccination campaign against tuberculosis was started in the same year in both East and West Pakistan. The two teams sent by the joint enterprise are carrying on vaccination work and also training the local team of doctors.

A long-term T.B. control project for Karachi, which was recently drawn up, has been approved by Government. A similar project for East Pakistan is under consideration.

Fatima Jinnah Medical College for women, Lahore, Physiological Laboratory

For the promotion of Maternity and Child Health, a comprehensive scheme was drawn up in December 1949. This scheme envisages obtaining UNICEF aid in a number of projects such as the development of midwifery training schools, strengthening of teaching facilities in hospitals for nursing and midwifery, and provisions of equipment and supplies for women and childern's hospitals and Maternity and Child Welfare centres.

The establishment of a Maternity and Child Welfare centre at Karachi Airport has been sanctioned by Government. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre has already been opened at Bizerta Lines, Karachi.

The Pakistan Red Cross Society was constituted in March 1948. The Countess of Dufferin's Fund Association Pakistan, and the St. John Ambulance, Pakistan, are affiliated to this Society and since its inception, the Society has been doing valuable work.

The several activities of the World Health Organisation and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund in Pakistan have been briefly outlined above. International recognition also came in the election of Lt.-Colonel M. Jafar, Director-General, Health, Pakistan and Leader of the delegation to the Third World Health Assembly meetings at Geneva, held in May 1950, as Vice-President of the Assembly and as a member and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Board of WHO.

The UNICEF, in addition to several long-term projects and schemes

to be executed with the help and co-operation of the Government of Pakistan, have two short-term feeding programmes in operation at present. One is School Children Feeding Demonstration Programme at Karachi, and the other, a Daily Supplementary Milk Feed to Refugee Childeren at various refugee centres in Pakistan. Each of these two programmes will last for about one year.

The Government of Pakistan have recently made a gift of wheat worth Rs.100,000 to the UNICEF for the refugees of Palestine.

The UNICEF has a representative in Pakistan who has his office at Karachi.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

The most important event in the Punjab, in 1949, was the amalgamation of the Medical and Public Health Departments into a single unit responsible both for curative and preventive work under the control of a single officer designated as the Director of Health Services. Despite many difficulties, the Provincial Government has succeeded in giving considerable impetus to the cause of post-graduate medical education by establishing an Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine in Lahore, and instituting a diploma in Public Health Courses in Radiology and Tuberculosis at the King Edward Medical College. The Fatima Jinnah Medical College for Women, established in Lahore, is the first institution of its kind in Pakistan for the exclusive teaching and training of women in the fields of medicine and surgery. Courses for the nurses and health visitors have also been started at the various hospitals and many new schemes are under consideration by the Punjab Government.

In the North-West Frontier Province, a Maternity Hospital at Peshawar, a dispensary in Kohat District and two in Hazara District have been opened. The number of mobile dispensaries has been increased from two to six. They are proving very useful to people in rural areas. The Blood Bank in the Lady Reading Hospital at Peshawar, is also being reorganised. Bed strength of the T. B. Sanatorium at Dadar has been increased and many new amenities have been added and improvements carried out in this Sanatorium at a cost of over Rs. 100,000.

The Government of Sind have also amalgamated the posts of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Director of Public Health under one officer designated as the Director of Health Services.

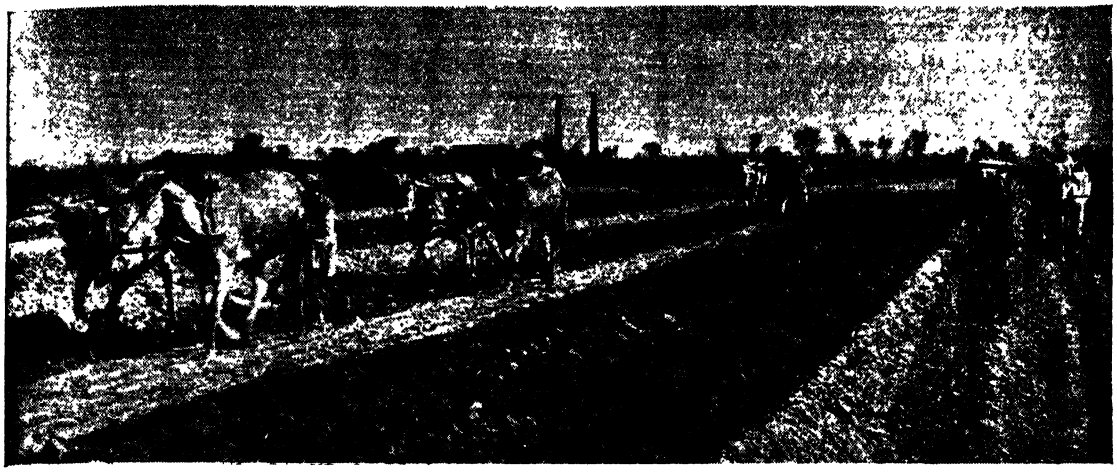
The Drugs Act, 1940, and the Drugs Rules, 1945, were enforced in Sind with effect from the 1st April, 1947, but actual work started from January, 1948, with the appointment of the Inspector of Drugs. The Sind Foods Act, 1947, was enforced from March, 1949, replacing the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925. The number of Mobile Health Units have been increased from six at the time of partition to 16, to provide medical aid to villagers.

The Government of Sind maintain a well-equipped Laboratory known as the "Chemico Bacteriological Laboratory" at Karachi.

In East Bengal, in spite of innumerable difficulties, the Provincial Government have succeeded in expanding its activities in various spheres of Public Health. A Vaccine Laboratory has been established at Rajshahi for manufacturing Cholera

and T. A. B. vaccines. A Malaria Research Institute has also been established for carrying out research into the causes and methods of Malaria control, Public Health and Drugs Testing Laboratories have been established for the analysis of foodstuffs and drugs. Small-pox lymph and anti-rabic vaccine are being prepared at the Pasteurcum-Vaccine Institute.

A mosquito control scheme in Dacca has rid the capital of East Bengal of the mosquito menace.



Punjab—the granary of Pakistan and the main source of man-power for defence forces

CHAPTER 19

FULL PICTURE

LIKE the petals of a flower, the various provinces should be considered together to get the full picture of Pakistan. In this Chapter we pass under review the three years of activity in the rural and urban Punjab, in the frontier land of the sturdy Pathan, in the fast changing plains of Baluchistan, in the country of Sind on the up-swing and in the crowded villages of East Bengal, and back to the Federal Capital's fast developing offices and factories, colonies and suburbs, to the refugee and the scholar, to the work, wealth and happiness of Pakistan in 1950.

1. Punjab

The Punjab is Pakistan's principal granary. It is also the main source of man-power for Pakistan's defence forces. The hardy peasantry of this province has behind it a long tradition of handling the plough and the sword with equal efficiency. Before the partition the Punjab's agriculture supported by a world-famous system of canal irrigation—the biggest of its kind in the world—was the mainstay of the food economy of the British Indian Empire ; and the Punjabi soldier the backbone of the British Indian Army. Now these are among the most important assets of economic and military strength for Pakistan.

Equally outstanding is the Punjab's position in the educational and cultural activities of Pakistan. The 68-year old University in this province is the oldest and by far the biggest in the country. So are the Punjab's Agricultural, Engineering and Medical Colleges. Lahore, the provincial capital of the Punjab, is not only the country's well-known historic town, but also its most important literary and cultural centre. Here are to be found Pakistan's most impressive historical monuments and biggest libraries and publishing houses and Pakistan's only film studios.

It was not, therefore, without very good reasons that Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah once described the Punjab as "the heart of Pakistan".

For these assets the Punjab had to pay a heavy price. Its formal incorporation into the independent State of Pakistan on August 14, 1947, marked the end of a fierce controversy; but it also marked the beginning of what was literally an ordeal of fire and blood for its people, already noted in the foregoing pages.

Once that condition in the province had stabilised, its recovery from the effects of the economic upheaval through which it had passed, was remarkably rapid. This is best indicated by a study of its budgets, which are generally regarded as a sure measure of the economic well-being of a State. The dark period of 7½ months after the partition (August 15, 1947 to March 31, 1948) burdened the provincial exchequer with a deficit of Rs. 536 lakhs. The estimates for the subsequent complete financial year (April, 1948, to March 31, 1949) showed a deficit of Rs. 29 million. The actual deficit at the end of the year was, however, Rs. 22.2 million. For the year 1949-50 an attempt was made to end the series of deficits and fresh taxation was imposed to the extent of Rs. 26.4 million. By means of this the budget was just balanced, showing a nominal surplus of Rs. .9 million. This was a year of notable administrative changes in the province. In January 1949, the provincial Legislature which had become an arena of strife and wrangling between two almost equal groups, one supporting the Ministry and the other opposing it, was dissolved by the Central Government. The Ministry was dismissed and the then Governor, Sir Francis Mudie, was authorised under Section 92(A) of the Pakistan Constitution Act, to take over the administration. The budget for 1949-50 was framed by him. Soon, however, there arose in the province bitter and voluminous political controversies, leading to the resignation of his office by the Governor. Thereupon Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, a member of the Central Cabinet, was selected to replace him. The new Governor took over charge on August 2, 1949. About three months later he appointed five Advisers on the recommendation of the President of the Provincial Muslim League to assist him in the administration of the province. The financial year was completed under this regime. Towards the end of the financial year it was found that the budget surplus would be, instead of the originally estimated small figure of Rs. .9 million, well over Rs. 20 million. Government, thereupon, sanctioned certain supplementary items of expenditure to be charged to the account of the year that was closing, and decided to refund part of the increased taxation that had been imposed earlier. By these operations the expected surplus was reduced in the figures of Revised Estimates to Rs. 10.2 million.

For the current financial year (1950-51) it appeared at the time of framing the budget that on the basis of the existing level of revenue and expenditure, there would be a surplus of well over Rs. 25 million. The Provincial Government was, therefore, able on the one hand to abolish altogether the surcharge imposed a year before on the canal water rates and, on the other hand, to provide boldly for new and beneficient expenditure. A scheme of revising the scales of pay for low-

paid Government servants was under consideration. In order to give retrospective effect to this scheme from January 1, 1950, a sum of Rs. 2 million had been taken out of surplus of the 1949-50 budget and kept as a separate fund. A sum of Rs. 8 million was earmarked for this scheme in the 1950-51 budget. In addition, new expenditure to the extent of Rs. 8 million relating to beneficent departments was provided. Out of a total revenue income of Rs. 196.2 million, expenditure on beneficent departments now stands at Rs. 58.6 million, a record proportion in the history of the province before or after partition. Provision for New Expenditure on beneficent departments during the current financial year includes a sum of Rs. 3.8 million for a vigorous campaign of expanding adult education as well as school and college education in the province, and over Rs. 2 million for the expansion of health services.

After winning their heroic battle against almost overwhelming odds during the darkest days of trouble, various departments of the provincial administration have not rested on their oars during the three years that have elapsed since partition. Important steps have been taken in various directions for the development of the province. The attempt has been to safeguard and improve the resources which the province had inherited from the past and to make up the woeful shortages, which had either already existed or resulted from partition. The most notable scheme of development which the province has in hand, is that of irrigating and colonising what is known as the Thal area in the north-western corner of the Punjab. This scheme which is to be completed at a total cost of Rs. 300 million is the biggest of its kind, so far undertaken in Pakistan.

Agriculture is and will long remain the main industry of the Punjab and the main source of its national income. The total area under agricultural operations in the Province is a little less than 20 million acres. Of this well over 10 million acres are irrigated, mostly by means of canals, the rest depending on rains for their fertility. Wheat is the province's most important food crop, the next in importance being rice and gram, and cotton is its most important cash crop.

After fighting through the initial post-partition dangers and difficulties, the Punjab has done wonderfully well as a producer of foodgrains and cotton. Nature has helped the labours of its peasants and of the departments concerned. The first crop of wheat sown and harvested after partition produced a normal total tonnage in spite of the chaotic conditions under which the agricultural operations were carried out. The second crop (harvested in April-May, 1949) proved to be a record crop in the history of the Punjab and improved by as much as 25% of what was previously regarded as the normal level of total produce. It left the Punjab with an exportable surplus of well over 5,00,000 tons. The final figures for the third crop (harvested in April-May, 1950) are not yet available; but it is estimated to be as good, (if not better) as the preceding one. The crops of gram (particularly in the Thal area) have also been unprecedented. These bumper crops in the Punjab have more than solved the food problem of Pakistan. In fact, as far as wheat is concerned,

the unprecedented yield of two latest crops have replaced the problems of shortages with the problems of plentitude.

The Punjab's cotton received a serious setback after Partition. The cotton crop which was standing at the time of Partition and picked during the autumn of 1947, was ginned by temporary allottees of ginning factories who, in their hurry and inexperience mixed up different varieties, American as well as *Desi*, in the process of ginning. This undid within a few months the work of a life-time of those who, through a laborious process of research and experiements, had developed and established in the Punjab certain improved varieties of cotton, generally known as American cottons. The Punjab had become famous for these special varieties, which had established a name for themselves in international markets.

In the number of cattle, which moved in and out of the province, along with their owners, the Punjab was a loser. A special census taken after the partition showed the total number of cows and bullocks in the province at about 1 million and 1.7 million respectively against 14,70,000 and 24,63,000 respectively in the census of 1945. The number of buffalos, about 3.1 million showed, however, some increase over the 1945 figures. The decrease in the number of bullocks, which were needed for agricultural work, has been made up to a large extent through imports from Baluchistan, Sind and elsewhere. Government also took effective steps to check further depletion of the province's cattle wealth through excessive slaughtering for food (which assumed alarming proportions soon after the partition), and to reorganise and encourage proper breeding throughout the province.

Among the material deficiencies which the Punjab has yet to make up for its future economic life and development, the most important are Electricity and Forests.

In developing the supply of electricity the province has not been able to show any spectacular achievements during the past three years. A series of difficulties has delayed progress, and all that could be achieved was to save, repair and keep in working order the electric supply undertakings in the province which were abandoned by their non-Muslim owners at the time of the partition and to secure a small increase in the output here and there. The position of electric supply in the industrial town of Sialkot, which remained critical for a long time, has now become stable. Not until the Rasul Hydro-electric Project starts functioning, will there be any substantial improvement in the situation. This Project, delayed time and again by unforeseen bottlenecks is now expected to start working in the beginning of 1952. It will have a capacity, when fully developed, of generating 33,000 k.ws. After that the Punjab can look forward to the Mianwali Hydel Works with a much larger potentiality. Meanwhile, the effort is to instal in various towns thermal plants, turbines or whatever means of generating electricity may be available.

Of the forest area of pre-partition Punjab about 72 per cent went to India, the present Punjab inheriting about 9,56,000 acres of forests, which is about 2.6 per cent of its total land area. The percentage should be 20 to 25 to ensure healthy economy.

Afforestation and "regeneration" has already been carried out in an area of about 37,000 acres while another 1600 acres have been planted with trees in the form of canal side strips, besides some 700 miles of avenue planting.

In the field of Health Services, starting with a skeleton staff of doctors who made history by saving the Punjab from cholera and smallpox during the fateful autumn of 1947 and nursing thousands of sick and wounded refugees back to life, the province has rapidly reconstructed an efficient organisation of Health Services and laid sure foundations for future expansion.

The need of securing advanced training overseas for selected doctors from the Punjab has not been overlooked. Eleven doctors who have completed their studies abroad, have returned to the province since Partition. Another 10 are now studying there and more are being selected for this type of training.

Before the partition the budget of the Education Department which served the whole of the undivided Punjab was Rs. 2,59,96,600 in 1946-47. It is now (1950-51) Rs. 2,90,17,400 in the present and smaller Punjab. The present figure is about 16 per cent. of the total revenue expenditure of the province, which is a record percentage in the Punjab's history. It is, however, one of the most hopeful signs of the time that popular demand for Education has grown in the province at a much faster pace than Government expenditure. Enrolment in schools and colleges has gone up by about 40 per cent. since the partition, and there is, therefore, overcrowding and congestion almost everywhere.

The task of revising the syllabus of school education to meet the needs of future citizen of the independent State of Pakistan was taken in hand in 1948. The new syllabus is now ready and text books on new lines will soon replace the old ones.

A special grant of Rs. ½ million has been provided for higher studies abroad and a Translation Board has been set up with a basic grant of Rs. 100,000 to arrange the translation of standard foreign books into Urdu. An Iqbal Academy is to be founded with a foundation grant of Rs. 200,000 to popularise the study of the writing of Pakistan's great national poet.

In the fields of social and economic reforms, the enforcement of Prohibition and the enactment of a series of agrarian laws with far-reaching effects are the most important measures of social and economic reform that have been taken in the province during the past three years.

The main agrarian reforms have all been carried out during the current year. The first important step in this connection was an administrative order dated April 3, 1950, which abolished the age-old statutory distinctions between "Agriculturist tribes" and others in this province. The social and political consequences that are likely to follow this change can hardly be under-rated.

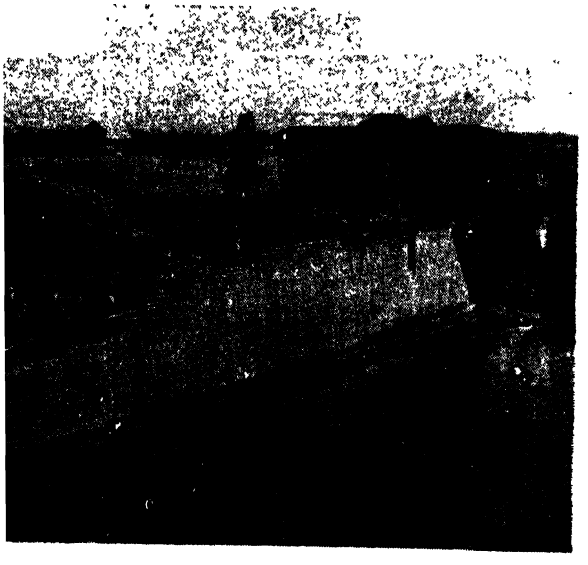
Another important measure of agrarian reform followed soon after. This was the enactment of the Punjab Protection and Restoration of Tenancy Rights Act, which aimed at a temporary as well as a permanent objective. This law seeks not only to protect the tenant, but also to protect good relations between the

landlord and the tenant from being spoiled by intransigence on the part of either.

The third notable law of the series is the Punjab Tenancy (Amendment) Act. It abolishes certain customary cesses which the tenants in certain areas were paying to landlords over and above the latter's proper share in the crops or the net amount of rent. These cesses were really the relics of a by-gone age when a feudal lord charged signitorial dues from tenants and non-proprietary residents of a village as a token of their allegiance to him and as a price for the protection which he was supposed to give them. Apart from the material relief which the new law will give the tenants, it also clarifies by implication the relationship between the tenant and the landlord in this province. It is not a relationship between a feudal lord and a serf, but an economic partnership.

Another bold step that has been taken in the Punjab towards emphasising equal rights of citizenship for all, is the adoption of adult franchise as the basis, on which the new provincial Legislative Assembly is to be elected. Since the dissolution of the previous Assembly, the electoral machinery has been completely overhauled. New Constituencies have been delimited, which will elect a House of 197 Members on the basis of new electoral rolls. The law about corrupt practices in elections has also been amended so as to stop the feeding of voters by candidates which was done in the past under cover of "customary hospitality", and to discourage any attempt to influence votes in the name of tribes or clans.

The third anniversary of Independence Day will coincide in the Punjab with brisk preparations for the election, which is expected to take place before the end of 1950. It will be the first election of a legislature (and the first exercise of franchise by all adults) in the country after its Independence and thus a landmark in the history of Pakistan.



Sind on the up-swing. Great progress was made by this Province during the last three years in developing its agriculture

II. Sind

Since the birth of Pakistn in 1947, Sind had to face some very formidable problems. Nevertheless, Sind braved the challenge steadily, whether it was economic dislocation, of deterioration in law and order, mass exodus of Hindus or heavy influx of Muslim refugees, political instability or ministerial reshuffles, disastrous floods or financial strains.

To-day, the scarred face of the Province bears a discontented look, but this contentment does not border on pessimism. It is of an order which is described by Oscar Wilde as ; "The first step in the progress of a man or nation."

To begin with, political observers now believe that with the coming into power of the present Ministry, which is largely representative of all shades of public opinion, the Province had cried halt to recurrent reshuffles in the ministerial hierarchy and is destined to enjoy a longer span and greater measure of political stability.

In the field of provincial economy the expert opinion is that, though a balance has yet to be struck between the revenues and expenditures, the pace of disequilibrium has been considerably arrested with the bringing down of the last year's deficit of Rs. 18.28 million to Rs. 6.17 million for the current year. In fact, this year's deficit budget is hardly symptomatic of unsound finances, since more than Rs. 30 million have been allocated to gigantic development projects. The one colossal design of the Lower Sind Barrage alone consumes a capital expenditure of Rs. 35 million. The total estimated revenues are Rs. 67 million for the current year. Yet the Government have been bold enough in financing Development projects.

With an ardent zeal for nation building, the province will also embark upon several productive schemes this year, including nationalisation of electrical undertakings, a hydro-electric venture in Lower Sind; mechanisation of agriculture, bringing under plough 21,000 acres of rich alluvial soil by pump irrigation from the Indus; mechanisation of Public Works Department, etc. Their total capital cost is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 70 million during the next 5 years. The year 1950 should mark some vigorous strides in these directions.

Yet the relieving aspect of this deficit budget is that no fresh taxation has been imposed upon the people. Even in trying to meet the deficit by applying the axe of retrenchment to the dry branches of administration and thereby reclaiming Rs. 5 million care has been taken not to cut at the roots of nation-building Departments like Education, Health Medical and Agriculture. In spite of financial stringency, the previous year's allocations to the Medical and Public Health Departments have been augmented by Rs. 1,97,000 and Rs. 296,000 respectively. The Education and Agriculture Departments receive more enhanced grants.

The so-called deficit budget, therefore, in reality symbolises a constructive vision and guarantees the future of the Province.

Sind's economy being predominantly agricultural, all future planning has to evolve round the development of this vital industry. The Sukkur Lloyd Barrage, it will be recalled, executed in early thirties at a total cost of Rs. 240 million, and now commanding 6¼ million acres of land, converted this province from a deficit unit, looking helplessly to the Centre, into a self-sufficient one, standing firmly on its own legs.

On the 12th February, this year, His Excellency the Governor General of Pakistan laid the foundation stone of Kotri Barrage, which he aptly charactrised as a colossal undertaking of national importance. It will command a total cultivable area of 2.8 million acres, out of which 1.7 million acres will be entirely new and most of it would be under peasant proprietorship. Consequently, the present out-turn of crop which is 4.75 million maunds is expected to rise by

21 million maunds. The current year will mark the completion of 14 out of 44 spans on which the mighty frame of the Barrage will rest as well as the Right Bank Regulators and the Right Bank dividing wall.

Apart from future development of irrigation, for which three elaborate schemes are at present under consideration, a hydel-scheme on Kalri Baghar Feeder, taking off from the New Barrage and generating 12,000 k.ws., has been worked out. A move has also been made in the direction of merchanisation of Road works and 4 Terra Cobra tractors for road works, costing Rs. 500,000 have been recently purchased. This year's budget-grants for repairs, maintenance and improvements of Provincial roads come to Rs. 5.8 million.

Of the Cottage Industries to-day, the most important is that of Textiles, engaging roughly 7,000 weavers and 3,000 other workers, scattered all over the Province, producing about 20 million yards of cloth, as against the total requirement of 50 million yards for the whole of Sind. Since the partition many new cottage industries have sprung up with the influx of refugee artisans and craftsmen.

As for the large scale industries Sind has about 111 rice husking factories, 128 ginning factories, 7 roller flour mills, 10 oil mills, the one at Hyderabad Sind being the biggest in Pakistan, and 2 big tanneries besides a large number of small ones. Glass Industry is also making steady progress. Among Food industries, the reputed Mangharam Biscuit Factory is the biggest of its kind in this country.

This Department has played a vital role in the rehabilitation of refugees. Large numbers were absorbed in industries and employed in the existing Departmental activities and there was hardly any refugee craftsman left in need of direct aid.

More than Industries, Sind's future prosperity is linked with Agriculture and the progress recorded in this sphere is heartening enough. During the period following the partition, attention was directed towards bringign virgin soil under cultivation. A number of D-8 and D-6 tractors were, therefore, procured fully equipped with bull-dozers and rooters. The authorities are now actively considering a scheme for mechanised cultivation which will approximately cost Rs. 5.6 million and bring 50 to 60 tractors into operation. A scheme for "Tractors Operators" is also being considered.

Among other ambitious plans which the Government has in hand is the establishment of a Fruit and Vegetable Products Laboratory and a first class poultry multiplication centre. To give fillip to the research now being carried on in the cattle breeding farms, establishment of a first class cattle breeding farm at Hyderabad is being contemplated. In fact some of Sind's breeds as Red Sindhi, rank among the best in the world and their export to different countries has to be controlled. The Province's animal population makes an interesting reading. It has today about 1.9 million cattle. .7 million buffaloes, .1 million horses, .6 million sheep and 1.4 million goats, besides .8 million poultry and .2 million camels and donkeys.

As regards the forest wealth, export in charcoal and firewood would

multiply manifold in subsequent decades as the Forest Department has planned to raise Irrigation Plantation in 3,50,000 acres in the area of Sukkur, Lower Sind and Upper Sind Barrages, which will mean an increase of 60 million cubic feet of fuel. So far about 25,000 acres have already been brought under this scheme in the Sukkur Barrage zone. For the balanced economy of the province in this respect a "Tree Day" was celebrated on 13th August and the "Grow More Trees" campaign was launched. Babul seed was sown experimentally from air in the vicinity of Kinjhar Lake. In inaccessible areas this experiment will prove more successful. Recently some very useful experiments have been conducted with mulberry plants, which can usher in Sericulture in Sind, Simal or Silk cotton tree, useful for match-Manufacture, African Wattle Tree for tanning leather, Bidi wrapper leaves, whose export runs into tons, and with Sakai grass, which is excellent for paper-making.

Another industry in this Province, which has great potentialities, but which still remains untapped, is the Fish Industry. By virtue of the unique geographical features of her coast-line and her yet unexploited vast expenses of water replete with large-sized fish of prime character, Sind is destined to become one of the leading centres of Fish Industry in the world.

With the passing of the Tenancy Act in the province this year, the down trodden peasantry heaved a sigh of relief. The system of agricultural tenures being of crucial importance to the well-being of Haris the question of agrarian reform was looming large in the Government's plans for giving a fairer deal to the Haris. The Tenancy Act has in a way liberated 2,500,000 of tillers from the heartless exploitation of a bare 7 thousand landlords. Raised from the abyss, the peasant can stand on his legs and start living. He can take a little more, if not as much, from life as he puts in. The Act grants him hereditary 'Harap rights' after 3 successive years of cultivation: more equitable share in the produce and prohibition of undue exaction: settling of a dispute with his earthly master before a tribunal and, a clearer definition of the respective rights and duties of the "haves" and of the "haves-not".

To create a strong class of peasant proprietors, Government lands in an area of 77,000 acres have been allotted as "Harap Grants" in the Lloyd Barrage zone. A further area of 250,000 acres there has also been reserved for the same purpose. This policy will be followed in the Lower Sind Barrage area too. Under this scheme ex-servicemen have received 20,000 acres in Makhi Dhan Area.

The refugee rehabiltation work done in the province has already been mentioned in Chapter 10. It may, however, be mentioned here that care was taken not to create a new class of absentee or petty landlords, while absorbing in the province's economy some 700,000 of homeless refugees, of which 480,000 have been settled on agricultural lands. No refugee family was granted more than 12 acres of land and physical presence of the allottee was insisted upon.

The Government incurred more than Rs. 20 million in advancing Taqavi loans and supplying rations. Another sum of Rs. 250,000 was

spent from the Premier's and Quaid-i-Azam Relief Fund. The Centre contributed Rs. 2 million towards this expenditure.

The refugees in Sind have been allotted 75 per cent. of evacuees shops, business premises and abandoned houses.

Sind is also known as the first home of Muslims in this sub-continent. It was once an acknowledged centre of learning and culture, and scholars from all over Asia flocked to it; but today it is in the grip of "appalling illiteracy". It is, however, gradually throwing off the mortal coils of this illiteracy and is now forging ahead with the scheme of compulsory primary education. Out of 60 Talukas, it is already in operation in 25 and will extend to three more next year.

As regards other phases of activity the Government have taken over about a dozen secondary schools abondoned by Hindus. Ten Girls Primary Schools were opened in various Districts this year. 15 Urdu Primary Schools were started for Muhajir children. In all there has been an increase of 324 Primary Schools during the year. One more training institution with three hundred seats for Primary teachers was also established at Mithani

In the field of higher education, the Government have taken over 7 colleges including the Engineering and the Medical College. A proposal for opening a Medical college at Hyderabad is also being considered actively.

With the dissemination of knowledge and inculcation of civic sense, the expenditure on Security Forces will be automatically curtailed. A beginning has already been made in this direction and a saving of Rs. 1.4 million has been affected in the police Force. Now 22% of the personnel, including the Reserve Force, which made up 15% of the entire Force will be eliminated.

Crime in the interior has greatly subsided after relentless sweeps and some grim encounters by the Police Force and S. P. R., who also lost a few valuable lives. Most of the dacoits have now been either eliminated or captured. Hur bandits in Nawabshah district are still active, but with the restoration of Pir Pagaro's Gaddi their fanaticism will be curbed. The Hur Settlements have already gone a long way in reforming the abnormal cases.

A review of the Province's progress will not be complete without some reference to the Government's Nationalisation policy. The Government Commercial Transport has done appreciably well in its new venture. The fleet of 20 buses at the inception of the scheme in June 1948, now comprises 60 buses operating on 9 routes, covering 287 miles and carrying on an average 18,500 passengers every day. The gross receipts up to February were Rs. 1.3 million. On extension upto Sukkur on full expansion the nationalised services, in which Sind's share with the Central Government is 65%, would yield a gross income of Rs. 20,000 every day. The other important undertaking in Nationalisation in that of Electrical Concerns. So far 5 out of 20 concerns in the Province have been nationalised. The rest will follow suit as equipment and personnel become available. Notwithstanding the initial set-backs and inevitable losses,

once this scheme comes into full gear, each of the 20 concerns would yield a net revenue of Rs. 80,000 to the Government annually, and that too not in very distant future. This is the expert opinion.

The Sind Foodgrains Nationalisation Board which replaced the Sind Purchasing Board, managed the procurement scheme very efficiently, ensuring a high standard of quality along with maximum procurement possible. Its main function has been to procure goodgrains from the province which happens to be surplus in all major foodgrains, and make them available to the Government of Pakistan for feeding the deficit areas of the country, especially East Pakistan. Thus the total amount of the rice procured through the agency of this Board comes to 1,75,000 tons up-to-date.

III. N.-W. F. P.

The noteworthy feature in the development of the Frontier Province is that the material development has been going on at an equal pace with moral development, with the result that the Pathan of today is both mentally and physically stronger, and a greater patriot.

Much has been done in the last 3 years towards the development of agriculture and irrigation, the building of roads and the spread of electricity. The huge electric development schemes detailed in the foregoing pages will eventually result in the prosperity of the Frontier people and go a long way to help develop industries big and small.

In the field of industry, several factories have been established in the Province since the birth of Pakis-

North-West Frontier—the land of the sturdy Pathans, where development has kept pace with the hitherto more advanced Provinces during the last three years.

tan. The most important of these is the Premier Sugar Mills at Mardan which is the biggest sugar factory of its kind in Asia. The Factory has only recently been completed and is now handling trial production of sugar. The Frontier Sugar Mills at Takht-i-Bahi which stopped working owing to the exodus of its non-Muslim technicians in 1947, was revived the same year and is now producing twice as much as it was producing before the partition. A tannery has been established at Nowshera : a refrigeration plant for Peshawar and a cigarette factory at Akora are planned. Besides, a chemical factory has been opened in Peshawar; the Government Fruit Canning Factory in Nasirpur which was established for meeting the Defence Forces requirements during the last war, and stopped production at the end of the War, is now canning large quantity of Frontier's famous peaches and apricots and also citrus fruit syrups under a private management.

Agriculture being the main occupation of the people of the Province, very significant reforms in the land system have been carried out. The distinction between agriculturists and non-agriculturists which prevented a large section of the Muslim population from buying land, has been abolished. This is a significant step towards creating feelings of equality amongst all inhabitants of the Province. A Tenancy Bill has been passed which confers full proprietary rights on occupancy tenants on payment of compensation to landlords and prohibits ejection of tenants for 3 years. The Jagirs which were granted by the British and the earlier Sikh regime for services rendered to the alien rulers, have been abolished and all these sums spent on the upkeep of a few individuals and their families in princely style, now go to the Provincial Exchequer for utilisation on education and other development schemes.

Under a 3-year scheme for the expansion of education, the Provincial Government has pursued its campaign to banish mass illiteracy and provide better facilities for higher education with the same vigour and determination with which it pursues its programme of economic and material development of the Province. Schools are being opened in the far-flung areas of the Province as fast as teachers can be found. To meet the great demand for education, many lower Middle schools have been raised to the standard of Middle schools and many Middle schools to that of High schools. There are now 5 colleges in the Province including a Degree College for Women, which was opened last year. A University is now being started and appointments are being made of the nucleus staff; a site has been selected and the blue prints of the buildings of the modern design are being prepared.

In addition to major development schemes, the Provincial Government have also taken in hand some minor schemes of far-reaching importance. In the Southern Districts of the Province the people for centuries have been experiencing great hardships due to non-availability of dirnking water anywhere near the villages. They have had either to go out for miles to bring fresh water or they stored the rain-water in Katcha insanitary ponds. This water was used both by the human-beings and the cattle. For the first time, the Pro-

vincial Government has embarked on a scheme, which will take several years, to remove this difficulty and to make drinking water available to every villager. Tube wells and ordinary wells, water galleries and pipelines are being laid in various places in order to bring to the surface the sub-soil water. In the District of Kohat where subterranean channels are supposed to be plentiful, electrically-driven tube-wells are being installed over a vast area to help improve irrigation of the District.

A scheme has recently been sanctioned by the Central Government which envisages the construction of a permanent weir across the Kurram river near Kurram Garhi, northwest of Bannu. This weir will control the flood waters of the Kurram river and will bring under irrigation nearly 1,20,000 acres of cultivable land. There is also a scheme, in investigation stage at present, of constructing dams across Tank Zam and Gomal rivers in the hills that fringe the western part of the D. I. Khan plain. Recently an American Irrigation Expert, Dr. Frederick Wilhelm, visited this area. He is expected to submit his report to the Provincial Government shortly.

Considerable progress has also been made in the field of afforestation. Due to unscrupulous cutting by the people and the military forces during the time of the British, many Frontier hills, especially in the Southern Districts, have been denuded of plantation. This felling has been going on for the past many decades, but now the Provincial Government has enacted a legislation providing for the imposition of severe penalties for this kind of activity. At the same time a drive, which every year becomes more popular, has been carried out in the Province for the last 3 years to plant more trees. In the month of February people observe 'Tree Day' and everyone from the Premier down to a school child plants a tree and takes a vow to protect it. This campaign has already started producing its results and one can now see vegetation in places where it did not exist before.

The Provincial Government has also paid special attention towards the opening up of several regions in the Province which were a "closed book" for the visitors in the Province. The mule track through Kaghan has been made motorable by Jeep bringing within easy reach a beautiful valley which is the rival of Kashmir in scenery and climate. As tourists traffic increases, several townships are likely to grow in this part, providing more holiday-centres for the population of Pakistan. The Rest Houses and Dak Bungalows in the entire Province have been reconditioned and modern sanitary fittings installed after the establishment of Pakistan.

In the field of economics, the Province suffered a serious setback owing to the exodus of non-Muslim trading community in 1947, but the Pathans have risen to the occasion and taken all the trade in their hands and now business is as brisk as it was before the partition. The Cooperative Movement has also recorded significant progress, and the societies manage not only whole-sale and retail shops but a chain of banks in the rural areas. A large number of small handloom factories, steel and wood-work plants, and manufactories for Mazri articles and carpets are being run on the cooperative system.

A great change has come in the attitude of the women of N.-W. F. P. since their participation in the Muslim League agitation which eventually resulted in the incorporation of this Province into Pakistan. The women now take active interest in the work connected with general welfare of the country. There are 70 active members of the Pakistan Womens National Guard under training in this Province. Many hundreds have received preliminary training, including parades with and without rifles, target shooting, typing, cypher and signals work, nursing, A. R. P., Field Ambulance and driving etc. The women also run an Industrial Training Home where 60 women are at present receiving training in needle-work, knitting, machine embroidery and cutting and sewing. In April last year a branch of All-Pakistan Womens Association was opened in this Province with the aim and objects of improving and bettering the lot of the women. This Association has rendered appreciable services in connection with the rehabilitation of refugees by collecting clothes, quilts and blankets and distributing them amongst the refugees. The Association holds weekly work parties in Peshawar where ladies gather together and stitch clothes, prepare bandages and other such things for the hospitals and refugees.

IV. Baluchistan

The province of Baluchistan is mainly mountainous and barren, with only about 10 per cent of flat land. Rainfall is scarce and due to total absence of rivers, there is a great scarcity of water all over the province. The population is consequently thin, with an average density of six persons per square mile. The country is rich in potential mineral deposits like chromite, coal, sulphur, gypsum, asbestos, salt and even petroleum. These resources are now being tapped (vide chapter 6).

Baluchistan is rich in potential mineral and natural wealth. Picture shows Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan with Mian Aminuddin, Agent to the Governor-General, studying EPHEDRA—the Golden Herb of Baluchistan.

Agriculture, sheep and goat breeding and horticulture are the main industries of the people of Baluchistan. The only perennial source of irrigation is the *Karezes* (underground water-channels), depending on snow-fall in mountainous regions. On an average about 500,000 acres of land is annually cultivated all over Baluchistan, producing wheat, millets, rice and gram as the main food-grains. The production figures of these crops are :—

1947-48.	Acreage.	Production (Maunds)
Wheat ..	2,51,067	11,47,242
Rice ..	55,903	7,45,139
Jowar ..	84,579	3,27,983
Gram ..	18,819	1,07,735
Barley ..	7,141	31,242
Maize ..	6,478	42,168
Bajra ..	4,056	9,910
	4,28,043	24,10,419

Baluchistan's requirement of food-grains is 25,20,000 maunds. Besides, there are 25,168 acres under other crops, comprising 1587 acres under lucerne, 5,189 acres under other fodder crops, 17,836 acres under oil seeds and 556 acres under tobacco. Lucerne gives an annual production of 1,88,439 maunds and other crops of 4,38,110 maunds of fodder. This is all used in the province. Oilseeds yield a produce of 85,489 maunds which is all exported as there are no crushing mills in the province. On the other hand 4,200 maunds of oilcake and 83,106 maunds of oil are imported to meet the provincial requirement. Tobacco produce is 5,813 maunds.

Perhaps the most important profession in rural areas of the province is the breeding of sheep and goats. This profession by its very nature necessitates migration of the people from one place to another in search of pastures.

It is estimated that Baluchistan is annually exporting about 50,000 maunds of raw wool over and above the quantity consumed in cottage industries such as rope making, handlooms, carpets, geelams and namdas.

The possibilities of starting a woollen industry in the province were explored during the last winter. The Pakistan Government are now contemplating to set up a woollen spinnery at Harnai, with 2,000 spindles at an estimated cost of over Rs. 1 million. Along with this it is also proposed to set up four distribution-cum-training centres for woollen yarn and production of woollen cloth in the province.

In the field of communications, the importance of Baluchistan as a bridge-head between the East and Islamic countries of the Middle East, and Europe, dates from time immemorial.

At the present moment Baluchistan claims a net-work of roads, totalling 5,000 miles, of which 692 miles are metalled 813 miles are shingled, and 1,460 miles are fair-weather motorable tracks.

The total milage represented by railways in Baluchistan is 993.07 of which 183.41 miles are narrow gauge and the rest broad gauge.

The province has a long coast-line in its south with Pasni and Jiwani as sea-ports. Both these ports are connected with Turbat in Mekran by road and thence to Quetta via Panjgar and Kalat.

These ports are as yet only open roadsteads. Owing to shoals, ships have to anchor 3 or 4 miles from the shore. But they can certainly be improved and converted into modern harbours.

The scheme for connecting Quetta with Peshawar by rail, completing the link from Fort Sandeman to Tank is also under preparation.

The Development of roads, railways, harbours and air communications of Baluchistan will serve as a valuable link between the Islamic countries of the Middle East and Afghanistan.

Educationally, Baluchistan is the most backward area of Pakistan. The bulk of population being pastoral, the very nature of the profession necessitates migration of people from time to time and from place to place. Thus the existing meagre educational facilities in the province before the partition could not be usefully availed of by the people. Realising these difficulties of the people, the Government of Pakistan have now resorted to an ambitious and widespread educational programme in the province, the progress of which can be gauged from the following facts and figures.

Immediately after the partition, Baluchistan had only 118 institutions, consisting of :—

Degree Colleges	...	*Nil.*
Secondary Schools	...	26 (including private institutions and
Primary Schools	...	92 training School for Teachers).
Total		118
Number of students on roll		12,000

Within less than two years, Government of Pakistan established the following new institutions :—

Degree College	...	1
Secondary Schools	...	7
Primary Schools	...	84
Total	...	92

Today the total number of institutions is as follows :—

Degree College	...	1
Training School for Teachers with Special Course of Dyeing & Weaving of woollen cloth.		1
Secondary Schools	...	32
Primary Schools	...	176
		210
Number of students on roll		18,000
Net increase in students since the establishment of Pakistan.		600
Percentage of increase	...	50%

It is expected that the Government will now go ahead with the expansion programme in this respect from year to year and it is anticipated that the slur of educational backwardness on the name of this province will be removed in due course of time.

Along with Education a brief mention may be made here about Health as well.

Out of 38 Hospitals and Dispensaries, 22 had to be closed down owing to exodus of non-Muslim medical officers and compounders after the partition. These were reopened one by one and are now functioning satisfactorily.

The Anti-Malaria Organisation Scheme in Baluchistan is doing very well, and is very successful. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 1,30,000 is sanctioned annually. Ambulances for large hospitals are also in operation.

As regards the Baluchistan States, it is estimated that about 200,000 maunds of dates of the finest quality are annually exported but their packing, grading and marketing needs improvement. The same is the fate of dry sea fish on the Lasbella and Mekran coasts. The position of both these commodities is now receiving the attention of the Centre which in the case of dates has deputed a specialist from the Central Co-operation and Marketing Department to study and survey the position. For fish, Pakistan Government have deputed a special list of fisheries by arrangement with the Sind Government for the same purpose. It is hoped that steps for the implementation of the proposed improvements will be taken in the near future.

Baluchistan was politically the most backward province of undivided India. Since the partition and the establishment of Pakistan, however, considerable progress has been made by this hitherto ignored part of the country. As early as February 1948, the Quaid-i-Azam declared at the annual gathering of the provincial Chiefs and Heads of tribes at Sibi that he was taking Baluchistan under his personal charge and as an initial step on the road to political reform, he was going to constitute an Advisory Council to assist him in working out the future of this province. The Council was inaugurated on June 11, 1949, and Qazi Mohammad Isa and K. B. Noor Mohammad Khan Gola were sworn in as Advisers.

Today the Council consists of 15 members, nominated by the Governor-General from the Baluchistan Muslim League, and Shahi Jirga, the former being in the majority. The Council advises the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan on matters of general policy relating to administration, schemes of development and proposals for legislation ; financial matters, including proposals for budget estimates, and questions affecting implementation of general policy and development schemes.

V. Karachi Administration

The Karachi Administration came into existence on July 23rd 1948 after the separation of Karachi from Sind. This was the time when all Provinces were faced with the Refugee problem. Karachi being the Federal Capital attracted more people than it could accommodate. According to the census taken by the Sind Government in May 1948, 4,22,184 refugees had come to Karachi by then. The population of Karachi has during the last three years shot up to nearly 12,00,000 from the pre-partition figure of 3½ lakhs. The Karachi Administration took over 22 refugee camps from the Sind Government. In these camps the indigent refugees were given free food, milk, blankets and warm clothes. Arrangements for free medical aid were also made. A Mobile Dispensary is still functioning in all the existing camps. A sum of Rs. 15,000 per month is being spent on the sanitation of the refugee camps.

7,000 agriculturist refugees who did not have much scope in Karachi were sent into the interior of Sind during August and November, 1949. More agriculturists are expected to be sent to the interior of Sind when the question of granting *taccavi* loans to them has been settled. The Rehabilitation Department of the Karachi Administration is carrying on the allotment of evacuee property.

The Government of Pakistan, constituted in 1949 Karachi Sind

Karachi—the federal capital of Pakistan—has attached more people during the last three years than it could accommodated.

Industrial Rehabilitation Board for the purposes of allotting Evacuee industrial concerns to restore the economic dislocation caused by the exodus of non-Muslim owners of these concerns.

The problem of housing has been the most difficult problem in Karachi in the post-partition days. When Karachi Administration was created the position was that a number of people were in occupation of accommodation much in excess of their needs and had intentions to part with that accommodation on payment of *pugree* money. In order to stop this unsocial activity the Pakistan Parliament passed an Act by which the Rent Controller was authorised to allot excess accommodation. Since the separation of Karachi the Rent Controller was able to issue about 6000 allotments.

It is proposed to start a new town beyond Golimar which will be called *NAZIMA BAD* after the name of the present Governor-General of Pakistan. This scheme is going to cost Government 89 lakhs of rupees in development. This will be a town of middle class people and labourers who will find employment in the Trading Estate.

The Karachi Administration is taking steps to stop quackery in the City. A warning has been issued to quacks and the public have been requested to give information about quacks.

Most of the Schools in Karachi before partition were in the hands of non-Muslims. There were 35 High Schools in Karachi of which only half a dozen catered for Muslim children. On the establishment of Pakistan the majority of the non-Muslims suddenly left Karachi and left a big gap.

There are 32 school buildings which are still in the occupation of refugees.

It is expected that with the rehabilitation of refugees in Nazimabad and other places, the old school buildings will be restored to the use for which they were meant.

The Central Government have opened 5 new Secondary Schools for boys 4 secondary Schools for girls and 12 Primary Schools for boys and girls.

Prostitution has been banned in Karachi under the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution (Karachi Amendment) Act, 1949. Schemes are now under preparation for providing honest living to the prostitutes.

The labour situation has been peaceful on the whole. Though the number of factories has increased from 134 before partition to 282 and though the labour population has also increased considerably, there has been no corresponding increase in the number of strikes and lock-outs. The number of trade unions has also increased to 46.

VI. STATES

1. Bahawalpur State

Bahawalpur is the principal State in Pakistan, with an area of about 20,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 2 million. Before August 1947, Bahawalpur enjoyed internal sovereignty under the paramountcy of the British Government. Soon after the partition of the sub-continent, Bahawalpur acceded to Pakistan and is now an important unit of that Dominion.

The estimated annual income of the State for the year 1950-51 is

Bahawalpur State goes ahead in development. Modern methods employed to break up virgin soil in the Abbasia Canal area being demonstrated before H. E. the Governor-General of Pakistan.

nearly 30 million rupees. The estimated expenditure for the same period exceeds the income by nearly rupees 4 million. The deficit is proposed to be covered by using accumulated reserves.

The State pays a sum of ten million rupees annually to the Government of Pakistan as a contribution towards expenditure on Defence.

A special feature of the new budget is that the allocations to the beneficent departments have been increased substantially. Indeed, if compared with the budget for 1948-49 they have been trebled.

Many changes of outstanding importance have taken place in the last three years, the most important being the introduction of a form of popular Government in the State. The new Constitution of the State, which had received prior approval of the Government of Pakistan, was announced by His Highness on March 8th, 1949. Under the new Constitution the State now has a Majlis which has a membership of twenty-five. Of this number sixteen are elected and the rest are nominated. Besides the Chief Ministers, the Cabinet comprises two Ministers and two Executive Councillors, representing the elected and the nominated members of the Majlis respectively. The former administer the "Transferred Subjects" and the latter the "Reserved Subjects." The Chief Minister has been appointed by the Ruler in consultation with the Government of Pakistan. The subjects acceded to Pakistan—Defence, Communications and External Affairs—are his responsibility.

These reforms, which are only a first step towards full responsible Government, have been well received throughout the State and the measure of success which has attended their working in a short period is encouraging.

The Education Department, which is now administered by a popular Minister, has been thoroughly overhauled.

Many changes have recently taken place in the Jamia Abbasia, Bahawalpur, one of the oldest and most important religious institutions in Pakistan. This year a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been allocated for its extension.

In the field of public health 32 additional dispensaries have been opened in the rural areas during the last 3 years. Besides, the Bahawal Victoria Hospital at Bahawalpur has been extended with up-to-date apparatus and staffed adequately.

An extra sum of over Rs. 7,00,000 has been provided in the 1950-51 budget for the expansion programme of the Medical Department.

In the field of industries, the Abbasia Textile Mills at Rahimyarkhan is the biggest industrial venture in the State. Fifty thousand spindles and one thousand looms are to be installed in this factory by the end of 1950. Of this number nearly 23,000 spindles have already been installed and 300 looms are in the process of installation.

The Mill, which will be one of the biggest in Pakistan when completed, will run by power generated in its own powerhouse. The annual con-

sumption of cotton for both yarn and cloth production will be nearly 30,000 bales. The Mill is now producing 3,000 lbs. of yarn per day and the production of cloth will start in June.

Work is also progressing in the same town on two other factories, one for the production of vegetable oils and other allied products, and the other to manufacture soap.

Apart from these major enterprises three new cotton ginning factories, fourteen new flour mills and three ice plants were completed during the year through private enterprise. The establishment of a tannery at Bahawalpur has also been approved.

Cottage industries have also been developing, the latest innovation being the establishment of a demonstration party for training women in handicrafts. At the town of Khairpur, which is an old centre of the weaving industry, four hundred handlooms are now producing cloth. In 1949 cloth worth Rs. 400,000 was turned out by these looms.

Agriculture is the basis of the State's economy. The most important crops are wheat and cotton. Recently a Cotton Control Act was introduced to check the admixture of seed and secure the supply of pure seed of American varieties. The Government advanced Rs. 3,00,000 for purchasing pure seed for distribution amongst the cultivators. A further sum of Rs. 89,000 is to be spent on a scheme to produce and multiply the foundation seed of American varieties.

In the year 1949-50 a sum of Rs. 88,000 was spent on the purchase of tractors for use on the Government farms and for hire to cultivators.

A Research and Experimental Station is being established at a cost of Rs. 66,000.

A Development Department for the desert areas of the State has been opened and practical steps have been taken to improve the quality of cattle, camels and sheep which are bred on a large scale in these areas. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was spent on the purchase of pedigree stud animals. Steps have also been taken to improve water storage facilities.

For irrigation, the Abbasia Scheme is the most ambitious project in the State. The Abbasia Canal which takes off from the Panjnad Weir, will eventually command about 2,00,000 acres. The first stage of this extensive project was recently completed bringing 60,000 acres of land under irrigation. Colonisation is proceeding steadily and 10,000 acres were cultivated in the last winter crop. Of the total area 37,500 acres have been reserved for refugees and 5,000 acres for afforestation.

Apart from the Abbasia Scheme three minor irrigation projects have been finished which command an aggregate of 48,000 acres. Schemes for the current year should bring a further 21,000 acres under irrigation.

Bahawalpur can justly be proud of what it has done for the refugees. Nearly 320,000 have already been rehabilitated within the State. The State Government has provided all possible facilities to enable them to make a fresh start in life. While a considerable number has been absorbed in professions and trade, the great majority has been settled on land, either on evacuated pro-

perty or on Crown land forming part of new irrigation schemes. Building plots have also been provided on concessional terms in some of the important towns in the State.

In other fields a sum of nearly Rs. 1,100,000 has been allocated this year for the improvement of existing roads and the construction of new Colony roads. A similar sum was spent on improving communications last year. The number of lorry services has been doubled.

The new budget also provides Rs. 800,000 for the extension of electrical power.

A Development Planning Committee has been set up to co-ordinate agricultural and industrial development in the State.

The pace of the progress in Bahawalpur State, however, is best illustrated by Rahimyarkhan, a small town, which is believed to be developing faster than any town of similar size in Pakistan.

2. Khairpur State

Khairpur State has an area of 6,050 sq. miles, $\frac{3}{4}$th of which is desert. The State is fortunate in being endowed with various natural resources, though her mineral wealth has not yet been fully explored. Agriculture is the main industry of the State. Present cultivation intensity is about 60% and efforts are being made to rise it to 80%. Cultivable patches are being developed within the desert area.

Immediate steps are being taken for the rehabilitation of existing industries, whose work was disrupted as a result of partition, and the setting up of such new industries as are feasible on the basis of the raw material already known to exist in economic quantities. The industrial policy of Khairpur State has taken full account of the part played by cottage industries particularly the weaving industry in the State's economy. As long as the State's economy remains predominantly agricultural, cottage industries and the weaving industry in particular will continue to provide the agriculturists with a valuable source of supplementary income and employment during the off season. The aim of the Government's industrial policy is, therefore, to increase the scope and effectiveness of cottage industries to the fullest extent. The main feature of its cottage industries are weaving, handloom textile and blanket weaving, hosiery manufacturing, shoe-making, basket-making, pottery and lacquer works. In addition to above, phenyle, Tincture, Iodine, Paraffin, wax and different oils are also manufactured in Khairpur.

The State has also decided to establish a full fledged textile mill consisting of 1,5000 spindles and 500 looms. Orders for machinery have already been placed and it is expected that the mill will be in production within one year from now. This will be one of the best and most modern of the extile mills in the whole of Pakistan.

Investigations are also under way for the establishment of a refinery for production of caustic soda and soda ash. There are about 40 alkaline lakes in the State which yield about 1,500 tons of sodium carbonate annually.

The main achievement, however, is in the political sphere. Despite numerous handicaps, the Khairpur Darbar has successfully introduced constitutional reforms in the State. Elections to the State Legislative Assembly on adult franchise for the first time in the Indo-Pak subcontinent have been held. Unlike other States there is no nominated element in the Legislature.

In the sphere of education there are at present 413 schools throughout the State which cater for the needs of 19,283 students. The expenditure on education has increased four-fold during the past few years and represents 16 per cent. of the entire revenue. Free and compulsory primary education has been in force since 1944. Even secondary education is free in Khairpur State. All students, young or old, are required to join the boy-scouts movement and are supplied with uniforms and other equipment at State expense.

3. Kalat State

Kalat State has an area of 30,799 sq. miles, with a population of 106,654. The State is rich in potential mineral resources, which are being speedily developed. Extensive geological surveys by experts whose services were lent by the Centre, have been carried out, and results are expected to be promising. Means of developing the mining industry in the State are under careful examination. The management of the Degari Coal Mines has been brought on a sound footing and the produce of coal and the resultant revenue to the State has considerably increased. Two new coal mines namely Gentani (about 22 miles from Bibinani on the Quetta-Sibi Road) at Makali (about 8 miles from Gajan in the Gandawah Tehsil) have been found. Arrangements are being made to open 2 or 3 coal mines which were known but have not previously been worked. This is expected to raise the coal output of the State to a very large extent and to meet a great national demand.

The question of exploring and tapping the oil reserves indicated to be existing in the Kachhi and Bolan areas of the State is also under active consideration of the State and the Pakistan Government.

Improvement of means of communication is receiving fullest attention. Some of the roads have already been repaired and improved. The Khuzdar-Karachi road has been repaired and opened to the public. This will facilitate private travel as well as commercial traffic, and it is hoped that the import and export trade between Jhalawan and Karachi will flourish in due course.

Schemes for the opening of two new post and telegraph offices at Bhag and Khuzdar have also been prepared and are in the final stages of consideration by Pakistan Government.

An Educational Development Scheme has been launched by the State. The standard of the Schools at Kalat and Bhag has been raised from Middle to High. 26 new Primary schools (including two for girls) are being opened, most of which have already been started, and the two girls schools at Kalat and Mastung have been raised from Primary to Middle standard.

In the field of public health, the State Medical Department has been reorganized, scales of pay have been

raised in order to attract qualified doctors for service in the State and new hospitals are being opened. Two Veterinary Hospitals have been opened at Mastung and Bhag. It is hoped to start a third one shortly.

A five year plan of Public Works has been introduced and is well on the way. It covers new hospital, school and Central Jail buildings, construction of bridges and other works for the benefit of the public. A total outlay of over Rs. 1.3 million is involved. The scheme for electrifition of Kalat Town has been started by a Karachi firm.

Agricultural Development schemes are also under active consideration. The main difficulty in this State is the absence of up-to-date methods of irrigation. A scheme for experimental boring of tube-wells in this State has been approved by Government and is shortly to be undertaken. Schemes for construction of bunds in Nari and Lehri Streams to control seasonal flood water are also in hand.

4. Mekran State

Mekran State has an area of 23,196 sq. miles, with a population of 86,651. The country, being mostly desert land, has limited resources. However, with improved conditions during the last three years the income of the State has risen from Rs. 600,000 to Rs. 1,000,000 and with this increase the State authorities have taken effective measures towards nation building, such as educatoin, public health, agriculture and irrigation.

One-sixth of the total revenues has been allotted purely for the educational developments and raising the nubmer and standard of schools and the result is that there now exist one High School, two Middle Schools, three Lower Middle Schools, twelve Primary Schools, two Girl's Primary Schools and One-Teacher's Schools. Besides increasing the number of schools, trained and qualified staff has been imported on tempting salaries.

Eleven scholarships have been awarded to *bona fide* Mekrani students for higher studies outside Mekran. Mekranis are now studying Medicines, Arts, Engineering, Commerce and Agriculture on State expense. Libraries have been organised in two of the schools.

In the field of public health, the budget allotment under this head has been enhanced from Rs. 10,000 to 30,000. The number of dispensaries has been increased to five and ample stock of medicines and hospital equipments have been provided. Besides, a number of qualified doctors and midwives have been employed.

Two students of Mekran have been sent up for practical training in agriculture. According to the Director of Agriculture's advice, who was particularly invited to a tour of Mekran, experimental farms for fruits and crops are being undertaken.

Date is the major product of the State and about one million maunds are produced yearly. The State is considering ways and means of preserving, exporting and marketing of this pro-

duce, which might become an additional soruce of income to her.

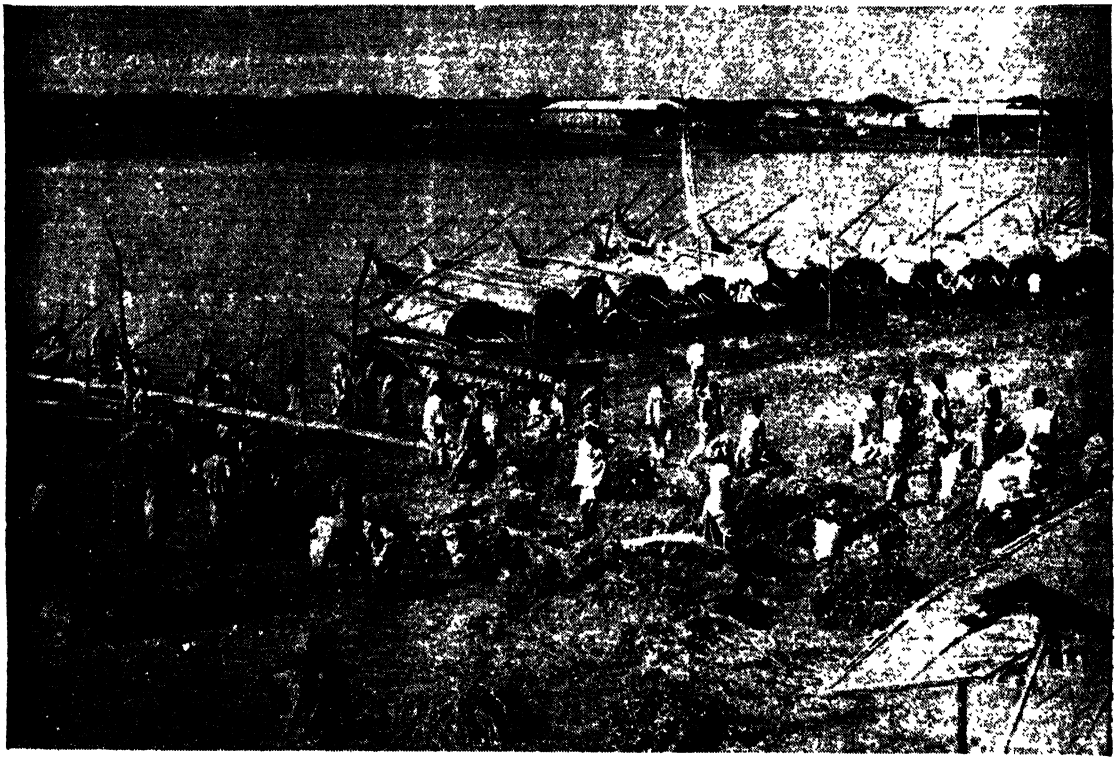
Two schemes for constructing of flood dams have been prepared and as soon as they have been scrutinized by experts, they will be put into action. By doing so an area of about 6000,000 acres will be brought under cultivation.

Liberal taccavi allotment has been provided to encourage Zamindars to tap local sources of increasing the water supplies and Rs. 10,000 has been placed at their disposal. Services of two trained Tahsildar have been secured from the Baluchistan Administration for this purpose. Plans of improving, forest land and towns and internal communications and to give an impetus to general trade have also been prepared.

7. East Bengal

The first year of Pakistan found East Bengal bringing some pattern out of the complete chaos in the administrative, educational and all the various important spheres of Government activities in as much as the creation of this new Pakistan province by partitioning the British Indian province of Bengal had thrown the provincial administration completely out of gear. The first year of the province's life was naturally taken up in " setting right " the administrative machinery.

During the second year, schemes were drawn up for the development of industries, reorganisation of education, improvement of sanitation and a host of other nation-building programme. As the finalisation of all big projects naturally and neces-



East Bengal—the land of the 'Golden Fibre'—contributes largely towards the prosperity of Pakistan

sarily involved a great deal of time, most of these remained "sketch projects" only when the third year was ushered in. Work on implementation of some of the short-term projects was duly taken in hand; quite a number of these projects were completed, while other were nearing completion at the end of the second year. But the major schemes like the 5-Year Road Plan or the Karnafuli Project are still in their preliminary stages.

Thus the third year of East Bengal was taken up by work in connection with the completion of projects taken in hand during the previous years and also in connection with the new projects launched during the current year. The progress in all spheres has been, if slow, very steady.

In order to have a correct picture of East Bengal the following facts should be borne in mind. During the war years, the Denial Policy adopted by the then Government of undivided Bengal, when Sir John Herbert was the Governor, and the Great Bengal Famine of 1943, combined to make the region—now comprising East Bengal—deficit in food. The people of the province were left very poor in health and in resources, and an overwhelming majority of them had to go half-fed and half-clad, suffering from the effects of malnutrition which rendered them easy prey to diseases. The administrators of the province were well aware of this. They knew that unless the people could be fed and clad properly, that unless their health problems were efficiently tackled, there could be no talk of industrial development or economic uplift. They have therefore, given priority to finding out solutions for the problems of food, clothing and health of the people. Handicapped as they are by various circumstances, the East Bengal Administrators can boast of their solid achievements in this respect, while at the same time, they have not been ignoring the other important matters like the general improvement and industrial development of the province.

As for food, the harnessing of the province's resources, coupled with substantial imports from West Pakistan and other countries, have gone a long way towards restoring normal conditions in East Bengal, which, in pre-war days used to be self-sufficient in food. Thus, while the prices of rice and other food-stuffs have come down almost to a half of what these used to be when Pakistan was established, the signs indicate that the food problem of the province has been finally solved and there is no likelihood of food prices going up, much less of a famine, in the future. As a matter of fact, the Government have already decided to wind up gradually, the Civil Supplies Department, which was created for the purpose of fighting the situation that arose partly out of the effects of the World War II and partly out of the Bengal Famine of 1943.

The cloth problem has also been solved and cloth rationing was withdrawn early this year. The same goes for other essential commodities as well. In brief, the third year of East Bengal saw the complete success of the Government efforts to solve the food and cloth problems of the population.

As East Bengal lives in its villages, no attempt to improve the health of the people can be successful if the rural areas are left out. The Government are well aware of this and

alongside the schemes for the improvement of sanitation in the towns they have been paying special attention to the problems of rural health and several schemes, drawn up in the past two years, were taken up in hand and a few of them completed during the third year. Thus for example, " under the unification and provincialisation of medical and public health services," throughout the province the thana dispensaries, which were so long run by self-governing bodies *viz.*, District Boards and Local Boards, have been taken over by the Provincial Government with effect from October 1, 1949. Moreover, work has been taken in hand during the year for starting 5 new dispensaries and 100 four-beded hospitals, which will be well-distributed throughout the province so as to be able to cater to the needs of the rural population.

In the towns, since most of the East Bengal towns have been regarded only as *mofussil* headquarters having practically no amenities of a modern town-scheme for water-supply, sewerage and other sanitary measures were put into execution during the year. Work started in the earlier years were completed in some of the towns, while in Dacca, where the water-supply extension scheme and sewerage extension scheme are being executed in parts, considerable progress was made during the year.

Malaria, which according to public health authorities is said to take a toll of about 200,000 human lives per year and also accounts for the loss of many more lakhs of man-hours, is regarded as " Public Enemy No. 1 " in East Bengal. A province-wide campaign against malaria was launched during the year under review, and an anti-malaria team of the W.H.O. is working in co-operation with provincial teams with headquarters at Iswarganj in Mymensingh.

The B.C.G. Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign was launched during the year, to be exact —on November 26, 1949. This campaign is also conducted under the supervision of W.H.O. Experts. In this connection it may be pointed out that the construction of fifty-bedded Tuberculosis Ward attached to the Mitford Hospital, Dacca, is now almost complete. His Excellency the Governor General of Pakistan visited East Bengal during January, 1950 and laid the foundation stones of a fifty-bedded Tuberculosis Hospital at Sylhet, a T. B. Clinic at Faridpur and a T.B. Sanatorium in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Following the establishment of Pakistan, the re-orientation of education in East Bengal became a vitally important matter and the Provincial Government appointed the Educational System Reconstruction Committee to suggest the measures for such reorganisation. The Committee submitted some of the recommendations to the Goverment during the year under review. As the question is very complicated and as a revolutionary change in the system of education is not thought either possible or expedient, the Government decided that the Secondary School Curriculum should be gradually changed during the year. Steps were taken to improve and reorganise the system of Primary Education as well and in certain districts of the Province, compulsory and Free Primary Education was introduced.

According to the recommendations of the Finance Enquiry Committee, the Government have sanctioned the revision of the pay-scales of the University Teachers and Staff. As the salaries of the University Teachers have been very substantially increased, involving heavy expenditure, Government have raised the annual grant of the University so as to enable it to cope with the situation. Moreover, further sums have been sanctioned to the University for the extension of its Science Laboratory.

Co-operative Movement in the Pakistan province of Bengal was thoroughly dislocated as a result of the partition and because the apex institutions of the movement were all situated in Calcutta and the local co-operators could not and did not get any sympathetic support from them. The urgent necessity of an apex Bank at the provincial level was felt by all those who desired to save the movement from an impending collapse. Such an apex institution *viz.*, the East Pakistan Provincial Co-operative Bank was established in April, 1948, and the Co-operative Movement in the province was imbibed with a new life. During the third year of East Bengal, the Movement gained popularity as well as financial soundness and it was possible to purchase "an up-to-date three storied building with modern Bank equipments and with a specially constructed underground strong room". for housing the Provincial Co-operative Bank. The opening ceremony of the Bank in its own premises took place on January 29, 1950.

The movement is gaining popularity day by day and the Co-operative Banks are not only supplying credit to the member agriculturists but also undertaking the supply of various agricultural requisites and securing market for agricultural produces. Moreover, quite a number of Weavers societies and Co-operative Rice Mills, one Co-operative Jute Mills society, a few societies for running pharmaceutical works and at least one society to run a Sugar Mill have sprung up by now.

Land reforms during the last three years need a special mention. East Bengal is essentially an agricultural country, where about 99% of the population are directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture and as such, the amelioration of the condition of the masses means the improvement in the methods of agriculture and the raising of the status of the agriculturists, who were so long regarded as *helots*. The first step towards this was taken during the year under review when the East Bengal Legislative Assembly abolished the notorious Zamindari System by enacting the East Bengal Land Acquisition and Tenancy Bill. Of course, the bill was originally drawn up by the Muslim League Ministry in undivided Bengal, but it had to be substantially modified by the Government of East Bengal after the creation of this new province. The Act aims at making the tillers of soil the masters of their own land and to bring them in direct contact with the Government. The elimination of the hierarchy of middle-men styled as Zamindars will follow automatically thereby abolishing the class of Landlords created by the Permanent Settlement of Lord Cornwallis some hundred and fifty years ago. Already preliminary work has begun and survey maps of all the districts except Sylhet have been prepared.

As for the improvement of agriculture, various innovations like power-pump irrigation and cultivation by tractors have been introduced on experimental basis in certain parts of the province. The Agricultural Laboratories of the Government have been carrying on research work for the improvement of fertilizers and seeds etc. and during the third year considerable quantities of high class manures, improved seeds and the like, were distributed through the Government Seed Stores throughout the province.

During the first two years of its life, East Bengal was lucky enough to escape the burden of refugees—a burden which brought West Pakistan Provinces on the verge of economic collapse but for the gigantic efforts of Governments and people there. Of course, Indian Muslims from West Bengal and other parts of India had been migrating to East Bengal right from the day of the creation of this province, but the number was not big enough to create a problem of any magnitude for the Government. Unfortunately, a serious change came during the third year when Muslim refugees started pouring into East Bengal in their thousands per day. By the end of March 1950, the number of refugees stood at about 3,75,000 and by the end of April it swelled to about 9,40,000. To grapple with the problem, the Provincial Government appointed a Relief Commissioner by the first week of March and relief work began in full swing. Refugee Camps have been established in all the districts except Chittagong Hill Tracts—the number of such camps being nine in the city of Dacca alone.

Prompt measures are taken for rehabilitating the refugees. Already about 1,10,000 persons, *i.e.* more than 10% of the refugees now estimated to be in East Bengal, have so far been rehabilitated on lands which had been lying vacant or were waste lands.

Various other schemes for rehabilitation of refugees are being drawn up and a few have already been finalised. Steps are also being taken to give suitable employment to refugee technicians and other skilled workmen through the Employment Bureau run by the Relief Commissioner.

The Agriculture Department owes a great deal to the Communications, Buildings and Irrigation Department of the Government in as much as the drainage and excavation schemes of the latter, executed during the year, re-claimed vast areas of cultivable waste lands which have now become very productive.

Jute acreage was cut down by 33% of the previous year's figures and the area thus released from jute have been made available for growing food crop. Moreover, high-potency seeds from the seed multiplication farms have been distributed among the cultivators, who are now expected to get a much higher yield than they used to get from ordinary seeds.

Works on the road and river communication projects was continued during the year. For obvious reasons, the 5-Year Road Plan envisaging the improvement and construction of five thousand miles of provincial high-ways could not be undertaken as a whole but several minor phases under this plan were executed during the year.

Development work in Dacca, the capital of Eastern Wing of the State, was continued during the year. The construction of the staff colony, comprising 504 flats at Azimpura suburb was completed and the employees of Provincial Government have already moved into them.

The Provincial Government are also constructing quarters for some of the Central Government staff.

Most of the city streets have been repaired and widened. The sewerage system and the water pipe lines have also been largely extended, while schemes for further extension are being implemented.

Although, on the 14th of August, 1947, Dacca was a haphazardly developed district headquarter, to-day she certainly looks like a well-planned and growing city worthy of being the capital of the Eastern Wing of the progressive State of Pakistan.

PAKISTAN ZINDABAD

APPENDIX

GENERAL INFORMATION

Total area.....360,780 square miles
(Exclusive of Junagadh, which is 3,438 square miles)
West Pakistan.....306,860
East Pakistan.....53,920

POPULATION (1948)

East Pakistan.....46.72 millions
West Pakistan.....33.54 millions
Total.....80.26 (Exclusive of Junagadh, which is 8.75)
Density of population in West Pakistan.....109 persons per square mile
Density of population in East Pakistan.....870 persons per square mile

AGRICULTURE

Total area under cultivation.....45 million acres
Irrigated.....35 million acres

RAILWAYS

Total Mileage

North Western Railway (West Pakistan).....5,362
East Bengal Railway (East Pakistan).....1,631

Total.....6,993

ROADS

			Superior Surface roads.	Metalled roads.	Un-metalled katcha roads.	Total.
West Pakistan	...	...	4,980	1,327	29,883	36,190
East Pakistan	...	...	594	1,028	20,172	21,794
Total	...	...	5,574	2,355	50,055	57,984

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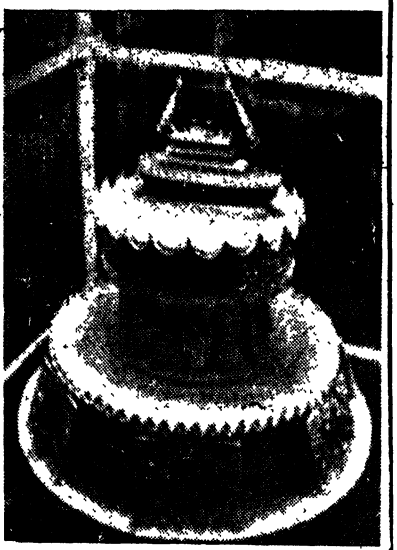

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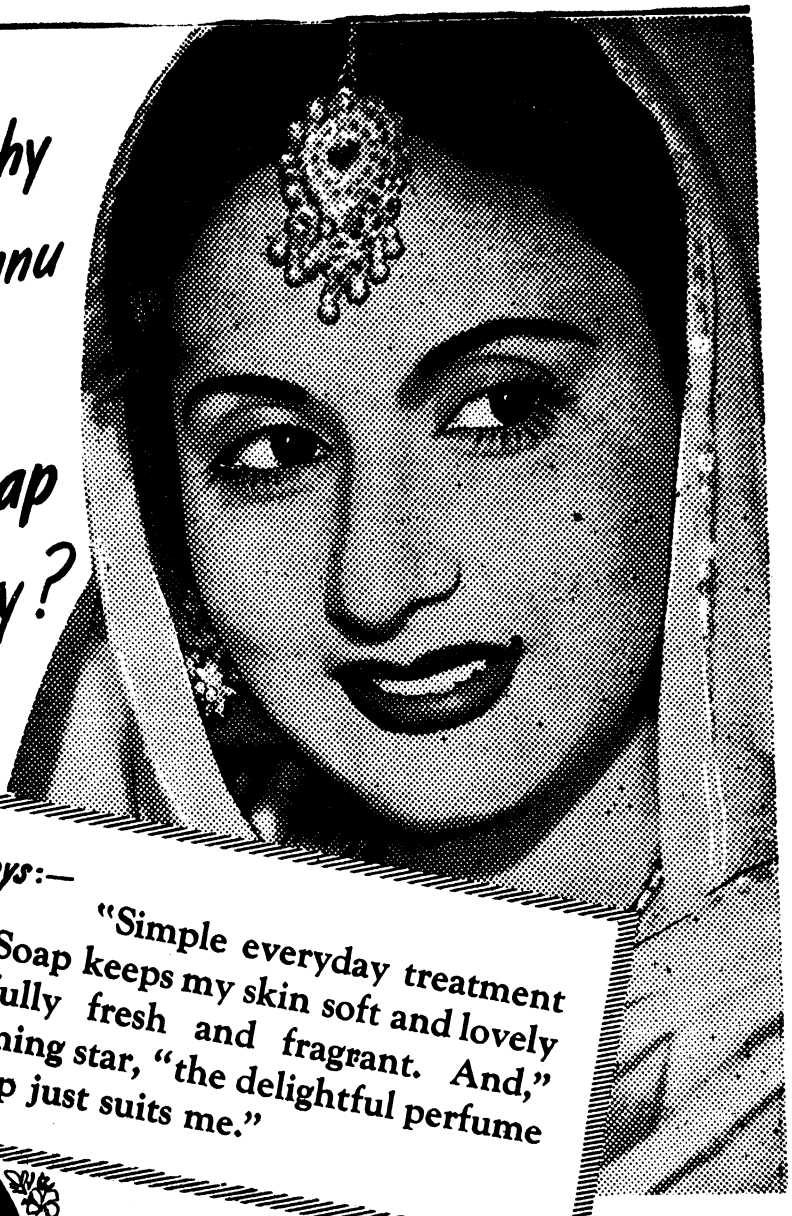

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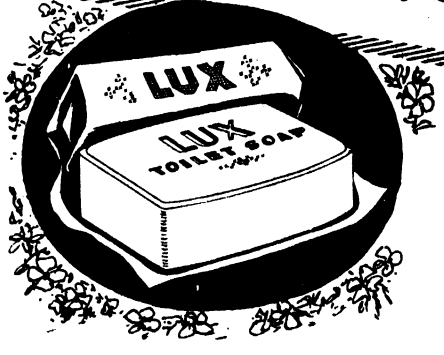

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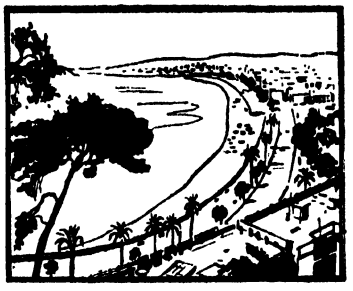

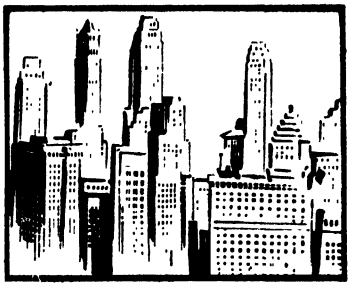

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