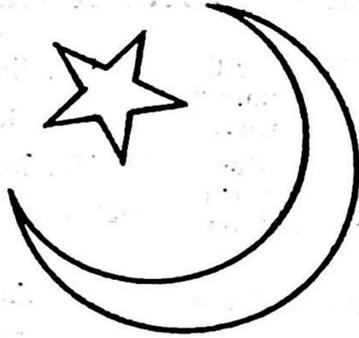


The Gazette



of Pakistan

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

KARACHI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1952

PART IV

Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

Karachi, the 22nd August 1952

CORRIGENDUM

In the *Gazette of Pakistan*, Part IV, dated 18th July 1952, under the heading, "Applications Accepted":

For "No. 2456" read "No. 2455".

Against No. 2538, in the summary, for "16th January 1953" read "(16th January 1950)".

Against No. 2543, in the 7th line of the summary, after "and each inner sheet" insert "is bound to the next out side sheet".

Against No. 2544, in the summary, for "Incorporation" read "Incorporating".

For "mean" read "means".

Under the heading "Sealing Fees Due":

Against No. 2914, for "G. M. B. H." read G. m. b. H."

In the *Gazette of Pakistan*, Part IV, dated 25th July 1952, under the heading "Applications for Patents":

Against No. 3644, for "Epicyclic" read "Epicyclic".

Under the heading, "Applications Accepted":

Against No. 2563, in the last line of summary, insert "quaternizing agent such as benzyl" after "with a benzyl".

Under the heading "Sealing Fees Due":

Against No. 2534, for "122534" read "102534".

Applications for Patents.

The dates shown in brackets are the dates claimed under Section 78-A of the Act.

11th August, 1952.

442|52. H. G. Empson.—Improvements relating to self locking screw threaded members. (20th February 1952).

44:3|52. Pakistan Oxygen & Acetylene Company Limited.—Improvements in or relating to the dispensing of gases. (27th August 1951).

44:4|52. Imperial Chemical Industries Limited.—Stabilised sodium aluminate. (17th August 1951).

44:5|52. R. H. Turnbull.—A new or improved process for the separation of the fibres from the bark, wood and other tissues of fibrous plants. (16th August 1951).

12th August, 1952

446|52. Metalrax, Limited.—Improvements in slotted angle bars for constructional work.

15th August, 1952

447|52. Molins Machine Company Limited.—Improvements in or relating to machines for manipulating cut tobacco. (15th August 1951).

448|52. The Micanite And Insulators Company Limited.—Manufacture of electric insulators and particularly of insulating fabrics. (15th August 1951).

449|52. The Armco International Corporation.—Locking structure for nestable culvert pipe.

450|52. M. H. Rushdi.—Standardised nastaliq printing type.

451|52. Molins Machine Company Limited.—Improvements in or relating to machines for manipulating cut tobacco. (15th August 1951).

16th August, 1952

452|52. Madhu Sudan Sil.—Improved method of and means for accurate sound dubbing in film recording.

453|52. Bansi & Company.—Improvements in or relating to apparatus for inflating bicycle tyres while the bicycle is in motion.

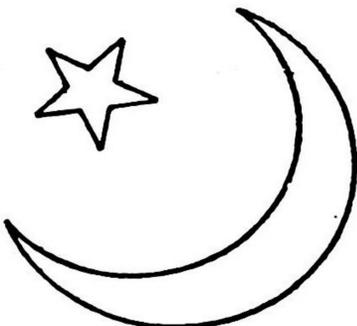
454|52. J. Pohlig Aktiengesellschaft and B.-Und B.R. Aktiengesellschaft.—Conveying equipment, in particular for lignite open cut mining.

455|52. R. E. Eagan Limited.—Improvements in and relating to shell roofing.

Applications Accepted.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of patents on any of the applications referred to below may at any time within four months of the date of this *Gazette of Pakistan*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed Form No. 6, of the Patents and Designs Rules, 1933, of such opposition.

The six-figure numbers shown in the right hand side are those given to applications on acceptance of the complete specifications and under which the specifications will be printed and all subsequent proceedings will be taken. It should be noted that under a new system of numbering adopted for cases accepted after August 1st, 1952, the serial number will no longer bear any numerical relationship to the application number.

The Gazette  of Pakistan

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

KARACHI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1952

PART VII

Advertisements and Notices issued by Private Individuals and Corporations on payment

PUBLIC NOTICE

Karachi, the 18th August 1952

With effect from 10th March 1952, Mr. Abdul Sattar Ahmed Bhai, has severed his connection from the partnership of the firm Pakistan Khopra Mills.

MR. ABDUR RASUL, Advocate Opp. Small Causes Court Karachi, for the continuing partners of Pakistan Khopra Mills, Karachi.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Karachi, the 18th August 1952

With effect from 10th March 1952, Mr. Abdul Sattar Ahmed Bhai, has severed his connection from the partnership of the firm Messrs. M. S. Ahmed Saleh Mohd. & Co., Karachi.

MR. ABDUR RASUL, Advocate Opp. Small Causes Court, Karachi, for the continuing partners of Messrs. M. S. Ahmed Saleh Mohd. & Co., Karachi.

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications will be available for sale from the Manager of Publications, Central Publication Branch, Karachi.

The price of each specification is Re. 1 (postage extra, if sent out of Pakistan). Requisitions for the supply of printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications.

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates allowed under Section 78-A of the Act.

2813. Imperial Chemical Industries Limited.—Esters of aryl phosphoric acids and process for their preparation. (31st. May 1950). 103678.

A saturated primary aliphatic alcohol is reacted with a para-tertiary octyl-aryloxy-phosphoryl dihalide, the hydrogen chloride produced in the re-action being removed.

2844. American Patents Corporation.—Process for the production of artificial filaments and fibres of proteins. 103679.

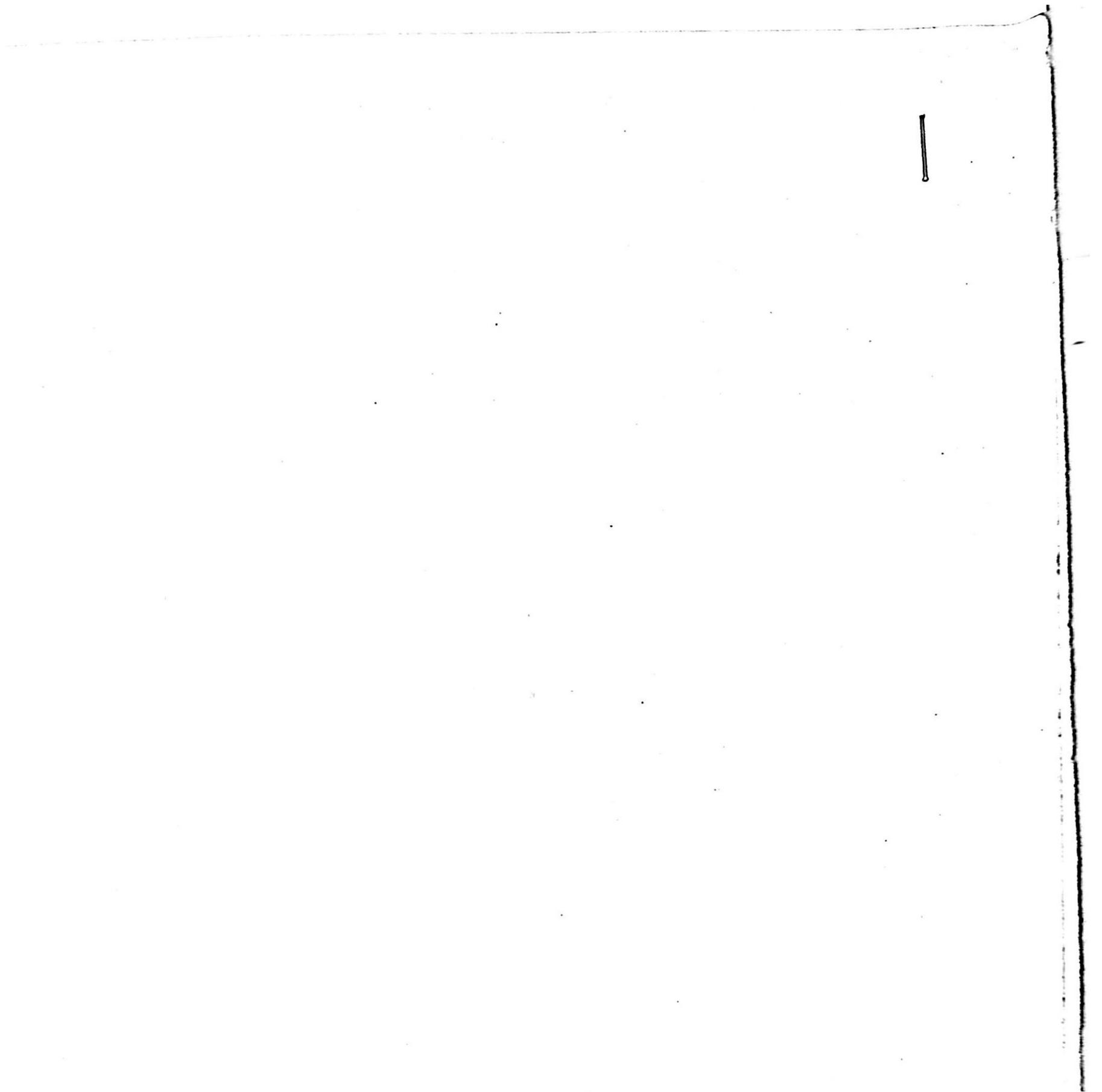
The invention relates to the production of artificial filaments and fibres containing at least one tin salt absorbed by the proteins which are treated with at least one soluble stannic chloride before being spun.

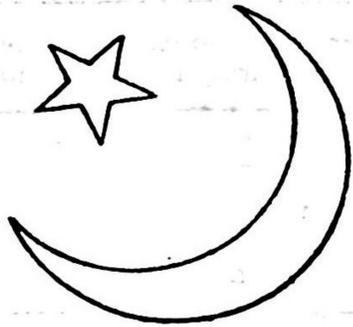
Sealing Fees Due.

Notice is hereby given that a Patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a Patent should be sealed a request on the prescribed Form No. 8, accompanied by the fee of Rs. 30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents and Designs, The Patent Office, Block No. 66, Karachi.

- 101485. Societe Des Usines Chimiques Rhone-Poulenc.
- 101705. Douglas George Trusler Colebrooke.
- 101741. May & Baker Limited.
- 102340. Acton Bolt Limited and Guest Keen & Nettlefolds (Midlands), Limited.
- 102343. Acton Bolt Limited and Guest Keen & Nettlefolds (Midlands), Limited.
- 102369. Automatic Telephone & Electric Company Limited.
- 102433. Acton Bolt Limited and Guest Keen & Nettlefolds (Midlands), Limited.
- 102484. May & Baker Limited.
- 102504 A. Separator and Imperial Chemical Industries Limited.
- 102505. A. Seperator and Imperial Chemical Industries Limited.
- 102612. A. K. Ozai-Durrani.
- 102748. Societe Des Usines Chimiques Rhone-Poulenc
- 102905. Ciba Limited.
- 102987. Ciba Limited.
- 103118. N. V. De Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij

C. L. SMITH,
Controller of Patents and Designs





PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 20]

KARACHI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1952

SUPPLEMENT

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from cholera, small-pox, plague and other infectious diseases in districts and towns in Pakistan and some of the States during the week ending the 12th July, 1952

	Cholera		Small-pox		Plague			Cholera		Small-pox		Plague	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths		Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE													
Peshawar District	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for week ending 5th July 1952	12	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total for week ending 28th June 1952	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for corresponding week of last year	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THE PUNJAB PROVINCE													
Lahore District	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sialkot District	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujranwala District	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheikhupura District	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faisalabad District	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi District	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery District	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Multan District	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for week ending 5th July 1952	36	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for week ending 28th June 1952	24	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for corresponding week of last year	71	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KARACHI PROVINCE													
Karachi City
Total
SIND PROVINCE													
Dadu District	5	...	...	...	...
Total	5	...	...	...	...
Total for week ending 5th July 1952	5	...	...	...	...
Total for week ending 28th June 1952
Total for corresponding week of last year	7	2	...	...
BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE													
Total	2	...	...	...	...
Total for week ending 5th July 1952
Total for week ending 28th June 1952
Total for corresponding week of last year
EAST BENGAL PROVINCE													
Khulna District	13	4	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur District	2	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna District	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca District	6	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh District	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur District	5	4	27	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakarganj District	5	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong District	10	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from cholera, small-pox, plague and other infectious diseases in districts and towns in Pakistan and some of the States during the week ending the 12th July, 1952—*contd.*

	Cholera		Small-pox		Plague		Cholera		Small-pox		Plague	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
EAST BENGAL PROVINCE—<i>contd.</i>							PAKISTAN AGENCIES AND STATES					
Tippera District	62	40	7	5	...	...	KURRAM AGENCY					
Noakhali District	67	40	5	3	...	...	Total					
Sylhet District	5	3	4	2	...	...	KHYBER AGENCY					
Total	178	106	76	35	...	...	Total					
Total for week ending 5th July 1952	180	105	35	20	...	...	BAHAWALPUR STATE					
Total for week ending 28th June 1952	164	85	43	17	...	...	Total					
Total for corresponding week of last year	93	53	213	92	...	...	KHAIRPUR STATE					
Grand total for Pakistan	178	106	111	44	...	...	Grand Total for Pakistan including Agencies & States 178 106 125 47					
Grand total for Pakistan for week ending 5th July 1952	180	105	89	32	...	...	INFLUENZA					
Grand total for Pakistan for week ending 28th June 1952	164	85	79	28	...	...	Attacks Deaths					
Grand total for Pakistan for corresponding week of last year	93	53	301	100	...	...	EAST BENGAL PROVINCE					
							Khulna District 17 ...					
							Bogra District 6 ...					
							Total 23 ...					
							KHAIRPUR STATE					
							Total 1 ...					

KARACHI-1 (PAKISTAN);
The 16th August, 1952.

M. JAFAR, Lieut.-Colonel,
Director General of Health, Pakistan.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns with a population of over 30,000 in the various provinces and States of the Dominion of Pakistan for the week ending the 12th July 1952.

Name of Town	Census Population 1951	Births	Birth rate (annual)	Deaths from						Total deaths (all causes)	Death rate (annual)		
				Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery & Diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases				
N.-W. F. P.													
Peshawar	109,510	58	27.5	...	...	...	25	1	6	32	15.2
Mardan	46,322	13	14.6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1.1
Kohat	30,467	9	15.4	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3.4
D. I. Khan	39,796	34	44.4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	5.2
Total	226,095	114	26.2	...	...	...	30	1	8	37	8.9
PUNJAB													
Lahore	789,267	573	37.7	...	2	...	155	4	51	348	22.9		
Kasur	63,086	37	30.5	...	...	...	11	1	...	17	14.0
Sialkot	124,267	109	45.6	...	1	...	16	5	11	40	16.7		
Gujranwala	114,193	70	31.8	...	...	...	33	...	14	49	22.3
Wazirabad	33,027	16	25.2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3.2
Gujrat	46,971	39	43.2	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	6.6
Sargodha	...	...	...	Statement not received.						...	...
Rawalpindi	152,893	137	46.6	...	...	...	13	1	6	23	7.8
Montgomery	50,185	15	15.5	...	...	...	4	...	...	5	5.2
Lahore	...	...	...	Statements not received.						...	...
Jhang Maghiana	...	...	...	Statements not received.						...	...
Okara	35,350	39	57.4	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	26.5
Multan	...	...	...	Statements not received.						...	...
Khanewal	...	...	...	Statements not received.						...	...
Chiniot	39,042	43	57.3	...	...	...	3	...	1	5	6.6
D. G. Khan	...	...	...	Statement not received.						...	...
Hafizabad	30,082	12	20.7	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	27.6
Total	1,478,363	1,090	38.3	...	3	...	276	11	83	529	18.6		
SIND													
Hyderabad	241,801	93	19.9	...	...	...	22	1	8	57	12.3
Sukkur	77,026	10	6.7	...	...	...	8	...	2	17	11.5
Shikarpur	...	...	...	Statement not received.						...	...
Mirpurkhas	40,412	5	6.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.6
Nawabshah	34,201	5	7.6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1.5
Larkana	33,247	5	7.8	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	6.3
Total	426,687	118	14.4	...	...	...	33	1	10	81	9.8
KARACHI PROVINCE													
Karachi City	903,046	666	38.4	...	...	...	...	21	87	202	11.6
Total	903,046	666	38.4	...	...	...	...	21	87	202	11.6
BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE													
Quetta	83,892	12	7.4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	00.6
Total	83,892	12	7.4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	00.6
EAST BENGAL													
Dacca	273,459	48	9.2	...	...	...	14	4	5	56	10.6
Laurayanganj	68,373	50	38.02	1	...	...	4	1	...	17	12.9
Lymensingh	44,527	3	3.5	...	...	...	7	...	...	14	16.4
Barisal	89,278	10	5.8	...	...	...	1	...	4	11	6.4
Chittagong	41,409	7	8.8	1	...	...	2	...	1	9	11.3
Comilla	39,662	8	10.5	...	...	...	1	...	2	8	10.5
Chandernagore	30,501	2	3.4	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3.4
Barabona	31,924	6	9.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chattogram	37,545	2	2.7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	143,264	26	9.4	...	...	...	13	...	...	17	6.2

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns with a population of over 30,000 in the various provinces and States of the Dominion of Pakistan for the week ending the 12th July, 1952—*contd.*

Name of Town	Census Population 1951	Births	Birth rate (annual)	Deaths from						Total deaths (all causes)	Death rate (annual)
				Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery & Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases		
EAST BENGAL—<i>contd.</i>											
Brahmanbaria	37,865	...	9.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.4
Comilla	47,195	8	8.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6.6
Chandpur	31,620	5	8.2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1.6
Sylhet	32,773	7	11.1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3.2
Total	949,395	189	10.4	2	...	...	46	7	12	150	8.2
BAHAWALPUR STATE											
Bahawalpur City	40,698	16	20.4	...	2	...	...	...	...	18	22.9
Total	40,698	16	20.4	...	2	...	...	...	...	18	22.9
ARREAR RETURN											
PUNJAB											
Okara for week ending 5th July 1952	35,350	22	32.4	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	22.0

REMARKS

During the week ending the 12th July, 1952 in the Dominion of Pakistan (excluding 6 towns of Punjab and 1 town of Sind), the total number of deaths recorded in 37 towns having a population of 30,000 and over was 1,020. The census population for the year 1951 of these towns was 4,108,176 and the death rate per thousand of the population was 12.9. The births in the same towns numbered 2,205 giving a birth rate of 27.9 per thousand of the population.

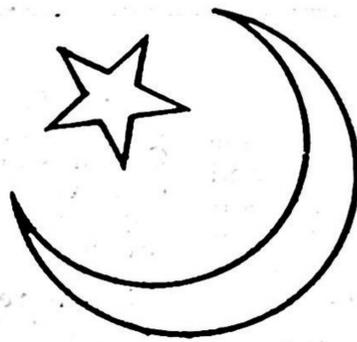
In the Dominion of Pakistan, there were 2 deaths from cholera and 5 deaths from small-pox. The deaths from cholera were recorded at Narayanganj and Khulna 1 each. The deaths from small-pox were recorded at Sialkot 1 and Lahore and Bahawalpur 2 each.

Plague was absent during the week.

KARACHI-1 (PAKISTAN);
The 12th August 1952.

M. JAFAR, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Director General of Health, Pakistan.

The Gazette of Pakistan



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PART II

Notifications regarding appointments, promotions, etc., issued by the Government of Pakistan other than the Ministry of Defence and by the Federal Court of Pakistan

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

Karachi, the 12th August 1952

No. 23-G.—Mr. Abdul Hakim Khan, Urdu Reporter at the Secretariat of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, has been granted earned leave for 60 days from the forenoon of the 11th August 1952.

H. M. KHAN, Dy. Secy.

CABINET SECRETARIAT

Karachi, the 19th August 1952

No. 1 (3)52-Cord. I.—Whereas His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Mr. Ghayasuddin Pathan, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance, and Syed Khalilur Rehman, a member of the Constituent Assembly, as Ministers of State in the Government of Pakistan, it is hereby notified that Mr. Ghayasuddin Pathan and Syed Khalilur Rehman have on the forenoon of the 19th August 1952, taken upon themselves the execution of their office.

2. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghayasuddin Pathan, will be Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and will hold charge of the portfolio of Finance during the absence owing to illness of the Hon'ble Minister for Finance.

3. The Hon'ble Syed Khalilur Rehman, will be Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence and will hold charge of such matters as may be assigned to him by the Hon'ble Minister for Defence.

No. 1 (3)-Cord-I52.—His Excellency the Governor-General, has been pleased to accept the resignation of Mr. Ghayasuddin Pathan, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th August 1952.

S. OSMAN ALI, Joint Secy.

Karachi, the 12th August 1952

No. F. 5551-Admn. (1).—Messrs. S. A. Khan, Superintendent, S. Akbar Ali and Rashid-ud-Din Goar, Assistants in the Joint Cypher Bureau, were appointed to officiate as Security Officers in the same Bureau, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April 1952.

No. F. 5551-Admn. (2).—Messrs. S. A. Khan, S. Akbar Ali and Rashid-ud-Din Goar, relinquished charge of the posts of Security Officer, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th April 1952, and reverted to their non-gazetted posts in the Joint Cypher Bureau.

Z. A. K. BAQAI, Asstt. Secy.

(Establishment Division)

Karachi, the 16th August 1952

No. 11950-SE. II.—The term of appointment of Mr. Charles M. Lobo, Member, Pakistan Public Service Commission, has been further extended for the period from the 16th August 1952 to the 30th September 1952.

T. B. CREAGH COEN, Secy.

Karachi, the 15th August 1952

No. 2 (28)52-SE-III.—Mr. Mohammad Afzal Khan, a Superintendent in the Establishment Division, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary, Organization and Methods, in that Division, with effect from the 15th August 1952, until further orders.

A. W. REDPATH, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND EDUCATION

(Education Division)

Karachi, the 16th August 1952

No. F. 16-251-E. I. (A).—Miss Jean J. Mackay, M.A. (London), Principal, Central Government College for Women, Karachi, has completed her probationary period of one year satisfactorily.

M. OSMAN GHANI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(Posts and Telegraphs)

Karachi, the 8th August 1952

No. S. 24-352.—Mr. Mohammad Bashir Chaudhry, Divisional Engineer, Carrier Maintenance Karachi, was granted earned leave on average pay for 45 days with effect from 2nd June 1952 forenoon.

Mr. Yusuf Reza, Divisional Engineer Telegraph (C. & I.), performed the full duties of the post of Divisional Engineer, Carrier Maintenance, vice Mr. Mohammad Bashir Chaudhry, in addition to his own during the above period.

No. S. 91-651.—Mr. Max Kehne, German Technician who was employed on contract as Assistant Superintendent Telegraph Workshop, is granted earned leave for 55 days, with effect from 16th June 1952, and his services are terminated after its expiry.

M. H. ZUBERI, Joint Secy.

(Railway Division)*Karachi, the 12th August 1952*

No. E52NO1|1-II.—Mr. Asif Hayat Khan, a Senior Scale Officer in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Divisional Superintendent (Senior) on that railway, with effect from the afternoon of 23rd June 1952, until further orders.

C. E. MAHMUD,

for Director General, Railways.

Karachi, the 15th August 1952

No. 16.—Mr. Rahim Bakhsh, Assistant Director of Inspection, for West Pakistan, in the Inspectorate of Customs and Central Excise, under the Central Board of Revenue, was granted leave on average pay for 16 days, with effect from the 27th June 1952, with permission to affix Sunday, the 13th July 1952.

2. On return from leave, he resumed duties as Assistant Director of Inspection, for West Pakistan, in the Inspectorate of Customs and Central Excise, under the Central Board of Revenue, on the 14th July 1952 (forenoon).

Karachi, the 22nd August 1952

No. 18.—Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majid, Officer on Special Duty, Central Board of Revenue, is granted leave, on average pay, for two months and eleven days in extension of the leave granted to him in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) Headquarters Establishments Notification No. 11, dated the 2nd May 1952.

No. 20.—Mr. Khawja Abdul Majid, Officer on Special Duty, Central Board of Revenue, is appointed, until further orders, Assistant Director of Inspection, Income-tax and Sales-tax Central Board of Revenue, in addition to his own duties as Officer on Special Duty, Central Board of Revenue.

M. S. QURESHI, Asstt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS*Karachi, the 16th August 1952*

No. 10 (5) EA|Admn|48-52.—Mr. Z. H. Chaudhri, a temporary Research Officer in the Central Statistical Office under this Ministry, was granted earned leave for 7 days, with effect from 5th March 1952 to the 11th March 1952 (both days included) and extraordinary leave for 68 days, from the 12th March 1952 to the 18th May 1952 (both days included).

Mr. Z. H. Chaudhri, resumed charge of his duties as a temporary Research Officer, Central Statistical Office, with effect from the 19th May 1952.

M. A. HASAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE*Karachi, the 12th August 1952*

No. D. 5583-Admn. II|52.—The services of Mr. A. F. S. Salahuddin, Under Secretary, Ministry of Finance, have been placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Development Finance Corporation, Karachi, with effect from the 6th August 1952.

Karachi, the 19th August 1952

No. D. 5577-Admn. II|52.—Mr. Abdul Wakin Khan an Officer of the General Administrative Reserve (Special Wing), has, with effect from the 29th July 1952, been appointed to officiate as Officer on Special Duty in the Ministry of Finance, until further orders.

A. A. BURNEY, Dy. Secy.

Karachi, the 18th August 1952

No. F. 1 (39)-IF. II|52.—In supersession of this Ministry's Notification No. F. 1 (49)-IF. II|51, dated the 26th of July 1952, Lt.-Col. M. I. D. Mufti, Master of the Mint, Pakistan Mint, Lahore, has been granted, with effect from the 4th June 1952, post-superannuation leave, namely, privilege leave for six months.

ABDUR RAMAN, Dy. Secy.

(Revenue Division)*Karachi, the 22nd August 1952***HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHMENTS**

No. 17.—Mr. M. S. Qureshi, Officiating Assistant Secretary, is confirmed in the post of Superintendent in the Revenue Division, with effect from the 7th September 1948.

No. 19.—The lien of Mr. M. R. Shah, Officiating Assistant Secretary, on the post of Superintendent is suspended, with effect from the 1st February 1950 (afternoon), under F. R. 14 (b).

2. Mr. Agha Ahmed Hasan, a temporary substantive Superintendent, is confirmed provisionally, with effect from the 2nd February 1950, in the post released by the suspension of the lien of Mr. M. R. Shah.

S. IKRAMULLAH, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**(Agriculture Division)***Karachi, the 11th August 1952*

No. F. 9-10|50-F.—Mr. Hamidullah, is appointed Instructor, Pakistan Forest College, Abbotabad, with effect from 1st July 1952 (forenoon).

Karachi, the 12th August 1952

No. F. 5-15|52-F.—Mr. Saeed Ahmad Khan, is appointed temporarily as Assistant Instructor Pakistan Forest College, Abbotabad, with effect from 1st July 1952 (forenoon).

Karachi, the 15th August 1952

No. F. 3-7|52-Estt.—Mr. S. A. Vahid, Inspector General of Forests in the Agriculture Division of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, is granted one month's leave on average pay, with effect from the 7th August 1952.

A. M. KHAN, Dy. Secy.

Karachi, the 15th August 1952

No. D. 2297|52-C. S.—Mr. Abdus Sattar, is temporarily appointed as Assistant Marketing Officer in the Co-operation and Marketing Department, with effect from 1st July 1952 (forenoon).

M. H. SUFI, Dy. Secy.

(Food Division)*Karachi, the 11th August 1952*

No. 51 (11)|FD|48-Ad. I.—Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad, Superintendent, Food Division, was granted extension of leave on average pay by one week, with effect from the 30th May 1952.

2. On return from leave, Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad resumed charge of the same post, with effect from the 6th June 1952 (forenoon).

Z. AHMAD, Asstt. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND
COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS**

Karachi, the 11th August 1952

No. FM|40|13|52.—Mr. Shujaat Ali, till lately Assistant Passport Officer, Embassy of Pakistan, Paris, was granted earned leave for 17 days, with effect from 22nd November 1951, combined with extraordinary leave for 40 days.

Karachi, the 12th August 1952

No. M|8|10|50.—Sardar Aurangzeb Khan, relinquished charge as Ambassador of Pakistan to the Union of Burma, Rangoon, on the afternoon of the 11th January 1951, and proceeded on 4 months and 13 days' leave on average pay.

D. B. GOIL, Under Secy.

Karachi, the 9th August 1952

No. Adm. 16|13|52.—Mr. S. M. Murshed an Officer on Special Duty in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, has been granted earned leave for 21 days, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th August 1952.

S. M. HASSAN,
Officer on Special Duty.

Karachi, the 15th August 1952

No. Admn. 28|39|51.—Mr. Abrar Hasan, a temporary Superintendent in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, was granted earned leave for 58 days, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th March 1952.

2. On return from leave, Mr. Abrar Hasan, resumed charge of his duties as Superintendent in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th May 1952.

NAZEER AHMAD, Asstt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WORKS

(Health Division)

Karachi, the 12th August 1952

No. F. 17-1|52-P. & D.—Dr. M. M. Siddiq Hussain, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Deputy Director, Bureau of Laboratories, Pakistan was granted earned leave on average pay for 15 days, with effect from the 20th June 1952, to the 6th July 1952 (both days inclusive).

2. On return from leave, Dr. M. M. Siddiq Hussain resumed the charge of Deputy Director, Bureau of Laboratories, Pakistan on the 7th July 1952 (forenoon).

M. RAIS-UD-DIN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES

Karachi, the 11th August 1952

No. E-II-9 (11)|52.—Mr. Maruf Hussain, Assistant Director Grade II, in Textile Commissioner's Office has been promoted temporarily as Assistant Director Grade I, in the same office, with effect from 31st July 1952.

No. E. II-9 (12)|52.—Mr. Inayat Hussain, a Superintendent in Textile Commissioner's Office, has been promoted temporarily as Assistant Director Grade II, in the same office, with effect from the 31st July 1952.

Karachi, the 18th August 1952

No. E. II-9 (15)|50.—Mr. M. H. A. Namazie, Assistant Geologist, Geological Survey of Pakistan, Quetta, relinquished charge of the post on the afternoon of the 5th July 1952, to take up the award of Full Grant Scholarship offered by the United States Education Foundation, Pakistan.

N. RAHMAN KHAN, Asstt. Secy.

Karachi, the 18th August 1952

No. Ind. 4 (35)|Admn|50.—Mr. Mohammad Manzoor Ellahie, a Superintendent in the Ministry of Industries, was provisionally granted extension of leave on average pay for 24 days, with effect from the 18th July 1952. He resumed charge of his duties on the 11th August 1952 (forenoon).

No. Ind. 5 (18)|Admn|50.—Qazi Akramul Huq, an Officiating Superintendent in the Ministry of Industries, reverted to the post of Assistant-in-Charge in the same Ministry, with effect from the 11th August 1952.

CORRIGENDUM

No. Ind.-1 (16)|Admn.—Kindly substitute the following in the fifth line of this Ministry's Notification No. Ind.-1 (6)|Admn|52, dated the 11th June 1952, published in the *Gazette of Pakistan, Part II*, dated the 20th June 1952:—

“6th May 1952”

for 5th May 1952.

TANWIR ALI, Asstt. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING**

Karachi, the 5th August 1952

No. 7 (62)|52-B.—The probationary period of Mr. Inamur Rahman, Monitoring Officer, Radio Pakistan, Rawalpindi, has been terminated with effect from the 30th March 1952.

Karachi, the 9th August 1952

No. 22 (11)|50-B.—On return from deputation abroad, Mr. Riaz Ahmed, Director of Engineering, Radio Pakistan, Karachi, resumed charge of his duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th July 1952.

Karachi, the 12th August 1952

No. 23 (6)|50-B.—On return from deputation abroad, Mr. Zainul Abedin, Assistant Station Director, Radio Pakistan, Dacca, resumed charge of his duties away from Headquarters, viz., at Karachi, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th June 1952.

M. IHSANUL HAQ, Under Secy.

Karachi, the 6th August 1952

No. F. 1 (46)|51-P.—The probationary period of Mr. Kemal A. Faruki, Officiating Information Officer, Press Information Department, has been terminated with effect from the 5th March 1952.

No. F. 1 (14)|52-P.—The probationary period of Mr. A. B. M. Shamsul Alam, Assistant Information Officer, Regional Publicity Office, Press Information Department, Government of Pakistan, Dacca, has been terminated, with effect from the 27th June 1952.

S. M. JAMIL WASTI,
Officer on Special Duty.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR*Karachi, the 19th August 1952*

No. 26|9|52-C. D. I.—Mr. Fazle Ali, has been appointed a temporary Specialist Instructor in the Civil Defence Training School, Karachi, with effect from the 16th June 1952 (forenoon), until further orders.

S. B. HUSAIN,

Officer on Special Duty.

MINISTRY OF KASHMIR AFFAIRS*Rawalpindi, the 11th August 1952*

No. A-3 (10)|51.—The services of Mr. Aijaz Hussain, Assistant Information Officer, in the Public Relations Directorate of the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs, are placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, with effect from the 8th August 1952 (afternoon).

M. Z. KIANI,

Officer on Special Duty.

MINISTRY OF LAW*Karachi, the 12th August 1952*

No. F. 45 (2)|52-E-I.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated the 25th July 1952, Mr. H. B. Tyabji, Draftsman to the

Government of Pakistan in the Ministry of Law, has been granted extension of leave by one day for the 7th August 1952.

No. F. 45 (2)|52-E-II.—Mr. H. B. Tyabji, resumed charge of the office of Draftsman to the Government of Pakistan in the Ministry of Law in the forenoon of the 8th August 1952.

Karachi, the 19th August 1952

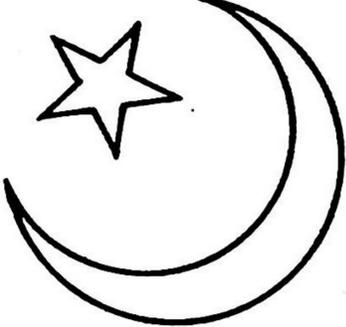
No. F. 45 (3)|52-E.—Qazi Mohammad Gul, Officiating Solicitor to the Government of Pakistan in the Ministry of Law, has been granted earned leave for 39 days, with effect from the 3rd September 1952, subject to verification of title by the Accountant General, Pakistan Revenues.

E. A. A. SNELSON, Secy.

MINISTRY OF REFUGEES AND REHABILITATION*Karachi, the 16th August 1952*

No. F. 69|17 (74)|A. II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Pakistan (Administration of Evacuee Property) Ordinance, 1949 (XV of 1949), the Central Government is pleased to appoint Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Khan, as Assistant Custodian at Peshawar, under the Custodian's Organisation, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 16th June 1952 (forenoon).

ATAULLAH KHAN, Asstt. Secy.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

KARACHI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1952

PART V

Notifications issued by the High Courts, the Auditor General, the Pakistan Public Service Commission, the Pakistan State Railways and by attached and subordinate offices of the Government of Pakistan.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
OF PAKISTAN

Karachi, the 11th August 1952

No. 1289-GB|3-52.—Mr. Abdul Jalil Ishrat, a Subordinate Accounts Service Accountant of the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has, until further orders, been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Accounts Officer in the Office of the Accountant General, East Bengal, with effect from the 30th June 1952.

No. 1292-GB|2-52.—On return from leave, Mr. Mohammad Amin Chishti, a Subordinate Accounts Service Accountant of the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has, until further orders, been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Accounts Officer in that Office, with effect from the 14th July 1952.

No. 1301-GB|89|49.—On return from leave, Mr. Mohammad Sarfaraz Khan, an Officer of the Emergency Cadre of the Pakistan Audit and Accounts Service has, until further orders, been appointed to officiate as Examiner, Outside Audit Department and Local Audit Department in the Office of the Accountant General, East Bengal, Dacca, with effect from the 16th July 1952.

Karachi, the 16th August 1952

No. 1309-GB|94-49.—Mr. A. S. Hafizullah, an Officer of the Pakistan Audit and Accounts Service, was granted leave for 60 days, with effect from 8th February 1952.

GHULAM ABBAS,
Auditor General of Pakistan.

PAKISTAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
CENTRAL SUPERIOR SERVICES EXAMINATION,
1952.

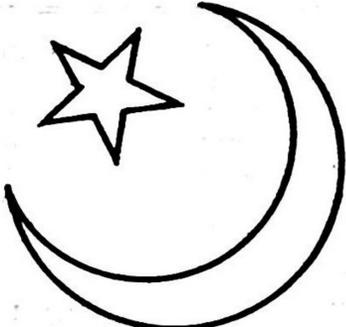
Karachi, the 10th June 1952

No. F. 2|4|51-E.—The results of the candidates, who appeared at the combined examination for recruitment to the Central Superior Services and were called for the *viva voce* test, are published herewith for general information.

F. E. QURAIISHI,
Officer on Special Duty.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48					
126	253	Syed Mohammad Yusuf	Muslim	Bihar	E.B.	23	8	26	56	74	51	64	...	60	29	90	424	100	524	83					
127	258	S. M. Abul Hossain	...	E.B.	...	24	11	26	57	64	50	68	...	48	69	87	Inter-Rel.	431	90	521	Failed.							
28	471	Sheikh Karamat Ullah	...	Pj.	Pj.	24	9	26	54	85	58	41	60	62	71	420	100	520	84							
29	19	Aminul Islam Chaudhary	...	E.B.	E.B.	22	5	0	56	48	60	76	68	468	50	518	Failed.					
30	549	Khaja Namatullah	...	Hd (D)	Kr.	24	2	24	55	77	70	88	477	40	517	Failed.					
31	407	Mohd. Nisar Qureshi	...	Patl.	Sind	23	4	3	77	51	40	77	...	57	99	76	425	90	515	Failed.				
32	271	Saiyid Sibte Hasan	...	U.P.	E.B.	21	2	0	55	53	67	30	425	90	515	Failed.				
33	97	Khandker Nazim Islam	...	E.B.	...	22	6	0	50	51	46	83	77	52	66	424	90	514	Failed.				
34	111	Md. Altaf Hossain	24	9	0	50	47	42	73	70	...	54	426	85	511	Failed.				
35	45	Ali Mohammad Nurul Ibrn	E.B.	23	8	0	70	81	55	44	54	431	80	511	Failed.				
36	256	Syed Misbahuddin Hossain	24	9	0	55	80	51	53	43	68	479	30	509	Failed.				
37	605	Sajjad Bagar Rivi	...	U.P.	Sind	22	11	27	52	75	54	...	81	73	63	81	478	30	508	Failed.				
38	395	Mohammad Ansar Khan	...	Pb.	Pb.	24	4	0	58	72	58	110	478	30	508	Failed.			
39	158	Md. Iqbal	...	Bihar	E.B.	23	7	23	45	66	40	...	69	71	...	34	97	422	85	507	Failed.			
40	261	Shah Mohd. Afzal Khorrami	...	W.B.	E.B.	24	11	0	47	77	62	27	44	80	427	80	507	Failed.				
41	103	Md. Abdul Hai	...	E.B.	...	24	5	17	57	51	41	45	65	74	428	75	503	Failed.				
42	615	Shaukat Jamal Gilani	...	Bihar	Sind	22	1	19	45	50	42	110	103	453	50	503	Failed.			
43	108	Md. Abdur Razzaq	...	W.B.	E.B.	21	7	0	40	41	57	47	...	58	75	106	424	75	499	Failed.				
44	449	Sardar Akhtar Ali Akhtar	...	N.W.F.P.	N.W.F.P.	24	5	15	56	84	56	46	69	68	448	50	498	Failed.		
45	20	Abu Jafar Mohammad Wahiduz-Zaman	...	E.B.	E.B.	23	8	28	60	48	40	100	...	87	41	444	50	494	Failed.		
46	406	Mohamad Nazim Chisti	...	U.P.	...	22	1	0	52	40	66	...	79	19	...	117	464	30	494	Failed.	
47	528	Bashir Ahmad Chisti	...	Pb.	Pb.	23	4	0	53	71	54	42	53	117	462	30	492	Failed.
48	436	Rasheed Uddin Anshad	23	2	0	51	59	58	92	62	490	Not marked.	490	...
49	431	Noor Alam Hashmi	...	U.P.	...	23	5	6	55	72	50	...	63	60	62	450	40	490	Failed.
50	651	Mir Makhdoom Ali	...	Hy (D)	Kr.	24	11	11	60	90	64	96	459	30	489	Failed.	
51	649	Zahid Hasan	...	E.Pb.	Pb.	22	4	0	52	70	47	104	438	50	488	Failed.
52	259	S. M. Abdur Rahman	...	E.B.	E.B.	24	9	2	53	65	54	445	40	485	Failed.
53	79	Hussain Ahmed	22	8	0	56	79	70	56	...	50	483	Not marked.	483	...

U - Urdu, B - Bengali, P - Persian, A - Arabic.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

KARACHI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1952

PART VI

Notifications issued by minor administrations and miscellaneous notifications not included in any other part

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

Quetta, the 10th August 1952

No. 8999-D|IX. D. 17.—PEC-1084 T|Major Nisar Ahmed Khan, Commandant, Mekran Militia, is granted 30 days Annual Leave in Pakistan, with effect from the 20th August 1952, or date of availing.

AFIF KHAN, Colonel,

for Inspector General and Secy.,
Frontier Corps, N.-W. F.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S SECRETARIAT

Karachi, the 16th August 1952

ORDERS

No. S-5 (7)|52-Judl.—Whereas the Chief Commissioner Karachi, is satisfied that the land in the area known as "Drigh Road Colony" is still likely to be

unauthorizedly occupied by the public, and that there is still danger to the public peace and tranquility arising therefrom;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 6 of section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), read with article 5 of the Pakistan (Establishment of Federal Capital) Order, 1948, as amended by the Pakistan (Establishment of the Federal Capital) (Amendment) Order, 1952, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Order No. 4 (c) 1|52-Judl., dated the 14th June 1952, issued by him under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure be further extended for a period of two months ending 15th October 1952.

No. S-5 (9)|52-Judl.—Whereas the Chief Commissioner Karachi, is satisfied that the tension still exists in the Masan area and the land adjoining the Hindu Cremation ground is still being unauthorizedly occupied by the Agra Taj Society and there is still danger to the public peace and tranquility;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 6 of section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act V of 1898), read with Article 5

of the Pakistan (Establishment of Federal Capital) Order, 1948, as amended by the Pakistan (Establishment of the Federal Capital) (Amendment) Order, 1952, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the Order No. J/3175, dated the 12th April 1952, issued by the Additional District Magistrate Karachi, and extended under this Secretariat Order No. S-5 (9)/52-Judl., dated the 16th June 1952, be further extended for a period of two months ending 12th October 1952.

By Order.

G. RASHEED, Secy.

Karachi, the 16th August 1952

No. F. 4 (27)/52-Medl.—Dr. (Miss) Bintul Abbas, M.B., B.S., Medical Officer, Jacob Lines Dispensary (Maternity Centre), Karachi, is granted thirty days earned leave, with effect from the 1st November 1952.

H. RASHID, Secy.

OFFICE OF THE RENT CONTROLLER, KARACHI
ORDER

Karachi, the 11th August 1952

No. RB. 1149/Rq. 135/52.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by section 3 (1) of the Sind (Requisition of Land), Act No. XLVI of 1947, and the authority vested in me thereunder, I do hereby direct that the premises, the description of which is given below, be requisitioned for the public purposes, as defined in section 2 (f) of the aforesaid Act, with immediate effect:

I further direct that—

- (a) these requisitioned premises shall be placed at the disposal of the Estate Officer, Government of Pakistan;
- (b) the occupier or occupiers of these requisitioned premises and all persons residing therein shall vacate them whenever directed, and hand over the vacant possession of the same to the person authorised by this department for this purpose;

(c) in case the immediate possession of these requisitioned premises is not required to be taken by the Government and the occupant or occupants intend to vacate them, they shall send a written intimation of their such intention, as to reach the undersigned seven days before the date on which the premises are actually vacated; and

(d) the owner of the building shall not dispose of these requisitioned premises or part thereof or any fixture and fittings therein without the specific permission of the undersigned.

Description of Property

Room Nos. 90/2 & 90/3, in House No. 90, Jiwan Street, Ramswami, Karachi.

CORRIGENDA

Karachi, the 9th August 1952

No. Rq. 1177/51.—*Read.*—Estate Officer, Karachi Administration.

In place of.—Estate Officer, Government of Pakistan.

Occurring in the end of para. 2 (b) of this office order of even No., dated the 4th December 1951, requisitioning the Flat No. 8 (37/7) L.R. 9, on First Floor of Mohd. Ahmed Batla Building Lawrence Road, Karachi.

No. Rq. 23/52-K. A.—*Read.*—Estate Officer, Government of Pakistan, Karachi.

In place of.—Estate Officer, Karachi Administration, Karachi.

Occurring in the end of para. 2 (a), of this office order of even No. dated the 19th February 1952, requisitioning the Flat No. 8, Marston Court Road, Karachi.

M. N. GHULAMALLY,
Rent Controller, Karachi.

PAKISTAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Karachi, the 23rd June 1952

No. F. 4|63|52-R.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have withdrawn their requisition for the post of Editor, 'Ahang', Radio Pakistan, which was advertised by the Commission recently. The advertisement for the post is therefore cancelled.

D. S. IFE, Secy.

PAKISTAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Office of the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Karachi, the 11th August 1952

No. S. 162-1|51.—Mr. J. H. Decruz, Personal Assistant (Traffic), to the Postmaster-General Karachi, in T. T. S. Class II, is transferred and posted as Assistant Traffic Controller in the P. and T. Directorate in the same Grade, with effect from the 21st July 1952 afternoon, until further orders, vice Mr. E. M. Carrapiett, whose re-employment has terminated.

S. A. SIDDIQI, Lt.-Col.,
Director General.

Karachi, the 12th August 1952

No. S. 1-15|52.—Mr. Syed Nasrat Ali, Assistant Director General, Posts and Telegraphs Directorate, after relinquishing charge of the officiating appointment of Postmaster-General, Lahore on 14th July 1952, afternoon, is granted leave on average pay for one month, with effect from 15th July 1952, forenoon.

A. HAMID,
for Director General.

PAKISTAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Karachi, the 18th August 1952

No. 713|177.—Mian Manzoor Mohammad, Administrative Officer, is granted earned leave for 21 days rest and recreation, with effect from 4th September 1952.

P. J. HANLY,
Chief Engineer.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY

Chittagong, the 12th August 1952

No. 202-E|89-(O).—Mr. H. F. Dennison, Signal Engineer, is granted leave preparatory to premature retirement for one year, viz., leave on average pay for 4 months and 17 days and leave on half average pay for 7 months and 13 days, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th August 1952.

No. 554-E|309-(O).—In supersession of this office Notification of even number, dated 5th March 1952, Mr. S. R. Huda, Officiating Divisional Personal Officer, now Complaint Officer, Chittagong, is granted leave on average pay for 4 months from 4th July 1951 to 3rd November 1951, leave on half average pay for 4 months and 2 days from 4th November 1951 to 5th March 1952 and leave not due on half average pay for 4 months and 2 days from 6th March 1952 to 7th July 1952.

S. A. SUHRWARDY,
General Manager.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION

Karachi, the 15th August 1952

No. E. 1-38|48.—On his transfer from the Air Training Centre, Karachi Airport, to the Office of the Airport Manager, Karachi Airport, Mr. O. W. Kamsika, Communication Officer, joined duty in the latter office on the forenoon of 5th July 1952.

No. E. 1-8|52.—On his transfer from Civil Aerodrome, Jiwani, to the Office of the Airport Manager, Karachi Airport, Mr. M. A. Khan, Assistant Communication Officer, joined duty at Karachi Airport, on the forenoon of 18th June 1952.

No. E. 1-39|49.—Mr. S. M. A. Rizvi, Officiating Assistant Aerodrome Officer, was granted earned leave for 30 days, with effect from the afternoon of 26th June 1952.

K. J. BHORE,
Director General.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH, PAKISTAN

Karachi, the 19th June 1952

No. 10-91|52-M|14.—Dr. (Mrs.) F. A. Qureshi temporary Resident Medical Officer, Jinnah Central Hospital, Karachi, has been granted Maternity leave for 59 days, with effect from 8th May 1952 to 5th July 1952.

G. A. ALEEM,
for Director General.

RADIO PAKISTAN HEADQUARTERS

Karachi, the 22nd June 1952

No. 5 (9)-A|52.—On return from leave, Mr. H. U. Shahab, Officiating Assistant News Editor, Central News Organisation, Radio Pakistan, Karachi, resumed charge of his post, with effect from the 11th June 1952 (A. N.).

A. SALMAN,
Deputy Controller of Broadcasting.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY AND DEVELOPMENT

(Administration Wing)

Karachi, the 15th August 1952

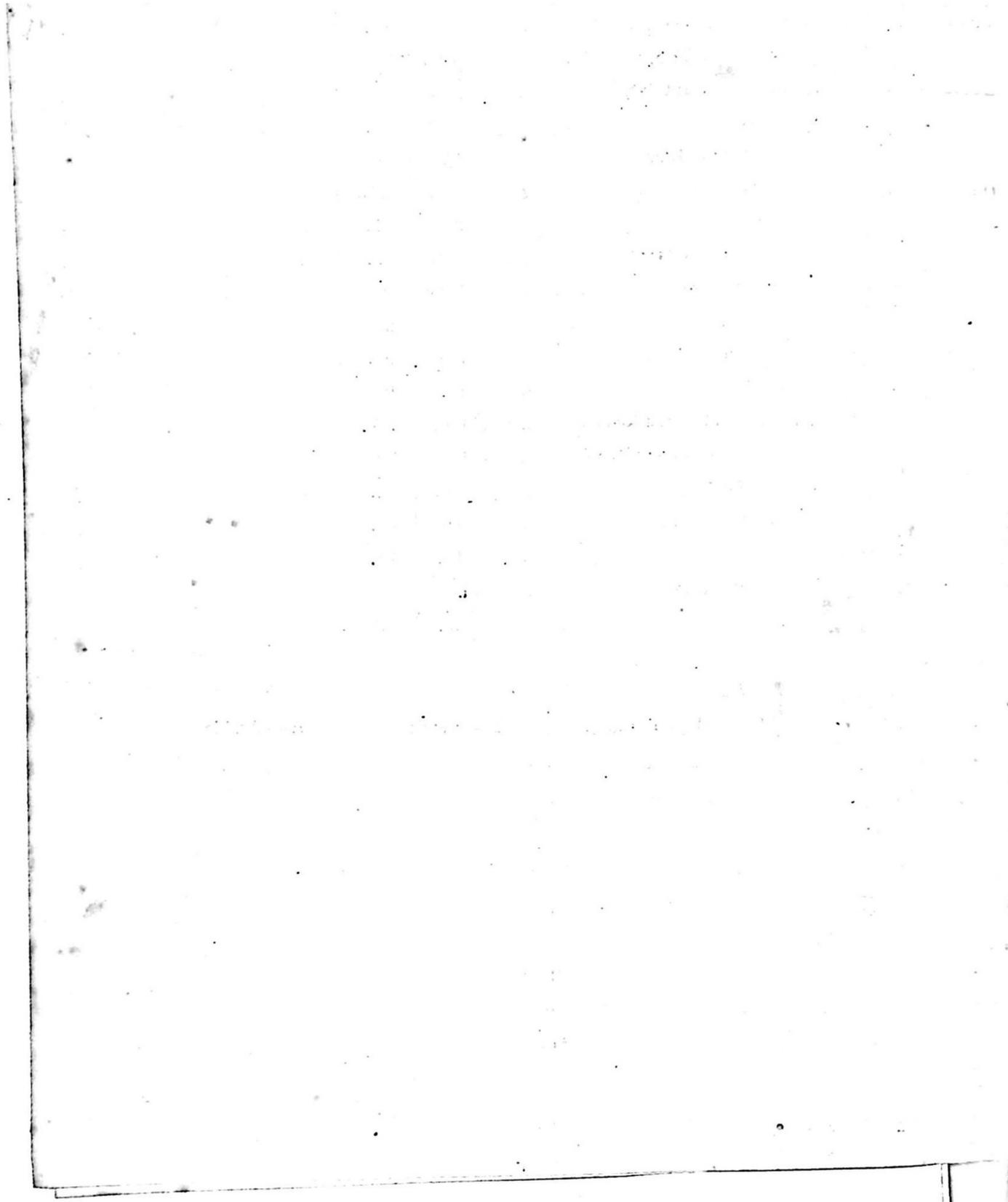
No. E-1|159 (1)|52.—Mr. Hassan Akhtar, Assistant Director of Inspection (Engg.), Department of Supply and Development, Karachi, has been transferred to the Inspection Circle, Karachi, with effect from the afternoon of 31st July 1952.

S. HAMZA ALI,
for Director General.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL CONCESSIONS

Karachi, the 11th August 1952

No. DMC|ML-607 (4)|52.—With reference to Rule 51 of the Pakistan Mining Concession Rules, 1949, it is hereby notified that the Central Government have been pleased to grant a Mining Lease for Silica Sand to Messrs. Pak. Minerals & Research Co., Dharam-pura, Lahore, over an area of 507.5 acres of land in Mari Indus, District Mianwali, Punjab, for a period of ten years, with effect from the date of issue of this notification, subject to the execution of the lease deed within a period of three months from this date.



No. DMC/ML-609 (6)52.—With reference to Rule 51 of the Pakistan Mining Concession Rules, 1949, it is hereby notified that the Central Government have been pleased to grant a Mining Lease for Gypsum to Messrs. M. Abdul Ghafoor & Co., Village Gujjar, P. O., Pind Dadan Khan, District Jhelum, Punjab, over an area of 47.39 acres of land in Rakh Kusak, Sub-Division, Pind Dadan Khan, District Jhelum, Punjab, for a period of 10 years, with effect from the 5th May 1952, subject to the execution of the lease deed within a period of three months from this date.

Karachi, the 15th August 1952

No. DMC/CA-12 (4)52.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 30 of the Pakistan Mining Concession Rules, 1949, the undersigned is pleased to notify Messrs. Sikander & Co., 29/2, Vithal Bhai Patel Road, Karachi-5, as fit and proper persons to hold prospecting Licences and Mining Leases for Marble in all the Provinces and Centrally Administered Areas of Pakistan.

2. This certificate will remain in force up to 31st December 1952.

No. DMC/CA-419 (7)52.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 30 of the Pakistan Mining Concession Rules, 1949, the undersigned is pleased to notify Messrs. Shah Alam Khan Jahangir Khan & Company, Dawood Khel, District Mianwali, as fit and proper persons to hold Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases for Silica Sand and Limestone in all the Provinces and Centrally Administered Areas of Pakistan.

2. This certificate will remain in force up to the 31st December 1952.

M. SIDDIQUI,
Director.

**COLLECTORATE OF CENTRAL EXCISE,
CHITTAGONG**

Chittagong, the 21st June 1952

No. 1.—Mr. Ahmad Ali, Superintendent of Land Customs, Bhairab, is sanctioned 30 days earned leave from 1st July 1952 to 30th July 1952, combined with 2 months extraordinary leave, from 31st July 1952 to 30th September 1952.

A. K. A. KARIM,
for Collector.

**COLLECTORATE OF CENTRAL EXCISE AND
LAND CUSTOMS, LAHORE**

Lahore, the 11th August 1952

In partial modification of this office Notification, dated the 5th December 1951, Mr. Mohammad Ali Khan, Superintendent, Central Excise, Jatta, is granted 8 months leave on average pay on medical certificate from 17th February 1951 to 16th October 1951, combined with 2 days leave on average pay from 17th October 1951 to 18th October 1951.

A. G. BUNN,
Collector.

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

Central Directorate

Karachi, the 18th August 1952

No. SY-7.—It is hereby notified that the fourth Annual General Meeting of the Bank will be held on Saturday, the 20th September, 1952, at Karachi in the Central Directorate, State Bank of Pakistan, at 5 P.M. The following business will be transacted:—

(a) The proceedings of the 3rd Annual General Meeting will be confirmed.

- (b) The Balance Sheet as on the 30th June 1952 and the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year together with the Auditors Report will be read and considered.
- (c) The Auditors will be elected and their remuneration fixed.

ZAHID HUSAIN,
Governor

Karachi, the 9th August 1952

No. E. D. 11.—1. Mr. Muhammad Ghouse Mohiaddin, who was appointed as Chief Accountant in an officiating capacity has been appointed as Chief Accountant in a provisional substantive capacity with effect from the 4th December 1951, in the vacancy caused by the suspension of the lien of Mr. Sher Jang Khan.

2. Mr. A. M. Aminul Haq Chowdhury, Probationary Officer under training, State Bank of Pakistan, Dacca is appointed as Assistant Accountant (Probationary) in the same office, with effect from the close of business on the 16th June 1952, vice Mr. Nurul Amin.

3. Mr. Nurul Amin, Officiating Assistant Accountant, State Bank of Pakistan, Dacca, is appointed to officiate as Accountant in the same office, with effect from the close of business on the 17th June 1952, vice Mr. K. N. Haq, transferred.

4. Mr. M. A. Latif, Officer under training, State Bank of Pakistan, Karachi, is appointed as Manager, State Bank of Pakistan, Chittagong, with effect from the close of business on the 12th July 1952.

5. Mr. Muhammad Sulaiman Mia, Officer under training Exchange Control Department, State Bank of Pakistan, Karachi, is appointed as Assistant Controller, Exchange Control Department, State Bank of Pakistan, Dacca, with effect from the close of business on 14th July 1952, vice Mr. A. K. Naziruddin Ahmad.

6. Mr. A. K. Naziruddin Ahmad, Assistant Controller, Exchange Control Department, State Bank of Pakistan, Dacca, is appointed as Deputy Assistant Controller, in the same office, with effect from the close of business on 15th July 1952, vice Mr. A. Wahab, reverted.

7. Mr. M. R. Khan, Officer under training, Exchange Control Department, State Bank of Pakistan, Karachi is appointed as Assistant Controller in the same office with effect from 16th July 1952.

8. Mr. A. B. Ansari, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant, State Bank of Pakistan, Lahore, with effect from the close of business on the 31st July 1952, vice Mr. Zahiruddin.

SHER JANG KHAN,
Deputy Governor

**Issue Department
CORRIGENDUM**

Peshawar, the 12th August 1952

No. W. D. 6/51/4077.—Reference Notice No. W. D. 51/5292, dated 4th December 1951, published on page 441, Part II—Section 2, of the *Gazette of Pakistan* dated the 14th December 1951:—

In line 4, from top—

For "Peshawar Office of Issue"

Read "Karachi Office of Issue".

Illegible;
Currency Officer

Note in the Register. File 5/9/52

The Gazette



For Bureau

of Pakistan

File

4/11

File 5/9/52



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 20]

KARACHI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1952

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PART I

Notifications relating to Rules, Regulations and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of Pakistan other than the Ministry of Defence, and by the Federal Court of Pakistan

CABINET SECRETARIAT

Karachi, the 11th August 1952

No. 4 (14)-Cord/50.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers of State Act, 1951 (XIV of 1951), the Governor-General is pleased to make the following rules, namely:—

MINISTERS OF STATE ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES RULES, 1952.

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(i) These rules may be called the Ministers of State Allowances and Privileges Rules, 1952.

(ii) These Rules shall be deemed to have taken effect on the 28th April, 1951.

2. *Definitions.*—In these Rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "Act" means the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers of State Act, 1951.

(b) "family" means the wife, legitimate children and step-children of the Minister of State residing with and wholly dependent upon him;

(c) "Government" means the Government of Pakistan; and

(d) other words and expressions used in these rules and not defined in the Act shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Fundamental Rules and Supplementary Rules.

3. *Allowances on taking up and laying down Office.*—(1) A Minister of State shall be entitled to his own and to his family's actual travelling expenses from his ordinary place of residence to the seat of Government on taking up office as a Minister of State and from the seat of Government to the place of his residence on laying down that office, and also to the cost of transporting servants not exceeding two and household effects, the cost of which shall not exceed the cost of transporting 60 maunds by goods train, steamer or other craft.

(2) A Minister of State on his first appointment as such shall, if he has not, in any capacity, previously received an equipment allowance, be entitled to an equipment allowance of Rs. 2,000.

4. *Official Residence.*—(i) The official residence of a Minister of State shall be furnished by Government at a cost not exceeding Rs. 15,000.

The Gazette of Pakistan

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

KARACHI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1952

PART III

All Notifications issued by the Ministry of Defence

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Karachi, the 22nd August 1952

NAVY BRANCH

No. 468/52.—The following promotion is made:—

Royal Pakistan Navy

Lt. (Ag. Lt.-Cdr.) to be Actg. Commander
G. A. Muraj, 1st Jul. 1952.

(NHQ file No. CW/3123/50/D-4.)

ARMY BRANCH

No. 469/52.—The following civilians are granted
Junior Officer's Commission in the rank shown
against their names:—

Pakistan National Guard

41 P. N. G. Bn.

Unit	Name	Rank	Date of enrolment as JO (Jem.)
P.N.G. Bn.	Mohd. Ishaque Miah.	Jemdr.,	12th. Mar. 1952
P.N.G. Bn.	Eqbal Ahmed,	Jemdr.,	7th March 1952.

(4870/194/PS-2A/5931-D-2/22.)

No. 470/52.—The undermentioned offr. is granted
the local rank of Lt.-Col., without effect on pay and
assignment whilst employed as Chief Instr. (GSO-2)
in the Wing, Comd. and Staff College, Quetta:—Maj. A. M. Gilmour (63976) Seaforth Highlanders,
from June 1952.

(0384/289/MS-1B/6510-G/D-3.)

No. 471/52.—The following promotions are made:—

Pakistan Land Forces

2nd Lts. to be Lts.

Muzhar Ali Syed (PA 2724), P. E. M. E.; Muinuddin
Muhammad Faruqui (PA 2731), P. E. M. E.; Nasir-ul-Haq
Khan (PA 2737), P. E. M. E.; Choudhury Muham-
mad Hassan Mubarak (PA 2742), P. E. M. E.;
Muhammad Saeed Malik (PA 2744), P. E. M. E.;
Muhammad Saeed Khan (PA 2750), P. E. M. E. and
Muhammad Akhtar Rizwani (PA 2753), P. E. M. E.,
from Feb. 1952.

(0369/3721/MS-2B/6721-G/D-3.)

Lieut. to be Subs. Temp. Capt.

Choudhury Saidur Rahman (PSS-1589), R. P. A. S. C.,
from 1 Dec. 1950.

2nd Lts. to be Subs. Temp. Capts.

Jamil Akhtar Parwez (PEC-317), R. P. A. S. C.;
Agha Khanan Khan (PEC-588), R. P. S. C.; Asrar
Hasan Khan (PEC-599), Baluch Regt.; Ali Asghar
(PEC-682), R. P. A. S. C.; and Altaf Hussain (PEC-
797), R. P. A. S. C., 20th Dec. 1950.

(0373/24/Pt. IX/MS-2B/6782-G/D-3.)

FACTORY'S STAFF

Mr. Mahmood Hassan Khan, Chargeman, promoted
to tempy. Asstt. Sec. Offr., w. e. f. 1st Dec. 1951,
against an existing vacancy.

[4119/288/OF-1/V (E)/1880-F/D-6.]

Mr. Riasat Din, Chargeman, Ord. Clo. Factory,
Sialkot, promoted as Offg. Asstt. Sec. Offr., w. e. f.
25th Feb. 1952, against an existing vacancy.

[4119/104/OF-1/B (E)/1946-F/D-6.]

Pakistan Army

To be Jemdr./Head Clk.

12 F. F. R.

3438929 Hav. Clk. (Cl. 1), Ali Mohammad, 26th Jul.
1951.

[4870/115/P.S.2 (a)/6074-D-2/52.]

No. 472/52.—The undermentioned offr. is permit-
ted to relinquish his commission and is granted the
hony. rank of Major:—

Pakistan Land Forces

T/Maj. Mohd. Ihsanullah Khan (PSP-2563), P. A.
E. C., 5th May 1952.

(0375/452/MS-2B/2376-S/D-3.)

No. 473/52.—The undermentioned J. C. Os. are
granted the hony. rank of Capt. on retirement:—

Pakistan Army

P. E. M. E.

I. O.-3230 Sub.-Maj. & Hony. Lt. Atta Mohd. Khan,
Bahadur, O.B.I., 18th Oct. 1947.P.J.O.-37074 Sub.-Maj. & Hony. Lt. Aslam Shah,
1st Jan. 1950.

[4845/442/P.S.2 (b)/6157-D-2/52.]

(ii) The furniture provided as aforesaid shall be marked with the Government mark and a complete inventory of such furniture, showing the price of each article, shall be prepared by the Executive Engineer of the Pakistan Public Works Department in charge of the residence who is hereinafter referred to as "the Engineer".

(iii) A Minister of State on occupying his residence shall certify to the Engineer under his signature the list of furniture provided as aforesaid.

(iv) A Minister of State when vacating his residence shall inform the Engineer in writing of the date on which he proposes to vacate the residence and the Engineer shall on the date so intimated arrange to take charge of the furniture provided as aforesaid, and issue a receipt therefor if required by the Minister of State.

(v) The Engineer after giving reasonable notice shall, from time to time, and in all cases on every change of occupancy, inspect the residence and the furniture provided as aforesaid. All reasonable facilities shall be afforded to the Engineer for his inspection. A note of each inspection shall be written by the Engineer and shall be forwarded to the Cabinet Secretariat.

(vi) Except under the special orders of Government, no expenditure shall be incurred on the official residence of a Minister of State other than the expenditure on the maintenance of the residence and of the furniture provided as aforesaid.

5. *Travelling Allowances and Privileges.*—Subject to the provisions made below, a Minister of State, travelling on official business, shall be treated as First Grade Officer for the purpose of travelling allowances:—

Journeys by Rail:—

- (i) A Minister of State travelling by rail shall be entitled to requisition a First Class compartment (or, where an air-conditioned coach is provided, a First Class coupe compartment) or a reserved railway saloon if one is available at the cost of Government, in accordance with the rules framed by the Ministry of Communications (Railway Division) in this behalf. If he travels as an ordinary First Class passenger he shall be entitled to the cost of the railway fare paid inclusive of extra charges for an air-conditioned berth.
- (ii) In respect of journeys by rail, a Minister of State shall be entitled to draw an allowance at the rate of Rs. 30 per day.
- (iii) For all journeys by rail a Minister of State shall be entitled, without payment, to accommodation for two personal servants and to carriage of luggage not in excess of three maunds vouched for as personal luggage, provided that whenever a journey is performed in a requisitioned railway saloon, the number of personal servants may be four instead of two.
- (iv) A Minister of State shall be entitled, when travelling in a requisitioned railway saloon or requisitioned railway compartment, to take with him his wife without payment of her fare. Any other person travelling with the Minister of State must be in possession of a First Class railway ticket, except a member of his personal office Staff, who must be in possession of a railway ticket of the class by which he is officially entitled to travel.

Journeys by Air:—

- (v) A Minister of State may, if the public interest so demands, travel by air and shall be entitled besides the air fare, to the cost of

transporting luggage up to not exceeding one hundred pounds, inclusive of the free allowance given by the Air Company. The Minister of State shall, wherever possible purchase a return air-ticket.

- (vi) For journeys by air, a Minister of State shall be entitled, without payment, to accommodation for two personal servants, and to carriage of luggage not in excess of three maunds vouched for as personal luggage, by rail or steamer, in respect of the same journeys.

Journeys by Road:—

- (vii) A Minister of State shall be entitled, for journeys performed by road beyond a radius of five miles from his headquarters, to a mileage allowance of one rupee per mile if a public conveyance is used. In other cases he shall be entitled to draw an allowance at the rate of Rs. 30 per day.

Daily Allowance during halt:—

- (viii) A Minister of State while on tour shall be entitled to draw:—
 - (a) an allowance of Rs. 30 per day for the duration of his halts on tour except when he stays in a reserved railway saloon.
 - (b) an allowance of Rs. 15 per day for the duration of his halts on tour when he stays in a reserved railway saloon.

provided that:—

- (1) For days of arrival at and departure from the place of halt only half the daily allowance shall be admissible but no half daily allowance shall be admissible in respect of a place of halt from which the Minister of State departs on the same day on which he arrived at it.
- (2) For each continuous halt on tour exceeding 10 days, daily allowance shall be admissible:—
 - (a) At the full rate for the first 10 days.
 - (b) at 3/4th of the full rate for the next 20 days;
 - (c) at 1/2 of the full rate thereafter.
- (3) A halt on tour shall be treated as continuous unless terminated by an absence at a distance from the halting place exceeding five miles for a period including not less than seven nights.

General:—

- (ix) A Minister of State shall indicate on his travelling allowance bill whether he has travelled in a requisitioned railway saloon or compartment. In the absence of such indication, he shall be presumed to have travelled as an ordinary first class passenger. A Minister of State shall also specify on his travelling allowance bill the number of persons, if any, apart from his wife, who travelled with him in the requisitioned saloon or compartment and certify that they were in possession of tickets as required by class (iv).
- (x) If none of the railway saloons reserved for the use of Ministers is available, an ordinary railway saloon, if one is available, may be requisitioned.
- (xi) A Minister of State shall be his own controlling officer for the purpose of travelling allowances.

No. 474 52.—The undermentioned Ex-J. C. O. is granted the hony. rank of Lt. on retirement:—

Pakistan Army

South Waziristan Scouts

Sub.-Maj. Suleman Khan, Bahadur, O.B.I., I.D.S.M., 1st Jan. 1952.

[4845|450|P.S. 2 (b)|6156-D-2|52.]

No. 475 52.—Mr. T. M. R. Naidu, Ty. Farms Offr. (Pt. Manager) P. R. V. & F. C. (Mily. Farms Sec.), consequent on completion of 30 years qualifying service, transferred to pension establishment, 25th May 1952.

(5838|114|RVF|Vet|A|2379-S|D-3.)

FACTORY'S STAFF

No. 476 52.—Mr. Abdul Razaq, Offg. Asstt. Stores Offr., Ord. Cloth Fac. Sialkot, reverted to Chargeman (Non-Technical), w. e. f. 16th Feb. 1952.

[4119|281|OF-1|B (E)|1893-F|D-6.]

No. 477 52.—The undermentioned offr. is discharged from the service on attaining the age of 52 years:—

Pakistan Territorial Force

Punjab U. O. T. C.

Lt. (L. Capt.) Ghulam Rabbani Aziz (PCC-56012), 25th Jan. 1952.

(0358|25|M.S. 2-B|2299-S|D-3.)

No. 478 52.—The following offrs. were granted leave:—

A8060012 Mr. T. M. R. Naidu, Ty. Farms Offr. (Pt. Manager) P. R. V. & F. C. (Mily. Farms Sec.), granted two months and 24 days privilege leave preparatory to retirement, 1st Mar. 1952.

(5838|114|RVF|Vet|A|2379-S|D-3.)

FACTORY'S STAFF

Mr. S. A. Rashid, A. W. M. Welfare, Pakistan Ord. Factory, Rawalpindi, granted one month and four days' privilege leave, w. e. f. 29th Oct. 1951.

[4119|24|OF-1|B (E)|1916-F|D-6.]

AIR BRANCH

No. 479 52.—The undermentioned Plt. Offr. is transferred to S. D. (A. T. C.) branch in the rank of P/O with seniority from the date of transfer:—

Royal Pakistan Air Force

G. D. (Nav.) Branch

Syed Raza Hussain Shah, 17th Aug. 1951.

(Air HQ|12357|26|P-2|D-7.)

No. 480 52.—The undermentioned Flg. Offr. is transferred to Maint. (Tech. Eng.) Br. in the rank of Flg. Offr. with seniority from the date of transfer:—

Royal Pakistan Air Force

S. D. (Education) Branch

Ihsan Ullah, 8th May 1952.

(Air HQ|12357|27|P-2|D-7.)

OFFICE OF THE C. A. O.

No. 481 52.—The following appts. are made:—

Mr. Noor Mohd. Pt. Asstt. Offg. Supdt., M. G. O. Br. G. H. Q. appointed Offg. O. S., A. G.'s Br., G. H. Q., vice Mr. Mohd. Afzal Khan, Offg. O. S. granted leave, 25th Jul. 1952.

He will be on probn. for a period of three months extensible by order either before or after its termination by a further period not exceeding three months, provided that, if no order has been made by the day following the termination of either of the aforementioned probationary periods, the apptt. shall be deemed to be held until further orders.

[0117|707|A. O. II|II (a).]

Mr. Amanat Ali, Pt. Asstt. Ty. Supdt., A. G.'s Br., G. H. Q., appointed Offg. O. S., M. S. Br., G. H. Q., vice Mr. Ghulam Hasan, Offg. O. S. transferred, 28th Jul. 1952.

He will be on probn. for a period of three months extensible by order either before or after its termination by a further period not exceeding three months provided that, if no order has been made by the day following the termination of either of the aforementioned probationary periods, the apptt. shall be deemed to be held until further orders.

[0117|2494|A. O. II|II (a).]

No. 482|52.—Mr. Anwar Ali Shah, Pt. O. S. Offg. D. A. A. G. (Civ.), A. G.'s Br., G. H. Q., granted an extension of service for a further period of six months, 7th Aug. 1952.

[0119|12|A. O. II|II (a).]

No. 483|52.—Consequent on his selection for the grant of a commission in R. P. A. F., Mr. K. Zamir Hussain, Ty. C. G. O., relinquished charge of his duties in I. S. I. Dte., 5th Aug. 1952 (F. N.).

(Case No. 3203|24|A. O. K.)

No. 484|52.—*Corrigendum*.—In Min. of Def. Notn No. 319|52, for "27th June 1952" read "14th Jul 1952".

[0117|279|A. O. II|II (b).]

MILITARY LANDS AND CANTONMENTS

No. 485|52.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in order to avoid administrative difficulty, is pleased to extend the term of office of all the elected members of the Multan Cantonment Board up to 10th Oct 1952.

(128|5|G|D-5|51.)

No. 486|52.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99-A of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Government of Pakistan is pleased to exempt the premises occupied by the Deputy High Commissioners for United Kingdom for official as well as residential purposes, from the date of their purchase or lease, from the payment of any tax levied in Lahore and Peshawar Cantonments.

(123|6|G|D-5|52.)

No. 487|52.—In pursuance of sub-section (7) of section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924) the Central Government is pleased to notify the election of the following persons as members of the Cantonment Board, Lahore:—

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|------------|
| 1. Mr. Mohd. Ismail .. | .. | Ward No. 1 |
| 2. Mr. Willayat Hussain .. | .. | Ward No. 2 |
| 3. Mr. Mohd. Hussain .. | .. | Ward No. 3 |
| 4. Dr. Aziz Ullah Beg Mirza .. | .. | Ward No. 4 |
| 5. Mr. Faqir Mohd. .. | .. | Ward No. 5 |
| 6. Mian Raffi-ud-Din .. | .. | Ward No. 6 |
| 7. K. B. Shahnawaz Khan .. | .. | Ward No. 7 |

(128|20|G|D-5|51.)

M. H. ALI, Secy

(Aviation Division)

Karachi, the 8th August 1952

No. M. 1 (43)|49.—Mr. Hashmatullah Khan, temporary Administrative Officer in the Pakistan Meteorological Department, is confirmed as Administrative Officer in that Department, with effect from the 9th January 1948.

SAID-UD-DIN, Group Capt., Dy. Secy

6. *Travelling Allowances Abroad.*—A Minister of State travelling on official business outside Pakistan, shall be entitled to such allowances during the period of his travel as may be prescribed by Government from time to time.

7. *Medical Facilities.*—A Minister of State shall be entitled to the medical facilities admissible in terms of the Special Medical Attendance Rules except that he and his family shall be entitled to receive medical treatment at the residence.

A. HASSAN, Asstt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(Communications and Transport Division)

Karachi, the 12th August 1952

PORTS

No. P-3 (56)/52.—In pursuance of the provisions of sections 9 and 13 (2) of the Karachi Port Trust Act,

1886 (Bombay Act VI of 1886), it is hereby published for general information that the following person was elected by the Chamber of Commerce, Pakistan, Karachi to act as a trustee on the Board of Trustees of Karachi Port, *vice* Mr. Wali Mohamed Haji Yacoob during the latter's leave of absence from 2nd July, 1952 to 31st October, 1952:—

Elected by the Chamber of Commerce, Pakistan, Karachi. } Mr. Fidahussain M. Sheikha.

SHER MUHAMMAD SYED, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Finance Division)

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

An account pursuant to the State Bank of Pakistan Order 1948, for the week ended the 1st day of August, 1952.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES		Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS		Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department		8,49,07,000		I. A.—Gold Coin and Bullion	...	7,91,42,000	
Notes in circulation	...	192,56,18,000		Silver Bullion	...	...
Total notes issued	...	201,05,25,000		Sterling Securities	...	62,32,12,000	
				Government of India Securities	...	11,86,63,000	
				India notes representing assets receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	...	29,98,96,000	
							112,09,13,000
				B.—Rupee Coin	...	6,88,36,000	
				Government of Pakistan Securities	...	77,83,01,000	
				Internal bills of exchange and other commercial paper	...	...
							84,71,37,000
				II. Held with the Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan:—			
				Gold Coin and Bullion	...	19,02,000	
				Sterling Securities	...	3,06,12,000	
				Government of India Securities	...	70,10,000	
				Rupee Coin	...	29,51,000	4,24,75,000
Total Liabilities	...	201,05,25,000		Total Assets	...	201,05,25,000	

Ratio of Gold Coin and Bullion, Silver Bullion, Sterling Securities and approved Foreign Exchange to total note circulation : 57.72 per cent

Statement of Affairs of the State Bank of Pakistan, as on the 1st Augst, 1952

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES		Rs.	ASSETS		Rs.
Capital paid up	...	3,00,00,000	Notes	...	8,49,07,000
Reserve Fund	...	3,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	...	1,000
Deposits:—			Subsidiary Coin	...	5,000
(a) Central Government	...	34,28,27,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted:—		
(b) Provincial Governments	...	4,56,79,000	(a) Internal	...	...
(c) Banks	...	11,48,36,000	(b) External	...	...
(d) Others	...	4,11,55,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	...	4,63,20,000
Payable	...	1,43,73,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	...	13,00,000
Total Liabilities	...	2,35,10,000	Other Loans and Advances	...	10,27,84,000
			Investments	...	32,14,87,000
			Other Assets	...	8,55,76,000
Rupees	...	64,23,80,000	Rupees	...	64,23,80,000

SHER JANG KHAN,

Dy Governor.

dated the 6th day of August, 1952.

MUMTAZ HASAN,
Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

(Revenue Division)

Karachi, the 22nd August 1952

CUSTOMS

No. 30.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 22nd September 1952, the Notification No. 41-Customs, dated the 28 May 1948, shall be cancelled.

No. 31.—The following draft of a rule, which the Central Government propose to make in exercise of the powers under section 43A of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received before 22nd September 1952, will be considered by the Central Government.

RULE

When an exposed cinematograph film has been exhibited between its importation or clearance from bond, as the case may be, and re-exportation, a drawback of customs duty shall be paid thereon at the rates specified below according to the period mentioned against each:—

Length of period between the date of importation or clearance from bond, as the case may be, and the date of re-exportation.	Amount of duty to be repaid as drawback.
(i) Not more than one month ..	Annas three per linear foot.
(ii) More than one month but .. not more than three months.	Annas two per linear foot.
(iii) More than three months .. but not more than six months.	Anna one per linear foot.
(iv) More than six months ..	Nil.

A. A. LODHI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Agriculture Division)

Karachi, the 16th August 1952

No. F. 3-48/50-CS.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 the Government of Pakistan propose to add the following rule to the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, and the same is hereby notified for eliciting public opinion. Objections and suggestions in this regard may be submitted to the Government of Pakistan so as to reach this Ministry by 30th September 1952.

The following rule shall be inserted as Rule 4(1) to the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937:

“that the holder of Certificate of Authorisation shall realise such charges as may be prescribed by the Cooperation and Marketing Adviser or the Central Government from time to time, towards the expenses incurred by the holder of the Certificate of Authorisation in Marking any commodity with a Grade Designation Mark, tendered for grading by any Agency not authorised to grade under these Rules”.

M. H. SUFI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND
COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

Karachi, the 12th August 1952

No. FM/1/27/52.—Mr. Habibur Rahman, Minister of Pakistan to Italy, presented his credentials to His Excellency Luigi Einaudi, President of the Republic of Italy, on the 30th July 1952.

D. B. GOIL, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES

Karachi, the 15th August 1952

No. I-V-5 (98)/52.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Development of Industries Rules, 1950, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following officers to whom industrial undertakings shall apply for permission as provided by the said sub-rule, namely:—

- (1) The Director General, Supply and Development in the Central Government in case of all undertakings except those concerned with **Cotton Textiles**;
- (2) The Textile Commissioner in case of undertakings concerned with cotton textiles.

S. M. AYUB, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Karachi, the 31st July 1952

No. LR-22 (6)/51-I.—In partial modification of this Ministry's Notification No. LR-3 (10)/50-II, dated 3rd May 1951, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), read with article 5 of the Pakistan (Establishment of the Federal Capital) Order, 1948, read with the late Ministry of the Interior (Home Division) Notification No. 46/4/50-Kar., dated 31st May 1950, the Governor-General is pleased to appoint the following officers as Conciliation Officers in relation to any industrial dispute concerning any industry in the Capital of the Federation other than an industry carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government or concerning any railway or mine or oilfield or major port, namely:—

1. Labour Commissioner, Federal Capital.
2. Conciliation Officer, Federal Capital.

2. No. LR-22 (6)/51-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 5 of the Pakistan (Establishment of the Federal Capital) Order, 1948, read with Ministry of Interior (Home Division) Notification No. 46/4/50-Kar., dated the 31st May 1950, and in partial modification of this Ministry's Notification No. LR-22 (2)/50-I, dated the 5th July 1950, the Governor-General in pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946), is pleased to appoint the Labour Commissioner, Federal Capital, to be the appellate authority under the said Act, in respect of industrial establishments, other than central undertakings, situated in the Federal Capital, and in pursuance of clause (c) of the said section, is further pleased to appoint the Conciliation Officer, Federal Capital, to be the Certifying Officer under the said Act in respect of all the industrial establishments, other than central undertakings, situated within the Federal Capital.

3. No. LR-22 (6)/51-IV.—In supersession of this Ministry's Notification No. LR-21 (9)/50, dated 28th December 1950, the Governor-General, in pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 26 of the Sind Shops and Establishments Act, 1940 (Sind Act XVIII of 1940), read with Article 5 of the Pakistan (Establishment of the Federal Capital) Order, 1948, and the late Ministry of Interior (Home Division) Notification No. 46/4/50-Kar., dated the 31st May 1950, is pleased to appoint the Labour Commissioner, Federal Capital, to be the Chief Inspector of Shops under the said Act for the Capital of the Federation.

4. No. LR-22 (6)/51-V.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government is pleased to appoint the Conciliation Officer (Central Karachi), the Conciliation Officer in relation to any industrial dispute concerning any undertaking in the

Central Capital carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government or concerning any railway or mine or oilfield or major port.

IQBAL HUSAIN, Dy. Secy.

Karachi, the 9th August 1952

No. LR-1 (60)51-I.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Government of Pakistan is pleased to publish the following award made by the Industrial Tribunal appointed in this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated the 24th May 1952, for the adjudication of an industrial dispute between Messrs. Mohammad Ali Tramway Co. and the Karachi Tramway Workers Union, namely:—

AWARD.

This is a dispute between the Karachi Tramway Workers Union and Messrs. Mohammad Ali Tramway Co. Karachi, which was referred to me as a Tribunal under sub-section 12 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, read with section 1 of section 7 of that Act, published under the Gazette Notification No. L.R.-1 (60)-51, dated the 24th May 1952, for an award on the dispute covered by the issues specified in the schedule annexed to that Notification. They are as follows:—

1. Remuneration in various forms payable to the workers in cash having regard, *inter alia* to the various agreements entered into between the employees and the employers and to the income of the Company.
2. Minimum strength of staff that the Company should maintain on permanent basis.
3. Provision for Uniforms.
4. Housing.
5. Which of the fines imposed on drivers for breach of traffic regulations should be reimbursed by the Company.
6. The extent to which short remittance by traffic staff should be overlooked in respect of any privileges which may be admissible to the workers under the service conditions.

The parties appeared before me on the 11th of June 1952. There were several hearings in my Court after that. Ultimately on the 16th of July 1952, the parties informed me that an amicable settlement had been arrived at between them and they would file a compromise on the next day. They accordingly filed the compromise on the 17th of July 1952. It was verified by Mr. Bechar, the President of the Karachi Tramway Workers Union, and by Mr. Choitram, Advocate, Counsel of Messrs. Mohammad Ali Tramway Co. This compromise was accepted by me, the terms of which will now form part of the present award. They are as follows:—

“With a view to put the working of the undertaking on an economic basis, it is necessary to make strenuous efforts for increasing the income. It is hereby agreed between the Karachi Tramway Workers Union and Messrs. Mohammad Ali S. Ismailji and Sons:—

1. That the Company will put on the roads 45 to 50 Busses and 50 Trams daily on the basis of which the workers will strive their utmost and bring the total receipts of the Company to the extent of Rs. 11,500 per day on an average. When the number of vehicles will be increased the earnings will increase appreciably.
2. That in order to ensure the number of vehicles mentioned in para. 1 the Management agree to supply the spare parts as in the past.
3. That in view of the above, the Management undertaken to pay the efficiency Bonus for

three months—March, April and May due for payment in the salary of May 1952, payable in June 1952. The wages for the month of June 1952, will be paid along with the salary of July 1952.

4. The Bonus for three months from June to August 1952, will be paid when due, provided the guaranteed income is achieved. The average income of Rs. 11,500 (Eleven thousand five hundred), will be calculated from July omitting the income of the month of June 1952, which has already elapsed.
5. If the daily average of Rs. 11,500 receipts are not achieved during the period ending 31st August 1952, this agreement will stand null and void and the dispute which is the subject matter of adjudication before K. B. S. M. Baqir Sahib now, will be solely arbitrated upon by Hon'ble Dr. Malik, Minister for Labour, Government of Pakistan whose award will be final and binding on both the parties.
6. That both sides will work in utmost spirit of co-operation and with that end in view a weekly meeting will be held between the Management and the workmen to concert measures to ensure success of the Agreement.
7. That this agreement will be in force from 10th July 1952, for a period of one year.
8. That this agreement shall be presented to the Tribunal for the award accordingly.

The award is therefore given in terms of the aforesaid compromise. Let this award along with file be submitted to the appropriate Government for further action and necessary orders.

S. M. BAQIR,

Industrial Tribunal.

The 21st July 1952.

Karachi, the 9th August 1952

No. LR-1 (60)51-II.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Government of Pakistan is pleased to declare that the proceeding award shall be binding within the terms of section 18 of the same Act, and shall remain in force for a period of (one year), with effect from the 10th July 1952.

IQBAL HUSAIN, Dy. Secy.

Karachi, the 18th August 1952

No. LR-1 (154)52-I.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Government of Pakistan is pleased to publish the following award made by the Industrial Tribunal appointed in this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated the 4th June 1952, for the adjudication of an industrial dispute between Messrs. Mohammadi Engineering Works Ltd. and Karachi Engineering Workers' Union, Karachi, namely:—

AWARD.

This is an industrial dispute between the aforesaid parties which was referred to this Tribunal for giving an award under the Gazette Notification of the Government of Pakistan, (Ministry of Labour) No. LR-1 (154)52, dated the 4th June 1952. The reference was made under sub-section 5 of section 12 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, read with sub-section 1 of section 7 of that Act. In the Schedule of that Notification the point in dispute was mentioned as “refusal by the employer to continue to employ 125 persons who were employed by him”. The parties appeared before me for the first time on the 11th of June 1952. Thereafter several hearings took

place, issues were struck, the Union examined 15 witnesses whereas the Company examined only two and the arguments were also heard on the 28th and 29th of July 1952. On the last date after hearing the arguments I thought that it was a case for compromise. I, therefore, asked the parties whether they were in a mood to come to an amicable settlement. They agreed with me that it was a fit case for compromise and that they were both willing to talk over the matter and settle the dispute between themselves, if possible. They wanted a week's time for this purpose. I granted that time and fixed 5th of August 1952, for filing the compromise if arrived at. I am glad that they have amicably settled all their disputes and have filed a compromise petition on the 5th of August 1952. Both the parties verified it before me. Along with this petition they have filed 2 agreements on stamped papers, the one is between the parties and the other is between the Union and Messrs. Yusuf and Anwar who are the lessees of the workshop of the Company and at whose instance the services of 125 workers were terminated by the Mohammadi Engineering Works Ltd. Messrs. Yusuf and Anwar, however, are not parties before me. After going through the two agreements I find that it is a very good settlement of their dispute and I, therefore, accepted it. My award, therefore, is in terms of the compromise, petition filed by the parties and in terms of the 2 agreements mentioned above. These agreements will be a part and parcel of my award. They are attached herewith. Let the file along with my award be submitted to the appropriate Government for further action.

S. M. BAQIR,
Industrial Tribunal.

The 7th August 1952.

BEFORE KHAN BAHADUR S. MUHAMMAD
BAQIR,

Industrial Tribunal, Karachi.

In the matter of Industrial dispute between the
Karachi Engineering Workers Union and Messrs.
Muhammadi Engineering Works, Ltd., Karachi.
Karachi Engineering Workers Union.

Versus

Messrs. Muhammadi Engineering Works Ltd.,
Karachi.

The parties above-named respectfully beg to submit as under:—

1. That the parties have amicably settled the disputes between them fully and finally to their full satisfaction and have no differences left now, and have executed in agreement which is annexed herewith and marked 'A'. Besides the parties, Messrs. Yusuf and Anwar, the lessees of the Engineering Works, and the Karachi Engineering Workers Union on behalf of the workers, have also executed an agreement which is also annexed herewith and marked 'B'.

It is therefore respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to give its award in terms of the two agreements annexed herewith and to file the proceedings.

SAADAT KHAN,
Vice-President, Karachi
Engineering Workers, Union.

5th August 1952.

NASIR-UD-DIN,
Advocate, Counsel
for the Messrs.
Mohammadi Engineering
Works, Ltd.
5th August 1952.

Court fee Stamps worth Annas Eight only.

Presented and verified by Mr. Saadat Khan, (Vice-President of the Karachi Engineering Workers

Union) on behalf of the Union and by Mr. Nasir-ud-din, Advocate, Counsel for the Messrs. Mohammadi Engineering Works, Ltd.

MOHD. BAQIR,
Tribunal.

5th August, 1952.

Court Stamped Paper for Rs. two only.

BISMILLAH-ER-RAHIMAN-ER-RAHIM

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, MOST GRACIOUS,
MOST MERCIFUL.

THIS AGREEMENT made this 11th day of Zilkad, 1371, the 3rd August 1952, between Messrs. Muhammadi Engineering Works Ltd., (hereinafter called the first party) of the one part and Saadat Khan Vice-President of the Karachi Engineering Workers Union Representing the Workers (hereinafter called the second party) of the other part.

WHEREAS, there existed a dispute over the termination of the services of 15 permanent monthly rated employees, 73 permanent daily rated workmen and 37 casual workmen of Muhammadi Engineering Works Ltd. AND, WHEREAS, the matter was referred to the Industrial Tribunal by the Ministry of Labour, Government of Pakistan on the 4th of June 1952, for adjudication of the same AND WHEREAS the parties have amicably settled the dispute among themselves.

NOW, THEREFORE, this Agreement witnesseth as follows:—

1. THAT the parties hereby agree that the services of 64 permanent daily rated workmen were terminated as per notice served on them on the 10th of May 1952 and they shall be paid by the Company—

(a) Accrued wages for the number of days the employees concerned had worked, i.e., up to the 10th of May 1952.

(b) Wages for 15 days in lieu of notice.

(c) Provident Fund money together with the Company's contribution lying to the credit of the workers.

(d) Gratuity to be paid on the following basis:—

1. Basic wages to be taken into account, all allowances to be excluded.

2. The period to be from 1st April 1949 to 31st March 1952, i.e., three years.

3. One month, i.e., 24 working days to every completed year of service or *pro-rata*.

(e) Wages in lieu of privilege leave if any in not enjoyed the same.

dividual workers had earned privilege leave and had not enjoyed the same.

(f) Bonus at the rate of 1/12 of earned wages excluding over-time during the period 1st April 1951 to 31st March 1952, i.e., one year.

(g) Half wages from the 26th of May 1952, to the second of August 1952, excluding the recognised holidays.

(h) That the apprentices, from No. 16 to No. 24 mentioned in the list Ex. A7 have throughout remained in the services of Muhammadi Engineering Works, Ltd., and their services were never terminated.

(i) That the 15 monthly rated employees have already drawn their salary and all the dues from the company.

(j) That the services of 37 casual workers were terminated on the 10th of May 1952 and they will be paid by the company half wages from the 11th of May 1952 to the 2nd of August 1952, excluding the recognised holidays.

(k) That the payments which are to be made as herein before mentioned are and will be in full and final settlement of all and every

claim of the employees individually and collectively and they or any of them have and will have no other claim of any kind whatsoever against the company and nothing further will be deemed, to be due from the company to the employees or any of them.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties aforementioned have hereunto set their hands at Karachi the day and the year first above mentioned.

K. A. MOID,
for Muhammadi Engineering, Works Ltd.,
Karachi.

SAADAT KHAN,
Vice-President Karachi,
Engineering Workers Union.

Witnesses.

1. Abdul Samad.
2. Haji.
3. Shaikh Sultan.
4. Saba Gul.

KARACHI;

Dated the 3rd August 1952.

Court Stamped Paper for Rs. Two Only.

BISMILLAH-ER-RAHMAN-ER-RAHIM

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH MOST GRACIOUS AND MERCIFUL

THIS AGREEMENT made at Karachi this 11th day of Raddad 1371 Hijri (the 3rd of August, 1952), between Messrs. Yusuf & Anwar of Karachi, (hereinafter called the first party) of the one part AND SAADAT KHAN, Vice-President of the Karachi Engineering Workers Union representing the ex-employees of Messrs. Muhammadi Engineering Works Ltd., Karachi (hereinafter called the second party).

WHEREAS the first party have taken on hire the workshop, Plant, and Machinery of Muhammadi Engineering Works, Ltd., Karachi.

AND WHEREAS, the services of 64 permanent Daily rated workmen (excluding the nine apprentices who have been retained by the Muhammadi Engineering Works, Ltd., Karachi and are from No. 16 to 24 of list No. A7), and 37 casual workers have been terminated with effect from the 10th of May, 1952.

AND WHEREAS 15 Permanent Monthly-rated employees whose services were terminated by Messrs. Muhammadi Engineering Works, Ltd., have already realised their salaries and other dues.

AND WHEREAS 64 employees mentioned in the list attached are desirous of being employed by the first party it is hereby agreed between the parties named above that the first party will employ the second party and the second party will enter into the services of the first party subject to the terms and conditions set out as follows.

1. That the second party will be paid the scale of wages existing in Muhammadi Engineering Works, Ltd., as on the 10th Day of May, 1952, but should they wish they will be allowed to choose in to be the scale of pay of Messrs. Herman & Mohatta plus 12½%, if they wish to choose the latter, they must confirm before end of August.

2. That the first party will institute and start a Provident fund scheme for the employees from the 3rd August, 1952 and will contribute equal sums towards the provident fund not exceeding 1/12th of the basic wages.

3. That the employees will be entitled to 8 days holidays with full pay as were allowed by the Muhammadi Engineering Works Ltd., Karachi with further 4 days holidays as follows:—

1. 21st of Ramzan, being Shahadat day of Hazrat Ali.
2. 28th of Safar being the Shahadat day of Hazrat Imam Hasan and Rasool-e-Khuda.
3. 20th of Safar being the Chelum of Imam Hussain and
4. 14th of Jamadiul Awwal, being the wafat of BIBI Fatimah Zohra.

4. In case of temporary disablement due to accident, as defined in the Workmens Compensation Act, the workmen will be advanced an amount not exceeding the compensation he will be entitled to under the act.

5. That on the completion of 12 months continuous service the employees will be entitled to 15 days privilege leave which shall include Sundays beside other holidays which may happen to fall within the period of privilege leave. The employers will however have absolute discretion in choosing the time of granting the privilege leave with a view to see that the work does not suffer.

6. That besides the privilege leave mentioned in clause 4 above the employees will not be entitled to any casual leave or sick leave.

7. That as prevalent in the Muhammadi Engineering Works Ltd. the working time will be 48 hours in a week. However instead of Saturday half holiday and Sunday full holiday, there will be full holiday on Friday and half holiday on Sunday.

8. That the employees will perform their duties which may be allotted to them or to any of them diligently, loyally and sincerely and will be subject to such disciplinary measures as are normally prevalent in the Industry and will be governed and bound by the rules on the subject contained in the proposed Standing Orders of Messrs. Yusuf & Anwar to be certified by the Certifying Officer of the Ministry of Labour, Government of Pakistan.

9. That the employees will be paid Bonus and Gratuity on the basis of the principles governing the same in the other Engineering Works.

10. That the terms and conditions hereinbefore set forth and agreed to, will be binding upon the employees individually and whenever the term employee has been used in plural it shall include singular as well.

11. That this agreement shall come into operation on the 3rd of August, 1952 and the same shall be binding for a period of one year from this day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties aforementioned have hereunto set their hands at Karachi the day and the year first above mentioned.

Y. QASIMI.

SAADAT KHAN.

Witness:—

1. Abdul Samad.
2. Haji.
3. Shaikh Sultan.
4. Saba Gul.

YUSUF & ANWAR.
Y. QASIM.

First Party.
SAADAT KHAN,
Second Party.

Karachi, dated the 3rd of August 1952.

List of Ex-Employees of Muhammadi Engineering Works, Ltd., Karachi.

1. Mr. L. G. Rangle Peteh.
2. Mr. Abdul Gafoor Abdul Majid.
3. Mr. Sadat Khan Sabat Khan.
4. Mr. Mohd. Nazir Husain Mohd. Ismail.
5. Mr. Talib Rahmatullah.
6. Mr. Fazaldin Frahman Khan.
7. Mr. Shahabudin Kutabdin.
8. Mr. Atta Mohd. Abdul Latif.
9. Mr. Mohd. Naim Khan Mohd. Hanif.
10. Mr. Abdul Suleman.
11. Mr. Abdul Samad Haji Mahomed.
12. Mr. Abdul Rehman Mohd. Ishaq.
13. Mr. Isa Juma.
14. Mr. Abdul Khaliq Mohd. Sadiq.
15. Mr. Yousuf Allahaya.
16. Mr. Mohd. Shafi Kutabdin.
17. Mr. Anwarshah Mubarak Ali.
18. Mr. Tayabali Gulam Husain.
19. Mr. Abdul Gafoor Gulam Rassol.
20. Mr. Juma Lal Mohammad.
21. Mr. Ramzan Behram.
22. Mr. Sultan Banee.
23. Mr. Abdul Ismail.
24. Mr. Ismail Muxen Khan.
25. Mr. Habibullah.
26. Mr. Abdul Salim Mubarak.
27. Mr. Mahboob Bux Illahi Bux.
28. Mr. Allahbux Sheikh Nabee.
29. Mr. Syed Nazar Hussain S. Nanalam.
30. Mr. Mohd. Bin Ibne Sa'ed.
31. Mr. Ismail Khan Jamad Khan.
32. Mr. Usman Abdul Salim.
33. Mr. Gulam Husain Muzafar Khan.
34. Mr. Islamudin Md. Ramzan.
35. Mr. Nawabali Saleh Mohd.
36. Mr. Mohammad Ismail.
37. Mr. Abdul Sattar Khan Mohd.
38. Mr. Nazar Shah Azim Khan.
39. Mr. Haji Bachal.
40. Mr. Sikandar Nizamdin.
41. Mr. Sulaman Haji.
42. Mr. Mian Gul Kalandar.
43. Mr. Rafiq Mohd. Nawabdin.
44. Mr. Gafoor Shah Neer Shah.
45. Mr. Rajab Ali Kamisa.
46. Mr. Ghulam Kadir Gulam Shakur.
47. Mr. Anwar Shah Azim Khan.
48. Mr. Bahadur Karim.
49. Mr. Gazal Murid.
50. Mr. Yar Mohammad Bachal.
51. Mr. Mohammad Kassam.
52. Mr. Ishaq Ismail.
53. Mr. Mohd. Ahmad.
54. Mr. Adam Issa.
55. Mr. Noor Mohd. Saina.
56. Mr. Sher Mohd. Khan Juma Khan.
57. Mr. Din Mohammad.
58. Mr. Dawood Ali Khan.
59. Mr. Mohd. Yamin Mohd. Yasin.
60. Mr. Tasawar Hussain.
61. Mr. Mohammad Salim.

62. Mr. Latif Allamya.
63. Mr. Suleman Husain.
64. Mr. Mohammad Shah Gulamhusain.

Y. QASIM.

KARACHI ;

The 3rd August 1952

SAADAT KHAN,
Vice-President Karachi,
Engineering Workers Union.

No. LR-1(154) |52-II.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Government of Pakistan is pleased to declare that the preceding award shall be binding within the terms of section 18 of the same act and shall remain in force for a period of one year with effect from the 3rd August 1952.

IQBAL HUSAIN, Dy. Secy.

Karachi, the 18th August 1952

No. LR-1(161) |52.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Government of Pakistan is pleased to publish the following award made by the Industrial Tribunal appointed in this Ministry's notification No. LR.1(36) |50 dated the 11th June, 1952 for the adjudication of an industrial dispute between Messrs. Standard Vacuum Oil Company and the Karachi Oil Installations Worker's Union, namely :—

AWARD

This is an industrial dispute between the afore-said parties which was referred to this Tribunal under Sub-section 1 of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 read with Sub-section 1 of Section 7 of that Act. The dispute was published in the Gazette of Government of Pakistan (Ministry of Labour) No. LR-1(36) |50 dated the 11th June 1952. In the Schedule of that Notification the matter in dispute was mentioned as "Dismissal of Qayyum". The parties appeared before me for the first time on the 19th of June, 1952. The Union filed their written statement on the 23rd of June, whereas the Company filed their written statement on the 8th of July, 1952. In the meantime on the 4th July the Union filed an application under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 complaining about certain illegal acts committed by the Company since the appointment of the present Tribunal and alleging that those acts amounted to a change in the conditions of service of the workers which they should not be allowed to do. Both the sides have filed lengthy written statements, particularly the Company, which runs into 8 closely typed pages. It does not appear necessary for me to reproduce all those allegations in the present award.

The admitted facts between the parties may be briefly stated as follows :—

Abdul Qayyum, the dismissed worker, was an ordinary worker in the Company. He is also a member of the Managing Committee of the Union. He always champions the cause of the workers of the Union and is recognised by both parties as their spokesman and leader. On the 13th of May, 1952 one of the workers of the Union, Munawar Khar by name, who was residing in Keamari, fell ill. When Qayyum was informed of this illness he at once took up his cause and approached Messrs Sharif and Merchant at 7 a.m. according to the Union and at 1:30 p.m. according to the allegation of the Company, for providing a transport to take the sick worker to the Company's dispensary. Having failed in his attempt to get the transport he approached the Terminal Superintendent of the Company Mr. R. G. D. Macfadzean (D.W. 1) with the same request.

The Superintendent replied that the transport would be given as soon as it was available. No transport was, however, provided by the Company until 3-15 p.m. When Qayyum again approached the Superintendent he received the same reply that the transport would be given as soon as it was available. Qayyum then suggested to the Superintendent that the Station Wagon was available and it might be given to carry the sick worker to the dispensary. The Superintendent replied that the Station Wagon was meant exclusively for his personal use and not for carrying the sick people to the dispensary, and that he was not prepared to lend the Station Wagon to him. Qayyum then went back to the factory and told his fellow workers that no transport was provided for the sick worker. This created a commotion among the workers. According to the Company Qayyum himself struck the work and incited his other fellow workers to strike work with the result that the work remained stopped in the factory from 3-15 to 4-30 p. m. which is the closing time of the factory. The Union, however, alleges that there was no strike either by Qayyum or by other workers and that Qayyum did not incite other workers to strike work and that the allegation of the Company was incorrect. The Company then contacted on phone the Central Labour Commissioner (P.W.1) and informed him that there was some trouble in the Company. At about 6 p. m. the Commissioner went to Mr. Mukhtar Azad, the then President of the Union. He discussed the matter with him who told him that he was quite ignorant of the dispute. It so happened that some of the workers of the Union including Qayyum were present at Mr. Azad's place when the Commissioner arrived. Mr. Azad rebuked the workers for not informing him of the dispute and taking the matter into their own hands. He also requested the Commissioner to speak to the Company to provide the transport next morning. The Commissioner spoke to the Company and a transport was provided for the sick worker next morning, i.e., on the 14th of May. Thereafter the work started normally in the factory. On the 27th of May the Company served Qayyum with a Charge-sheet for misconduct in striking work and inciting others to strike work on 13th May in contravention of the provisions of law and rule and for wilful insubordination and disobedience of the lawful order of the superior. Qayyum was asked to show cause why his services should not be terminated. Qayyum submitted his explanation on June 2, 1952 after receiving a reminder. A departmental enquiry was then held by the Company and the explanation given by Qayyum was found unsatisfactory by them. On the 7th of June his services were terminated. This dismissal was also brought to the notice of the Labour Commissioner by Mr. Mukhtar Azad on that very day. He demanded that the matter should be referred to the Works Committee. The Commissioner contacted the Company but could not get a reply from them as their General Manager was said to be away. The Commissioner, however, advised Mr. Azad to ask his workers to continue their jobs peacefully and that the Conciliation machinery would take up the matter. The next day the Company informed him that the workers had resorted "to go slow". He then contacted Mr. Azad and told him about the complaint of the Company and also that in his opinion it was not proper for the workers "to go slow" when the matter was under consideration of the Conciliation machinery. Mr. Azad, however, informed him that he had no knowledge about the workers going slow and that it was against his instructions that they had done so. The Commissioner then again contacted the Company and made efforts to bring about a conciliation but could not succeed. He then reported the matter to the Government. These are the facts which are not disputed by the parties. It would appear from the above facts that the only point on which the parties are at issue is whether the dismissal of Qayyum for misconduct was according to the rules and regulations of the Company or not which necessarily involved whether

the strike took place on the 13th of May at the instance of Qayyum. It was also alleged by the Union that the Labour Commissioner had settled the dispute on the 13th of May and there was no occasion for the Company to have taken any act on against Qayyum in respect of the incident which took place on the 13th of May.

The following issues were struck on the aforesaid allegations:—

- (1) Was Abdul Qayyum dismissed by the Company according to the Rules and Regulations of the Company binding on parties on account of his misconduct in disobeying the order and in striking the work himself and inciting other workers of the Company to strike work, and did any strike take place during that period?
- (2) Was the dispute between the parties amicably settled by the Labour Commissioner on the 13th of May, 1952, if so, how does it affect the case?

As regards the application of the Union dated the 4th July, 1952 made under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Company's reply was that the Company had not been trying to disrupt the Union or crush down the workmen, that the Company did not declare any lock-out of the factory since the appointment of the present Tribunal and that Section 33 of the Act had no application in the present case. They, however, admitted that the two departments of the Installation had to be closed down for reasons beyond their control but that was done on the 10th of June 1952, before the present Tribunal was appointed. They further admitted that the Company had terminated the services of Ghulam Razak for misconduct during the pendency of the present dispute before the Tribunal but his case has nothing to do with the present dispute. They also admitted that the Company had been issuing warnings to the workers for irregular attendance and had also transferred some workers from one job to another in the interest of administration and that all these acts of the Company had no connection with the present dispute and did not amount to a change in the conditions of service of the workers and consequently did not come within the purview of Section 33.

On these allegations 2 more issues were framed which are as follows:—

- (3) Are the allegations contained in the application of the Union dated the 4th July, 1952 correct, if so, has the Company been guilty of changing the conditions of services of the workmen since the appointment of the present Tribunal as contemplated by Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
- (4) In case the last issue is decided in favour of the Union, can this Tribunal give any relief to the Union as prayed for by them.

FINDINGS

Issue No. 1

There are three controversial points between the parties which have to be decided under this issue.

The first is whether the Union was entitled, as a matter of right to claim a transport for the sick worker. The second is whether the strike in the factory took place on the 13th of May, 1952 from 3-15 to 4-30 p. m. which is the closing time of the factory and the third is whether the acts done by Qayyum on that date amounted to misconduct according to the rules and regulations and whether the Company was justified in dismissing him.

As regards the first point the Union's case is that they were entitled to claim a transport as a matter of right to carry their sick workers to the Company's dispensary. The Company's contention, however, is that they were not entitled to this privilege as a matter of right. They admitted that such facilities

were provided to them at their discretion by way of amenity and out of humanitarian feelings provided a transport was available. The Union has not been able to give any satisfactory evidence in support of their contention. They, however, relied on 2 documents which are the Minutes of the Labour-Management Meeting held on the 10th of April, 1952 (Marked Ex. D. 4) and again on 26th of May, 1952 (Marked Ex. E. 11). These documents will be found on pages 95 and 75 respectively of the Tribunal's file. In Ex. D. 4 the relevant portion is Item No. 3 which runs as follows:—

“It was requested that the three Companies provide an Ambulance for bringing sick workmen to the Dispensary for treatment”.

Union representatives were reminded that transport facilities were provided for accident/injury cases and that the Medical Officer visited sick workmen at their houses in Keamari whenever necessary. “In Ex. E. 11, the relevant portion will be found in Item No. 1, which runs as follows:” “In this connection Mr. Gennerich referred to the Management/Labour Monthly Meeting held on 10th April, 1952 and quoted extract from Item No. 3 of the Agenda”.

“Union representatives were reminded that transport facilities were provided for accident/injury cases and that the Medical Officer visited sick workmen at their houses in Keamari whenever necessary.”

“However, Mr. Gennerich agreed that employees residing in Keamari and who are seriously ill will be visited by the Medical Officer at the residence of the individual provided of course that their case is proved genuine and transportation is available at the time. The Medical Officer's opinion as to whether or not it is essential to visit the patient at his residence shall be recorded. A register will be kept of the persons visited or picked up by the Station Wagon and wherever there is evidence of a case not being genuine, these facilities will not be provided for the respective individual in the future.”

It would appear from these two documents that there is no specific provision that a transport would be provided to a sick worker as a matter of right. The only provision being that if a worker receives injury in the performance of his duty or due to some accident he would be provided with a transport by the Company. It was also agreed by the Company that if a worker residing in Kemari was seriously ill he will be visited by the Medical Officer at the residence of the individual provided a transport was available. In the present case the illness of the worker was not due to any accident or injury and, therefore, to get a transport as a matter of right is ruled out. The worker was suffering from some gas trouble as would appear from the statement of (D. W. 1) Mr. R. G. D. Macfadzean, the Terminal Superintendent of the Company. It should be pointed out that in the Resolution of the meeting it was explicitly mentioned that the Medical Officer would visit a sick worker at his residence *provided a transport was available at that time*. Therefore the availability of the transport was a condition precedent before a transport could be provided. Further, it would appear that Ex. E. 11 cannot be relied on by the Union in respect of their contention because the meeting was held on the 26th of May, 1952 whereas the present dispute took place on the 13th of May, i.e., 13 days earlier. The relevant document, therefore, is Ex. D. 4 only which does not help them as mentioned above. The Union has given no evidence to show that a transport was available on the 13th of May. They have only proved that the Station Wagon was available but the Superintendent refused to give the Station Wagon on the ground that it was exclusively meant for his personal use. The Superintendent in his deposition has sworn to this fact and there is no rebuttal of his statement by

the Union. The learned Counsel, however, relied on the Resolution in Ex. E. 11 which casually mentions that “...A register will be kept of the persons visited or picked up by the Station Wagon...”. I do not agree with the contention of the learned Counsel, that this means that the Station Wagon should necessarily be provided for a sick worker, for three reasons. In the first place, as I have already mentioned, this meeting took place on the 26th of May and has no bearing on the present case. In the second place this was a meeting held between the Union and the Caltex Company and not between the Union and the Standard Vacuum Oil Co. Therefore the Proceedings of that meeting cannot be binding on Standard Vacuum Oil Co. Thirdly “picking up by the Station Wagon” is quite different from sending the Station Wagon to pick up a sick worker. Picking up would indicate that if a Station Wagon is passing by the house of the worker it would pick up that worker. This would not establish a right in favour of the Union to claim a Wagon. During the course of arguments Mr. Sami-ullah the representative of the Company alleged that in Caltex Co. there are two Station Wagons, one is meant exclusively for the Superintendent and the other is meant for other purpose. There is, however, no evidence on this point but it is possible that his contention might be true. Anyhow the Union cannot claim a privilege from the Standard Vacuum Oil Co. unless it shows that such a practice prevails in that Company also. It has, however, failed to show that. I may here mention that during the course of arguments it was contended on behalf of the Union that whether they were entitled to a transport as a matter of right or as a matter of amenity is not very material for the determination of the case. It was alleged that as the workers who were illiterate and ignorant persons had been getting transport for a long time in the past they believed that they were entitled to get the transport as a matter of right. This argument does not appeal to me at all. In the first place the workers are now fully alive of their rights and privileges and they are not the workers of the past who were ignorant of these rights. They have formed their Unions and are represented by educated and responsible leaders. In the second place the very fact that in the two meetings which I have mentioned above they asserted their right which was turned down by the Company would clearly indicate that they were fully alive to the fact that they were not entitled to get a transport as a matter of right otherwise they would not have pressed for this privilege. This completely refutes the idea that they had such a belief in their mind through ignorance and long practice. My finding, therefore, on this point is that the workers of the Union were not entitled to claim a transport for the sick workers to be taken to the dispensary as a matter of right.

I have, however, not been able to understand as to why the Union have placed so much stress on this point. They would have been justified in doing so if they had asserted that as the Company refused to provide a transport to which they were entitled they were justified in going on a strike. They did not do so either in their written statement or during the course of arguments. To my mind even if they had such a right they would not have been justified in going on a strike on this trivial matter. The Government have set up various Conciliation Machineries to settle such disputes. The proper course for the workers would have been that if they were refused a transport they should have approached the President of the Union or other office-bearers to get the matter settled. They did not do any of these things but took the law into their own hands which could never be justified. To my mind even if the evidence had been in favour of the Union I would not have gone to the length of holding that they were justified in striking the work. The second controversial point which is the main point in the case is whether the strike in the factory took place on the 13th of May

PART I]

1952 or not. The Company's case is that the work completely stopped from 3.15 p.m. up to the closing time. The Unions case is that the work did not stop completely but the work did slow down to some extent as the workers were agitated on account of the refusal of the Company to provide a transport and they started talking about it between themselves. The Company have examined 3 witnesses on this point viz., D. W. 1 to D. W. 3. D. W. 1 is Mr. R. G. D. Macfadzean, the Terminal Superintendent and D. W. 2 is Mr. Mirza M. Shariff, Incharge of the Can Manufacturing Factory and D. W. 3 is Mr. M. P. D'Souza, Factory Supervisor. The first two have stated that the work completely stopped whereas Mr. D'Souza at the end of his cross-examination says that the work did not stop completely but was slowed down. The Union have examined 4 witnesses on this point. They are P. W. 2, P. W. 5, P. W. 7 and P. W. 8. The last named is Mr. Mukhtar Azad, the previous President of the Union. The other 3 are employees of the Company. Mr. Mohammad Hussain (P. W. 5) has, however, admitted that the work did go slow on that date on account of the refusal of the Company to provide the transport. After fully weighing the evidence of both sides I am of opinion that the work did completely stop on that day between 3.15 to 4.30 p.m. The reason for holding this opinion is that I am not prepared to disbelieve Mr. Macfadzean who is a responsible officer of the Company and as such he would not make a false statement on oath. In the second place the statement of Mr. Mukhtar Azad (P. W. 8) also clearly indicates that there was a stoppage of work. He is one of the Union's witnesses and the Union is bound by his statement. It might be argued that as Mr. Azad is no longer President of the Union he has made a false statement in order to injure the interest of the Union. I am not prepared to agree with such a contention. While he was into the witness box the present President of the Union Mr. Quraishy who was conducting the case on behalf of the Union and who is an experienced lawyer never alleged that witness has turned hostile and should be allowed to cross-examine him. Moreover Mr. Azad is still aspiring to become the President of the Union. This is clear from the fact that on the 22nd of July, 1952 Mr. Azad put in an application before me in which he alleged that he was the real President of the Union, and should be allowed to represent their case in place of Mr. Quraishy who has got no position in the Union. If Mr. Azad is still aspiring to become the President of the Union it would be highly unnatural for him to make a false statement which would antagonize the members of the Union. He would naturally try to please them so that he might be re-elected by them as their President. I have, therefore, no hesitation in relying on his sworn testimony. At page 26 of the English proceedings he says that he was informed by the Labour Officer of the Company (Mr. Sami-ullah) who is representing the Company's present case, that the work had slowed down on account of some dispute and he asked him to go to the workshop and get the work resumed properly. Further on he says that when Qayyum and Mr. Zaman came to him he rebuked them and asked them as to why they did not inform him about the dispute and that if they behaved like that he would not be in a position to represent their case strongly and boldly to the Government in future and that he would never tolerate any illegal act on the part of the workers. He further says that Qayyum was ashamed of it and stated that he had not done it but it was done by other workers. The Labour Commissioner told him that the conduct of the workers was illegal and that they should not have done so. It would appear from this statement that although the witness did not go to the length of stating that there was a complete strike but he admits that the work had slowed down to such an extent that he had to rebuke Qayyum for the illegal act and that Qayyum was ashamed of it and had put the blame on other workers. In addition to this evidence there

are two circumstances which go to support my opinion on this point. In the first place if the matter had not been serious and the work had only slowed down on account of the workers talking to themselves the Company would not have taken notice of it. The fact that the Company at once contacted on phone the Labour Commissioner who rushed to the President of the Union would to my mind indicate that a serious trouble had taken place. In the second place when Qayyum submitted his explanation to the Charge-sheet served on him by the Company for his misconduct he stated as follows:—

"I am not responsible for the action of the other workers who might have stopped work for a short time on their own accord on account of your blunt refusal to supply a transport to the sick labourers. This plea is not new I put it there and then and is mentioned in your letter No. 768/ER-LAB; dated 27th May, 1952" (Ex. 9).

This document is one of the Exhibits of the Union and is relied on by them. In this explanation, Qayyum does not go to the length of denying *in toto* that the work had stopped. If it was a fact that the work was not stopped one would expect Qayyum to say positively and emphatically that the work had not been stopped. His lukewarm attitude in saying that he was not responsible for the action of other workers who might have stopped work for a short time is a clear indication that he had not the courage to say that the work had not been stopped. My finding, therefore, on this point is that the work had stopped from 3.15 to 4.30 p.m.

Even if the work had not stopped completely but it had only slowed down as is stated by Mr. Mukhtar Azad (P. W. 8) and Mr. Mohammad Hussain (P. W. 5) and Mr. D'Souza (D. W. 3) the Company did suffer a loss and the person who caused that loss is responsible for it. If Qayyum was at the bottom of this trouble he would be held responsible for it.

I now take up the third controversial point namely that if the strike did take place or the work was slowed down was Qayyum responsible for it and did it amount to misconduct on his part under the Rules and Regulations of the Company. The Company has filed a copy of the Standing Orders (Ex. Marked D. 3). Under Rule 12. 2(j) it is mentioned that striking work or inciting others to strike work in contravention of the provision of any law, or rule having force of law would amount to a misconduct. Again in clause (O) idling and sleeping on duty is also a misconduct. Therefore, whether there was a strike of work or whether the work had slowed down in both the cases it would amount to misconduct on the part of persons who had done it. It was contended on behalf of the Union that these Standing Orders have not as yet been certified by the Ministry and, therefore, they are not binding on the Union. It is no doubt true that these orders have not been certified as yet but all the same such act would amount to a misconduct under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules, 1946, which are Model orders and are generally adapted by the Ministry. Even under the general law prevalent in the country it cannot be denied that a strike by workers or a tendency to go slow would amount to misconduct. The last point is whether Qayyum did strike the work himself and incited the other workers to do so? There is the positive evidence on this point of the three witnesses of the Company namely, (D. W. 1), (D. W. 2) and (D. W. 3), and also the statement of Mr. Mukhtar Azad that when he rebuked Qayyum he felt ashamed of it. It is also natural to presume that when he was taking such an active part in the matter he must have struck the work himself and asked others to do the same. If the strike did take place, as I have already held, it must have taken place at the instance of Qayyum and no other person. I hold, therefore, that Qayyum

was guilty of misconduct and the Company was justified in dismissing him. During the course of evidence it has come on record that Qayyum is a troublesome worker. He had been creating trouble now and then and had been warned on several occasions though not in writing by Mr. Macfadzean (D. W. 1). Mr. Mukhtar Azad has stated in cross-examination that Mr. Sami-ullah, who is at present representing the Company in this Tribunal, as well as the Labour Commissioner had been complaining to him that Qayyum was creating trouble and inciting other workers to create trouble and that he had warned Qayyum that complaints had been received against him and he should behave properly in future. Therefore in the interest of peace and harmony between the Company and the workers it is necessary that persons like Qayyum should not be thrust upon an employer. My finding, therefore, on the issue referred to this Tribunal is that the dismissal of Qayyum was justified.

ISSUE No. 2

It is contended on behalf of the Union that the dispute between the parties was amicably settled by the Labour Commissioner on 13th of May and therefore, there was no justification for the Company to dismiss Abdul Qayyum. In my opinion this contention is not correct. The dispute which existed on the 13th of May was in respect of the transport not having been provided by the Company for the sick worker. It was for that reason that a temporary strike took place on that day. As I have shown above the Company had all through been willing to supply the transport as soon as it was available. The Superintendent had also assured that if it was not available on the 13th it would definitely be given on the 14th morning. The Labour Commissioner also suggested to the Company that the transport should be sent on the 14th morning. Accordingly there was no justification for the strike. The dispute which was settled by the Labour Commissioner on that day was simply in respect of the transport and as the workers started work peacefully on the 14th the dispute about the transport was thus finished and settled. It had nothing to do with the dismissal of Qayyum which took place 14th days after. On his dismissal another dispute arose between the Company and the Union and the Labour Commissioner was again contacted by Mr. Azad. The Labour Commissioner in his statement says that he made efforts to conciliate but he failed in his attempt as the Company was not prepared to reinstate Qayyum. He reported his failure to the Government and thereupon the present Tribunal was appointed. Therefore, the present dispute was not settled by the Labour Commissioner, otherwise there was no point in appointing a Tribunal. I find no force in this contention and therefore decide the issue against the Union.

ISSUE NOS 3 and 4

These two issues may be taken together. While giving the facts of the case I had mentioned that on 4th July 1952, an application was made on behalf of the Union under section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, in which it was alleged that the Company had been changing the conditions of service of the Union Workers by issuing warnings, making transfers and dismissing one of them. It was alleged that the Company was victimizing the workers and was, therefore, guilty under section 31 and 33 of the aforesaid Act. The Company on the other hand admitted that they had been making transfers, issuing warnings and had dismissed one or two workers but alleged that all these acts were done in the ordinary course of business in order to secure efficiency from the workers of the factory and that it had no connection with the present dispute, that is, dismissal of Qayyum. The Union has filed some of those warnings and examined 3 witnesses to prove those warnings. It has also examined Ghulam Razzak (P. W. 6),

who was dismissed by the Company. It would appear from the warnings that they were all given on account of the absence of the workers without obtaining leave. Ex. E. 5 shows that one Noor Mohammad remained absent for 51½ days without leave in 1951 and again for 23 days in 1952. (Ex. E. 4), shows that Amiruddin worker remained absent without leave for 7 days in 1952. (Ex. E. 3), shows that Abdul Ghani worker remained absent for 6 days in 1952. (Ex. E. 2), shows that Rex Joseph remained absent without leave for 5 days in addition to his absence on previous occasions and having received two previous warnings and (Ex. E. 1), shows that Jack Rodrigues remained absent for 4 days without leave in 1952. These documents would thus show that all these warnings were given on account of the absence of the workers without obtaining leave. Such warnings could be given by any employer to his workers if they absent themselves without obtaining leave. Such warnings to my mind have no connection with the present dispute. Similarly in every department transfers are made and unless it were shown that such transfers were made in order to victimize the worker by transferring him from an advantageous post to a disadvantageous post the Union cannot have any complaint. They have, however, failed to show that all these transfers were made to a disadvantageous post. Lastly the dismissal of Ghulam Razzak was also to my mind perfectly justified. When he was examined as (P. W. 6), he admitted that he absented himself without obtaining leave. He alleged that his mother was ill and was lying in Jinnah Central Hospital and he, therefore, absented himself without leave. He has filed a certificate of discharge from the Jinnah Central Hospital which is marked (Ex. P. W. 6). He admits in his cross-

E. 12

examination that he was warned for absence without leave in 1951, also. He further admits that he did not file any certificate of illness of his mother at the time when he applied for leave which was refused. He was unable to say even approximately the number of days that he remained absent. This dismissal is in my opinion perfectly justified in the interest of Company and the workers of the factory. If a worker is a habitual offender and does not take notice of previous warnings the only proper remedy for the Company is to dismiss him. This dismissal has also no connection with the present dispute. The result is that none of the actions taken by the Company against their workers can be said to have any connection with the dismissal of Qayyum nor can it be said that those actions have altered the conditions of service of the workers during the present enquiry. These two conditions are necessary in order to bring the case within the purview of section 33. In my opinion section 33 has no application to the present case.

It appears to me further that the proper procedure for the Union was to have approached the appropriate Government with this application under section 33. Under the Act, I do not find any section which empowers the Tribunal to take any action against the offender even if the allegations made by the Union had been proved. According to section 33 of the Act if an employer alters to the prejudice of the workmen the conditions of service during the pendency of proceedings before a Tribunal it is an offence under section 31 of that Act. This offence is punishable by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class. But under section 34 no Magistrate can take cognizance of any such offence except on complaint made by or under the authority of appropriate Government. It would thus appear that it is the appropriate Government or a person authorised by the Government who can make a complaint to the Magistrate. The Tribunal does not come into the picture at all unless the appropriate Government authorises that Tribunal to take an action. No such authority has been given by the Government to this Tribunal. I cannot, therefore, make

Any enquiry into this matter nor can I give any relief to the Union even if I were satisfied that the provisions of section 33 have been infringed by the Company. My findings on these two issues are, therefore, against the Union.

In view of my findings recorded above on the first two issues my award is that the dismissal of Abdul Qayyum was perfectly justified. Let this award be submitted to the appropriate Government with the connected file.

S. M. BAQIR,
Industrial Tribunal.

Dated, 11th August 1952.

IQBAL HUSSAIN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF STATES AND FRONTIER
REGIONS

Karachi, the 6th August 1952

No. D. 4087-B/52.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 95 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (26 Geo. 5, Ch. 2), the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the Employment of Children (Amendment) Act (XXVIII of 1951), shall apply to Baluchistan, with effect on and from the 22nd December 1951.

Karachi, the 18th August 1952

No. D. 4295-B/52.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 95 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (26 Geo. 5, Ch. 2), the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the Code of

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Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1950 (XIV of 1950), shall apply to Baluchistan, with effect on and from the 23rd January 1950.

No. D. 4296-B|52.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 95 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (26 Geo. 5, Ch. 2), the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Act, 1950 (LXXIII of 1950), shall apply to Baluchistan, with effect on and from the 23rd October 1950.

No. D. 4297-B|52.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 95 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (26 Geo. 5, Ch. 2), the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1948 (XXVII of 1948), shall apply to Baluchistan, with effect on and from the 8th January 1949.

No. D. 4298-B|52-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 95 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (26 Geo. 5, Ch. 2), the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the Mines Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 1950 (XXI of 1950), shall apply to Baluchistan, with effect on and from the 27th January 1950.

No. D. 4336-B|52.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 95 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (26 Geo. 5, Ch. 2), the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the Application of the Federal Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1951 (XXVI of 1951), shall apply to Baluchistan, in respect of such enactments specified therein as are in force in Baluchistan.

M. M. ASLAM KHAN, Under Secy.

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