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FIFTH ARAB PETROLEUM CONGRESS
CAIRO MARCH 16TH 1965

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QATAR

A Special Issue

Prepared for

***The Fifth Arab Petroleum Congress &
The Second Arab Petroleum Exhibition***

Cairo - March 16th 1965.

QATAR

A Special Issue
Presented for
The Fifth Arab Petroleum Congress &
The Second Arab Petroleum Exhibition
Cairo - March 1952



**HIS HIGHNESS
SHEIK KHALIFA BIN HAMAD AL - THANI
HEIR APPARENT AND DEPUTY RULER**



**HIS HIGHNESS
SHEIK AHMAD BIN ALI AL-THANI
RULER OF QATAR**

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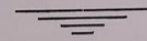
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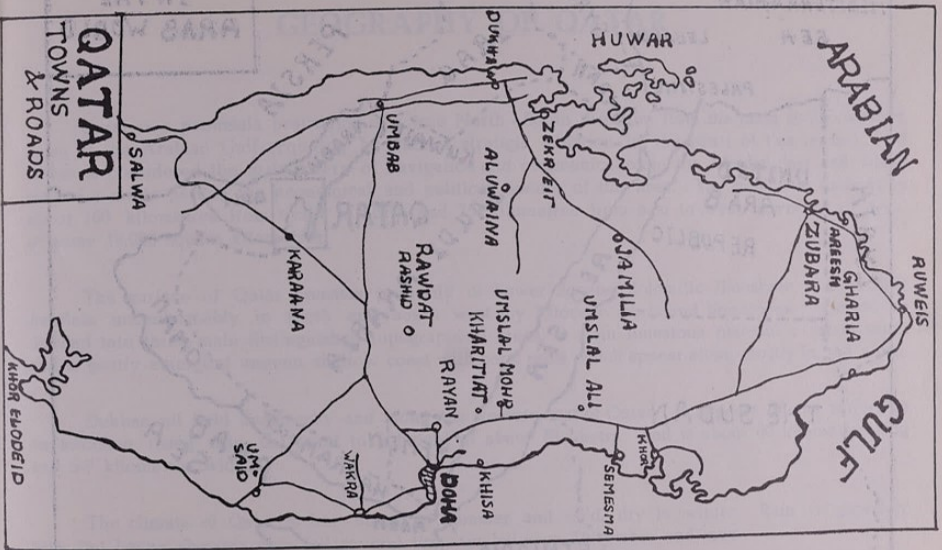
The Cover Prepared by: HASSAN DARIR

PRELUDE

The Government of Qatar, in publishing this brief pamphlet, desires to put at the disposal of all members participating in the Fifth Arab Petroleum Conference and the visitors of the Second Arab Petroleum Exhibition, the main aspects of the extent of progress achieved by this genuine Arab Country in various fields during the the past few years.

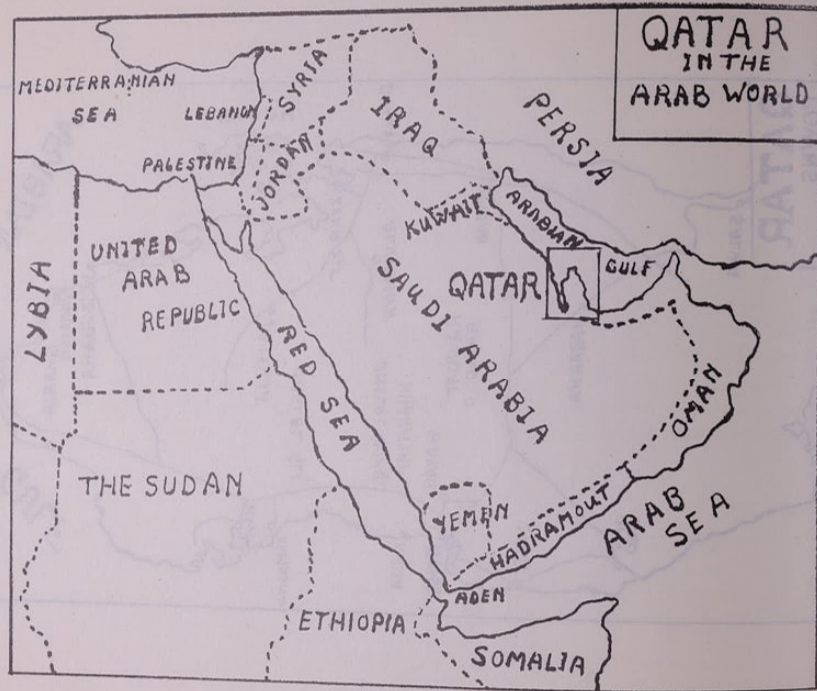
In displaying this brief summary describing the great perceptible progress which has been so far achieved, the Government is viewing this progress as a preliminary stage of the long way it has resolved to pass aiming to supplement the supporting ingredients of revival which will enable this country to assume, among the other Arab Countries, the high position in line with the past glories of the Arab Nation and the superior standards of fortitude, dignity and greatness which should be the fundamental characteristics of this great Nation's present and future days.





PRELUDE

The Government of Qatar is pleased to publish this first general map of the country. It is a result of the cooperation of the Qatar Surveying Department and the Survey of Palestine. The map is intended to show the general layout of the country and to provide a basis for the development of the country. It is a preliminary map and is subject to change without notice. The map is published by the Government of Qatar, Doha, Qatar.



CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY OF QATAR

Qatar is a peninsula protruding in a true North - South direction from the main south - western coast of the Arabian Gulf acquiring by such a strategic situation in the heart of this famous Gulf which is considered the main artery of navigation and communication in the Middle East and which played a major part in the economical and political history of this area. The peninsula extends to about 160 kilometres from south to north and 75 kilometres from east to west, covering an area of some 10,000 square kilometres.

The surface of Qatar consists primarily of Lower Eocene dolomitic limestone and gypsum overlain unconformably in south and south west by Miocene marls and limestones. It could be divided into three main distinguished topographical areas, a main limestone plateau, a sandy south and a gently emergent uneven shallow coast with coral reefs which appear often, mostly in the north.

Dukhan oil field lies nearby and along the western coast of Qatar. It appears on the surface as an anticline rising from the coast to a height of about 70 metres. and is about 60 kilometres long and 5-7 kilometres wide.

The climate of Qatar is hot, humid in Summer and cold, dry in winter. Rain is generally rare, but heavy showers may fall several times in between December and May.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY,
YEAR 1963

MONTH	TEMPERATURE				Maximum Humidity observed at 1000 hrs. LT. (%)	Rainfall (inch)
	Maximum		Minimum			
	°F	°C	°F	°C		
January	85	29.4	54	12.2	94%	0.01
February	93	33.9	43	6.1	85%	0.06
March	94	34.4	52	11.1	75%	0.16
April	110	43.3	61	16.1	73%	0.27
May	109	42.8	67	19.4	90%	0.83
June	115	46.1	75	23.9	77%	0.02
July	118	47.8	81	27.2	75%	—
August	113	45.0	80	26.7	75%	0.01
September	109	42.8	76	24.4	68%	0.01
October	102	38.9	72	22.2	87%	—
November	98	36.7	61	16.1	80%	0.23
December	84	28.9	43	6.1	79%	0.08

WATER RESOURCES IN QATAR

The shortage of water is one of the main problems which face Qatar. Many efforts have been made to overcome this difficulty and now the available water resources are :

1. **Rainfalls** which hardly exceed two inches a year, thus being of little use for regular agriculture.
2. **Wells:—** There are innumerable shallow water wells in Qatar, the water is varying from fairly sweet to almost sea water. The majority of the sweet water wells are in the centre, west and north parts of the peninsula. For the public supply to Doha there are approximately 280 wells producing roughly 800,000 gallons. per day. It is hoped that in the fairly near future this number will be increased by about 90, boosting the daily production to about 900,000 gallons per day.
3. **Distillation Plants:—** The production of sweet water from the water is insufficient to cover the needs of the population of Doha. Because of this it is essential to implement the wells supply by means of Distillation Plants where sea water is converted into sweet water. There are three such plants in Doha with a total installed capacity of 1,960,000 gallons per day. It is hoped that the installed capacity will be increased in the near future by the addition of another plant.

Though the cost of water supply in Qatar is undoubtedly higher than in most countries, yet, the State provides it to consumers at nominal prices.

PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE :

The few plants and animals that exist in Qatar are of the kinds common in similar hot deserts distinguished by being acclimatised to the hot environment with scarce rainfalls.

Agriculture has been pursued actively in the last few years to provide the market with fresh vegetables and to meet, to a certain extent, the local requirements.

POPULATION:

The population of Qatar is estimated at about 80,000. All inhabitants are moslems and the majority are arabs.

70% of the whole number of population is concentrated at Doha, the capital city. The remaining minority of population are scattered in the different towns and villages of which are Alkhor, Alwakrah, Alwakir, Umm Slal, Algharafa, Alroweis, Alareesh, Alzobarah (the old capital of Qatar), and others. They are also crowded at the petroleum centres such as Dukhan on the western coast, and Umm Said on the eastern coast of the peninsula.

IMPORTANT TOWNS OF QATAR:

DOHA: Doha is the capital with a population of about 64,000 most of whom are engaged in commerce or employed either by the Government or by companies.

Doha has a port that can accommodate fifty boats, three modern hospitals several schools of various stages, for both boys and girls, and a beautiful cornich which extends along its seashore.

AL-KHOR: This is one of the oldest towns in Qatar and it is now considered its second town. It lies on the coast about 45 kms. to the north of Doha. It is distinguished by fishery mainly shrimp, which is considered the best kind of shrimp in the world. It has an old port suitable for the landing of middle sized ships.

CHAPTLE II

THE GOVERNMENT MACHINERY

The extension of the activity of the State in our modern world has led to the increase in the duties and responsibilities of the Government, and made its undertaking of public services one of the most urgent necessities in every society aiming at progress and prosperity. It follows that one of the most pressing duties of the State should be to take great pains to organise the Government in a way that guarantees the achievement of the common good, and improvement in various fields.

The responsible in Qatar are fully aware that the organization of the Government machinery plays an important role in the progress of the nation. His Highness the Ruler of Qatar has therefore consented to the issue of Law No. 1 of year 1962, organizing the higher administration of the Government and the manner of conducting this administration within the scope delineated by the supreme sovereignty exercised by the Head of the State, the Ruler of Qatar, who possesses the final word of guidance and the exclusive decision. His Highness the Ruler issues the laws and decrees regulating the fundamental principles and basic rules for the Government's general policy and presides over the Advisory Council, calls for its sessions, and prorogues them.

Whereas His Highness the Deputy Ruler effectually conducts this higher administration, he is concerned in preparing a general policy established on the basis of a comprehensive plan which will secure to the State a considerable part in economical, social, cultural and administrative rising.

Moreover, His Highness the Deputy Ruler, proposes the laws and decrees and issue rules, decisions and administrative orders to implement the Government policy in compliance with the

CHAPTLR II

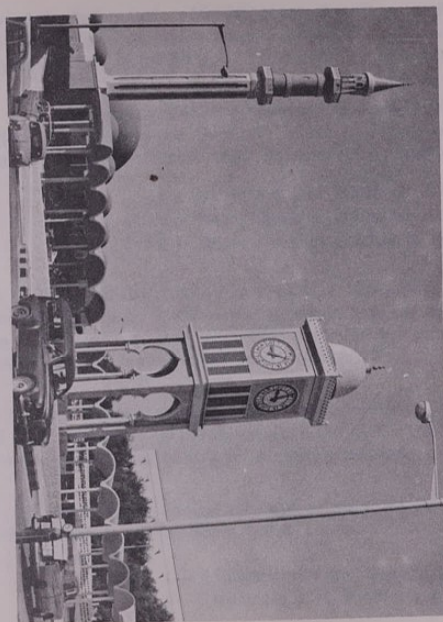
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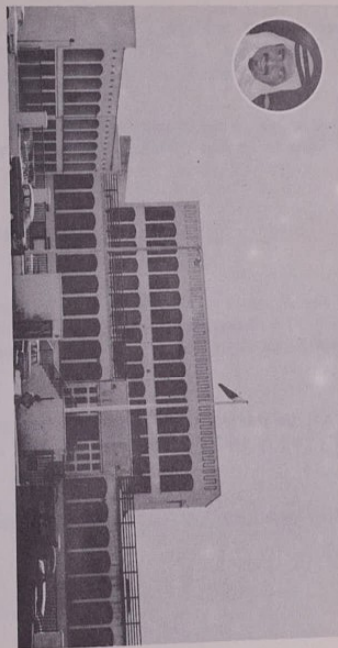
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The Clock Tower and the new Mosque



The Government House & Ministry of Finance occupy this large magnificent building at Doha

provision of the law. His Highness the Deputy Ruler has also in the supreme control over the conduction of government, financial, and administrative affairs and the appointment of employees and termination of their services in accordance with the provisions of the Law.

In accordance with the aforesaid law No. 1 of year 1962, the Government has a central body called "The Directorate General" which is administered by the Director General of the Government and is composed of three chief departments, namely :

- 1 - Department of Financial Affairs.
- 2 - Department of Administrative Affairs.
- 3 - Department of Petroleum Affairs.

Whereas the country is passing a prevailing organization and development stage in all its facilities and general affairs for which it became natural to start a predominant legislative activity, the same Law No. 1 of year 1962 provided for establishment of the Department of Legal Affairs, headed by the Government Legal Advisor.

This department holds the responsibility of preparing the drafts of laws, giving the advice in all legal matters in general, whether internal or external, and all other legal affairs as generally dealt with by legal bodies in modern countries.

There are of course a complete group of departments which carry out the Government duties and services in the different fields,:

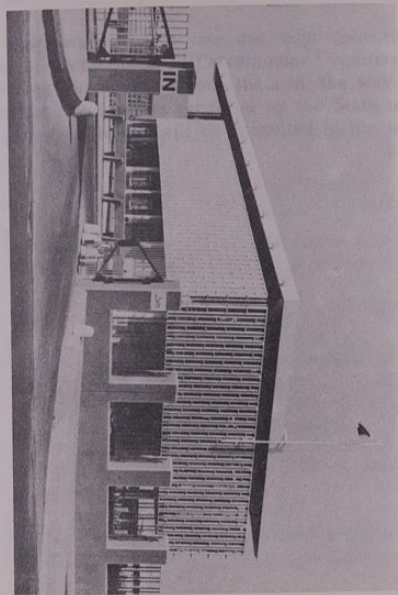
- 1 - Ministry of Education.
- 2 - Department of Engineering Services.

- 3 - Department of Health and Medical Services.
- 4 - Water Department.
- 5 - Electricity Department.
- 6 - Department of Police and Public Security.
- 7 - Department of Immigration and passports.
- 8 - Department of Labour and Social Affairs.
- 9 - Department of Agriculture.
- 10 - Department of posts.
- 11 - Department of Ports and Customs.

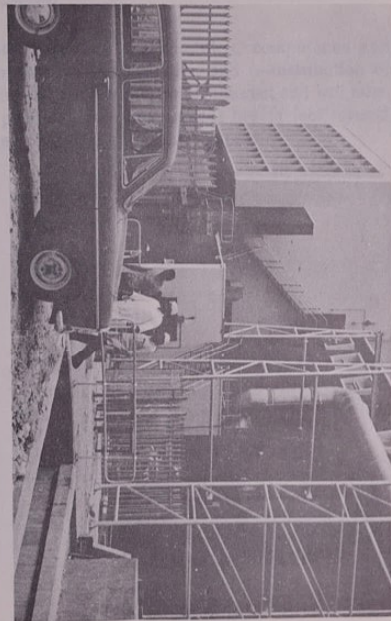
It has also been found necessary to establish a control over the Government Departments both financially and administratively in order to detect any defects and to find out the best methods for their reform. The basic rules have been laid to start financial and administrative control over the Government Department and the department of Inspection and Investigation has been instituted to carry out this control.

By the issue of the aforesaid Law No. 1 of 1962, and by the establishment of the **Department of Inspection and Investigation**, The Government of Qatar has taken the first main step towards enlightening the way of the Governments' general reform, thus paving the way for organizing the other executive systems and perfection of the intended reform.

Whereas the Government employees are the manpower who implement the prescribed aim in order to execute the general policy of the State, and also to achieve the welfare and prosperity of the people, the Government has prepared a draft law for the civil service in conformity with the most modern regulations enforced in civilized countries in a manner which will ensure the selection of the efficient employee for the post for which he is suitable, and to keep him assured towards his future as to define his duties and his rights towards the Government. The Government has



Doha Tribunal is a good example of modern architecture



Ras Abu Abdou Power Station

formed the committees necessary to study this draft law in order to make it in a perfect form realizing both the hopes of employees and the public interest.

Government authorities are now collecting data regarding the condition, competence and manner of operation in all Government Departments for their re-organization and re-distribution of Government employees among them in the way which will realize the public interest and will raise the standard of services rendered by the State to the people. The Government has in fact formed the committees which will be consulted in the measures to be taken in this respect.

CHAPTER III

LEGISLATIVE PROGRESS

1—GENERAL

The Government of Qatar has given considerable attention to legislative affairs in order to respond to the developments which the State has achieved in its various fields of activity. So, it established as has already been stated the Department of Legal Affairs whose functions are to formulate laws, regulations, and decisions and to give advice on all legal matters.

Many laws necessitated by the exigencies of life evolution have been introduced in order to keep pace with the progress in the other Arab countries, adopting at the same time, the most suitable legislative principles.

Among the most important legislations published since the issue of the Official Gazette in the year 1961 and during this same year, were Qatari Nationality Law, No. 2 of year 1961, which organizes nationality and naturalization affairs and Law No. 3 of year 1961 organizing limited Companies, Law No. 4 and 5 of year 1961 were issued to organize the practice of medicine, dentistry, pharmacies and drug-stores in Qatar.

Many laws were successively issued organizing the main aspects of the state. Among these, was Law No. 1 of year 1962 organizing the higher administration of the Government which is truly considered the first main step to pave the way for the Government General reform. Likewise Law No. 2 of year 1962 organizing the general financial policy in Qatar. This law has drawn up the main lines of the Government General revenues and expenses and it is considered as the backbone of the financial affairs of the state.

The Government has been specially concerned in Labourers' Affairs and so issued Labour Law No. 3 of year 1962 in order to define the rights and obligations of both the employers and labourers in Qatar, and to organize the relations between them. Law No. 4 of 1962 was also issued establishing the Labour Court. A reconciliation committee has also been formed to settle disputes between employers and labourers.

Both the court and the committee have already exercised their activities. It is needless to say that the establishment of the Labour Court is deemed to be a large step forward towards the management of labourers' affairs in the most appropriate manner. It may be worthy to mention that only few countries all over the world were so anxious to establish a special tribunal to consider labour cases and disputes, as is the case in Qatar.

As regards foreigners Law No. 3 of year 1963 was issued organizing their entry and residence in Qatar in a manner which realizes the interest of the State and Public security and at the same time, guarantees to the foreigners a liberal residence within the limits of Law.

The legislative progress has also involved the commercial affairs. The Government has issued Law No. 11 of year 1963 regulating the commercial Register for the first time in Qatar and Law No. 4 of year 1963 concerning the establishment of Qatar Chamber of Commerce. Furthermore Laws Nos. 10, 11 and 12 of year 1964 organizing the Business of Importation, the Business of contracts of Works and the Business of Commercial Agency respectively have also been issued.

As regards sports and youth activities the Government issued Law No. 7 of year 1962 Constituting the Qatari Scouts Association as well as No. 6 of year 1963 regulating Athletic and Cultural Clubs.

In the field of Social services, Law No. 8 of year 1963 was issued establishing the Department of Labour and Social Affairs, Law No. 9 of year 1963 regulating Social Security and Law No. 1 of year 1964 establishing the Regulation of Peoples' Dwellings.

Qatar did not remain behind the other Arab Countries in boycotting Israel and the companies dealing with it, and has issued Law No. 13 of year 1964 which embodies the modifications and restrictions necessary to regulate the effective functions of Israel Boycot Office in Qatar, which was established several years ago.

THE QATAR LABOUR LAW

The Qatar Labour Law No: (3) of year 1962 was issued on 27th Shawwal, 1381 (corresponding to the 3rd April, 1962), defining the rights and obligations of both the employers and labourers and organising the relations between them.

From its application are excluded the Government employees, the members of Public Security Force, the persons employed in domestic service, the working members of the employers family residing with him, the persons employed in casual works for a period of less than for consecutive weeks and the workers employed in places which usually engage less than six persons and are not operated by mechanical engines.

The main aspects dealt with in this Law are :-

A - EMPLOYMENT AND WORK PERMITS :

The law provides that, when engaging a worker, preference, so far as is practicable, must be given first to a national and then to another Arab, and that the services of a non-Arab should be dispensed with before the national or the Arab.

The employment office in the Department of Labour and Social Affairs is strictly applying this principle. This office also helps unemployed persons to find work and workers to find better employment, as well as it supplies employers with the workers they need. All unemployed persons or those who wish to change their employment, are registered according to priority.

B - CONTRACT OF SERVICE :

The law provides that any contract of service shall specify any probationary period agreed upon. No probationary period may exceed one year and no worker may be employed under probation more than once by the same employer. All written contracts of service shall be in Arabic; and in the event that any dispute arises in respect of a contract to which a translation into another language is added, the Arabaic text shall prevail. Any term in a contract of service shall, under this law, be void if it contains an undertaking by a worker to serve the employer for life or to refrain from practising, after leaving the employer's any trade or profession he may have.

Either party to a contract of service of unlimited duration who wishes to terminate it, must give a time notice to the other party. In the case of a monthly paid worker whose service is less than five years, the notice shall be for one month, if the period of service is more than five years the notice shall be for two months, and in the case of a daily paid worker whose service is less than one year, the notice shall be for one week; but if the period of service is more than one year and less than five years, the notice shall be for two weeks, and if it exceeds five years the notice shall not be less than one month. During the period of notice, a worker shall be allowed to absent himself for reasonable periods to seek another employment; and on the termination of his employment, the worker shall be given a certificate specifying the nature of his period of service and the last wage received by him.

C - END OF SERVICE GRATUITY :

The law provides that a worker whose service with an employer is continuous, shall have the right, on the termination of his employment, to receive an end of service gratuity as follows:—

- I. Three weeks' pay for each of the first five years.
- II. Four weeks' pay for each of the next five years.
- III. Five weeks' pay for each of the next ten years.
- IV. Six weeks' pay for each year of continuous service over twenty.

D - HOURS OF WORK :

The law determines that the maximum normal working hours for adult workers shall be eight per day and forty eight (48) per week, except during the month of Ramadan when the working hours shall not exceed six per day. Friday is the normal weekly rest day for all workers except shift-workers.

A worker who works overtime before 9 p. m., and the overtime so worked must not exceed two hours per day except in the case of extreme necessity, shall be paid the basic pay plus 25% thereof. But if he is employed after 9 p.m. or on a day of an official holiday or on his day of rest, he shall be paid 50% in addition to the basic pay.

E - ORDINARY AND SICK - LEAVES :

The law provides that all workers shall be granted, as official holidays, nine days annually with full pay. In addition, muslim worker shall be entitled to four weeks' leave without pay to go on pilgrimage (Al-Haj).

The annual leave shall not be less than the following periods:—

- I. Two weeks for a worker with less than five years' continuous service;
- II. Four weeks for a worker with five or more years' continuous service.

Regarding sick leaves, the law provides that a worker shall be entitled, after six months' of continuous service to be given sick leaves within the following limits:—

Two weeks with full pay followed by four weeks with half such pay. Thereafter a worker may have sick leave without pay until he is able to resume work, or he resigns, or his employment is terminated for medical reasons.

F - SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE :

The law provides that an employer must take the necessary measures to ensure that each place of work is kept in a clean condition, is properly ventilated and is provided with adequate lighting, water drainage, facilities for washing, drinking water, a first-aid-box containing medicines and other items intended for the safety of the worker and for keeping him clear of accidents as far as possible.

G - DISABILITY AND DEATH COMPENSATION :

The law stipulates that an employer shall treat, on his account, the worker injured while on duty, and to pay him full wage for the duration of the treatment recommended until his recovery or the determination of a total or partial permanent disability or death. In all cases due compensation shall be paid to the worker or to his heirs.

H — PENALTIES AND INSPECTION :

The law gives the Director of Labour the right to delegate inspectors to carry out inspection over companies and firms. They shall be entitled to examine the records, books and regulations, and to enter the premises of work to be sure of the extent of application of this law by those companies and firms.

The law deals as well with other matters connected with the wages, employment of youngsters, strikes and lockout.

K — THE CONCILIATION BOARD :

A decree has been issued by H. H. the Ruler of Qatar appointing a permanent president to the Conciliation Board which is constituted in accordance with Article No: (67) of Law N:(3) of year 1962, in order to determine any dispute between the workers and employers, after the mediation of the Director of Labour. Its decision shall be binding on either party to the dispute, if both have agreed to that in writing before holding its meeting to consider the dispute.

The Board is composed of a permanent president, a member chosen by the employer or employers and a member chosen by the workers.

L — WORKERS COMMITTEES :

The workers, especially those of the petroleum companies, shall elect by secret voting a committee, from among them, to act as their representatives in any labour dispute with the company, and to look after their rights and to give their points of view in all matters connected with their work. Such committees shall participate actually in settling the cases and problems of the workers whom they represent.

CHAPTER IV

PETROLEUM IN QATAR

The Operating Petroleum Companies and their Activities :—

At present, there are three companies in Qatar operating in exploration and exploitation of Petroleum.

1—The Qatar Petroleum Company Limited :—

In 1935 the Anglo-Persian Petroleum Company obtained concession to explore oil in the peninsula of Qatar and its territorial waters within an area of about 41000 square miles. In 1937, the concession was transferred to the Petroleum Developments Company of Qatar Limited which belongs to the group of the Iraq Petroleum Companies (IPC Group) which changed its name afterwards to " Qatar Petroleum Company Limited ".

The Qatar Petroleum Company Limited possesses at present Dukhan Oil Field which started production in 1949, and now it produces an average of 9 million tons per year.

2—The Shell Company of Qatar Limited :—

In 1952 the Shell Company of Qatar Limited obtained concession to explore Petroleum in the offshore areas beyond the territorial waters which are under the sovereignty of the Government of Qatar and cover an area of about 10,000 square miles. The Company has drilled till now in its concession area about twenty five wells, fourteen wells of which are in the Idd El-Shargi Field

which lies at a distance of about 50 miles from the eastern coast of Qatar peninsula. Production from this field started in February, 1964, with an average rate of approximately 30,000 barrels per day. This production may probably increase in 1966 to about 50,000 barrels per day (or about two and a half million tons per year). Another oil field has already been discovered near the Idd-Shargi field called Maydan Mahzam.

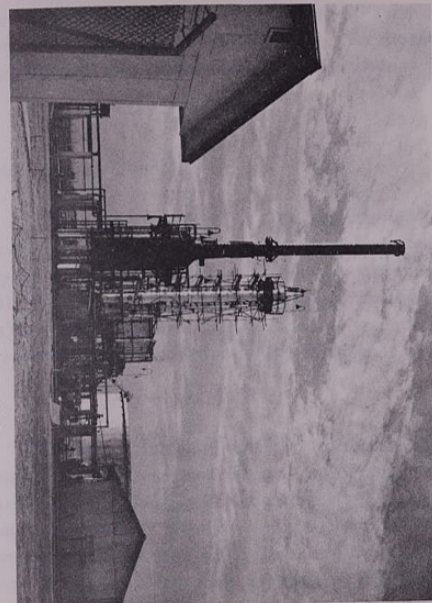
A gas separation station for this field is being established on a platform, and a pipeline will then be extended from this field, as well as another pipeline from the Idd El-Shargi field to the storage facilities which are being built on Halul Island. Export from both fields via Halul Island will start early in 1966 at an average rate of about 100,000 barrels per day.

The Company is still endeavouring its best exploration efforts to find other prospective locations in its concession area.

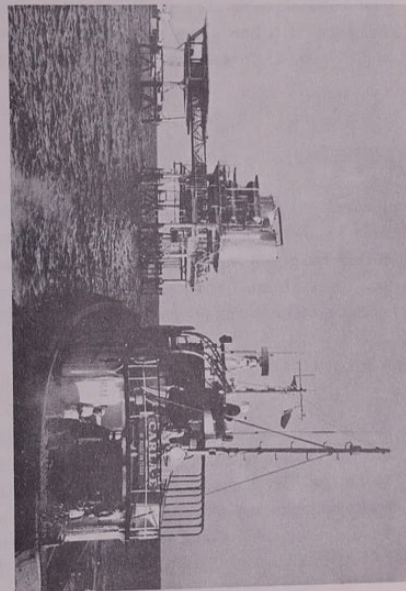
3— Continental Oil Company of Qatar:—

In September 1963, His Highness Sheik Ahmed bin Ali Al-Thani the Ruler of Qatar, signed an oil agreement with Continental Oil Company of Qatar to prospect, develop and export oil from the areas open at that date for petroleum concessions, which consist of:

1. Areas under Qatar Jurisdiction that had never been granted in Petroleum concessions.
2. Land areas and their pertaining territorial waters that had been relinquished by Qatar Petroleum Company Limited.
3. Offshore Areas that had been relinquished by Shell Company of Qatar Limited.



The Topping Plant at Umm Said



Shell Company's operation in Qatar Gulf.

Exploration activities of Continental Oil Company started in April 1964, and within two years the Company is expected to conclude its exploration programme, the results of exploration will decide the next step of the Company. The possibilities of oil finding are great, and it is expected that the activities of this Company will share in the increase of the oil revenues of Qatar.

Production and Refining.

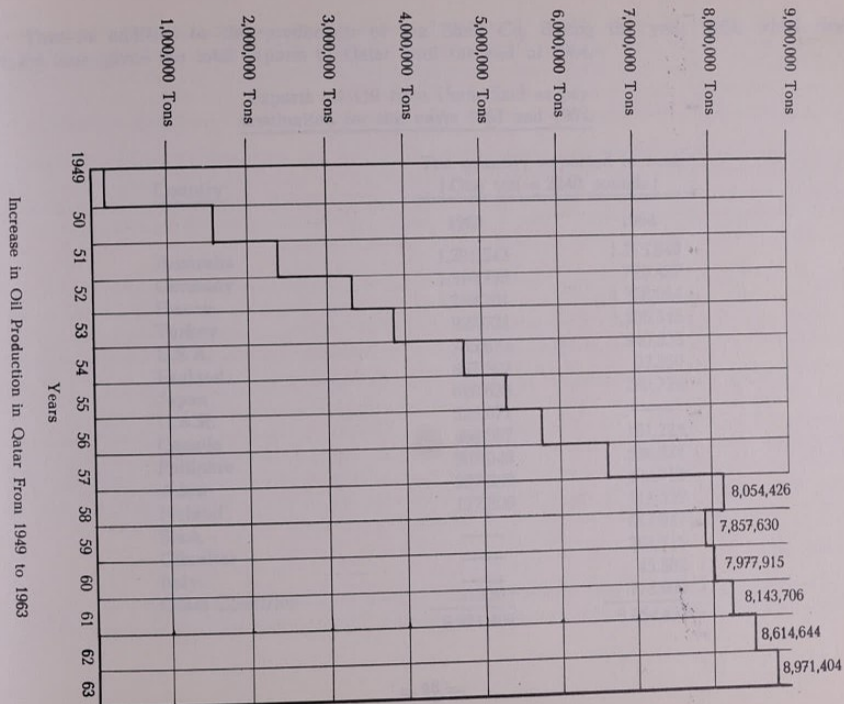
The production of oil in Qatar has started in 1949, and in December of that year the first oil tanker was loaded with Qatar Crude at Umm Said Terminal. Oil is running now in two parallel pipelines of 14½ inches diameter for a distance of approximately 14 miles, after which they join in one line, at 20 inches diameter for a distance of approximately 35 miles until it reaches the Tank-Farm Area in Umm Sa'id where there are 16 tanks of a total capacity of 227,500 tons or the equivalent of approximately ten current days production which amounts to about 190,000 barrels per day.

There are three oil bearing formations in Dukhan oil field, which are Arab Zone No. 3, Arab Zone No. 4, and the Uwainat Zone of upper jurassic Age. The producing zones at present are the Arab No. 4 and Uwainat Zones. Production from Arab Zone No. 3 was stopped since 1959, as by that time the reservoir pressure approximately reached the bubble point. A missible gas injection plant has been built to help putting this zone again on production in the nearest future. At present Arab Zone No. 4 is still the main producer in Dukhan Field.

The following is the list of exports of oil from Umm Sa'id since the commencement of exportation.

Year	Exports in tons (One ton = 2240 pounds)
1949	15,433
1950	1,536,420
1951	2,246,522
1952	3,222,670
1953	3,920,114
1954	4,546,576
1955	5,264,022
1956	5,665,680
1957	6,488,352
1958	8,055,145
1959	7,857,630
1960	7,977,915
1961	8,143,706
1962	8,614,644
1963	8,971,404
1964	8,754,453

The aggregate total of exports until the 1st of January, 1965, 91,240,686 Tons.



This, in addition to the production of the Shell Co. during the year 1964, which was 1,176,406 tons, gives the total exports of Qatar until the end of 1964.

Exports of Oil from Umm Said as per destination for the years 1963 and 1964.

<u>Country</u>	<u>The quantity exported in tons</u> (One ton = 2240 pounds)	
	1963	1964
Australia	1,391,543	1,115,848
Germany	1,310,735	720,437
France	1,259,731	1,278,054
Turkey	927,731	1,256,345
U.S.A.	785,672	940,523
England	667,502	92,350
Japan	620,635	280,724
U.A.R.	525,071	—
Canada	498,567	161,223
Phillipine	307,049	556,534
Aden	237,259	492,713
Holand	127,806	117,559
Siam	—	612,947
Gibraltar	—	304,715
Italy	—	45,582
Other Countries	312,517	778,999
	<u>8,971,404</u>	<u>8,754,453</u>

The crude oil of Dukhan Field is considered one of the best crude oils in the world, since its specific gravity, at the temperature of 60 degrees fahrenheit, amounts to about, 0.82 (about 41,5° A.P.I.) in addition to its other analytical specifications, for which it attains the highest posted price in the Arabian Gulf Area. Its posted price (F. O. B. Umm Said) amounts to 1,95 dollars per barrel for 41° A. P. I. gravity, while the prices of other oils in the region do not exceed 1.80 dollars per barrel.

Regarding Shell Company of Qatar Limited, it started its production from Idd El Sharqi Oil Field in February, 1964, at an average rate of about 30,000 barrels a day (or about one and a half million tons per years). The oil bearing zones are the Shuaiba Zone of lower cretaceous age, and Arab No. 3, Arab No. 4 and the Uwainat, Zones of upper jurassic age The Idd El Sharqi crude is lower in quality than Dukhan crude but it is equal to the other Middle East crudes.

Production is carried out by off-shore facilities consisting of gas separation station built on a platform in the middle of the field, and a tanker gathering station from which oil is presently exported, until the end of this year when the construction of the storage facilities on Halul island, which belongs to Qatar and lies at about 15 kilometers to the north of Idd El Sharqi field, is completed.

Regarding oil refining industry, at present there are no refineries in the real meaning of the word in Qatar; but the Qatar Petroleum Company established at Umm Sa'id a topping plant for obtaining ordinary gasoline, Kerosine, and gas oil (diesel) only, the topped crude is sent back to mix with the exported crude oil. The average production of this plant amounts to about 17,000 gallons per day which constitutes only a part of the local consumption. The Government of Qatar is studying at present a project of setting up a refinery, at a capacity of about 30,000 barrels per day liable to be increased in the future, may be to 100,000 barrels per day.

Natural Gas.

The Govt. of Qatar has already constructed a 10 inch diameter 55 miles pipeline to carry natural gas from Dukhan Field to Doha to be used for industrial purposes. Its capacity amounts to about 40 million

cubic feet per day. This pipeline carries presently ten million cubic feet per day which are the daily consumption of the water distillation and power generation plants. The daily production and distribution of natural gas during 1964 was approximately as follows:—

Total production of natural gas	211 million standard cubic feet per day.
Consumption of the Company	68 million standard cubic feet per day.
Consumption of the Govt.	10 Million standard cubic feet per day.
Flared	113 Million standard cubic feet per day.

The Government however is engaged in studying several projects to utilize all the surplus quantities of this gas. The Company likewise, has already completed the construction of a pilot miscible gas injection plant the capacity of which at present is about 13 million cubic feet per day, and is expected to increase in the near future to about 50 million cubic feet per day. The purpose of this plant is to raise the reservoir pressure of Arab Zone No.50 as to put it on production again.

CHAPTER V

EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION:

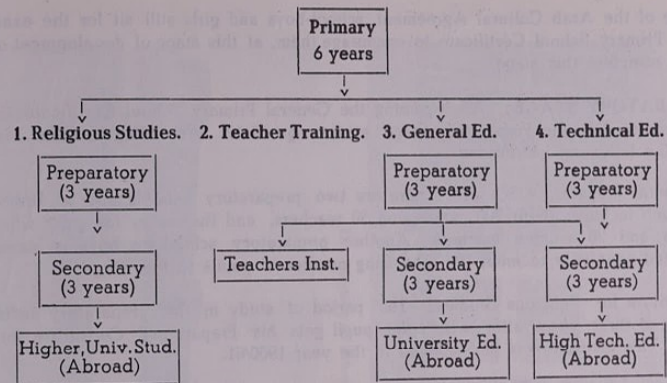
Qatar was one of the first Arab Countries that applied the Cultural Agreement of the Arab League.

The first primary school was inaugurated in 1371 H. (1951—1952). Its staff was 6 teachers and the pupils admitted were 240. The Education Department headed by H. H. Sheikh Khalifa, the Deputy Ruler, was first set up in 1376 H. (1956—1957). Since then, education has developed rapidly under the supervision of H. H. Sheikh Qassem, the present Education Minister.

In view of the rapid annual increase in the number of students, a School Building Programme has been put on as to provide enough space for any future expansion on all stages of education.

STAGES OF EDUCATION: According to the Arab Cultural Agreement, education in Qatar is planned as follows:

- a) Primary Stage : 6 years.
- b) Preparatory Stage : 3 years.
- c) Secondary Stage : 3 years.



THE PRIMARY STAGE: Children are admitted to this stage at about the age of six. Since it is essential stage of the educational structure it enjoys the greatest attention and the last decade has witnessed great expansion in this stage. The number of primary schools for boys in the year 1954-55 was only four, and in 1964 they became forty six in which 6150 students are taught by 327 teachers

As for girls, the first primary school was opened in the year 1954/55 and now there are 27 schools with aloted of 4000 girls and 205 teachers.

Primary schools are distributed all over the country in such a way that there is no village what so small without a school for boys and another for girls.

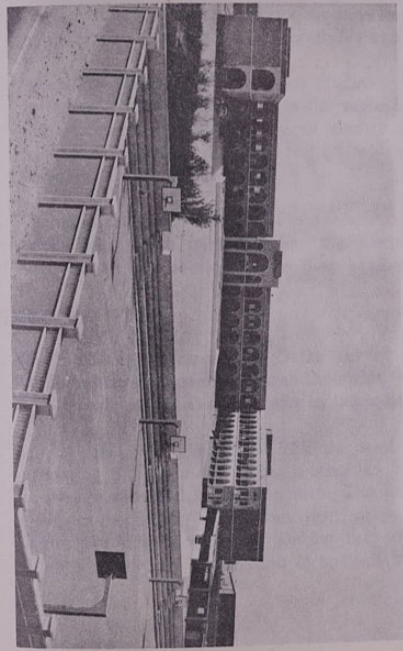
In spite of the Arab Cultural Agreement, school-boys and girls still sit for the examination of the General Primary School Certificate to encourage them, at this stage of development of education in Qatar, to complete this stage.

THE PREPARATORY STAGE: After passing the General Primary School Certificate Examination, pupils are promoted to the Preparatory Stage at the age of 12. According to their abilities, they join one of the following institutions:

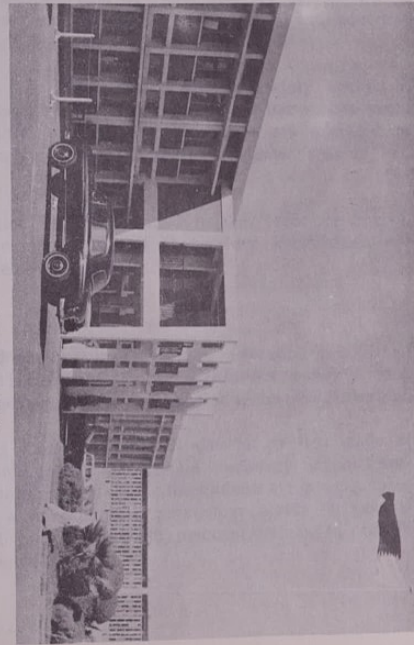
1. The General Preparatory School: There are two preparatory schools now at Doha; one for boys which includes about 700 pupils and 50 teachers, and the other for girls which includes 150 girls and 20 women teachers. Another preparatory school for boys is expected to be constructed next year to meet the increasing number of pupils in this stage.
2. The Institute for Religious Studies: The period of study in the preparatory section in this Institute is three years, after which the pupil gets his Preparatory Certificate for Religious Studies. This Institute was first opened in the year 1960/61.
3. The Technical School: This school was first opened at Doha in the year 1956/57. The number of pupils then was only 13 in two sections: Carpentry Section and Filing and Turning Section. Afterwards, sections of: Automechanics, Diesel-mechanics, Electricity, Welding and Smithery were added. The number of pupils this year is 110.

THE SECONDARY STAGE:

1. General Secondary School: In Qatar there is only one general secondary school for boys. As to girls education, two secondary classes are attached to Doha Preparatory Girls School. Boys and girls passing the General Preparatory School Certificate are enrolled in the secondary stage. After the first year in the secondary school, pupils join, according to their abilities, either the



Qatar Preparatory Boy School.



The Ministry of Education Building.

scientific or the literary section. There, they pass two years, at the end of which, they sit for the General Secondary School Certificate Examination held at Doha and set and marked in Cairo. Doha Secondary School for boys occupies a modern building well equipped with adequate playgrounds, a dining hall, laboratories and a rich library.

2. Secondary Institute for Religious Studies : This is a continuation of the preparatory section of the same institute and occupies the same building. Studies here continue for three more years and the curricula follow those of similar institutes of Al-Azhar. Graduates are admitted to Al-Azhar University in Cairo to undertake teaching religious subjects in Qatar schools and preaching in its mosques.
3. Technical School : This year a secondary section has been added to the Technical School. Pupils who have passed either the General or the Technical Preparatory Examination are admitted to this section where they have a three year-course.

OTHER INSTITUTE :

1. Teachers Institute : when Qatar started to direct its utmost care to education in 1951, all teachers were chosen from Arab Countries. But it has always been the Governments policy to reach a stage when Qataris would carry by themselves the responsibilities of bringing up the new generation.

In 1962, the Teachers Institute started its important task. It aims in its first stage, at preparing teachers for primary schools. Students getting the General Preparatory School Certificate are enrolled in this Institute. The Institute is planned so that the students are given a three year course during which they learn principles of education and psychology beside the general secondary school subjects. During the second year, they begin practical training in primary schools under the supervision of specialists in education.

2. Institute of Administration: Arrangements have already been made for an institute of administrative studies which has already started this academic year 1964/65. The period of study in this institute will be two years and it will accept its students after an entry examination to test candidates' abilities for this type of study. This Institute aims at preparing Qataris theoretically and practically for Government and private administrative posts. The staff of the institute are all well qualified in administrative and legislative studies and the institute is considered a starting point in the Qatarization of administrative posts.

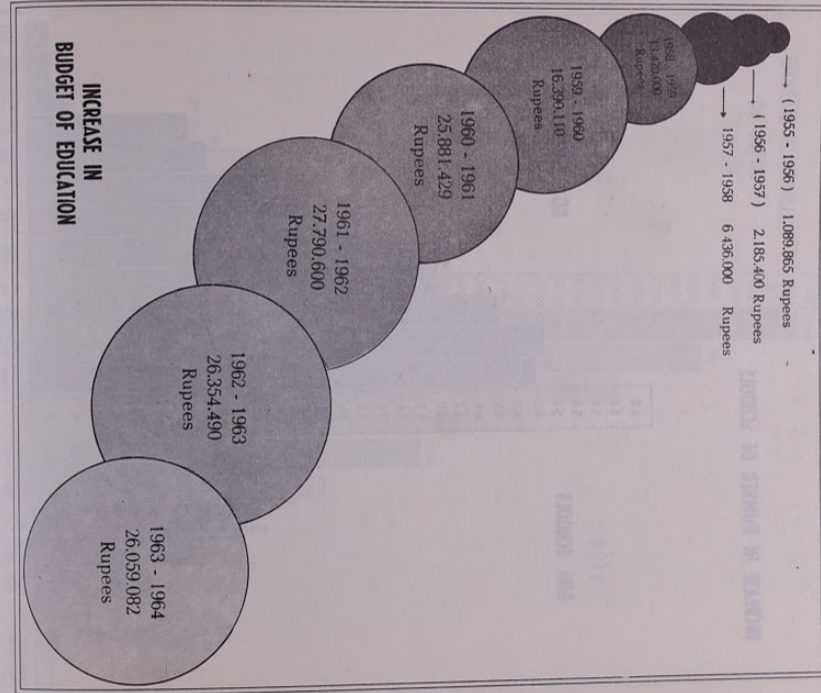
HIGHER EDUCATION:

The Ministry of Education is very keen to enable Qatari students, having the General Secondary School Certificate, to continue their higher and university education. Therefore, they are sent on missions to Arab and foreign universities to complete their studies to share in building modern Qatar. The number of members of the educational mission this year is about 50 students, most of whom went to in U. A. R. while some are studying in Iraq, Lebanon, U.K., U.S.A. and Germany. Most of these students have joined universities while some others are continuing their studies in technical and vocational institutions.

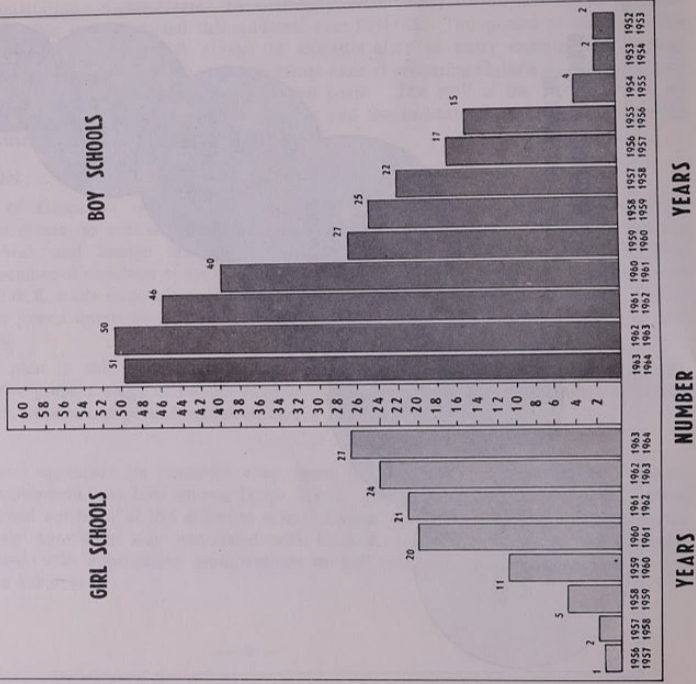
The Ministry's plan in this respect is to give preference to specializations more urgently needed by Qatar in the present stage of its development, such as petroleum engineering, medicine, agriculture, Hydraulics, administration and social studies.

CURRICULA

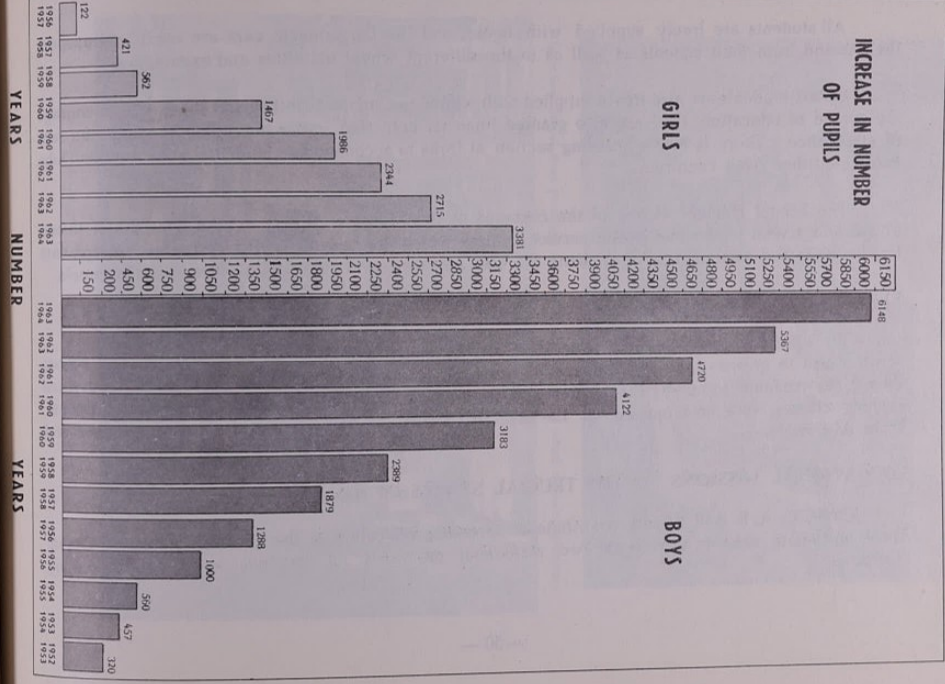
Before 1958 Qatar organised its curricula after those of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Kuwait. When the Cultural Agreement was held among Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iraq laying standardised principles for educational curricula of the different school stages, Qatar chose to join that agreement. Consequently, a private agreement was concluded with U. A. R. according to which the Cultural Agreement was adopted with appropriate modifications to suit our own circumstances and giving great care to religious subjects.



INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SCHOOLS



INCREASE IN NUMBER OF PUPILS



SERVICES OFFERED TO STUDENTS

All students are freely supplied with books, and the Government cars are used to transport them to and from their schools as well as in the different school activities and excursions.

Qatari students are also freely supplied with winter and summer clothes and shoes. To encourage the spread of education, they are also granted financial help that varies according to stage and rate of attendance. There is also a boarding section at Doha to accommodate students from outside Doha and from other Arab countries.

The School Hygiene is one of the concerns of the Ministry. Every school is attached to one of the four school clinics and health service centres which are provided with up-to-date equipments for diagnosis and treatment. All students are also provided every day with free healthy meals.

EVENING CLASSES :

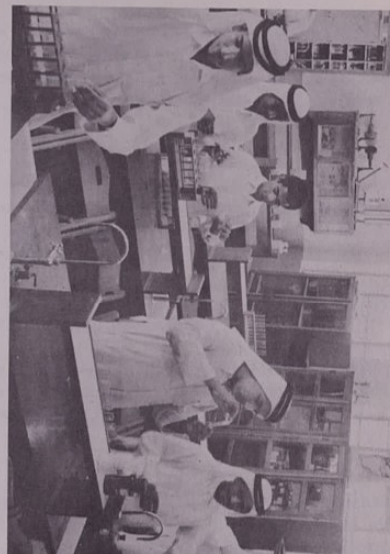
The efforts of the Ministry of Education are extended not only to boys and girls of school age but also to grown-ups. Adult Education Department was set up in 1377 H. (1957-1958) and since then, it has expanded so rapidly that at present there are now 51 schools for about 3750 evening students. Evening classes were also opened in the Trucial States of Dubai, Sharja, Ras El-Kheima and Umm Al Kuwain.

EDUCATIONAL MISSIONS TO THE TRUCIAL STATES OF OMAN

Qatar, U. A. R. and Kuwait contribute in spreading education in the Trucial States of Oman. Three up-to-date schools as well as two residential premisses for teachers were established by Qatar.



The feeding Centre - The Ministry of Education



Secondary School Boys practicing scientific experiments at the school chemical laboratory

this year, 1964. thirty nine teachers have been sent by Qatar to the Trucial Coast of Oman. Qatar is responsible for all their salaries, transportation, premises etc.

Qatar also grants scholarships to students from the neighbouring Sheikhdoms to join its schools. The Ministry of education offers these scholarships to the governments of the Sheikhdoms concerned, who nominate the candidates to whom the fares, fees and accommodation are borne by Qatar. In addition to what Qataris enjoy, these candidates receive perfect educational and hygienic supervision and monthly allowances.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES:

Cultural, social and physical activities in Qatar are pursued mainly in schools. Recently, clubs have begun to play their part in that field. Physical activities in Qatar are sponsored by H. H. Sheikh Qassem Bin Hamad Althani, the Minister of Education.

Different school activities are represented on the Sports Day and the Annual Exhibition for Art and Science, in which the students introduce their drawings and handicrafts.

Boy Scouting is very popular in Qatar and is continually encouraged by the Ministry. Scouting Camps are held annually and Scouts from neighbouring countries are invited. Qatar boy-scouts are always represented in Arab Scouting Tournaments as well as Scouting Seminars.

THE DOHA PUBLIC LIBRARY:

This was established by H. H. Shekh Ali Al-Thani, the Ex-Ruler of Qatar, on his own expense. H. H. Shekh Ali himself patronized this library, supplied it with religious and literary books of all ages and provided it with enough funds to help its flourishing and continual supply of new books.

The Public Library is now run by efficient librarians from the Arab countries. In 1962, it moved into a new building, built after the modern designs of similar libraries and has been re-arranged so as to give the reader the best opportunities of reading in a comfortable quiet atmosphere.

Moreover, the Public Library is keen to publish old Arab manuscripts and spares no effort in searching for such books and printing them. The library is proud of having more than 1000 manuscripts.

In 1963, when Doha Public Library was attached to the Ministry of Education; a department was established to supervise school libraries and furnish them with the necessary publications.

SEARCH FOR ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

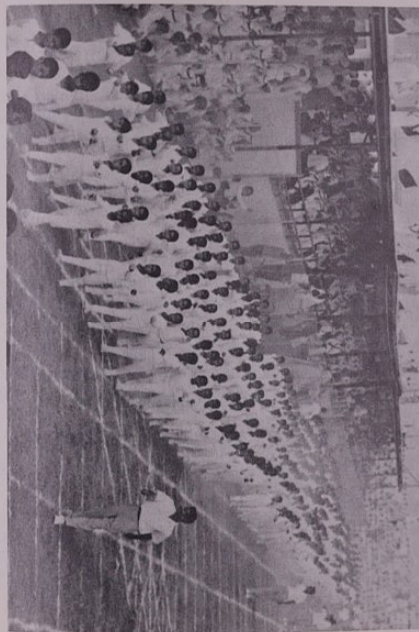
The Government of Qatar realises the importance of carrying out a search for ancient monuments in studying the history of Mankind and tracing human culture.

A mission of Danish archaeologists is now making excavations in some parts of Qatar to throw light on ancient culture in this part of the world.

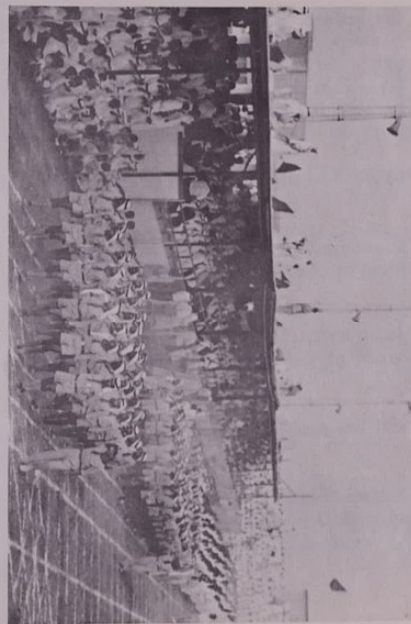
The expedition found settlements from the Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic), being about 8-10 thousand years old, tools from the Old Stone Age (Palaeolithic) and traces of the Bronze Age. The Danish Archaeologists believe the material gathered will be of great interest not only to all who study the past of Qatar and the Arab States but also wherever the past of mankind as a whole is studied and discussed.

A national museum is now being planned but in the meantime, some of the findings are displayed in a special section in Doha Public Library.

Qatar Archaeological Society was formed in 1962 to help and continue works.



A sports show in the Annual Sports Day.



Qatar Boy Scouts.

QATAR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

Activities of the Ministry of Education are not limited to its tasks inside the country but it has been keen, during the last years, on taking part in International Educational Conferences and Seminars. Consequently, it sends delegates to attend meetings of the Cultural Committee of the Arab League that are held annually in Cairo. It also attended the Meeting of Experts of General Secondary Education held in Tunisia in August 1962, and the fifth Boy Scouting Regional Meeting held in Morocco in 1962 and the sixth meeting held in Alexandria in 1964.

It is a member in the Arab Scouting Bureau and on its way to join the International Scouting Bureau.

Qatar is an associate member in UNESCO and very keen to make use of the Organization activities, to take part in all its regional and international meetings and conferences and to profit from all its recommendations and decisions.

Qatar formed the Qatari National Commission for UNESCO Affairs in 1961 to act as a link between the Organization in Paris and the Government and public organizations in Qatar. In March 1964, the Commission organized a successful show for UNESCO books and publications.

In the year 1964, Qatar joined the International Bureau of Education in Geneva and it is highly interested in the recommendations issued by its yearly conference.

When, in February 1964, the Conference of Arab Ministers of Education was held in Bagdad, Qatar sent its delegation which took part with other Arab delegations to issue the new Charter for the Arab Cultural Unity and the Constitution of the Arab Organization for Science, Education and Culture. Formal measures are now being taken for final ratification of both.

CHAPTER VI

ECONOMIC PROGRESS

INTRODUCTION

Before the stage of extensive progress, in all aspects of life in Qatar, has started, the chief business of the inhabitants was largely dependant on the warm waters of the Arabian Gulf which is characterized by its great wealth of pearls and fishes. Thirty years ago Qatar possessed a fleet of more than four hundred vessels for pearling and fishing. When artificial pearls, produced by Japan and some other countries, appeared in the market, the commercial value of natural pearls has been reduced and they became of less demand, which caused the majority of the Qataris engaged in pearling to abandon this business and to work with the Petroleum Companies which, by that time were starting their activities in this country.

A good number of the inhabitants is still living on fishing and some common trades such as carpentry, smithery, hide tanning and other local handicrafts. In recent years, and due to the discovery of petroleum in considerable quantities, life in Qatar has flourished in general, new scopes of progress have emerged in different fields of industry, big workshops and mechanical carpentries have come into existence, many small industries have been established such as ice, beverages, tiles, block factories, dairies, and gas production and filling plants such as the oxygen acetylene and carbon dioxide, modern garages serving the various types of vehicles, and many other utilities necessary for modern life and society. This, in addition to the big electric power stations, the water distillation plants and the many other fields of activity set up by the Government, have created sufficient opportunities to absorb all workers and to achieve for them a high standard of living.



A Banana Plantation in one of the modern farms in Qatar.



H. H. The Ruler of Qatar, H. H. The Deputy Ruler & H. H. The Minister of Education inaugurating the agricultural section in the Annual Show of Science and Arts, 1963.

Since the most important resources of the State at present are the revenues of petroleum which are fully dependant on limited underground reserves, the Government decided to seize the opportunity of the existence of the current years of prosperity to establish productive projects which will give an opportunity to the State to possess other resources besides petroleum revenues.

The Government has conducted comprehensive studies intending thereby to achieve the best means of developing the national income and animating the economical condition in this country in co-operation with a firm of prominent international experts in these affairs. It has, in fact, completed such studies and arrived at the decision that the most important means are to study in detail and execute the following projects :

1. A project to establish the best bases for the investment of the States' Reserve Fund ;
2. A project to exploit sea water resources ;
3. A project to reclaim lands and develop agriculture.
4. A project to establish natural gas industry.
5. A project to establish an oil refinery.
6. A project to establish a cement factory.

Having studied the details of the above projects from all aspects the Government has resolved to start with the first three projects in the most efficacious, perfect and sound manner.

As regards the fourth and fifth projects, the Government is studying now the complete researches which have been prepared in respect thereof; and it is expected that a final decision be taken very shortly in this connection.

Concerning the 6th project, it appeared in the light of the results of researches conducted by the German firm (krupp) that raw materials for cement industry are available in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of this project, and the project is considered a successful and sound one from

the economic point of view. The Government, therefore, has started studying the different methods of implementing this project in order to select the one which will result in achievement of the best interests of the country.

National Bank of Qatar :

Regarding the banking business in Qatar, it has been carried out by five banks namely: the Arab Bank, Intra bank, The British Bank of the Middle East and the Ottoman Bank.

To encourage economic development and support national economy, the Government issued Decree No. 7 for 1964 to establish The National Bank of Qatar with a purely Qatari capital of 14 million Rupees. The Government paid 50% of the capital, the other Qatari founders 50%, while the rest of the shares was offered for public subscription to Qataris. The bank has been inaugurated on 30th December, 1964 and is satisfactorily proceeding with its duties.

Commerce :

Import and local trading were among the fields that attracted Qataris. During the last ten years, commerce has developed prosperously in Qatar due to several factors among which are the emergence of petroleum as a principal resource and the subsequent rapid increase in population, which consequently, led to a rise in the balance of trade to meet the growing needs of the country.

The excellent geographical situation of Qatar in the centre of the Arabian Gulf on the route of ships sailing northwest on their way to Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq and Iran, has helped in flourishing commerce between Qatar and the neighbouring Gulf States and closely linked the country with the worldwide navigation system.

The most important exports of Qatar at present are petroleum, scrap iron and tanned hides; while the most important imports are: different foodstuffs, clothing medicines, cement, cigarettes, building

materials, vehicles and electric appliances. The total value of Qatar imports in 1963 reached 132 million Rupees (about £10 million), and the most important countries from which goods are imported to Qatar are the U.K., U.S.A., Bahrain, India, W. Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Pakistan, Australia, Iraq, Japan, Lebanon and the United Arab Republic.

In Qatar, customs can hardly be felt by the consumers. Custom Duties are imposed on commodities of luxury at a rate ranging from 10% to 15%, while on necessities the rate is 2.5% only. As a further encouragement to national merchants, the Government issued a law organizing importation affairs and limiting import rights to Qataris.

Qatar Chamber of Commerce :

In 1963, an act was passed re-organizing the Chamber of Commerce and enabling it to look after and represent commercial, industrial and agricultural interests,

The Chamber collects, classifies, and publishes all information and statistics of interest to commerce, industry and agriculture. It provides the Government and institutions with required information. The Chamber also forwards its proposals to the Government concerning commercial and industrial activities and the laws regulating them.

The Chamber forms arbitrary committees to mediate in the disputes submitted to it. It takes part in international economic conferences and issues testimonies to point out the source of goods, nationality of exporters and prices of products.

The Qatar Chamber of Commerce has joined the Arab General Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, and the Afro-Asian Organization of Economic Co-operation. It is also in the course of joining the World Chamber of Commerce.

Agriculture and Agricultural Production :

Few years ago no real cultivation was practised in Qatar, and all what the country needed of fruits, vegetables and agricultural products in general were imported from abroad. However, in recent years, the Government has become concerned in agriculture, and established a special department for its development and to increase by any means agricultural knowledge among the the inhabitants.

This step was fruitful faster than expected, due to the successful efforts made by the Government; the most important of which are the following:

1. Samples of soil from different regions of the country were scientifically analysed and it was found that the northern region is most suitable for agriculture due to its fertile soil and to the comparatively sweetness of its underground water.

2. Most care was given to production of vegetables and, consequently, seeds of different kinds were imported and planted in the Governments' Experimental Farms to find out the most suitable ones and the best circumstances for their growth. Seeds of successful vegetables were then imported on a large scale and distributed free of charge among owners of private farms. About 400 kgs. have been distributed this year. Other kinds were planted in the experimental farm and seedlings were distributed.

3. Large numbers of trees-of-shade and ornamental plants were planted along Doha streets and in private farms. Experiments are now being carried out on fruit trees and some have already proved successful. In Doha two public gardens have been established and the city squares were Ornamented with flowers and grass beds.

4. Insecticides, manures and fertilizers are freely distributed among farm owners Technical advice is freely given to all who ask for it.

5. A good number of tractors are now ready to help private owners in preparing their farms without any charges.

All these encouraging measures resulted in a quick increase in the number of farms that are now more than 400, the smallest of which is about 100 dunums (25 acres). Local production of vegetables last year was estimated at 5000 tons which almost met the needs of local consumption for that year.

CHAPTER VII

1. MEDICAL SERVICES :

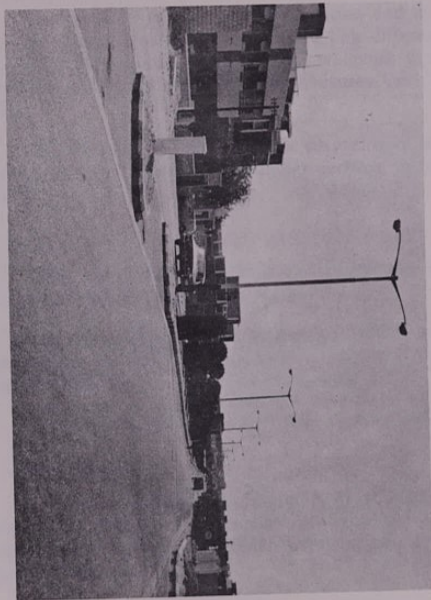
Qatar takes pride in supplying free treatment to all. Medicines, however expensive, are freely given to the sick whether Qataris or others. In case of emergency, doctors visit at home those who are unable to go to hospital for medical examination and treatment. If need arises, doctors travel to examine patients at remote villages.

Moreover, if the patient cannot be cured in Qatar, he is sent at government expenses to an Arab country or to Europe to be treated there.

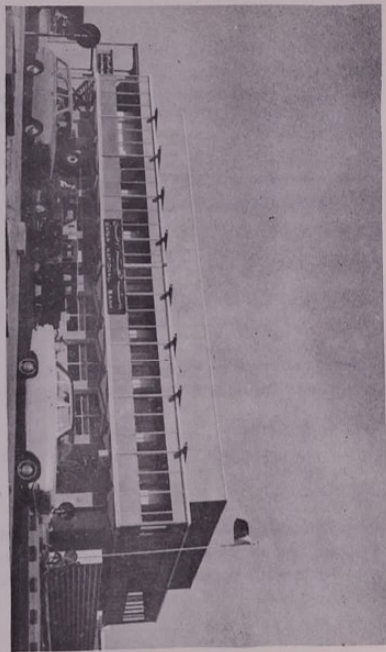
Qatar has several hospitals, the most important of which is the state Hospital at Rumeilah, which is erected on 300,000 square yards at a high fine site in the western quarter of Doha, with a capacity of 196 beds. There are two other hospitals with capacity of 189 beds and a fourth for T. B. patients. The staff of these hospitals include 40 doctors and 154 nurses. Besides, there are health service centers and out-patient clinics.

Besides sanitary measures, The Department of Medical Services and Public Health, in collaboration with the Municipal Council, looks after public cleanliness, isolation and burial and undertakes food supervision. Moreover, it provides vaccination for the citizens against epidemics and takes expurgating measures as well. Thanks to the efforts of this department, a high standard of health prevails and a high degree of cleanliness is noticeable in the towns of Qatar.

This year Qatar has joined the World Health Organization to make use of its achievements and take part in its activities.



A new street in Doha.



QATAR NATIONAL BANK

2. PUBLIC SECURITY

The security system is well organized and up-to-date methods are used in training policemen who are equipped with wireless-sets to link different parts of Qatar with the capital. They are also provided with armoured cars, modern weapons, rapid steam launches and modern boats which are necessary for littoral guard. These measures have helped to maintain security in Qatar to a great extent.

The Emigration Department is very closely linked to this Department and it applies the most recent measures developed by similar sections in modern countries, to achieve adequate emigration control.

3. WATER:

With the rapid increase in the population of Qatar more projects have to be planned to provide the people with Fresh water.

There are now three large distillation plants and a fourth is being planned. Moreover ground dams with a capacity of two million gallons have been constructed and others will soon be established to reserve three million gallons more.

At the same time, great efforts are now being made to search for other waterfields.

4. ELECTRICITY

A public supply of electricity was first made available in Doha in 1953 and, since the commencement of the supply, the consumption of electricity has grown rapidly. There has been an extensive programme of Village electrification in the past few years and the majority of large villages are now supplied with electricity.

There are now three Power Stations in Doha comprising :-

- No. 1 2,820 KW Diesel Generating Plant.
- No. 2 13,000 KW Diesel Generating Plant.
- No. 3 30,000 KW Steam Turbine Generating Plant.

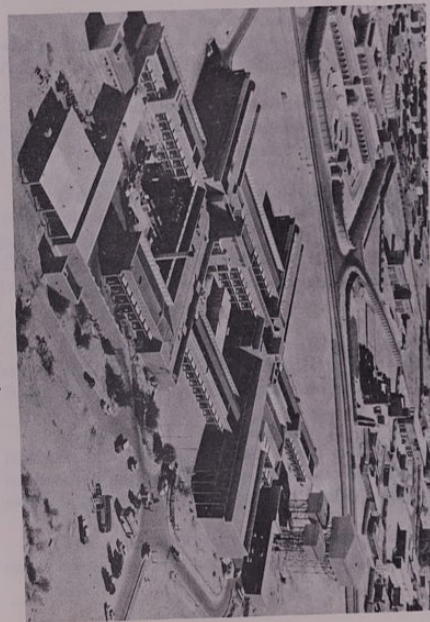
The total number of consumers now exceeds 13,000 and approximately 25 new consumers are being connected to the supply every week.

An additional 15,000 KW steam turbine generator has been ordered for installation at Ras Abu Aboud near Doha. This new machine should be ready for commercial operation by 1st January 1967.

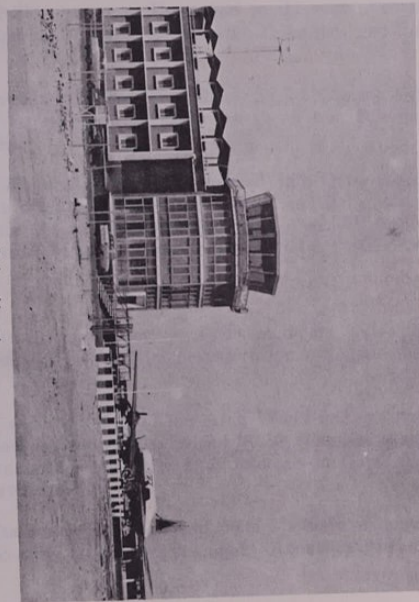
5. TRANSPORT.

A. BY LAND: The Qatari authorities consider the establishment of a network of good roads something of vital importance. The first well-paved road, 125 miles long, was the one between Dukhan on the west coast where oil fields lie and Doha and Umm Said on the east coast. Dukhan was then connected with all the surrounding areas of drilling and the various wells with a net of paved road. Doha, in its turn was joined to the towns and villages in the north with another net of good roads, the most important of which is the Doha-Umm Selal-Khor and North Road. Now, motorcars can easily transport the natives and their goods to the farthest villages everywhere in Qatar. This improvement of roads encouraged the spread of modern trends of life and the construction of schools even in places that were considered in the past rather isolated.

We must also mention the highway linking Qatar with Saudi Arabia, via Salwa-Dhahran, most of which is already paved. This road has much influenced commerce between Qatar on one hand, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan on the other. Along this road, large numbers of carriers transport goods, food, fresh vegetables and fruits from these countries to Qatar.



Doha State Hospital.



Doha Airport.

Approximately 5 million rupees are spent yearly on road construction.

B. BY SEA: The coastal waters are quite shallow except at Umm Said on the eastern coast where the depth allowed the erection of Qatar's first port. Next to it is the Doha port and the Zekreet port, a little to the north of Dukhan.

Large and moderate steamers transport travellers and cargo to Umm Said. Sailships and launches of all sizes carry various food stuffs, fresh vegetables, fruits and other goods from Bahrain, Oman, Persia, India and Pakistan to the port of Loha.

During the year 1963, about 250 steamers of different nationalities entered into Qatar ports. British steamers made the greatest part of this number, followed by Dutch, German and Italian ships successively. The weight of goods they brought into Qatar was about 150,000 tons besides cattle. The maximum load of steamers that can land at present in Qatar ports does not exceed 12,000 tons (whole weight with a 35 feet draught at most).

Plans have been made for the establishment of a new port at Doha to be the principal commercial port of the country. It will be equipped with all facilities necessary for a modern one. Work has already begun by digging a sub-water canal for this new port.

C. BY AIR: Qatar's situation at the extreme eastern region of the Arab World makes it the link between this part of the world and the Far East in Asia. This, helped by its cloudless skies, its levelled surface and the existence of three oil companies that have large interests in Qatar, has made it of great importance as a world centre of aviation.

The main airport in Qatar is adjacent to Doha and it is a large and modern airfield equipped so as to be able to accommodate for huge jets at any time, day or night. About twelve air

corporations now use the Doha airport, thus linking Qatar with all parts of the world. A new airport is about to be completed following the latest lines in international airports.

Air transport plays an important part in supplying Qatar with many goods especially vegetables and fresh fruits.

D. COMMUNICATIONS: Qatar has got a complete telephone and telegraph service including automatic changes, trunk lines, radio telephone and V.H.F. services. Telephone calls are now available between Qatar, Europe and the Middle East. Wireless telegraphy is also adapted to the effect that Qatar to-day is linked to nearly most parts of the civilised world.

Work has already begun in the construction of a new modern building to meet the rapid increase in this field.

6. VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT.

When Law No. 3 1962 was issued setting up the Department of Training and Vocational Development, it had in view the ultimate aim of preparing a class of Qatari technicians and qualifying them for higher posts to replace the foreign employees.

This Department is in charge of training Qataris in mechanics, electricity, filing, turning, building, dyeing and all jobs of the Water Department.

The Department has already replaced 167 foreigners, whose services were ended, by Qatari technicians. Seven hundred and eighty two Qataris were promoted to higher grades as a result of this training.

The number of Qataris who occupy chief posts increased from 46 to 115.

Besides, the Department sends promising Qataris to training courses abroad to specialize in different vocations such as Air Conditioning, Central Cooling, Electricity Generation, and Water Distillation.

7. MODERN PLANNING OLD QUARTERS.

Plans have been made to re-construct the old parts of Doha. Old houses were pulled down and wide modern roads established instead of the narrow ones. The owners of the old houses were generously compensated and granted sites in the modern quarters for their new houses. Forty million Rupees and 2200 sites were distributed in the last few years according to this project which aims at modernizing the old town and, at the same time, raising the standard of its inhabitants who are all pure Qataris and helping them to own modern houses.

8. POPULAR HOUSES:

In January 1964, a law was issued for the establishment of popular houses for the poor and those with limited income.

According to this law, any Qatari whose income varies between 300 and 1500 Rupees a month, is granted a site and sufficient loan for building a house on it. The loan is to be repaid, without any interest, during a period that varies between 20 and 25 years. If the new owner dies or becomes disabled during that period, the Government, according to the law gives up the right to the remaining instalments. Moreover, the beneficiary is, in certain cases, released from 30% of the loan if he regularly pays the remaining sums.

As for the disabled, the Government according to the law, has to build them new adequate houses to live in at nominal rents that do not exceed five Rupees a month for every room.

In the present budget enough sums have been allotted for the measures necessary for the execution of this project which ultimately aims at gradually providing all Qataris with adequate healthy houses.

Suitable sites have been chosen and the Government is responsible for the making of the necessary roads, the supply of water and electricity and the establishment of schools, mosques, public markets, social and medical centres and public gardens... etc...

Practical and technical measures for the execution of this project are now being carried out and 2200 sites have already been distributed to beneficiaries.

9. SOCIAL GRANTS-IN-AID:

The Department of Labour and Social Affairs has applied a system of granting monthly pays to those who are really in need of them. All applications are promptly studied by special committees and after a social research of each case a sum of about 50 Rupees per person is granted monthly. The system covers all parts of the country and the necessary sums are allotted in the annual budget for this purpose.

10. SOCIAL WELFARE CENTRES:

The Government is now considering a new project for the establishment of several social welfare centres to co-ordinate the different social services it is now offering. The Department of Labour and Social Affairs has made a plan for the first centre including the following services:

- (a) An out-patient clinic.
- (b) An agricultural supervision section.
- (c) A youth welfare centre.
- (d) A social supervision section.

Each one of the above sections will be supervised by a specialist in his particular field.

The project aims as well as offering social services to the people wherever they are in the peninsula, encouraging the nomad tribes to settle down at chosen places and creating new towns that would replace the scattered small villages by founding the social welfare centre at a suitable site that would attract the surrounding inhabitants.

CHAPTER VIII

SOCIAL LIFE IN QATAR

GENERAL IDEA

In Qatar, as in most Arab countries, there are three distinguished communities: the town, the village and the desert, respectively. Yet, these three communities have a certain common pattern that governs the life in them all; that is Arab culture and Islamic principles.

So, in each of these communities, life in its main lines, accords with the Arab traditions they inherited from their early Arab ancestors, namely: hospitality, welcoming strangers, ready help to neighbours, keenness about honour, dignity and hatred to oppressin. It is also based on Islamic principles of tolerance, contentment, purity of both soul and body, and above all, strong belief in God and Right.

Within this Pattern, the three communities lead their lives, more or less differing in some aspects according to circumstances of environment.

In town, and especially after the discovery of oil, the inhabitants enjoy many of the modern ways of living. So, they have their modern houses which are often provided with modern means of comfortes electric light, fresh water supply and air-conditioning. Towns have wide streets sufficiently lit, modern shops on both sides providing the people with all their needs of food, clothing, domestic articles and electric equipment. Townspeople also make good use of the beautiful coasts as most of the towns in Qatar lie on the seashore. There they pass their week ends and holidays, while sometimes they go to gardens in the suburbs for a change.

The high standard of living in Qatar gives the people good opportunities of comfortable life. Most of the townspeople are employees either in Government departments or in firms, some being merchants and others engaged in crafts.

The country folk, also enjoy the modern ways of living due to the excellent net of roads that join villages to the capital city and all the other towns, to the result that they are easily and continually provided with their needs.

It is worth noteing that Qataris of all communities are so keen on education that you scarcely find a boy or a girl of school age out of school. The natural result is, as was foreseen, the emergence of a new cultured generation that looks forward to the completion of their education at the neighbouring Arab universities, at European universities and in U. S. A.

The discovery of petroleum and the civil services that branched from its industry have also created a new class of skilled labourers especially at Doha, Umm Said and Dukhan,

Together with all these, there are still few nomads who wander about to set their tents where pasture is found and life is possible.

Aiming to help those nomads to settle down the Ministry of Education built a number of schools in the sites they chose. Moreover some social centres have been planned by the Government to comprise social services, medical care, agricultural guidance etc.

CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

Qataris, as the people of all other nations, have their traditions and customs that they practise in their everyday life, in their feasts, in their rejoicings and in their funerals,

In Qatar, the Government and the people are considered as one family with all the meanings of amity, support, and solidarity which this expression conveys. You therefore find the Residences of His Highness the Ruler and His Excellency the Deputy Ruler as well as their courts open and ready, at all suitable times, to receive any individual member of the people and listen to any complaint without any discrimination between any group of people and another. They exert every effort, by way of this direct contact, to ascertain the conditions and wishes of the nations, to ameliorate such conditions and to realize those equitable wishes within the limits of the practical possibilities. This, of course, led to the responsiveness and great concord between the Rulers and all the individual members of the people of Qatar.

Qataris celebrate their marriages in the most splendid manner. As is often followed in most Arab countries, the wedding night is preceded by three or four days of festivities and entertainment. Folklore dances and songs are usually performed on such occasions, at the end of which the bridegroom is admitted to the 'Khella', which is a private room, where the bride is brought among pleasant features of rejoicing. Modern motor cars are now used in towns, where the bridegroom makes a tour round the town followed by a large number of cars full of relatives and friends of both families, as a celebration of the happy occasion. In the morning of the next day, a splendid feast is held where roasted lambs are laid on heaps of cooked rice in large copper dishes served on trays of straw called 'sofrah'. Round these the guests gather to eat the delicious meal in pleasure and happiness. Gifts of cooked rice and meat are presented to neighbours and relatives.

FOLKLORE:

When we look into the popular arts of Arab Gulf Countries, we find that they are so closely connected that it is difficult to identify any of them as characteristic of any particular country. No wonder, as all of them are closely related tribes or lans, the members of the same tribe having

branches in the different countries, have nearly the same traditions and customs, namely, the way they entertain their guests, the way they serve their meals or celebrate their weddings, and even in their dialects.

National arts in Qatar may be divided into two: music and songs.

Musical instruments applied are: the drum, with its different kinds, the tambour, the flout, the rebab and the harp. As for the songs, they are mostly peems in the old plebeian type.

Songs and music are both played during the 'rezeef' dance which is the war dance presented also in feasts and weddings.



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