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ANNUAL PLAN 1976-77

PLANNING COMMISSION, GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN,
ISLAMABAD.

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PART I
ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

CHAPTER 1

REVIEW OF 1975-76

Economic performance during 1975-76 was, in general, satisfactory. Many problems were encountered of which the deferred deliveries from Tarbela storage, weak recovery of world textile demand during the first half of the fiscal year and the blight on the cotton crop were of especial significance. In the circumstances, it is gratifying that GDP grew at 5 per cent, exports at 9 per cent and investment expenditure at 29 per cent. The fears that Pakistan was heading for a prolonged bout of hyperinflation were allayed. The consumer price index registered a 5.7 per cent increase in the cost of living and the sensitive indicator of 18 essential commodities depicted hardly any price increase.

2. Apart from cotton, agricultural output recorded impressive gains. A good wheat crop, conservatively estimated at 8.1 million tons, was attained despite non-availability of anticipated Tarbela flows. Some estimates put the crop in excess of the Annual Plan target of 8.4 million tons which would signify a major advance towards the self-sufficiency target. Rice, sugarcane, maize, potatoes and onions also registered major production increases. The manufacturing sector, on the other hand, did not fare well. The growth in value added of the large-scale manufacturing sector was a meagre 1 per cent, especially disappointing in view of 1.7 per cent decline last year. Output of sugar increased sharply and there were gains in fertilizer and vegetable ghee output but this proved insufficient to balance declines elsewhere. Capacity constraints prevented expansion in some industries but the textile performance, where it was not a matter of capacity, must be singled out as the main drag on growth of industrial output. The volume of export demand for textiles did not increase as strongly as anticipated and the abnormally large stocks at the beginning of the year prevented the increase in demand from being translated into output. The poor cotton crop and escalation in cotton prices also handicapped textile output.

3. A heartening aspect of economic performance during 1975-76 was the continued upswing in investment outlays. Investment expenditure increased by 29 per cent exceeding the Plan target by 3.2 per cent. The ratio of fixed investment to GDP reached 18 per cent, *i.e.* a level which would enable growth of around 8 per cent. The investment levels and the ratio to GDP have been rising steadily and strongly for the last three years. Given the time lag between investment and addition to output, the benefits of the recent capital formation have not yet accrued. The impact of these investments will be fully realized in the next two to three years. However, some gains from the projects and programmes undertaken in the recent years have been realised and are reflected in the increased growth rate and the relief from severe bottlenecks in physical infrastructure facilities.

4. It is also noteworthy that capital accumulation during 1975-76, was accompanied by an increase in domestic savings. During the last two years and especially during 1974-75, the rate of savings had dropped due to low level of production and a sharp adverse movement in our terms of trade. As output increased during 1975-76 and no further deterioration in the terms of trade occurred, the contribution of savings to the domestic effort increased substantially. A marginal rate of savings of 13 per cent was attained and the average rate of savings increased from 7.1 per cent of GNP in 1974-75 to 8.0 per cent in 1975-76. The public sector contributed significantly to the improved performance. Public savings which were negative in 1974-75 (—Rs. 740 million) increased to Rs. 1,454 million in 1975-76. To enable proper returns and raise budgetary resources to compensate for lower exports duty collections the Government undertook a revision of some publicly controlled prices during the course of the year and the full impact of these measures will only be realised in 1976-77. The Government also strengthened its tax administration with the result that income tax collection increased by 45 per cent during the year.

5. Although the decline in cotton output, hesitant recovery in world textile demand and a sharp fall in rice prices prevented the attainment of the export target, the balance of payments situation depicted a marked improvement over 1974-75. Exports increased by 9 per cent. While imports increased at a similar rate, the imports bill had a much larger proportion of machinery and equipment which was financed to significant extent by project aid. Consequently, the need for assistance of a balance of payments support nature was substantially less in 1975-76. Another notable feature was the sharp expansion in remittances from Pakistanis living abroad. The remittances reached a level of 314 million well in excess of the Plan target of \$ 214 million and twice as high as the level obtaining two years ago.

Agriculture

6. The Annual Plan had anticipated an increase in agricultural value added of 9.9 per cent and 15 per cent in major crops. Wheat output was projected to increase by 13 per cent, rice by 21 per cent, sugarcane by 14 per cent and cotton by 12 per cent. The anticipated increase in sugarcane output has occurred, and the same may be possible of wheat but rice output has been below expectations and there has been, as mentioned earlier, a 20 per cent decline in cotton output. The Annual Plan targets and actual performance during 1975-76 as well as the production during 1974-75 are given in Table I.

TABLE I
Targets and Production in Agriculture 1974-75 and 1975-76

Crop	Unit	1974-75	1975-76	
			Targets	Revised Estimates
Wheat	Million tons	7.6	8.4	8.1*
Rice	"	2.3	2.7	2.6
Sugarcane	"	20.9	25.0	25.1
Cotton	Million bales	3.6	4.0	2.9

*May be an under-estimate.

7. One of the promising aspects of agriculture performance during 1975-76 was the sharp increase in fertilizer demand. The Annual Plan had provided for fertilizer consumption of 550,000 nutrient tons compared with consumption of 425, 000 nutrient tons in 1974-75. The sales of fertilizer during the first ten months of the year indicate that the Annual Plan target shall be nearly met.

Industrial Production

8. In large scale industry, a growth rate of 13.6 per cent was provided for in the Annual Plan for 1975-76. The revised estimate of growth in large scale industrial production during 1975-76 is tentatively placed at 1 per cent. Although capacity constraints were responsible for preventing expansion in some industries, the very slow growth may mainly be attributed to decline in cotton cloth output. This was the result of the volume of export demand having not increased as strongly as anticipated coupled with poor cotton crop and escalation in cotton prices. However, there were noteworthy increases in sugar and vegetable ghee output.

TABLE II
Industrial Production of Selected Products 1974-75 and 1975-76

Items	Unit	1974-75	1975-76 Estimated	Percentage change
1. Cotton Yarn	Million lbs.	774	790	2.1
2. Cotton Cloth (Mill sector only)	Million Yds.	665	660	-0.8
3. Vegetable Ghee	000 tons	268	280	4.5
4. Cigarettes	Billion No.	27	27	—
5. Sugar	000 tons	495	625	26.3
6. Cement	000 tons	3268	3100	-5.4
7. M.S. Products	000 tons	219	222	1.4
8. Nitrogenous Fertilizer	000 nutrient tons	320	320	—
9. Phosphatic Fertilizer	000 nutrient tons	6.3	9.0	42.9
10. Cotton ginning	000 bales	3567	2830	-19.0

Growth in GDP

9. Agriculture and manufacturing sectors which contribute about half of the GDP witnessed growths of 3.9 and 1.5 per cent against the projected growth of 9.9 and 11.3 per cent respectively. Services sectors also grew at a lesser rate than anticipated. According to the provisional estimates, the overall GDP growth for 1975-76 works out at 4.8 per cent against the target of 9.4

per cent. The actual performance is likely to be better because the wheat crop and sugar output will exceed the estimates used in GDP compilation. The provisional sectoral performance and targets are shown in table below:—

TABLE III
GDP Growth Rate by Major Economic Sectors during 1975-76

								Percentage	
								Targets	Achievements
A. Commodity Sectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4	3.2
1. Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.9	3.9
(a) Major Crops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(15.0)	(4.5)
(b) Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(4.0)	(3.2)
2. Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.3	1.5
(a) Large Scale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(13.6)	(1.0)
(b) Small Scale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(3.0)	(3.0)
B. Services Sectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.5	6.5
3. Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	15.2
4. Trade and Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0	3.6
5. Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.8	7.2
Total GDP (A&B)								9.4	4.8

Consumption

10. The *per capita* availability of all seven essential items covered in the Annual Plan which together contribute about 36 per cent of the consumption expenditure of the income groups ranging between Rs. 250—300 per month indicated virtually no change in 1975-76.

Balance of Payments

11. The balance of payments situation remained under strain during 1975-76. The deficit on the balance of payments was slightly lower than projected in the Annual Plan. The improvement is largely due to lower deficit in invisibles. The deficit in trade account was due to the steep decline in cotton output and slow recovery from the world recession in textiles and sharp fall in the price of rice. The merchandize exports for the year are estimated at \$ 1132 million which is \$ 118 million lower than the Plan target. A more detailed account of the Country's Balance of Payments is given in Chapter 6.

Savings and Investment

12. In spite of incentives provided by the Government and all the assurances given to allay the fears of further nationalisation, the private investment is now estimated at Rs. 5,750 million against the target of Rs. 6,400 million for 1975-76, which shows a shortfall of 10.2 per cent. This, however, shows an increase of about 20 per cent over previous year. Due to more active participation by Government, the target of public and semi-public investment of Rs. 15,400 million has been exceeded and is expected to reach at Rs. 16,750 million. The ratio of domestic savings in financing the gross investment increased from 40.5 per cent in 1974-75 to 54.6 per cent in 1975-76. In absolute terms the domestic savings increased by 32 per cent during this period. With the expectation of recovery of production it would be possible to increase domestic savings with the help of higher growth rates which are in sight.

TABLE IV
Investment, Savings and External Resources

							(Million Rupees)		
							1974-75	1975-76	
							Actual	Target	Estimate Provisional
Private Investment	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,807	6,400	5,750
Public/Semi Public Investment	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,643	15,400	16,750
Total Fixed Investment	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,450	21,800	22,500
Changes in Stocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	—	—
Gross Investment	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,450	21,800	22,500
Net Foreign Resources Inflow	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,563	11,050	12,118
Domestic Savings	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,887	10,750	10,382

08-27-1971

Page 1 of 1

The following information was obtained from the records of the
 Department of Health, State of New York, on 08-27-1971.
 The information pertains to the death of [Name], [Age], [Sex],
 who died on [Date] at [Location].

THE STATE

IN SENATE

REPORT OF THE
 COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH
 CONCERNING THE
 DEATH OF [Name]

CHAPTER 2

MACRO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

The Annual Plan for 1976-77 envisages a continuation of the investment acceleration of recent years, restoration of sharp export growth, an 8 per cent increase in GDP and a marked improvement in domestic savings especially public savings. The expectations are built upon programmes and policies formulated during the course of 1975-76 including the Budget proposals and Import Policy for 1976-77. Various measures to boost agricultural output, exports and public savings were announced during the previous and current years. These measures coupled with availability of additional water from Tarbela storage and the visible improvements in the demand and prices for cotton and textiles should enable attainment of Plan targets for investment, savings, output and exports. The salient characteristics of the economic outlook are increases of 8 per cent in GDP, 24 per cent in exports, 20 per cent in investment and 37 per cent in domestic savings.

Agricultural Production

2. Like the last year's Annual Plan the growth for 1976-77 is projected, to a great extent, on the basis of crop production targets. These in turn assumed normal weather conditions and canal water flows supplemented by supplies from Tarbela. The use of other inputs is expected to increase concomitantly, partly as a response to increased water availability. About 6,50,000 nutrient tons of fertilizer is expected to be used in 1976-77 as compared to the Annual Plan target of 5,50,000 nutrient tons in 1975-76. Apart from the demand generated as a result of availability of excess water from Tarbela, fertilizer usage should increase owing to a more favourable crop to input price ratio following reduced fertilizer prices.

3. The crop production targets for 1976-77, based upon the programme and assumptions outlined above are shown in Table I.

TABLE I

Agriculture Production Targets for 1976-77

Items	Unit	Output in 1975-76	Targets for 1976-77	% Change
Wheat	Mln. Tons	8.10	9.00	11.1
Rice	Mln. Tons	2.58	2.65	2.7
Sugarcane	Mln. Tons	25.15	25.70	2.2
Cotton	Mln. Bales	2.93	4.00	38.4

4. Compared to estimated output of 8.1 million tons in 1975-76, the wheat target for 1976-77 is set at 9 million tons. The availability of water from Tarbela is the main governing factor for the target, although the full potential of additional water is assumed to be realised over a two years period.

5. For the year 1976-77 the already high price of cotton prevailing during 1975-76 has been further strengthened by announcing a minimum support price for the next crop which is 40% higher than the previous support price. The price response from farmers is expected to take the forms of increased area planted to cotton and greater attention to the crop including stepped up plant protection activity. The Government will substantially increase aerial spraying and pesticides imports. However, the availability of high quality seed would remain a limiting factor. Based on these factors it is projected that the production of cotton would resume the level of 4 million bales reached in 1972-73.

6. Nominal increases of 2.2 and 2.7 per cent are provided for sugarcane and rice.

Industrial Production

7. The production targets for selected industries in the large scale manufacturing sector during 1976-77 and growth over 1975-76 are given in Table II.

TABLE II
Large scale manufacturing production targets for 1976-77

Items	Unit	Output in 1975-76	Target for 1976-77	% Change
Cotton Yarn	Mln. lbs.	790	930	17.7
Cotton Cloth	Mln. Yds.	660	715	8.3
Sugar	000 tons	625	650	4.0
Vegetable Ghee	000 tons	280	320	14.3
Paper & Board	000 tons	66	83	25.8
Cement	000 tons	3100	3300	6.5
Nitrogenous Fertilizers	000 N/tons	320	320	—
Phosphatic Fertilizers	000 N/tons	9	12	33.3

8. The output of cotton yarn is projected to increase from 790 million lbs. in 1975-76 to 930 million lbs. in 1976-77, depicting a growth of 17.7 per cent. The projected target for 1976-77 is well within the capacity available in the country. The low level of production in 1975-76 is largely due to persistence of recession in the external demand for textiles. Of late recession has shown symptoms of easing and there are indications that recovery will take place during 1976-77. Of the projected increase of 140 million pounds in the output of yarn about 120 million pounds are earmarked for export in the form of yarn, cloth and other cotton manufactures.

9. The production of paper and board is projected to increase by about 26 per cent in 1976-77. The industry had run into problem of excess supply during 1975-76 owing to large imports. The Government have taken measures to reduce the level of paper imports which will have its effects in 1976-77. The production of vegetable ghee is projected to increase by 14 per cent from 280 thousand tons in 1975-76 to 320 thousand tons in 1976-77. The increase in 1976-77 is based on the expansion in capacity of vegetable ghee industry. Important increases in output are also being envisaged for other industries except in cases where production is constrained by full utilization of capacity in 1975-76.

G.D.P.

10. The projected increase in agricultural and industrial production will contribute to a growth of 8.1 per cent in GDP, while their own individual growth would be 8.0 and 7.6 per cent respectively. Trade and Transport margins which are related to marketable surplus in agriculture, industrial production and imports are forecast to increase by 10 per cent. Income generated in the construction sector is expected to register a growth of 15.2 per cent in response to investment trends. Income in other service sectors is projected to grow by 5 per cent.

TABLE III
Sectoral Gross Domestic Product (Rs. million, at 1975-76 Factor Cost)

Sector	1975-76	1976-77	% Change
Agriculture	38,584	41,660	8.0
(a) Major Crops	20,725	23,212	12.0
(b) Others	17,859	18,448	3.3
Manufacturing	18,707	20,131	7.6
(a) Large Scale	14,393	15,688	9.0
(b) Small Scale	4,314	4,443	3.0
Trade and Transport	27,057	29,763	10.0
Construction	6,845	7,885	15.2
Others	28,693	30,128	5.0
Total (G.D.P.)	1,19,886	1,29,567	8.1

Macro-economic Framework

11. The constituents of various Macro-economic aggregates presented in Table IV are elaborated in the subsequent chapters, except for GDP which has been covered in previous paragraphs. The main characteristics of each component are briefly summarized below :

12. Imports of goods and services are projected to increase by 18.1 per cent during 1976-77 at current prices. The increase in import is mainly due to larger imports of capital goods related to the development programme.

13. Exports of goods and services are projected to increase by 21 per cent. However, merchandize exports only are projected to increase by 24 per cent. With the resumption of raw cotton exports this year and the projected increase in textile exports, it is reasonable to expect full realization of export target of 1976-77.

14. Fixed investment is expected to register an increase of 20 per cent. The bulk of increase would occur in the public and semi-public sectors where investments are expected to go up from Rs. 16,750 million in 1975-76 to Rs. 20,500 million in 1976-77. Of this, investment in the public sector will be Rs. 16,750 million and in the semi-public sector Rs. 3,750 million.*

15. Consumption expenditure are projected to increase by 12 per cent in current prices and by about 6 per cent in real terms. However, the increase in private consumption is 12.4 per cent whereas in government consumption is 12.8 per cent in current prices. The increase in private consumption will provide for an improvement in *per capita* terms of about 8 per cent.

TABLE IV

Macro-economic Framework

(Rs. Million Current Prices)

	1974-75	1975-76 (Provisional)	1976-77 (Projections)	Percentage change	
				1975-76 over 1974-75	1976-77 over 1975-76
Sources					
1. G.D.P. at Factor Cost	1,03,278	1,19,886	1,35,986	16.1	13.4
2. Indirect Taxes	11,411	13,230	15,000	15.9	13.4
3. Subsidies (—)	3,948	2,720	2,100	(—)31.1	(—)22.8
4. G.D.P. at Market Price	1,10,741	1,30,396	1,48,886	17.7	14.2
5. Imports of Goods and Services	25,230	27,433	32,393	8.6	18.1
Total Resources	1,35,991	1,57,829	1,81,279	16.1	14.9
Uses					
6. Private Consumption	92,033	1,08,337	1,21,736	17.7	12.4
7. Government Consumption	12,118	13,300	15,000	9.7	12.8
8. Fixed Investment	17,450	22,500	27,000	28.9	20.0
9. Changes in Stocks †	2000	—	1,000	—	—
10. Exports of Goods and Services	12,390	13,692	16,543	10.5	20.8
Total Uses	1,35,991	1,57,829	1,81,279	16.1	14.9

*Actual Programming is for Rs. 3,950 million.

TABLE V
G.D.P. , Investment, Savings and External Resources

				(Million Rupees)				
						Percentage		
				1974-75	1975-76 (Estimate)	1976-77 (Projection)	1975-76/ 1974-75	1976-77/ 1975-76
A. Values								
G.D.P. at Market Prices	..	..	..	1,10,741	1,30,396	1,48,886	17.7	14.2
Investment*	..	..	..	19,450	22,500	28,000	15.7	24.4
Domestic Savings	..	..	..	7887	10,382	14,190	31.6	36.7
Net Foreign Savings	..	..	..	11,563	12,118	13,810	4.8	14.0
B. Percentage of G.D.P. at Market Prices								
Investment	...	..	..	17.6	17.3	18.8		
Domestic Savings	..	..	..	7.1	8.0	9.5		
Net Foreign Savings	..	..	..	10.4	9.3	9.3		
Marginal Rate of Savings	..	..	..	2.8	12.7	20.6		

*Including change in stocks.

10 382
246

10 628

341
9

30 69
1360

107

10782
10937

CHAPTER 3

OVERALL DEVELOPMENT/INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE AND ITS FINANCING

REVIEW OF 1975-76

The Annual Plan for 1975-76 provided for a development/investment expenditure of Rs. 22,800 million. Of this, Rs. 13,700 million were to be financed by the public sector through budgetary mechanism, Rs. 2,700 million by the public corporations outside the budgetary resources and Rs. 6,400 million as private investment. During the course of the year, certain additional allocations were also made in the public sector development expenditure. The revised estimates of development expenditure shown in the Federal and provincial budgets exceed Rs. 14,500 million. On the other hand, expenditure in the public sector corporations being financed outside the ADP allocations will be slightly lower than originally envisaged as credit allocations made for financing this programme by some organizations have not been utilized in full. The private investment is currently estimated at Rs. 5,750 million as against the Annual Plan target of Rs. 6,400 million. The shortfall is likely to occur mainly in the investment outlays of agriculture and transport sectors. On the whole, development/investment outlays are likely to remain at the Annual Plan target level.

2. The level of investment/development has been protected during the year despite certain strains in the economy. Net external resources are estimated at Rs. 10,207 million. Domestic savings, on the other hand, amounted to Rs. 12,293 million. A significant development was a decline in the public savings which though positive were considerably below the Annual Plan target. This was primarily due to a decline in revenue earning from rice and cotton on account of lower prices for the former and reduced quantity of the latter. Certain additional measures to improve overall revenues of the public sector were introduced during the course of year. The full impact of these measures however, is likely to be realised during 1976-77.

3. Private savings during the year under review were much above the Annual Plan target. However, the transfer to public sector of these savings as a budgetary support from banking system was much higher than originally envisaged. On the whole, investment during the year is likely to be financed to the extent of 55 per cent through domestic savings and 45 per cent by net external resources.

PROGRAMME FOR 1976-77

4. An increase of more than 20 per cent in investment activities is being planned during 1976-77 as can be seen from the table given below :—

TABLE 1

Development/Investment Outlays

							(Million Rs.)		
							1975-76 Revised	1976-77 Projection	% increase
1.	Public Sector ADP	..	..	..	..	..	14,500	17,000	17.2
<i>Less :</i>									
	A. Non-Investment Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	-1,400	-1,360	
	B. Transfer to semi-public private sector	..	..	..	..	..	-150	-240	
<i>Plus :</i>									
	(a) Investment by Local Bodies	..	..	..	..	..	+370	+450	
	(b) Investment in current budget	..	..	..	..	..	+800	+900	
	(c) Public Corporations	..	..	..	..	..	+2630	+3,750*	42.6
2.	Total Government Investment	..	..	..	..	..	16,750	20,500	22.4
3.	Private Investment	..	..	..	..	..	5,750	6,500	13.0
4.	Total Fixed Investment (2+3)	..	..	..	..	..	22,500	27,000	20.0

* Actual programming is for Rs.3950 million.

5. The public sector programme to be implemented during 1976-77 via normal budgetary procedures adds upto Rs. 18,500 million on a gross basis and Rs. 17,000 million on a net basis against the likely expenditure of Rs. 14,500 million during 1975-76. These outlays, thus, denote an increase of around 17.2 per cent over the level likely to be achieved in 1975-76. The major emphasis in the public sector development programme to be implemented through ADP would be on industrial and agricultural development. The higher allocations for industries are primarily to accommodate the expenditure on steel mill and fertilizer factories. The allocations of water and agricultural sectors have been increased by 20 per cent. Sectoral details of the public sector development programmes are explained in the Chapter on Public Sector Development Programme.

6. The programme to be financed outside the ADP pertains to autonomous public sector institutions/undertakings which are regulated by the Government but are autonomous in the sense that their financial allocations are outside the scope of public finance. Such investment in 1976-77 has been projected at Rs. 3,950 million on a gross basis. Of this, Rs. 1,400 million is earmarked for industries and Rs. 967 million for transport and communications sectors mainly to meet the requirements of PIA, NSC, KPT and Road Transport Corporations and Rs. 1,283 million to cover the outlays of KESC, gas companies and up-country refineries. Details of these programmes are explained in the Chapter on Semi-Public Sector Investment and its Financing.

7. The investment in private sector is projected at Rs. 6,500 million as against the revised estimates of Rs. 5,750 million during 1975-76. Of this, Rs. 1,850 million investment is projected for both large scale and small scale, Rs. 1,400 million for agriculture, Rs. 1,165 million for transport industries and Rs. 1,100 million for housing. The detailed rationale of these projections has been explained in the Chapter on Private Investment and its Financing.

Resources and Financing

8. The total fixed investment during 1976-77 is placed at Rs. 27,000 million. However, the gross investment including changes in stocks adds upto Rs. 28,000 million. It is proposed to finance this gross investment by net external borrowing of Rs. 12,256 million and domestic savings amounting to Rs. 15,744 million. Table-2 below indicates the overall position of financing during 1976-77.

TABLE 2
Financing of Investment 1975-76 and 1976-77

	(Million Rs.)	
	1975-76 Revised	1976-77 Projection
Total Investment	22,500	28,000
Financed by :		
(a) Net External Resources	10,207	12,256
(b) Domestic Savings	12,293	15,744
(i) Public Savings	1,360	3,140
(ii) Private Savings	10,933	12,604

Net Foreign Savings

9. The gross inflow of foreign resources including foreign private investment for financing development during 1976-77 is estimated at Rs. 16,771 million as against estimated gross aid availability of Rs. 15,088 million during 1975-76. About 44% of the gross foreign resources would be in the form of project assistance.

10. Net foreign savings (gross inflow less principal repayments) are projected at Rs. 12,256 million during 1976-77 against Rs. 10,207 million for 1975-76 denoting an increase of around 20 per cent only. As percentage of GDP at market prices net foreign savings, however, are likely to increase from 7.8 per cent in 1975-76 to 8.2 per cent in 1976-77. However, the proportion of net foreign resources in financing development would decrease from 45 per cent in 1975-76 to 44 per cent in 1976-77. The details of the projection of foreign resources both gross and net are explained in the chapter on Balance of Payments.

Domestic savings

11. The contribution of the domestic savings in financing overall gross investment is projected to increase from Rs. 12,293 million in 1975-76 to Rs. 15,744 million in 1976-77—an increase of around 28 per cent. Of this increase, about 52 per cent is likely to accrue in the public savings which are likely to increase by Rs. 1,780 million. As a percentage of GDP at market prices domestic savings are projected to increase from 9.4 per cent in 1975-76 to 10.6 per cent in 1976-77. The assumed marginal rate of savings is 18.7 per cent.

Public savings

12. Public savings during 1974-75 were negative. However, with significant steps taken during 1975-76; these became positive to the extent of Rs. 1,360 million. This reversal was achieved by the adoption of suitable policies which led to a significant decrease in the subsidies and a sizeable effort in mobilization of additional resources. The reversal would have been more significant but for the recent international developments which adversely affected revenues from export duties and profits on account of state trading in major export commodities.

13. Special efforts again have been made in the budget for 1976-77 to increase public savings. Additional revenue measures have been taken which are likely to yield around Rs. 1,100 million during the year. The non-development expenditure which was increasing at a very fast rate due to unavoidable expenditures on defence, social services and subsidies are being restricted. As a result of these measures, public savings during 1976-77 are estimated at Rs. 3,140 million or slightly over 2 per cent of the GDP at market prices.

14. A table showing the comparative position of the public savings during 1975-76 and 1976-77 is given below :

TABLE 3
Public Savings during 1975-76 and 1976-77

		(Million Rupees)	
		1975-76 (Provisional) Estimate	1976-77 (Projection)
1.	Revenue Account Surplus	(+ 880	(+ 1910
	(i) Surplus	(+ 80	(+ 1100
	(ii) Repayment of Debt	(+ 670	(+ 670
	(iii) Repayment of guaranteed Debt	(+ 130	(+ 140
2.	Capital Receipts	(+ 1100	(+ 1060
	(i) Accretions to Reserve Funds Excluding appropriation for debt repayment	(+ 760	(+ 700
	(ii) Loan Recoveries	(+ 340	(+ 360
3.	Capital Payments	(- 790	(- 670
	Expenditure from Reserve Funds	(- 790	(- 670
4.	Self-Financing by Public Corporations	(+ 600	(+ 1100
	(i) Through Budget	(+ 400	(+ 800
	(ii) Outside Budget	(+ 200	(+ 400
5.	Investment in Current Account	(+ 800	(+ 900
6.	Investment by local bodies	(+ 170	(+ 200
7.	Non-Investment Development Outlays	(- 1400	(- 1360
Total Public Savings		(+ 1360	(+ 3140

CHAPTER 4

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

REVIEW OF ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1975-76

The Annual Development Programme for the year 1975-76 envisaged an outlay of Rs. 13,696.7 million (Rs. 10,346.7 million for the Federal Government and Rs. 3,350.0 million for the Provincial Governments). During the course of the year, additional allocations for development had to be made to meet some of the essential requirements for power, railways, Tarbela Dam and some other programmes. In the revised estimates for 1975-76, the total Federal and Provincial expenditures are expected to be Rs. 14595.4 million. This amount includes some additional outlays financed by Provinces from their own resources. As against the Federal and Provincial allocations of Rs. 10,346.7 million and Rs. 3,350.0 million, the revised estimates are now placed at Rs. 10,923.2 million and Rs. 3672.2 million for the Federal and the Provincial Programmes respectively. The actual expenditure will be less than the revised estimates of Rs. 14595.4 million.

2. The original allocation and the revised estimates for the Federal and Provincial Governments' Programmes, 1975-76 are summarized in Table I.

TABLE I
ADP allocations and revised estimates, 1975-76
(FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL)

Executing Agency	ADP Allocations	Revised Estimates
A. Federal Government	10,346.7	10,932.2*
B. Provincial Governments :		
(i) Punjab	1,807.5	1,934.0
(ii) Sind	675.0	802.2
(iii) N.W.F.P.	576.7	626.4
(iv) Baluchistan	290.8	309.6
Total (Provinces)	3,350.0	3672.2
Total (Federal and Provinces)	13,696.7	14595.4

*The major increase in the revised estimates is due to higher expenditure on Tarbela Dam.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1976-77

3. The Annual Plan for 1976-77 aims at a development outlay of Rs. 20,750.0 million in the Public Sector. The Annual Development Programme of the Government amounts to Rs. 17,000.00 million. Another Rs. 3,750.0 million would be financed by Public Sector agencies directly. This represents an increase of about 24 per cent over the Public Sector programme for the year 1975-76.

4. Of the total Annual Development Programme of Rs. 17,000 million, the National Economic Council has allocated Rs. 13,500 million to the Federal Government and its agencies. The Annual Development Programme of the Provincial Governments would amount to Rs. 3,500 million. The Federal Government has taken the responsibility to provide adequate funds for Hub and Khanpur Dams which are of inter-provincial nature. The Provincial Programmes would, to that extent, have greater scope to concentrate on other projects. Agency-wise break-up of ADP allocations is indicated in Annexure I.

5. The Annual Development Programme for 1976-77 seeks to consolidate and expedite the progress of on-going schemes, while taking up a few new schemes of national importance. In formulating the ADP, 1976-77 the following objectives have been kept in view :

- (a) to consolidate and accelerate the progress in agriculture and water sectors so as to increase agriculture production substantially;
 - (b) to give maximum push to agriculture as well as to industries serving it and based on it ;
 - (c) to build up social and physical infra-structure, particularly the efficient transport and communications system which can help in achieving the objectives of balanced development and integration of economy ;
 - (d) to enlarge employment opportunities by identifying areas in which labour intensive intermediate technology can be effectively used ;
 - (e) to bring about improvement in standard of living of the common man ;
 - (f) to accelerate the pace of development in the less developed areas ;
 - (g) to make provision for implementing policies, in the field of health, education, labour and wages ; and
 - (h) to implement People's Works and other rural development programmes.
6. Within the above framework, the Annual Development Programme envisages :
- (i) to earmark more funds for major on-going long-gestation projects such as Steel Mills, Fertilizer Factories and Cement Plants ;
 - (ii) to protect the requirements of agricultural inputs which yield quick return ; and
 - (iii) to expand the Water-logging and Salinity Control work in view of its importance for agricultural development.

Size of ADP, 1976-77

7. The Annual Development Programme, 1976-77 provides a gross amount of Rs. 14,212 million and a net expenditure of Rs. 13,500 million for the Federal Government. The difference of Rs. 712 million represents anticipated shortfalls in expenditure. It is felt that with a programme size thus contemplated and keeping in view the more stable prices prevailing recently a shortfall of this order is not unlikely.

8. The net expenditure of Rs. 13,500 million for the Federal Government and its agencies represents an increase of about 30 per cent over the original Annual Development Programme for the year 1975-76. The Federal Programme includes Rs. 227.0 million for the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Rs. 126.0 million for Azad Kashmir and Rs. 73.5 million for the Northern Areas.

9. The Federal financing of the Provincial Programmes has increased from Rs. 3,350 million in 1975-76 to Rs. 3,500 million in 1976-77 which comprises Rs. 1,898 million for the Punjab, Rs. 709 million for Sind, Rs. 597 million for NWFP and Rs. 297 million for Baluchistan.

10. Of the Federal financing of Rs. 3,500 million which is being provided for the Provincial Programmes, an amount of Rs. 3,150 million has been allocated to the Provinces on the basis of their population and in addition Rs. 175 million each have been provided to NWFP and Baluchistan for accelerating their development. The Provincial allocations on the basis of population with the edge given to NWFP and Baluchistan are given in table II below :—

TABLE II
Provincial Allocations for 1976-77

Provinces	(Million Rupees)		
	Allocations on the basis of population	Special Allocation	Total
Punjab	1897.9	—	1897.9
Sind	708.7	—	708.7
N.W.F.P.	421.8	175.0	596.8
Baluchistan	121.6	175.0	296.6
Total	3,150.0	350.0	3,500.0

11. The Provincial Governments would receive resources to the full extent of this amount of Rs. 3,500 million from the Federal Government for financing their development programmes. They can, of course, enlarge the scope of their development effort by raising more resources of their own.

Sectoral Programmes

12. The development programme formulated for 1976-77 is in line with Government strategy for increasing agricultural and industrial production in the short run. It also seeks to provide for projects which are basic to our long range development. While providing for the necessary agriculture inputs for immediate increase in agricultural production, it also allocates funds for long range programme for eliminating water-logging and salinity and for improving water management. In the industrial field while making large allocations for basic steel industry, it also seeks to provide for agro-supportive and agro-based industries as well as for industries which serve the immediate needs of the common man while provision has been made for rapid development of our existing known oil resources to reduce oil imports, adequate attention has also been paid to the acceleration of exploration for oil and gas. In the context of our limited resources a judicious balance has been struck between our immediate needs and long range requirements.

13. In view of importance of increasing agricultural output, the allocation for agriculture and water taken together has been increased by more than 20 per cent in the ADP 1976-77 as compared to 1975-76. Large provisions have been made for Steel Mills, Fertilizer Factories and Cement Plants. The requirements of agricultural inputs have been adequately provided for. Substantial funds have also been provided for anti-waterlogging and salinity programme in view of its importance for agricultural output.

14. The Sector-wise distribution of the development programme is presented in Table III below, while detailed break-down by executing agencies is given in Annexure II. The sectoral priorities for ADP 1975-76 and 1976-77 are presented in Annexure III.

TABLE III
Sector-wise distribution of ADP allocations for 1975-76 and 1976-77 (Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sectors	ADP 1975-76	ADP 1976-77	Percentage increase in 1976-77 over 1975-76
A. Sectoral Programme				
1.	Agriculture	1225.244	1336.554	9.1
2.	Water	1335.956	1667.879	24.8
3.	Power	2072.214	2520.830	21.6
4.	Industry	2492.214	4777.250	91.7
5.	Fuels	824.127	739.000	—
6.	Minerals	73.536	95.587	30.0
7.	Transport and Communications	2413.337	2972.574	23.2
8.	Physical Planning and Housing	1092.322	1334.534	22.2
9.	Mass Media	88.600	111.844	26.2
10.	Education and Training	636.630	617.796	—
11.	Health	648.569	771.916	19.0
12.	Population Planning	189.490	243.000	28.2
13.	Social Welfare	18.226	24.335	33.5
14.	Manpower and Employment	31.563	25.632	—
15.	People's Works Programme	211.440	227.900	7.8
16.	Lumpsum provisions for essential schemes	12.000	—	—
17.	Crash Programme	—	10.641	—
18.	Block Provision for new schemes of Social welfare, IRDP & PWF.	—	18.000	—
Total (Sectoral Programme)		13365.468	17496.172	30.9
B. Indus Basin/Tarbela				
C. Earthquake Relief and Reconstruction		530.569	530.495	—
D. Sports Complex		120.000	120.000	—
Total (Gross)		14116.037	18259.167	29.4
Less Operational Shortfall		419.330	1259.167	—
Total (Net)		13696.707	17000.000	24.1

15. It would be observed that the share of Industry Sector has gone up from 17.6 per cent to 25.9 per cent. This is the result of peaking of expenditure on Steel Mills and Fertilizer Factories. In case of Agriculture and Water taken together the previous share has been maintained. Allocations for Social Sectors have been provided to the maximum extent feasible consistent with financial constraints. In particular the provisions for Malaria Eradication, Population Planning and Social Welfare activities have substantially been increased.

16. A brief discussion of the Sectoral programmes for 1976-77 is presented in the following paragraphs.

17. *Agriculture.*—Agriculture Sector has been assigned a prominent place in the Annual Development Programme for 1976-77. The allocation for this Sector has been increased from Rs. 1225.2 million in 1975-76 to Rs. 1336.6 million in 1976-77. The ADP allocation for 1976-77 consists of Rs. 770.6 million for the Federal Government and Rs. 566.0 million for the Provincial Governments' Programmes. Under the Federal Government Programme, adequate provisions have been made for subsidy on 650,000 nutrient tons of fertilizers (Rs. 369.8 million), aerial spray for aerial plant protection measures (Rs. 184.4 million) and additional foodgrain storage for 2 lakh tons (Rs. 68.0 million). The overall target for tubewells under the subsidy scheme has been set at 10,000 tubewells for 1976-77 under the Provincial Development Programme. Adequate allocation has been made by the Provincial Governments for ground plant protection measures and distribution of improved seeds in the Provinces.

18. *Water.*—An allocation of Rs. 1667.9 million has been made for Water Sector development programme in the ADP 1976-77. Of this, Rs. 10971.1 million are for the Federal Government and Rs. 570.8 million for the Provincial Governments' Programmes. This is in addition to Rs. 530.5 million for Indus Basin/Tarbela works. Of the total provision made for Water Sector, a sum of Rs. 691.8 million has been earmarked for WAPDA's Accelerated Programme to control Water-logging and Salinity (SCARPS and SURFACE Drainage).

19. The Federal Government has also taken over the financing of remaining expenditure on Hub and Khanpur Dams to provide relief to the Provincial Governments. An allocation of Rs. 170.0 million and Rs. 80.0 million has been made for Hub and Khanpur Dams respectively.

20. The increased allocation for Water Sector in the Federal ADP would enable WAPDA to sink 1,700 tubewells (including replacements of 400 tubewells) as against 1,000 tubewells in 1975-76. Progress of surface drainage schemes will also be quickened. About 300 miles of open drains would be constructed. Programme is also being made for schemes to deal with water-logging near link canals.

21. In developing the Water Resources in the Country the Development Programme is now placing added emphasis on maximising the use of Water Resources that have already been developed. With this in view a new programme of Water Management including precision land levelling and water course improvement has been initiated. Adequate provision has been made for this programme and it is expected that 12,000 acres would be taken up for improvement during 1976-77.

22. *Power.*—An amount of Rs. 2520.8 million has been provided for power development under the Federal Programme for 1976-77 as against Rs. 2072.2 million in 1975-76 showing an increase of 21.6 per cent. In addition WAPDA will finance programme outlay of Rs. 150 million from debentures. Major components of the Power Sector Programme are Rs. 483.4 million for generation; Rs. 681.1 million for transmission; and Rs. 500 million for distribution and rural electrification (including Rs. 20 million for renovation of existing distribution system) and Rs. 420 million for secondary transmission.

23. The electricity generation programme seeks to complete first four hydro-electric units of 700 MW at Tarbela as well as transmission lines needed for the utilization of power to be generated at Tarbela. The Power Development Programme for 1976-77 will also mark the beginning of major expenditure on the Extra High Voltage Transmission Line from Tarbela to the Southern region of Pakistan. The completion of Guddu-Quetta Transmission Line in December, 1977 and the Extra High Voltage Line between the Southern and Northern Grids would provide a fully integrated power system for the entire Country.

24. The Power Distribution Programme of WAPDA for 1976-77 is designed to supply electricity to 1.5 lakhs new general consumers, 10,000 industrial consumers and 8,000 private tubewells. About 1,000 villages would be electrified during the year.

25. The Power Sector Development Programme also provides adequate allocations for Atomic Energy Commission Schemes for the development of nuclear energy. An allocation of Rs. 60 million has been made for initiating construction of a 600 MW nuclear power station at Chasma. Another Rs. 150 million has been provided for setting up a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant.

26. *Industry.*—The allocation for Industry Sector has been raised from Rs. 2492.2 million in 1975-76 to Rs. 4777.3 million in 1976-77, showing an increase of 91.7 per cent. The allocation for 1976-77 consists of Rs. 4577.5 million for the Federal Government and Rs. 199.8 million for the Provincial Governments Programme. The share of Industry has also gone up from 17.6 per cent in 1975-76 to 25.9 per cent in 1976-77. This is the result of peaking of expenditure on Steel Mills and Fertilizer Factories. The ADP provision for Pakistan Steel Mills and various fertilizer factories are fixed at Rs. 2,000 million and Rs. 1,240 million respectively. It is expected that the Steel Mills project would be in production within the next three to four years. The expenditure on Pak-Arab Fertilizer Factory at Multan is reaching its peak in 1976-77. This factory will go on trial production in the third quarter of 1977. Considerable progress will also be made on the Pak-Saudi Fertilizer Factory at Mirpur Mathelo to ensure its completion by 1978. Phosphatic Fertilizer Complex at Hazara will soon be taking shape. Urea Plant, which is a part of this Complex, is already under construction.

27. Other important projects in the Industrial Sector are Heavy Foundry and Forge Project (Rs. 74.7 million), Pak-Libya Holding Co. (Rs. 50.0 million), Kohat Cement Plant expansion of Javedan and Mustehkam Cement Plants and several sugar factories and textile mills.

28. An allocation of Rs. 112.7 million has been made for expanding the plants for mass production of Roti at Lahore and Karachi and installation of such other plants at Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lyallpur, Multan, Hyderabad and Quetta.

29. Another Industrial Project included in ADP 1976-77 which is of direct benefit to the common man is that relating to production of ready-made garments. An allocation of Rs. 9.4 million has been made for setting up these plants at Peshawar, Lahore and Karachi for Mass Production of cheap garments including shirts, bush-shirts, shalwars, trousers and frocks.

30. *Fuels.*—In the Fuels Sector a provision of Rs. 739.9 million has been made in the Federal ADP 1976-77. Major components of the programme are OGDC (Rs. 419.8 million), Petroleum Concession (Rs. 33.9 million), SNGPL Sector 4 (Rs. 80.0 million) and Pak-Arab Refinery (Rs. 204.0 million) and State Petroleum Refining and Petro-chemical Corporation (Rs. 49.1 million).

31. Under the directive of the Prime Minister, the investment level for Oil and Gas exploration will be doubled during 1976-77 with an allocation of Rs. 419.8 million to the Oil and Gas Development Corporation. Four new modern rigs will be purchased. Four exploratory wells and four development wells will be drilled during the year. This is a big leap forward from the traditional drilling of only one or two wells per year in the Public Sector. An all out effort is being made to discover new Oil and Gas fields in the country. Government will participate in eight joint exploration ventures with Oil Prospecting Companies.

32. The Gas Transmission System is being extended to a large number of towns in the country. During 1975-76 Gujrat and Sargodha were given gas Supply. Projects are in hand to supply gas to Wazirabad, Sialkot, Bahawalpur, Sadiqabad, Haripur, Larkana, Sehwan and Dadu.

33. *Minerals.*—For Minerals Sector an allocation of Rs. 95.6 million has been made in the ADP 1976-77 for exploration and development work during the year. This allocation comprises Rs. 71.5 million for the Federal Government and Rs. 24.1 million for the Provincial Governments Programmes. The Federal allocation includes a sum of Rs. 10.1 million for the Schemes to be taken up by the Geological Survey of Pakistan, Rs. 26.8 million for the programme to be undertaken by the Mineral Development Corporation and Rs. 17.7 million for the Resource Development Corporation. A sum of Rs. 15.0 million has been provided for Mineral Survey Schemes of PIDC. Azad Kashmir and FATA Development Corporation have been allocated Rs. 0.62 and Rs. 1.20 million respectively.

34. *Transport and Communications.*—In the Transport and Communications Sector, main emphasis has been on the improvement of Communications to provide better access to relatively less developed areas including Northern Areas, Azad Kashmir and Tribal Areas. The ADP 1976-77 provides an allocation of Rs. 2972.6 million for Transport and Communications Sector

as against Rs. 2413.3 million for 1975-76. The allocation for 1976-77 includes Rs. 2066.4 million for the Federal Government and Rs. 906.2 million for the Provincial Governments Programme. The Federal allocations include a provision of Rs. 682.0 million for Railways to meet essential requirements of rolling stock, including passenger coaches which will provide better service to the travelling public. Major projects to improve through goods service such as new Kotri bridge and Pipri Yard have also been provided for in the ADP 1976-77. Besides, construction work will be started on four new lines namely, Mari Indus-Bannu Conversion ; Chichawatni-Burewala-Chistian ; Bhawalpur-Qut-al-Amara-Yezman and Muzffargarh-Alipur for which there has been long outstanding public demand.

35. The allocation for Roads and Bridges stands at Rs. 486.0 million including a lump-sum provision of Rs. 100 million for 2 major bridges on the Indus at Dadu and Ghazi Ghat ; and a bridge on Kabul River at Nowshera, Rs. 290.0 million have been earmarked for Karakorum Highway and Rs. 20.0 million for Indus Super High Way. A sum of Rs. 60.2 million has been provided for FWO Roads. Civil Aviation has been allocated a sum of Rs. 93 million for Airports at Chakdara, Turbat, Khuzdar and Ormara. Telephones and Telegraphs Department has been given highest ever allocation of Rs. 380.6 million for installation 30,000 telephones and accelerating work on Microwave System and Nation-wise Dialing System ; 25 new telephone exchanges and 450 Public Call Offices will also be established to provide basic telecommunication facilities to remote areas.

36. As for as port and Shipping is concerned, an allocation of Rs. 300 million has been made in the ADP 1976-77, including a provision of Rs. 260 million for the development of Port Qasim. The third project of Karachi Port Trust (Reconstruction of Napier Mole Bridge) has been provided a sum of Rs. 15 million in the ADP. An allocation of Rs. 10 million has been made for the permanent campus for Pakistan Marine Academy.

37. *Physical Planning and Housing.*—An allocation of Rs. 1334.5 million has been made for Physical Planning and Housing Sector in the ADP 1976-77. Of this allocation Rs. 474.3 million are for the Federal Government and Rs. 860.2 million for the Provincial Governments ADP. The Federal allocation includes a sum of Rs. 80 million for House Building Finance Corporation to enable them to increase their loaning activity and Rs. 30 million for House Building advances to Government Servants. Other major allocations are Rs. 10.0 million for Presidential Estate, Rs. 23.7 million for Presidential Square, Rs. 18 million for National Assembly, Rs. 15 million for Simly Dam, Rs. 5.5 million for Government Office Buildings and Rs. 37.4 million for Government Servants Housing. A sum of Rs. 36.9 million has been allocated for development of Tourism in the Country.

38. *Mass Media.*—The ADP 1976-77 provides an allocation of Rs. 111.8 million for the development of this Sector which mainly consists of Pakistan Television Corporation, Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation and Economic Publicity under the Federal Government Programmes. The allocation for these three component programmes (PTC, PBC and Economic Publicity) are Rs. 65 million, Rs. 41 million and Rs. 0.6 million respectively.

39. *Education and Training.*—For Education and Training Sector an allocation of Rs. 617.8 million has been provided for in the ADP 1976-77 as against Rs. 636.6 million in 1975-76. The allocation for 1976-77 comprises Rs. 257.9 million for the Federal Government and Rs. 359.9 million for the Provincial Governments ADP. The important projects which will be implemented under the Federal ADP 1976-77 are ; University of Islamabad Phase-II (Rs. 18 million), Federal Students Hostels (Rs. 29.5 million), Pak-Libya Islamic Centre and Publishing Centre (Rs. 15 million), Repair of Educational Institutions, Supply of equipments etc. (Rs. 30 million), Introduction of Agro-Tech. subjects (Rs. 20 million), Technical Services Project (Rs. 12 million) and Supply of Teaching Kits to Primary Schools (Rs. 10 million). Necessary provisions have also been made for Scholarships for talented students, Archeology, Museums and Libraries etc. A sum of Rs. 112.5 million has been earmarked for Sports Complex at Islamabad. A special grant of Rs. 30 million has been provided to the Provincial Governments for carrying out urgently needed repairs to students hostels and provision of amenities like fans and water coolers in the hostels.

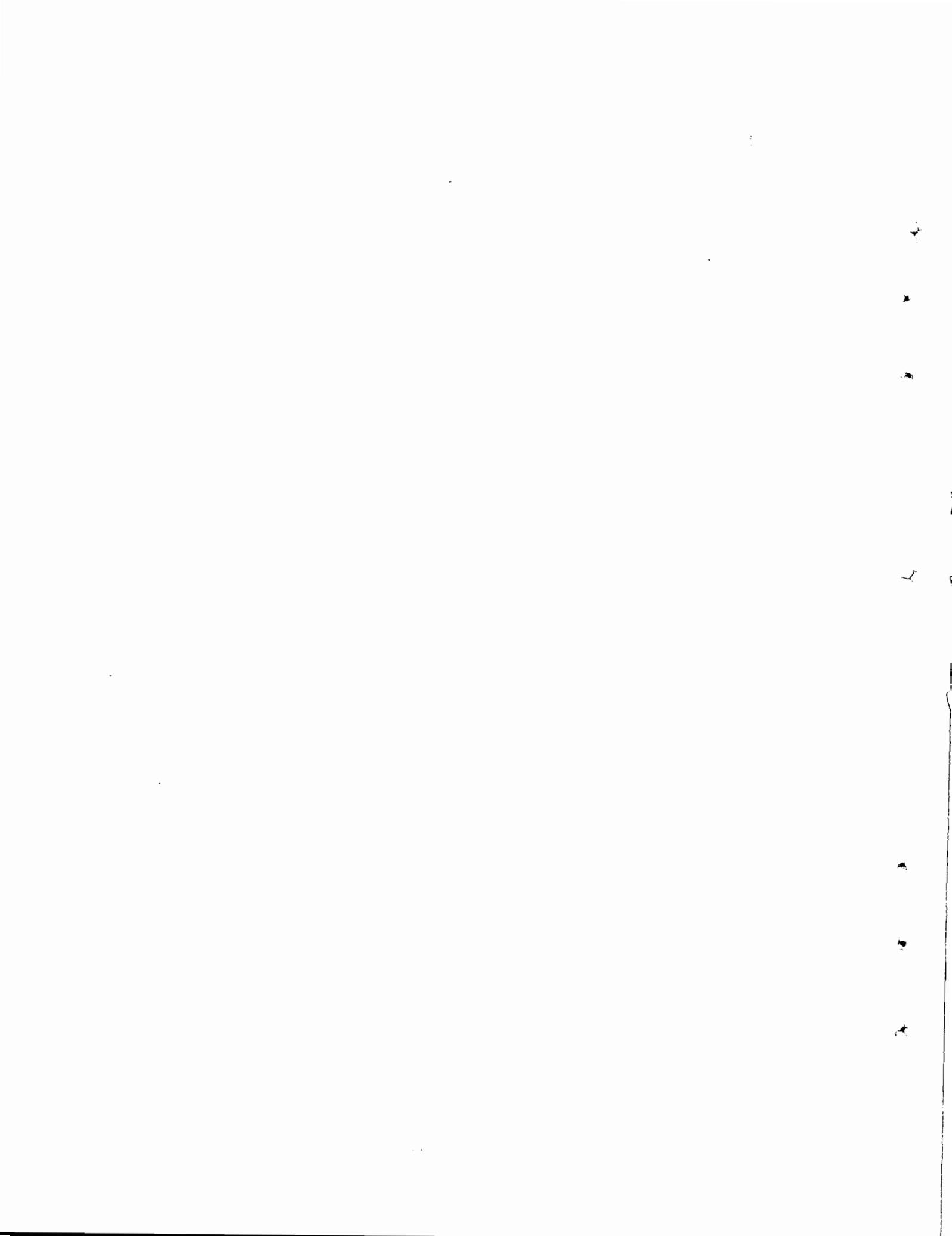
40. *Health and Population Planning.*—The ADP 1976-77 provides an allocation of Rs. 771.9 million for Health Sector and Rs. 243.0 million for Population Planning. The Health Sector allocation consists of Rs. 460.8 million for the Federal Government and Rs. 311.1 million for the Provincial Programmes. Major components of the Health Sector Programme in the Federal ADP

are; Malaria Control Programme (Rs. 372 million), Bolan Medical College (Rs. 20.0 million), Islamabad Hospital (Rs. 10 million) and Food Supplement for vulnerable group (Rs. 11 million). Consistent with the National Policy to provide maximum coverage to the rural population, due priority has been accorded to rural health services under the Provincial Programmes.

41. *Social Welfare*.—An allocation of Rs. 24.3 million has been made for Social Welfare Sector in the ADP 1976-77. Of this allocation Rs. 11.2 million are for the Federal Government ADP and Rs. 13.1 million for the Provincial ADPs. The Federal allocation is mainly meant for grants-in-aid for Social Work education as well as financial and professional assistance to voluntary Social Welfare agencies. The Provincial allocation is meant for the establishment of Urban and Rural Community Development Centres.

42. *Manpower and Employment*.—An allocation of Rs. 25.6 million has been made for Manpower and Employment Sector in the ADP 1976-77. The 1976-77 allocation comprises Rs. 12.8 million for the Federal Government and Rs. 12.8 million for the Provincial Governments Programmes. The Federal allocation includes a provision of Rs. 10.5 million for NDVP.

43. *People's Work Programme*.—A sum of Rs. 227.9 million has been provided for People's Works Programme. Of this allocation Rs. 16.4 million are for the Federal Government and Rs. 211.5 million for the Provincial Governments Programmes. The Federal allocation of Rs. 16.4 million comprises Rs. 6.4 million for Azad Kashmir, Rs. 3.5 million for Northern Areas, Rs. 5.0 million for FATA and Rs. 1.5 million for Federal Capital Area.



CHAPTER 5

FINANCING OF PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Annual Plan for 1975-76 envisaged a development expenditure of Rs. 13,700 million to be financed through budgetary sources. At this level, the Annual Development Programme was expected to be financed from Rs. 11,500 million of foreign assistance and Rs. 2,200 million of domestic resources. A number of measures were taken in the budget for 1975-76 to raise resources for the public sector. The projections of domestic resources reflected a significant increase over the previous year's level. The estimates of foreign assistance also assumed increased availability of project assistance.

REVIEW OF 1975-76

2. The financial resources for development were subjected to erosion during the course of the year due mainly to a substantial decrease in the revenue from export duties and profit from sale of rice and cotton following the fall in world rice prices and output of cotton. There were some unavoidable increases in the non-development expenditures due to increased requirements for defence, enhancement of grants-in-aid to the Provincial Governments and other factors. The following measures were taken during the course of the year in order to make up the decline in domestic resources :—

- (a) Certain items including wire rods, writing and printing paper, iron and steel scrap for re-rolling, polypropylene bags, caustic soda, and soda ash were subjected to new regulatory duty or enhanced rate of import duty.
- (b) The prices of some POL products were increased in September, 1975 in order to meet the increase in expenditure on purchase of crude oil and POL products.
- (c) An intensive drive was made to improve the collections of taxes on income as a result of which the revenue yield from income tax is estimated to show an increase of more than Rs. 574 million over the budget provision for 1975-76.
- (d) In order to protect the revenue yield from erosion and correct price distortions, various public sector controlled prices were increased in March, 1976 as given below :

Cement price .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Rs. 60 per ton (23%).
Gas tariff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	25% with no change in rate for first 1000 CF for domestic consumers.
Electricity tariff (except for tubewells) ..	..	..	..	..	20%
Railway passenger fare (except third class) ..	..	..	..	..	20%
Railway goods freight .. .. .	..	..	..	..	15%
PIA passenger fare (domestic) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	25%
Furnace Oil .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Rs. 100 per ton (20%).

3. Despite the measures taken to increase resources, the relative proportion of non-inflationary resources was less than originally anticipated. Table-I below indicates the position of financing of the ADP for 1975-76 both original and revised.

TABLE-I
Financing of ADP during 1975-76

	(Million Rs.)	
	1975-76 Budget	1975-76 Revised
A. Domestic Resources	2,200	2,469
(a) Non-inflationary resources	1,458	957
(b) Gap between development expenditure and resources	742	1,512
B. Foreign Resources	11,500	12,126
C. Total Financing	13,700	14,595
D. Proportion of Foreign Resources to total financing	83.9%	83.1%

4. The decline of Rs. 501 million in the non-inflationary resources during 1975-76 is made up of the following items :

								(Million Rs.)
								Effect on Resources
A. Federal Government								(—)509
(a) Decline in net revenue receipts								(—)338
(b) Increase in non-development expenditure								(—) 359
(Defence)								(—) 304
(Debt Services)								(+) 70
(Subsidies)								(—) 14
(Grants to Provinces)								(—) 130
(Others)								(+) 19
(c) Improvement in net capital receipts								(+) 188
B. Autonomous Bodies								(—) 178
C. Contribution of Provinces								(+) 186
D. Net Effect on Resources								(—) 501

5. Broad details of the estimates of resources for financing the ADP are shown in Annexure-I and are discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

Revenue Receipts

6. Gross tax receipts of the Federal Government for 1975-76 are estimated to decrease from Rs. 13,814 million projected in the original budget to Rs. 13,484 million in the revised estimates. Details of these estimates as compared to the accounts for 1974-75 are given in Table-II.

TABLE-II
Tax Receipts of the Federal Government

								(Million Rs.)		
								1974-75	1975-76	1975-76
								Accounts	Budget	Revised
Import Duties								3,876	4,714	4,409
Export Duties								1,042	1,211	652
Federal Excise								3,458	4,486	4,294
Taxes on Income								1,376	1,276	1,850
Sales Tax								1,075	1,250	1,150
Other Taxes								71	71	82
Surcharges								531	806	1,047
Total ..								11,429	13,814	13,484

7. As a result of the decline in dutiable imports, collections of import duties during 1975-76 show a decrease of Rs. 305 million despite the imposition of new regulatory duties and an increase in the rates of some items. The revised estimates of export duties indicate a deterioration of Rs. 559 million due mainly to the fall in international rice prices and a sharp curtailment in the exportable surplus of raw cotton. The revenue yield from excise duties is lower by Rs. 192 million due largely to the exemption allowed in the case of vegetable products. Receipts from sales tax also show a decline of Rs. 100 million following the lower receipts on account of import duty. Taxes on income witnessed a substantial improvement of Rs. 574 million as a result of the departmental drive launched for tax collection in this area. Receipts from other taxes and surcharges increased by Rs. 252 million. The main improvement was in the surcharge on petroleum which has more than doubled from Rs. 163 million in the original budget to Rs. 352 million in the revised estimates for 1975-76 as a result of the upward revision of prices of crude oil, increase in production of POL products at AOC refinery and expansion of National Refinery Limited.

Non-Tax Receipts

8. Non-tax receipts of the Federal Government are estimated to increase from Rs. 3,799 million in the original budget for 1975-76 to Rs. 3,993 million in the revised estimates for that year despite a sharp reduction of Rs. 242 million in the trading profits from sale of rice. The overall improvement was the result of higher collections of interest receipts (Rs. 303 million) due to an increase in the level of loans outstanding against the Provincial Governments and other agencies and an enhancement of the rate of interest following the increase in cost of borrowing by the Federal Government, and an improvement in civil administration, defence and miscellaneous receipts.

9. The gross revenue receipts of the Federal Government are placed at Rs. 17,477 million in the revised estimates for 1975-76 as compared to the original budget provision of Rs. 17,613 million. Revenue assignments to the Provinces have increased from Rs. 2,279 million in the original budget to Rs. 2,459 million in the revised estimates as a result of improved collections of taxes on income. After deducting the Provincial share in divisible pool, gift tax transfer of Rs. 22 million to the Provinces, and a sum of Rs. 25 million payable to the AJK Government, the net revenue receipts in the revised estimates are placed at Rs. 14,971 million as against the original budget of Rs. 15,309 million.

Non-Development Revenue Expenditure

10. At Rs. 14,895 million in the revised estimates for 1975-76, the non-development revenue expenditure of the Federal Government increased by Rs. 359 million over the original budget estimates of Rs. 14,536 million. The comparative position of major items of this expenditure for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 is shown in Table-III.

TABLE-III
Non-Development Revenue Expenditure of the Federal Government

								(Million Rs.)		
								1974-75	1975-76	1975-76
								Accounts	Budget	Revised
1.	Defence	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,914	7,203	7,507
2.	Debt Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,341	3,086	3,016
	(Internal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	(835)	(922)	(967)
	(External)	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1,506)	(2,164)	(2,049)
3.	Subsidies	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,819	1,598	1,612
4.	Administrative and Development Departments	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,719	2,161	1,982
5.	Grants to Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..	490	208	338
6.	Other Expenditures	..	..	..	..	..	..	361	280	440
Total ..								14,644	14,536	14,895

11. The excess of Rs. 359 million in the revised estimates for 1975-76 is mainly attributable to increased requirements for defence, donation of rice and cloth to Bangladesh (Rs. 122 million), and higher grants-in-aid to the Provinces partly offset by savings in other items including debt services. The original budget for 1975-76 had envisaged that the Provinces of NWF and Baluchistan would be in a position to balance their budgets on the basis of the fixed subventions and other grants-in-aid committed by the Federal Government. Grant-in-aid of Rs. 31 million to NWFP and of Rs. 49 million to Baluchistan had, however, to be provided by the Federal Government for meeting the revenue deficits of these Provinces. Additional grants of Rs. 50 million had also to be provided to the Provinces for augmentation and re-equipment of police force in NWFP, meeting the loss on account of writing off of taccavi loans by the Government of Baluchistan, and other specific purposes.

Net Capital Receipts

12. Broad details of the estimates of capital receipts and non-development capital payments are given in Annexure-I. The net capital receipts of the Federal Government are placed at Rs. 297 million in the revised estimates for 1975-76 as compared to the original budget provision of Rs. 109 million. The increase of Rs. 188 million is due mainly to higher recoveries of loans, increased non-bank investment in government securities and improvement in miscellaneous receipts, partly offset by a decline in the net proceeds of small saving schemes and an increase in the non-developmental capital liabilities.

Provincial Contribution

13. The federal budget for 1975-76 assumed nil contribution from the Provinces for financing the ADP. It was, however, stipulated that the Provincial Governments should be able to augment their programmes by raising their own resources for development. All Provinces had made gross provisions for their ADPs which were larger than the Federal assistance. On the financing side, however, the budgets of the Punjab and Sind only indicated availability of some resources for financing the additional amounts for their annual development programmes. The Provinces of NWFP and Baluchistan were not in a position even to balance their non-development budgets. The Federal Government had to provide grants-in-aid to these Provinces for meeting the revenue deficits.

14. With the increase in revenue assignments, the Governments of the Punjab and Sind are expected to raise contribution of Rs. 110 million and Rs. 58 million respectively to the financing of their revised ADPs for 1975-76. Accordingly, the overall position of financing of ADP as reflected in the Federal budget assumes the Provincial contribution at Rs. 168 million. The budgets of these Provinces, however, indicate that whereas the Government of Sind would be in a position to raise contribution which is even higher than that stipulated in the federal budget, the self-financing effort by the Government of the Punjab would be about Rs. one million only as a result of higher expenditure on debt servicing and some other items.

Autonomous Bodies

15. Inclusive of the effect of revision of power tariff and railway freight rates introduced in the budget for 1975-76 the autonomous bodies were expected to generate resources of Rs. 579 million towards the financing of their development programmes. The revised estimates of self financing by these bodies are placed at Rs. 401 million as per details in Table-IV.

TABLE-IV
Self Financing by Autonomous Bodies

										(Million Rs.)	
										1975-76 Budget	1975-76 Revised
WAPDA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	168
Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	97
BIM Corporations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	76
C.D.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
Total										579	401

16. Railway's earnings did not materialize to the extent stipulated in the budget. The decrease resulted mainly from the effect of rains/floods during July-August, 1975 and late commissioning of new locomotives. The revenue expenses witnessed an increase as a result of concessions allowed to Government employees, repairs to flood and rain damages, and increase in the prices of POL products, gas, cement and electricity. WAPDA's contribution to the financing of ADP also decreased owing to increase in expenses on account of concessions to Government employees and higher prices of fuel and services.

External Resources

17. The inflow of foreign assistance during 1975-76 is estimated at Rs. 12,126 million as against the budget provision of Rs. 11,500 million. The increase is mainly attributable to higher availability of cash loans and food aid partly offset by lower disbursements of project assistance and traditional commodity aid.

Overall Position

18. On an overall basis, the revised estimates of resource availability for financing the public sector development expenditure through budgetary sources are placed at Rs. 957 million as compared to the original provision of Rs. 1,458 million. Additional allocations for development had to be

made during the course of the year to meet essential requirements for some programmes as explained in details in the chapter on public sector development programme. A recourse to deficit financing had, therefore, to be made to support a part of the increase in development expenditure. The position regarding deficit financing is discussed in the chapter on monetary policy and credit plan.

FINANCING OF ADP, 1976-77

19. The Annual Plan for 1976-77 as approved by the NEC aims at a developmental outlay of Rs. 17,000 million to be implemented *via* the normal budget. At this level, the Annual Development Programme will be financed from Rs. 4,286 million of domestic resources and Rs. 12,714 million of foreign assistance. Broad details of the financing are shown in Table V.

TABLE V

Financing of ADP, 1976-77

										(Million Rs.)
A. Domestic Resources	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,286
(a) Without new measures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,490
(i) Federal Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	689
(ii) Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(iii) Autonomous Bodies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	801
(b) New Fiscal measures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,103
(i) Tax measures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,048
(ii) Pricing of services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
(c) Mobilization of additional non-inflationary resources and borrowing from the Banking system										1,693
B. External Resources	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,714
(a) Project assistance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,973
(b) Commodity Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,015
(c) Food Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,726
(d) Cash Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000
C. Total Financing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,000
Domestic Resources as % of total financing in 1976-77					..	..	..	..	..	25.2%
Domestic Resources as % of total financing in 1975-76					..	..	..	..	..	16.9%
Improvement in 1976-77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.3%

20. Broad details of the estimates for 1976-77 as compared to the estimates for the previous year are shown in Annexure-I. These estimates are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Revenue Receipts of the Federal Government

21. At 1975-76 rates, the gross tax receipts of the Federal Government for 1976-77 are estimated at Rs. 18,918 million as compared to the previous year's revised estimates of Rs. 17,477 million. Custom duties account for an improvement of Rs. 399 million, excise duties of Rs. 506 million, income-tax of Rs. 190 million and sales tax of Rs. 120 million. These estimates assume normal growth in the economy and the continuance of a liberal import policy. In the case of Federal Excise duties, the increase emerges mainly from improved collections expected from production capacity items, POL group, natural gas, vegetable products and cigarettes.

22. At Rs. 4,251 million, non-tax receipts for 1976-77 indicate an improvement of Rs. 258 million over the revised estimates for 1975-76. This is based mainly on increased recoveries of interest and return on investment from various agencies (Rs. 618 million), partly counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 332 million in trading profits on export of rice.

23. Excluding the effect of new tax measures taken in the Federal budget, the provincial share in Federal taxes during 1976-77 is estimated at Rs. 2,745 million. A sum of Rs. 5 million is estimated to be transferred to the Provinces on account of gift tax. Exclusive of these amounts and a payment of Rs. 25 million to the AJK Government on account of income tax refund, the net revenue receipts of the Federal Government during 1976-77 are estimated at Rs. 16,143 million without the effect of the new tax measures.

Non-Development Revenue Expenditure

24. The non-development expenditure of the Federal Government for 1976-77 is estimated at Rs. 16,147 million as against Rs. 14,895 million in the revised estimate for 1975-76. Defence, debt services and subsidies would claim 79 per cent of the total provision for 1976-77. A number of subsidies have been dismantled during 1976-77 leaving the most essential item of wheat. The total bill of subsidies is estimated to come down from Rs. 1,612 million in 1975-76 to Rs. 1,249 million during 1976-77. Defence requirements are estimated at Rs. 7,987 million as against the previous year's revised estimates of Rs. 7,507 million. Debt servicing would claim a sum of Rs. 3,531 million as against Rs. 3,016 million in the revised estimates for 1975-76. This does not take into account the repayment of short-term food credits which is being charged direct to the capital account. The expenditures of administrative and development departments and other miscellaneous expenses are estimated to increase from Rs. 2,422 million in the revised estimates for 1975-76 to Rs. 2,853 million in 1976-77, on account of normal pay increases, increased expenditure on repairs and maintenance of assets and the administrative strengthening of some agencies. The provision for grants-in-aid to the Provincial Governments has been increased from Rs. 338 million in 1975-76 to Rs. 527 million during 1976-77 in order to accommodate higher deficits of NWFP and Baluchistan.

Net Capital Receipts

25. The net capital receipts of the Federal Government for 1976-77 are estimated at Rs. 693 million as against Rs. 297 million provided in the revised estimates for 1975-76. The increase is due mainly to an improvement in the net proceeds of small saving schemes, more recoveries of loans from the provinces and other agencies and a reduction in the repayment of short-term food credits charged direct to the capital account.

Contribution of Provinces

26. As a result of the increase in expenditure on debt servicing, recurring liabilities of social service departments particularly education and health, and other unavoidable items, the resource position of the Provinces does not indicate any improvement despite an improvement in their general revenue receipts emerging from an increase both in the tax assignments by the Federal Government and the collection of provincial taxes. The Federal budget assumes nil contribution by the provinces for financing their ADPs for 1976-77. The Provinces of the Punjab and Sind have, however, made provisions for their ADPs which are larger than the federal financing. The net ADP allocation made by the Government of the Punjab exceeds the Federal financing by Rs. 20 million. This would be met by Provincial Government's own contribution. In the case of Sind, the net ADP provision is higher than the Federal assistance by Rs. 96 million. A contribution of Rs. 3 million to the financing of the increased programme is likely to be available with the Provincial Government on existing basis. It is, however, proposed to meet the gap to the extent of about Rs. 70 million by economy in non-development expenditure and recovery of outstanding arrears and dues. The ADP allocations made by NWFP and Baluchistan match the Federal financing. The Government of NWFP have, however, a deficit of Rs. 50 million in their non-development budget which is proposed to be met by economy in expenditure, collections of arrears and additional grants from the Federal Government. The non-development budget of Baluchistan also shows a deficit of Rs. 14 million which is proposed to be met by savings in expenditure.

Autonomous Bodies

27. Self-financing by autonomous bodies is likely to increase from Rs. 401 million in 1975-76 to Rs. 801 million during 1976-77. Details are shown in Table VI.

TABLE VI
Self-Financing by Autonomous Bodies

	1975-76 Revised	1976-77 Budget
WAPDA	168	404
Railway	97	181
BIM Corporations	76	126
CDA	40	90
Others	20	—
Total	401	801

28. The pricing policies for public sector undertakings have been reviewed periodically in the past in view of the inadequate returns provided by them on investments made in their projects. In order to correct price distortions and to cover the increased cost of services, the WAPDA and Railway tariff and the cement price was *inter alia* increased in March, 1976. The self-financing effort during 1976-77 reflects the full year's impact of these adjustments. The public sector industries which have been grouped under eight holding corporations have been directed to increase their profitability. These industries had to take some time to re-organise their working. The working results of various BIM corporations show a marked difference but on an overall basis, their performance is improving. It is necessary that they should take further steps to increase their profits in future in order to be in a position to implement their ambitious investment programmes.

External Resources

29. The inflow of foreign assistance during 1976-77 is estimated at Rs. 12,714 million including Rs. 4,973 million of project assistance, Rs. 1,726 million of food aid and Rs. 6,015 million of non-project aid including cash loans. Detailed projections and assumptions for adopting these estimates are shown in the Chapter on Balance of Payments.

NEW FISCAL MEASURES

Federal Government

30. Apart from the need for mobilisation of resources for development programme, the new fiscal measures for 1976-77 reflect the following policy objectives :

- (a) Incentives should be provided for private sector investment in industries and housing.
- (b) Measures should be conducive to the improvement of balance of payments situation through encouraging exports and limiting imports.
- (c) Incentives should be provided for savings in the private sector.
- (d) Hardship suffered by the people due to inflationary pressures should be mitigated by giving relief to appropriate categories of tax payers.

31. The specific measures are explained below :

TAX MEASURES

Income Tax

- (a) Tax rates in respect of personal incomes have been reduced.
- (b) Rates of Personal Allowance for salaried persons, professionals and other tax payers have been fixed at Rs. 5,000, Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,500 respectively as against the previous personal allowance of Rs. 3,000 for salaried persons and Rs. 2,000 for others.
- (c) Rates of earned income relief have been raised as under for various categories of tax payers :
 - (i) Salaried Persons .. 30% of total income, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500 as against the previous rate of 20% of total income subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000.
 - (ii) Professionals .. 20% of total income, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 as against the previous rate of 10% subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000.
 - (iii) Others .. 15% of total income, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,500 as against the previous rate of 10% subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000.
- (d) Initial depreciation of 25% has been provided on houses constructed by employers upto 30th June, 1980 for industrial labour drawing salary upto Rs. 1,000 per month.
- (e) It has been provided that the amounts invested in the shares of a company engaged in the business of building houses for sale will rank for the purposes of investment allowance under section 15 (C) of the Income Tax Act.

(f) Exemption in respect of income from capital gains has been extended for a further period of two years.

(g) Provision has been made for export rebate @ 50% of the tax attributable to income from exports to commercial and manufacturer exporters.

(h) Provision has been made for tax credit @ 10% of the cost of new machinery to a company engaged in an industrial undertaking where such machinery is acquired for purposes of replacement, balancing and modernisation.

(i) Provision has been made for declaration of undisclosed income relating to all assessment years upto assessment year 1975-76 and for taxing it at the reduced rate of 30%.

(j) Gratuity payments receivable by salaried persons under the terms of their employment have been exempted from income tax.

(k) Income from renting of machinery used for agricultural operations has been exempted for a period upto the 30th June, 1980.

(l) Exemption in respect of income from business of providing services for storage and preservation of foodgrain through scientific drying, fumigating and storing has been extended for a period upto 30th June, 1980.

(m) Exemption in respect of income from sale of agricultural machinery manufactured by an assessee has been extended till the 30th June, 1980.

Wealth Tax

(a) Investment upto Rs. 100 thousand in shares of industrial public companies has been exempted for a period of two years.

(b) Accumulated balances in a provident fund and commuted amount of pension received during the year has been exempted.

(c) Assets brought into Pakistan by non-residents have been exempted in the year in which they are brought and the following five years.

(d) Any amount invested by a non-resident in a company out of remittances received through normal banking channels in Pakistan has been exempted in the year of investment and the following five years.

(e) Rates of wealth-tax have been reduced from the minimum rate of 1% to 1/2% and the maximum rate of 5% to 2-1/2%.

(f) Basic exemption limit has been raised from Rs. 200 thousand to Rs. 300 thousand where option for claiming exemption in respect of house is not exercised and from Rs. 100 thousand to Rs. 200 thousand where such option is exercised.

Sales Tax

(a) Invalid chairs and carriages have been exempted.

(b) Locally manufactured paper envelopes have been exempted.

(c) Locally manufactured cotton bags have been exempted.

Customs

(a) 10% *ad valorem* surcharge has been imposed on all items at present liable to duty except machinery, tea, POL products, tractors and second hand garments.

(b) Duty on all types of alcoholic beverages has been substantially increased;

(c) Duty on writing and printing paper of all sorts has been rationalised at 40% subject to a minimum of Rs. 1500 per ton.

(d) It has been provided that fresh ginger will be charged at specific rate of duty at Rs. 2 per lb.

(e) Duty on breeding cattle, dentists' chairs and specific oil seeds has been abolished.

(f) Export duties on desi cotton, cotton waste and linters and fresh fish have been abolished.

(g) Export duty on staple cotton has been reduced from 35% to 25% *ad valorem*.

Central Excise

The rate of Central Excise duty on aerated water of all sorts has been increased from 10 paise to 25 paise per bottle.

PRICING OF SERVICES

The installation charges for telephone have been increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000. The T.V. licence fee has been increased from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per annum.

Provincial Governments

32. The new fiscal measures taken by the Provincial Governments are as follows :—

- I. *Punjab*.—(a) The rate of Horse Race Betting Tax has been increased from 15 per cent to 20 per cent of the bet money.
- (b) The rates of vend fee and licence fees etc. on alcoholic liquors have been increased.
- II. *Sind*.—(a) In order to bring in an element of progressivity in Motor Vehicle Tax, the rate for some types of non-commercial motor vehicles have been raised.
- (b) The scope of assessment of the professional tax has been extended to cover about 34 more categories of professions, trades, callings and employments.
- (c) In order to check evasion of the tax on vacant plots levied last year, the enactment has been amended so as to change the explanation of vacant plots.
- (d) In order to compel the tax payers to make payment of cotton fee on time, a provision for a penalty clause has been made in the Cotton Control Ordinance.
- (e) The exemption limit for property tax on certain types of buildings and lands has been enhanced.
- (f) The exemption limit for hair dressing saloons has been raised.
- (g) The hawkers have been exempted from taking out the dealer's licence and the payment of tobacco vend fee.

Public Savings

33. The new fiscal measures stated above have been taken in accordance with the long-term strategy of financing an increasingly larger part of development/investment outlays through an improvement in domestic savings. The increase in public sector investment level in the recent past was not accompanied by higher domestic resource mobilization. The contribution of public savings in financing investment was reduced substantially as a result of international developments which adversely affected revenue collections from export duties and profits on account of state trading in rice. On the other hand, there were relatively large increases in current expenditures on defence, debt servicing, social services and subsidies.

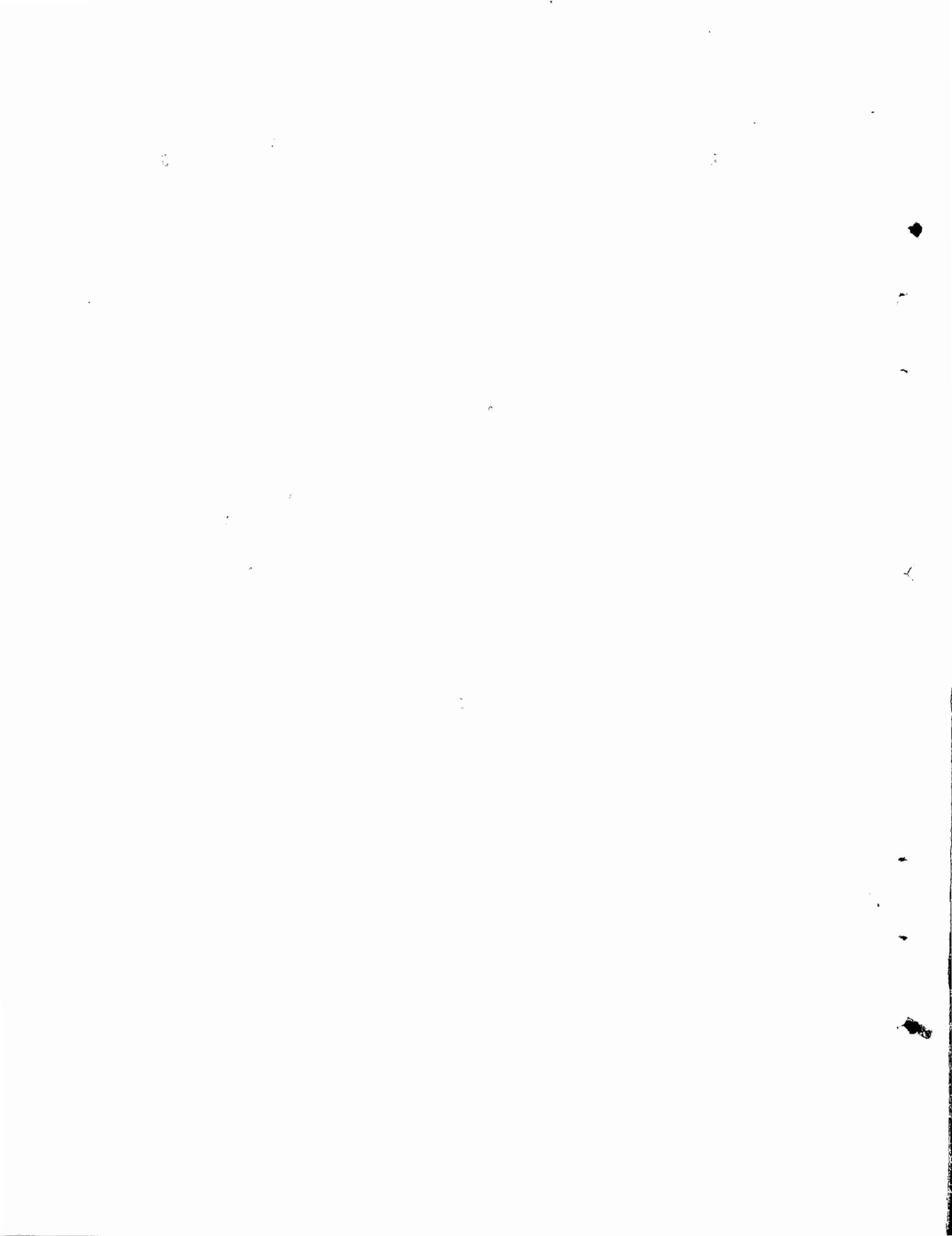
34. Public savings during 1975-76 were originally estimated at Rs. 1,850 million. In spite of shortfall in revenue receipts and an increase in current expenditures, Government mobilized public savings of Rs. 1,360 million during 1975-76 compared with a negative level in 1974-75. During 1976-77, greater public savings will come both from increased revenues and a slower growth of non-development expenditure resulting from a decline in subsidies. The Annual Plan for 1976-77 proposes to raise the public savings to Rs. 3,140 million or about 2 % of GDP at market prices. The measures taken by the Government in stepping up revenue collections and raising the prices of public utilities will, to a substantial extent, provide the anticipated level of public savings.

Growth of Public Revenues and Non-Development Expenditure

35. Annexure-II presents the position of public revenues and non-development revenue expenditure during 1973-74 to 1976-77. It may be seen that the annual compound growth rate in revenue receipts of the Federal and Provincial Governments during this period would be 18.4% compared to a growth of 17.0% in the non-development revenue expenditure. The tax receipts of both the Federal and Provincial Governments are estimated to witness an annual compound growth rate of over 18% during this period. The total revenue receipts of the Government account for 16.55% of GNP in 1976-77 compared to 16.09% in 1974-75. Bulk of the realizations is in the form of taxes (12.61% of GNP), supplemented by non-tax revenue (3.94% of GNP). At Rs. 20.06 billion, the total revenue receipts of the Government in 1975-76 are estimated to have been used almost in full to meet non-development expenditure (Rs. 19.90 billion) in that year. As a result of the measures explained above, the total revenue receipts of the Federal and Provincial Governments in 1976-77 are estimated to increase to Rs. 22.92 billion compared to the projected non-development expenditure of Rs. 21.96 billion.

Overall Position

36. The tax measures and pricing of services will improve the resources of the Federal Government by Rs. 1,103 million. This would still leave a gap of Rs. 1,693 million a part of which will be filled by larger private investment expected to be made in savings deposits and Government bonds in the wake of new incentives for private investment. For the remaining amount, besides the tax yield from the declaration of concealed income, partly additional non-inflationary resources will have to be tapped and partly reliance placed upon borrowing from the banking system.



CHAPTER 6

SEMI-PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT AND ITS FINANCING

In recent years, the scope and dimension of the semi-public sector has been expanding at a faster rate. The expansion is largely in areas where management on commercial lines is required. There is a definite move towards entrusting these functions to specially constituted autonomous bodies and public sector corporations. The financing pattern of these corporations is mixed. A part of their investment programmes is financed from loans from Federal Government budgetary resources and is reflected in the Annual Development Programme. These corporations do also provide a part of financing from their retained earnings and supplement it by equity capital and debentures or direct borrowing from the capital and money markets. There are some corporations which do not obtain any financing from Annual Development Programme and meet total investment requirements from their own resources and borrowings from institutional sources.

2. The semi-public sector investment covered in this Chapter is that part of the total investment which is proposed to be financed by the respective corporations/agencies from funds outside the Annual Development Programme for 1976-77.

REVIEW OF 1975-76

3. According to the preliminary estimates, out of the total estimated investment of Rs. 22,500 million in 1975-76, the share of semi-public sector is estimated at Rs. 2,630 million. Out of this Rs. 1,915 million are expected to have been spent against the target of Rs. 1,573 million for programmes other than BIM and P.I. Boards. The excess investment was mainly due to higher expenditure by KESC, PIAC, SGTCL and the inclusion of the investments made under new programmes like Pak-Arab Refinery, PTV and KDA which were not included in the investment programme for 1975-76. However, some shortfalls were also experienced in such organizations as Karachi Port Trust, National Shipping Corporation and the Road Transport Corporations while the Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Ltd (SNGPL) has nearly achieved its target during 1975-76. As regards BIM and P.I. Boards, the estimated investment is Rs. 715 million against the target of Rs. 1,127 million which resulted in a shortfall of about 37 per cent. The investment in P.I. Boards exceeded by 25 per cent while BIM investment which was more than four times the target of P.I. Boards fell short of its target by 52 per cent.

INVESTMENT PROGRAMME FOR 1976-77

4. An investment programme of Rs. 3,950 million is proposed for the semi-public sector corporations/agencies out of the total investment target of Rs. 27,000 million for 1976-77. Out of Rs. 3,950 million, the investment target for programmes of different corporations other than BIM and P.I. Boards is Rs. 2,550 million which represents an increase of 33.1 per cent over the investment realized during 1975-76. The investment programmes of BIM and the Provincial Industrial/Management Boards which are to be financed from outside ADP sources, are estimated at Rs. 1,400 million which show an increase of 95.8 per cent over the estimated investment during 1975-76. It may be mentioned here that the various autonomous corporations/companies indicated substantially larger investment programmes for 1976-77 but in view of the present status of their projects and the amount of likely availability of foreign aid/loans as provided in the Budget for 1976-77 appropriate adjustments had to be made.

5. The sector-wise details of investment programme for various agencies/corporations for 1976-77 compared with estimated realized investment during 1975-76 are given in Table I below :—

TABLE I

Semi-public sector Investment during 1975-76 and 1976-77

	(Million Rupees)	
Sector/Agency	1975-76 Estimated (Investment)	1976-77 (Proposed Investment)
1	2	3
A. Transport and Communications		
1. Karachi Port Trust (KPT)	120	200
2. National Shipping Corporation (NSC)	—	257
3. Pakistan International Airlines Corporation (PIAC)	200	380
4. Road Transport Corporations (RTCs) (Punjab, Sind and NWFP)	120	130
Sub-Total (A)	440	967

	1	2	3
B. Fuels, Power, and Minerals			
1. Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (KESC)	337	425
2. Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Ltd. (SNGPL)	346	
3. Indus Gas Company	5	515
4. Sui Gas Transmission Company Ltd. (SGTCL)	465	
5. Karachi Gas Company	41	
6. Pak-Arab Refinery	161	148
7. WAPDA	—	150
8. PMDC	3	25
9. RDC	—	20
	Sub-Total (B)	1358	1283
C. Mass Media			
PTVC	62	100
D. Physical Planning and Housing			
KDA	55	200
E. Industry			
1. BIM Investment (except Steel Mills)	225	354
2. Karachi Steel Mills	220	500
3. Provincial Industrial/Livestock Boards/Agencies	250	475
4. AKMIDC	20	37
5. Vegetable Ghee Corporation	—	27
6. Cheap Garment Factory	—	7
	Sub-Total (E)	715	1400
	GRAND TOTAL	2630	3950

Note :—The figures of investment during 1975-76 and proposed investment during 1976-77 in this chapter and other related chapters may not exactly tally because some downward adjustments were made in the light of credit and foreign aid/loan utilization during 1975-76 and the foreign aid/loans and credit availability during 1976-77.

6. A summary description of the major projects/programmes under each corporation/agency is given in the subsequent paragraphs while a full and coordinated view of the programmes is available in each respective sectoral chapter of the Annual Plan for 1976-77.

KPT

7. The Karachi Port Trust finances its entire investment programme from funds outside the ADP. In financial terms, an investment of Rs. 120 million has been made in 1975-76 against the target of Rs. 182 million thereby showing an achievement of about 66 per cent. During 1975-76 the residual work of reconstruction of berths 1—4 at East Wharf was completed and three additional berths at West Wharf were commissioned. In addition, work on the construction of 4 berths and two transit sheds at Juna Bunder and an oil terminal was taken in hand.

8. During 1976-77, an investment of Rs. 200 million has been envisaged. Out of this, the entire amount of foreign exchange of over Rs. 100 million has been committed by the IDA and the local currency requirement of Rs. 100 million will be financed from KPT's own resources. During 1976-77, the work will be continued on the construction of four shipping berths and two transit sheds at Juna Bunder, remodelling of M.I. Yard and fourth oil pier besides the procurement of a trailer suction dredger for channel dredging and preliminary works for the construction of 8 shipping berths as envisaged in the 5th Port Project.

9. The traffic handled at Karachi Port during 1975-76 is estimated at 6 million tons of dry cargo and 4.5 million tons of oil. During 1976-77, the port is expected to handle 6.7 million tons of dry cargo and 4.6 million tons of oil.

NSC

10. An investment of Rs. 5 million in foreign exchange was proposed for 1975-76 against which no expenditure could be incurred during the year. The programme for the acquisition of 4 second-hand general cargo ships, one second-hand oil tanker and one second-hand coaster under supplier's credit could not be implemented due to non-finalization of credit arrangements.

11. An investment of Rs. 257 million in foreign exchange is proposed for 1976-77. This will be financed from supplier's credit. The Corporation proposes to carry out its programme of acquisition of 4 second-hand ships, one tanker and one coaster during 1976-77. This would increase the total number of ships in its fleet from 25 in 1975-76 to 29 in 1976-77. As a result, the Pakistan Merchant Fleet may be able to carry over 10 per cent of the total cargo during 1976-77 if its acquisition programme is fully implemented.

PIAC

12. An investment of Rs. 80 million was envisaged in 1975-76 for the completion of wide-bodied aircraft hanger to the extent of 75 per cent, automation of passenger reservation, flight simulator for DC-10 and 4th DC-10 aircraft, the commencement of construction work on new terminal buildings at Karachi and Islamabad airports and a new cargo terminal building at Karachi. Against the proposed investment of Rs. 80 million, the actual estimated investment is Rs. 200 million during 1975-76. The PIAC has acquired one wide-bodied aircraft (DC-10) mainly through its own credit financing arrangements. As regards other items, the work on the hanger was not started but contracts for steel structures were awarded and LCs opened for the import of goods and machinery. Feasibility studies for an air cargo terminal and new terminal buildings at Karachi and Islamabad were prepared. Besides these, two Boeing 747 used aircrafts were purchased from TAP on lease-cum-purchase basis and an order was placed for the fourth DC-10-30 aircraft expected to be delivered in August, 1976.

13. During 1976-77, an investment of Rs. 380 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 327 million is envisaged. In physical terms, the programme includes the construction of new terminal buildings at Karachi and Islamabad airports and new cargo terminal building at Karachi. Work shall also be started on the construction of wide-bodied aircraft hanger, acquisition of equipment for flight simulator for wide-bodied aircraft and automation of passenger reservation and check-in system. In addition, part payment shall be made for the purchase of five wide-bodied aircrafts and procurement of general workshop and flight equipment.

RTCs

14. In this programme, the Road Transport Corporations in Punjab and Sind were included in 1975-76 with an investment target of Rs. 313 million. Against this, an estimated investment of Rs. 120 million has been made during 1975-76. The PRTC envisaged the procurement of 1,347 chasses and body fabrication of 1,300 buses and the setting up of two new workshops during 1975-76. Against this 1,140 chasses were acquired and body fabrication done of all 1,300 chasses as planned. During 1976-77, the PRTC envisages the purchase of 578 buses (including procurement of chasses and body fabrication), setting up of new workshops and completion of other ongoing schemes. It also plans to construct administrative blocks for newly set up depots.

15. The SRTC envisaged an allocation of Rs. 150 million during 1975-76. Its revised target comprised the procurement of 800 buses and reconditioning of 400 old buses. Due to resource constraint and lack of maintenance facilities, the expansion of the fleet was deferred till such time a review plan for modernization and balancing of maintenance facilities was formulated. As such, no expenditure could be incurred during 1975-76. During 1976-77, the SRTC envisages the procurement of 800 buses (including cost of chasses and body fabrication), opening of three new bus depots at Sanghar, Khairpur and Karachi. In addition, the reconditioning of 400 old buses shall also be done during 1976-77 if approved by the Government.

16. The NWFP RTC procured 221 Bedford buses during 1975-76 besides the remaining 24 out of the 104 Fiat buses envisaged in the programme for 1974-75. During 1976-77, the Corporation envisages the procurement of 116 Bedford buses.

17. During 1976-77, an investment programme of Rs. 130 million has been envisaged for the three RTCs against an estimated investment of Rs. 120 million during 1975-76.

KESC

18. KESC envisaged an investment target of Rs. 210 million against which Rs. 337 million are estimated to have been spent during 1975-76. KESC has proposed to invest Rs. 425 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 273 million during 1976-77. The Government has provided an equity of Rs. 77.6 million to the share capital of the Corporation and the balance shall be financed from its own resources. The foreign exchange component will be arranged through loans from ADB

and French Supplier's credit. The KESC is expected to increase its total installed capacity from 485 MW in June, 1976 to 710 MW in June 1977 with the commissioning of its two plants with the capacity of 125 MW at Korangi and 100 MW Gas Turbine in Karachi. Work will also continue on extension of transmission line to Hub Chowki which is expected to be completed by June 1977. With the targetted addition of new connections of 37,000 during 1976-77, the total number of its consumers is expected to increase from 345064 in 1975-76 to 382064 in 1976-77.

Gas Companies

19. An investment of Rs. 515 million has been envisaged for the implementation of development programmes by four Gas Companies, namely Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Company Ltd., Sui Gas Transmission Company Ltd., the Indus Gas Company and the Karachi Gas Company, for 1976-77 compared to an investment of Rs. 857 million in 1975-76. Out of this total investment programme of Rs. 515 million, Rs. 220 million will be met through foreign loans, and the balance through bank credit and companies' own resources.

20. The work on SNGPL project 4-A for the supply of additional 49 MMCFD of gas to the Pak-Arab Fertilizer Factory at Multan has been completed during 1975-76. Three looplines of about 36 miles in Sections 1 to 3 between AC-2 and A-3 between AC-4 and Sutlej and between Lyallpur and Shahdara have been commissioned. Under project 4-B, the pipeline for the supply of gas to the towns of Wazirabad, Gujrat, Sheikhpura and Sargodha has been completed and work on the gas transmission to Sialkot is in progress. In the southern region, the first phase of the Indus Right Bank Pipeline from Sari to Karachi was completed and considerable progress was made on the laying of the pipeline from Sari to Sui under the second phase.

21. During 1976-77, the SNGPL envisages the laying of 150 miles of 16-in. pipeline and 73 miles of 8-in. pipeline which will be completed by June 1977. This will enable the supply of gas to Shorkot, Gojra, Sarshamir, Mananwa'a, Rahwali, Sialkot, Sadiqabad and Bahawalpur. The distribution mains will be extended in the cities of Lyallpur, Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Sadiqabad and Bahawalpur during 1976-77.

22. The SGTC shall make investment during 1976-77 mainly on the transmission and supply of gas to the towns where the SNGPL has laid pipelines and completed other necessary infrastructural requirements.

23. The total number of consumers of natural gas in Pakistan is estimated at 2.63 lakh in 1975-76 which will increase by 24 per cent to 3.26 lakh in 1976-77. The new consumers to be served during 1976-77 will be 30,000 by SNGPL, 25,168 by KGC and 7,377 by IGC.

Pak-Arab Refinery

24. In the light of the demand forecast for the refined petroleum products in the country, the Government has started the setting up of a refinery of two million tons capacity near Multan with the participation of Abu-Dhabi. The crude oil pipeline will be laid from Karachi to Multan. Orders for the purchase of line-pipe for the proposed crude oil project of Pak-Arab refinery have already been placed. The pipeline project is expected to be completed by May, 1978 and the Refinery will go into production in November, 1979. With the establishment of Multan Refinery, the total refining capacity within the country will increase to 7 million tons. An amount of Rs. 161 million was spent during 1975-76. An investment of Rs. 148 million has been envisaged for Pak-Arab Refinery for 1976-77 which will be supplied as foreign project loan by Abu Dhabi. An additional amount of Rs. 37 million is also envisaged which shall be financed through bank credit.

WAPDA

25. In addition to its Public Sector Programme which is financed by WAPDA through normal ADP, it has decided to undertake additional power distribution during 1976-77 by raising funds from capital market to the extent of Rs. 150 million. With the help of these additional funds WAPDA will be able to accelerate the process of power generation, transmission and distribution in the country during 1976-77.

PMDC

26. The energy crisis that has occurred during the later part of the 1970-75 period and the phenomenal increases in the prices of mineral commodities and mineral based products has highlighted, more than ever before, the need for immediate development of the country's indigenous

mineral resources. Recognising this need, the Government has recently set up several corporations for mineral development. At the Federal level, a mineral development corporation has been created with the objective of accelerating mineral exploration and development along systematic and scientific lines. An investment of Rs. 25 million has been envisaged for 1976-77 against an estimated investment of Rs. 3 million during 1975-76. This investment will be financed through loan from NDFC and the bank credit.

RDC

27. In view of the importance of early exploration of the sizeable porphyry copper deposits at Saindak, the Federal Government has set up a separate Resource Development Corporation. The specific purpose of this Corporation is to implement a crash exploration and exploitation programme for copper at Saindak and elsewhere in the country. A scheme with an estimated cost of Rs. 60 million is already under execution at Saindak in Baluchistan since 1974-75. This includes the provision for new drilling machines and setting up of Saindak mechanical and chemical laboratories. The drilling is proposed to be about 100 thousand ft. at the rate of 300 ft. per day. An amount of Rs. 20 million has been allocated to carry out this programme further during 1976-77.

PTV

28. The Pakistan Television Corporation established in 1966 continued to implement its development programme through Government funds till 1973-74. From 1974-75 it raised some funds from the market to implement its development programmes and spent Rs. 60 million and Rs. 62 million outside ADP in 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively. Keeping in view its objectives and the demand for extending its net-work at a rapid pace, the entire programme is not expected to be completed before 1982-83 due to financial constraints. As such, it is proposed to allocate sizeable funds outside ADP which will be raised through debentures under Government guarantee. As such, an investment of Rs. 100 million has been envisaged for 1976-77 by raising funds from the capital market. The PTVC will complete and commission six rebroadcast centres in the Punjab, Sind, N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan. In addition, work will be carried out on the Thandiani Maran T.V. link during 1976-77. Work on the construction and development of T.V. Complex at Islamabad shall also be accelerated during 1976-77.

KDA

29. In the past, the Karachi Development Authority was undertaking its development programmes with the assistance of Government funds. During 1975-76, the KDA spent Rs. 55 million against an investment programme of Rs. 140 million for the Karachi Bulk Water Supply Scheme including water supply for the Karachi Steel Mills. In view of the urgent need for the supply of water to the Karachi Steel Mills under construction near Karachi, the KDA is provided substantial funds amounting to Rs. 200 million during 1976-77 through bank credit to implement this special programme.

BIM Investment

30. The BIM (except Steel Mills) has envisaged an investment of Rs. 354 million outside the ADP during 1976-77 against an estimated investment of Rs. 225 million during 1975-76. Some of the important industries whose investment is likely to be financed from non-ADP sources shall be executed by the Corporations like National Fertilizer Corporation, Federal Chemical and Ceramic Corporation, State Cement Corporation, State Heavy Engineering Corporation, Textile Machinery Corporation, Federal Light Engineering Corporation, State Electrical Corporation and National Design and Industrial Services Corporation.

Steel Mills Corporation

31. The Karachi Steel Mills is a major project being executed by the Government with Russian assistance. In order to accelerate its pace of implementation, the Steel Mills Corporation has been allowed to finance some of its works outside ADP during 1976-77. The Corporation is expected to invest Rs. 500 million during 1976-77 which will be financed through bank credit.

P.I. and L/D Boards

32. An investment of Rs. 475 million has been envisaged for the development projects of the Provincial Industrial and Livestock/Dairy Development Boards in Punjab, Board of Management in

Sind, Sarhad and Baluchistan Development Authorities during 1976-77 against the estimated investment of Rs. 250 million during 1975-76. The proposed investment is to be financed to the extent of Rs. 107 million through foreign project loans and the balance through loan from NDFC, bank credit and the capital market. These Boards are expected to undertake the major industrial and livestock projects like sugar and textile mills, seed mills, cold storage etc. during 1976-77 in different provinces.

AKMIDC

33. The AKMIDC was set up by the Azad Kashmir Government in 1971 with main objective to plan, promote and organize development projects for the establishment of medium and large-scale industries as well as the exploration and exploitation of minerals in that area. In the past this Corporation used to make investment through Government funds. However, in order to expand and accelerate its development activities, it has been provided funds from outside ADP for 1975-76. An estimated investment of Rs. 30 million had been made during 1975-76. The Corporation has been provided Rs. 37 million to carry out its activities in the industrial and mineral sectors at an accelerated pace during 1976-77.

VGC/CGF

34. An amount of Rs. 27 million has been provided for the newly set up Vegetable Ghee Corporation and Rs. 7 million for the Cheap Garment Factory during 1976-77 outside ADP to carry out the programmes of the Corporation and to implement the garment factory.

FINANCING OF INVESTMENT DURING 1976-77

35. The programmes of the autonomous public sector corporations being kept outside the ADP are likely to be financed through inflow of foreign project aid and equity, foreign loans channelled through NDFC, self-financing and credits through banking and non-banking financial institutions. The possible mode of financing of these investments is shown in the Table II below :—

TABLE II

Financing of Semi-Public Sector Investment during 1976-77

		(Million Rupees)	
Source		Amount	Percentage of total
A. Foreign Resources			
1. Foreign Loans and Equity	.. .. .	1499	37.9
2. Foreign Loans through NDFC	.. .. .	164	4.2
	Sub-Total (A)	1663	42.1
B. Domestic Resources			
1. N.D.F.C. Local currency loans	.. .. .	150	3.8
2. Commercial Banks	.. .. .	1500	38.0
3. Self-financing	.. .. .	295	7.4
4. Capital Market	.. .. .	342	8.7
	Sub-Total (B)	2287	57.9
	Total (A+B)	3950	100.0

36. It would be seen from the above Table that 42 per cent of these outlays are to be financed through the inflow of foreign resources. The local currency requirements will be met mostly through loans from financial institutions of which commercial banks alone are projected to provide Rs. 1,500 million roughly 66 per cent of the total local currency requirements. About 13 per cent of the local currency requirements of these enterprises for fixed investment are likely to be met through their own savings.

CHAPTER 7

PRIVATE INVESTMENT AND ITS FINANCING

In recent years, the performance of private sector presents a mixed picture. The total private investment started rising in money terms in 1972-73 after remaining stagnant for about three years. In real terms, the decline continued till 1973-74. There was a small recovery in 1974-75 which continued in 1975-76. The level of investment during 1975-76 increased by 19.5 per cent over the level achieved in 1974-75 in money terms and 7.1 per cent in constant prices. Despite the recovery compared to previous years, the investment in large-scale manufacturing sector was 3.6 per cent short of the target set in the Annual Plan for 1975-76. However, the small-scale manufacturing and services/others sectors exceeded their Annual Plan targets by 2.0 per cent and 8.5 per cent respectively.

2. The sector-wise private investment during 1974-75 and 1975-76 is given in Table I.

TABLE I
Private Investment during 1974-75 and 1975-76

Sector	1974-75 (Revised estimate)	1975-76 (Provisional estimate)	Percentage increase/ decrease (+)/(—)
Agriculture	846	1195	+41.3
Manufacturing	1437	1570	+ 9.2
(i) Large-scale	990	1060	+ 7.1
(ii) Small-scale	447	510	+14.1
Fuels, Mining and Quarrying	33*	36*	+ 9.1
Transport and Communications	1018	1084	+ 6.5
Ownership of Dwellings	732	972	+32.8
Services	673	800	+18.9
Others	68	86	+26.5
Total..	4807	5743	+19.5

*Excludes investment in Electricity and Gas Corporations/Companies which is covered under Semi-Public Sector.

3. Sectorally, the sharpest increases are in agriculture (41 per cent) and housing (33 per cent). High growth rates were also recorded in investments in small-scale industry, services and miscellaneous investment sectors. There were only moderate increases in large-scale industry and in transport. The problem of slow down in investment in large-scale industry has been discussed previously. The relatively low growth in investment in transport was due to a combination of factors, such as a recession in demand, increased competition from railways, higher prices of transport vehicles and some excess investment in previous years.

4. In overall terms, inspite of 19.5 per cent increase over the previous year, the private investment during 1975-76 fell short by over 10 per cent from the Annual Plan target. The comparative picture of private investment during 1974-75 and 1975-76 alongwith the Annual Plan target for 1975-76 is presented in Table II.

TABLE II
Private Investment during 1974-75 and 1975-76 compared with Target for 1975-76

Sector	1974-75 (Revised Estimate)	1975-76		Percentage change	
		Target	Provisional Estimate	Col. 4 over Col. 2	Col. 4 over Col. 3
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture	846	1450	1195	+14.3	—17.6
Manufacturing	1437	1600	1570	+ 9.2	— 1.9
(i) Large-scale	990	1100	1060	+ 7.1	— 3.6
(ii) Small-scale	447	500	510	+14.1	+ 2.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fuels, Mining and Quarrying	33	*	36	+15.2	—
Transport and Communications	1080	1400	1084	+ 6.5	-22.6
Ownership of Dwellings	732	1100	972	+32.8	-11.6
Services	673	850	800	+18.9	+ 8.5
Others	68		86	+26.5	
Total ..	4807	6400	5743	+19.5	-10.2

Note :— The achievement of 8.5 for services/others sectors has been derived by adding Rs. 36 million for fuels, mining and quarrying which was a part of the Annual Plan target of Rs. 850 million for 1975-76.

ANALYSIS OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT DURING 1975-76

5. In case of agriculture, although the investment in 1975-76 has shown an increase of 41.3 per cent in money terms over 1974-75 but it fell short of its Plan target by 17.6 per cent. Despite heavy demand for tractors, the shortfall in investment was caused by the reduced number of tractors imported during the year to the extent of 27.2 per cent compared to the Plan target. In physical terms, the shortfall in the import of tractors was by over 4,000 units against 15,000 units envisaged in the Plan. As regards tubewells, there is also a shortfall of 3,458 units in physical terms compared to the target of 15,000 tubewells (both new and for replacement) envisaged in the Plan 1975-76. Some reduction in the unit cost of tubewells has also resulted in reduced level of private investment in agriculture.

6. In case of large-scale manufacturing sector, the estimated investment of Rs. 1060 million in 1975-76 has fallen short by 3.6 per cent compared to the Annual Plan target of Rs. 1100 million but it has increased by 7.1 per cent compared to the investment of Rs. 990 million in 1974-75. Within the large-scale manufacturing sector, the investment in the industrial units "under construction" has increased by 9.2 per cent in 1975-76 compared to 1974-75. In case of those units which are "under production" the investment has increased by 6.5 per cent during the same period. The investment in industries like food, tobacco, textiles, chemical and chemical products, non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum and coal, metal products except machinery and transport equipment and miscellaneous industries has increased ranging from 5.6 per cent to 41.2 per cent during the period under review. In cases of footwear, wearing apparel, paper and paper products, rubber products and petroleum and coal products, the investment has shown decline ranging from 23.6 per cent to 63.8 per cent.

7. On the basis of actual disbursements, the total estimated investment of Rs. 1060 million in the large-scale manufacturing sector during 1975-76 (excluding hotels and small-scale industries) was financed to the extent of Rs. 698* million (PICIC Rs. 335 million; IDBP Rs. 190 million; and ICP, NIT&SLIC Rs. 173 million). The balance was estimated to be financed to the extent of Rs. 263 million as a result of the utilization of loans sanctioned by IP&S including PAYE and the rest through other sources including sponsors' equity.

8. The small-scale manufacturing sector has not only shown an increase of 14.1 per cent in 1975-76 over 1974-75 but has also exceeded the Annual Plan target by 2.0 per cent which demonstrates the potential of its future growth because of lesser investment involved and the sense of security felt by private investors in the small ventures. In respect of small-scale manufacturing sector, the major increases in investment took place in cases of metal works and machinery, textiles, cane, bamboo, wood, cork, furniture and transport equipment and footwear etc. ranging from 13.7 per cent to 14.1 per cent during 1975-76 compared to 1974-75.

9. In case of transport and communications, the investment has shown a relatively small increase of 6.5 per cent in 1975-76 over 1974-75 but it has declined by 22.6 per cent compared to the Plan target for 1975-76. The investment in case of trucks has declined because the number of trucks sold during 1975-76 were 3762 only against 6323 trucks sold during 1974-75. One of the reason for the decline in the sale of trucks was the import of some unpopular makes during 1975-76 which could not be readily sold and thus the existing stock of trucks has increased to 6215 at the end of June, 1976. However, the investment during 1975-76 has shown an increase in the case of buses and light commercial vehicles because the number of buses sold during 1975-76 increased to 2634 compared to 1900 and of LCVs to 8120 compared to 5110 in 1974-75.

*These figures exclude hotels and small scale industry.

10. In case of investment in housing, there has been an increase of 32.8 per cent in 1975-76 compared to 1974-75 although there is a shortfall of 11.6 per cent compared to the Annual Plan target of Rs. 1100 million. It appears that although the investment in housing sector is taking place in almost all the urban towns, the tempo of investment is relatively slow because of the rapid increase in the prices of construction materials and private house builders' inability to save enough to invest in the construction of their houses. However, the construction activity undertaken by private companies in major towns like Karachi and Lahore for construction of flats on hire-purchase basis is adding new dimension to the housing construction activity in the country.

11. The investment in the services sector has increased by 18.9 per cent in 1975-76 compared to 1974-75. This is mainly due to the rapid increase in the hotel industry, shopping centres, private clinics and dispensaries and other services which are essential for catering to the increasing needs of growing population particularly in the urban towns and increase in the social and cultural activities in such cities.

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1976-77

12. Keeping in view the performance during 1975-76 and overall investment target for the next year, the private investment for 1976-77 is proposed at Rs. 6500 million which shows an increase of 13.1 per cent over estimated investment during 1975-76. The sectoral details are given in Table III.

TABLE III
Private Investment during 1975-76 and 1976-77

		(Million Rupees)		
Sector		1975-76 (Provisional estimate)	1976-77 (Target)	Percentage increase/ decrease (+)/(—)
Agriculture	.. .. .	1195	1400	+17.2
Manufacturing	.. .. .	1570	1850	+17.8
	(i) Large-scale	1060	1300	+22.6
	(ii) Small-scale	510	550	+ 7.8
Fuels, Mining and Quarrying	.. .. .	36	45	+18.4
Transport and Communications	.. .. .	1084	1165	+ 7.4
Ownership of Dwellings	.. .. .	972	1100	+13.2
Services	.. .. .	800	850	+ 6.3
Others	.. .. .	86	90	+ 4.7
Total ..		5743	6500	+13.1

ANALYSIS OF SECTOR-WISE INVESTMENT DURING 1976-77

13. The sector-wise analysis of financial and physical targets is briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

Agriculture

14. In the case of agriculture, the Annual Plan for 1976-77 has envisaged an investment of Rs. 1400 million which is higher by 17.2 per cent realized during 1975-76. The estimated physical achievements during 1975-76 as well as the targets for 1976-77 are summarised below :—

Item	Unit	1975-76		1976-77
		Target	Achievement	Target
1. Tractors :				
(a) New	No. }			10,650
(b) Replacement	No. }	15,000	10,916	4,350
2. Tubewells :				
(a) New	No. }	7,000		7,000
(b) Replacement	No. }	8,000	11,542	6,800

15. The private investment in financial terms during 1975-76 and proposed investment for 1976-77 is given below :

										(Million Rupees)	
										1975-76 (Provisional estimate)	1976-77 (Target)
Item											
Tractors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	562.4	825.0
Tubewells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	288.9	245.0
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123.7	130.0
Non-monetised investment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220.0	200.0
Total ..										1195.0	1400.0

Manufacturing

16. In the case of large-scale manufacturing, the estimated investment of Rs. 1060 million has not only nearly achieved the Annual Plan target for 1975-76 but has also shown an increase of 7.1 per cent over the investment achieved during 1974-75. This shows a substantial improvement in the investment climate and the investors' response to the incentives provided in the budget for 1975-76. As these incentives are being continued during 1976-77 and are supplemented by further incentives like reduction in the upper limit of income tax from 70 per cent to 60 per cent and increase in the exemption limit for wealth tax, the private investment in the large-scale manufacturing sector is expected to increase to Rs. 1300 million during 1976-77.

17. The new import policy for 1976-77 has provided substantial new incentives for increasing the quantity and quality of indigenous production through liberalized imports of some industrial raw-materials and machinery. These include :

- (i) Ceilings of imports of machinery for balancing, modernization and replacement have been raised from Rs. 7.5 lakh to Rs. 15 lakh under cash and from Rs. 15 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh under barter and credits.
- (ii) Some of the items under the heading "Tools and Workshop Equipment" which are at present on the Tied List or are not importable have been placed on the Free List to help the industrialists to increase the productive capacity of their units.
- (iii) Adequate steps have also been taken in the shape of tariff and non-tariff measures to protect the local industry which may be producing any of these items listed under "Tools and Workshop Equipment".
- (iv) Some of the essential industrial raw-materials which are at present on the Tied List or are not importable in the country are being placed on the Free List.

18. The credit institutions are also playing an important role in financing the investment in the large-scale manufacturing sector. Their expanded loaning operations and likely disbursements and the revival of capital market are expected to lend further support to the achievement of above target. On the basis of projected disbursements, the total proposed investment of Rs. 1,300 million in the large-scale manufacturing sector during 1976-77 (excluding hotels and small-scale industries)* is expected to be financed to the extent of Rs. 691 million (PICIC Rs. 218 million; IDBP Rs. 268 million and ICP, NIT and SLIC Rs. 205 million). The balance of investment shall be financed by sponsors' equity as well as the utilization of loans sanctioned by the IP&S including PAYE.

19. The investment in small-scale manufacturing sector has not only shown an increase of 14.1 per cent in 1975-76 over 1974-75 but has also exceeded the Plan target by 2.0 per cent which demonstrates the potential of its future growth. In order to exploit its potential both for production and employment, a target of Rs. 550 million has been fixed for 1976-77 which is higher by 7.8 per cent compared to the level realized during 1975-76.

*Hotels are covered under services sector.

Transport

20. In the case of transport sector, although the investment has shown an increase of 6.5 per cent in 1975-76 over 1974-75 but it has fallen short by 22.6 per cent compared to the Annual Plan target for 1975-76. During 1975-76, the total number of trucks sold were 3,305 compared to 5,848 in 1974-75 which resulted in a decline in investment by 34.0 per cent. As regards buses, the total number sold was 2,438 in 1975-76 compared to 1,900 in 1974-75 which resulted in an increase in investment by 45.0 per cent during 1975-76. There was a marked increase in the sale of LCVs which increased to 5,686 in 1975-76 compared to 5,140 in 1974-75. Both of these vehicles resulted in a sharp increase in investment during 1975-76. In order to meet the growing needs of economy and the performance during 1975-76, the Annual Plan for 1976-77 has envisaged an investment of Rs. 1,165 million which shows an increase of 7.4 per cent. After taking into consideration the stock position of each type of vehicle at the end of 1975-76, the import targets during 1976-77, the likely share of each category going to the private sector and the existing unit prices of 1975-76, the major targets of sale of different vehicles envisaged during 1976-77 are 4,500 trucks, 2,500 buses, 12,000 LCVs and 3,250 other 4 x 4 vehicles besides the sale of miscellaneous type of transport equipment.

Housing

21. In the housing sector, the estimated investment has shown an increase of 32.8 per cent in 1975-76 over 1974-75 but it fell short by 11.6 per cent compared to the target fixed for 1975-76. In order to meet the growing need for urban housing a large number of plots are being developed in the Government sector for construction of private houses especially for the middle and low income groups. To meet that objective, the loaning operations of the HBFC are further expanded apart from the grant of advances by the Government to its employees and exemption of newly built houses from property and income tax for a specified period from the date of completion. The private construction companies are also undertaking the construction of houses/flats at a fast rate in the major urban towns. In view of these steps the investment target of Rs. 1,100 million has been fixed for 1976-77. The total credit requirements from institutional sources are projected at Rs. 550 million. An allocation of Rs. 80 million has been made for HBFC in the ADP 1976-77 for re-lending in the housing sector besides the provision of Rs. 50 million for loans to Government servants in the Federal and Provincial budgets. The HBFC is expected to disburse Rs. 500 million during 1976-77. The balance of credit requirements shall be met to the extent of Rs. 100 million by commercial banks and remaining by other loans, recoveries of HBFC and the private savings of the house builders.

Services/Others

22. The investment in the services and other sectors shows a substantial increase of 18.9 and 26.5 per cent in 1975-76 over 1974-75 respectively. Even compared to the Annual Plan target for 1975-76, the investment in these sectors has exceeded by 8.5 per cent. This substantial increase in investment is mainly due to the increased urbanization and increase in social and cultural activities in the urban centres. There is also a marked increase in the hotel industry, shopping centres, private clinics/dispensaries and other social services.

FINANCING OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT DURING 1976-77

23. The private investment of Rs. 6,500 million is proposed to be financed by 12.5 per cent from foreign resources and 87.5 per cent from domestic resources. The details of the financing are given in the Table IV below. The sector-wise detailed rationale of this financial plan is given in Chapter on Monetary Policy and Credit Plan.

TABLE IV
Financing of Private Investment during 1976-77

Source	(Million Rupees)	
	Amount	Percentage of total
A. Foreign Resources	815	12.5
(i) Loans	615	9.4
(ii) Equity and Foreign private investment	200	3.1
B. Domestic Resources	6585	87.5
(i) Own savings and capital market	3275	50.4
(ii) Transfers from public sector	200	3.1
(iii) Credits		
(a) Non-banking financial institutions	530	8.2
(b) Commercial Banks including ADBP & IDBP (Gross)	1680	25.8
Total (A+B)	6500	100.0

Policy Measures

24. With the basic change in overall approach introduced in 1972 and a commitment to achieve mixed economy, the policy framework should be such which could optimize the progress towards socio-economic objectives adopted by the Government assigning a role to the private sector which could utilize its command over the financial and entrepreneurial skill resources to supplement the direct efforts of the Government. The measures adopted in Budget 1975-76 granting various incentives and also amplifying the compensation principles and formula about nationalized units is the testimony of the Government's desire to allow the private sector to play its proper role in conformity with the Government's policy objectives. These incentives have been further supplemented by reducing income tax limit from 70 per cent to 60 per cent and raising the exemption limit of wealth tax from Rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 3 lakh in the Budget for 1976-77.

25. In pursuance of the above policy the Government has also provided substantial new incentives in its new Import Policy for 1976-77. These include the raising of the ceilings of imports of **machinery for balancing, modernization and replacement: placing of some of the items under "Tools and Workshop Equipment"** and some essential industrial raw-materials which are on the Tied List and are not importable on the Free List and providing some tariff and non-tariff measures to protect the local industry producing any items under "Tools and Workshop Equipment". All these steps aim at increasing the quantity and quality of indigenous production through liberalized imports of machinery and industrial raw-materials.

26. As regards foreign private investment, an Ordinance has been passed recently which spells out various measures granting concessions and protection to the foreign investment in the socially desirable channels of investment.

27. There is also need for a new Company Law which would incorporate recent developments in legislation affecting the companies and corporations. The new Law should also provide further safeguards, if necessary, to ensure fuller disclosure of the company affairs and stricter accountability of the management. It is in the long-term interests of the private enterprise system also to ensure that its operations are compatible with national needs and objectives.

28. There are indications that small-scale entrepreneurs are able to generate desirable level of surplus (profits) in relation to capital invested despite few subsidies, greater competition and higher interest rates. The scarcity of institutional finance for small firms, however, means a greater reliance on plough-back profits and personal savings for future growth.

29. If small-scale industry is to produce to its full potential in the changing structure of the economy, provision must be made to allow and encourage it to do so. More needs to be done to promote sub-contracting between large and small-scale industry, to ensure adequate raw-material **supplies at competitive prices, to strengthen the technical servicing institutions, to provide financing for and appraisal facilities of projects and to provide vocational training.**

CHAPTER 8

MONETARY POLICY AND CREDIT PLAN

The Annual Plan for 1975-76 recommended a cautious monetary approach with a view to absorbing the preceding years' increases in monetary assets and to containing inflationary pressure. The National Credit Consultative Council in September, 1975 accordingly, approved a monetary expansion of Rs. 4,800 million, an expansion of 12.8 per cent against the projected growth of more than 9 per cent in the GNP. With an estimated draw-down in foreign exchange reserves of Rs. 1,500 million, the domestic credit expansion was projected at Rs. 6,300 million both in the private and public sector. Of this amount, Rs. 2,000 million was earmarked for Government sector both for budgetary support and commodity operations. The balance of Rs. 4,300 million was allocated to the private sector including the allocations for fixed investment and working capital requirements of public sector enterprises.

2. Subsequently in January, 1976, in view of the larger requirements for budgetary support and public sector enterprises, the limit of monetary expansion had to be raised to Rs. 5,430 million. With a draw-down of reserves of Rs. 1,500 million the limit of credit expansion was raised to Rs. 6,930 million. Of the additional amount of Rs. 630 million, Rs. 500 million were earmarked for budgetary support and balance for the private sector (mainly for the public sector enterprises).

3. The planned rate of monetary expansion of around 14.6 per cent was considerably higher than the projected growth in the availability of goods and services. However, all necessary measures were taken to ensure that credit expansion does not exceed this limit. Sectoral credit ceilings were imposed on banks by the National Credit Consultative Council to regulate the flow of credit to the desired areas.

REVIEW OF 1975-76

Monetary Assets

4. The year witnessed a high rate of monetary and credit expansion. Total monetary assets registered an increase of Rs. 9,064 million or 24.3 per cent during the year as against a rise of Rs. 5,990 million or 19.1 per cent last year. The following table shows changes in monetary assets and the causative factors during the period July—June, 1976 and the corresponding period last year:

TABLE I

Causative Factors Effecting Changes in Monetary Assets

								(Million Rs.)	
								1974-75	1975-76
								(5th July, 1974 to 27th June, 1975)	(28th June, 1975 to 25th June, 1976)
Expansion (+)									
Contraction (—)									
1. Private Sector	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,896	3,436
2. Government Sector	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,833	5,391
(a) Commodity Operations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1,535)	(1,110)
(b) Budgetary Support	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1,298)	(4,281)*
3. Foreign Sector	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—358	170
4. Other Factors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—381	67
Total effect on monetary assets								5,990	9,064

(*) Includes a substantial amount of budgetary support which was actually used during 1974-75.

5. It would be seen from the above table that credit expansion in the private sector during 1975-76 was lower as compared to 1974-75.

6. The abnormal increase in credit to the Government sector during the period under review was due mainly to the factors stated below :

- (a) The development outlays in the public sector were substantially higher than the original allocations.
- (b) A part of the foreign assistance originally budgetted was not realised.
- (c) There was a decline in earnings/export duty proceeds from rice and cotton on account of lower prices for the former and reduced quantity of the latter.

Certain additional measures to improve overall revenues of the public sector were introduced in March, 1976 to improve the budgetary position.

7. The foreign sector was expansionary by Rs. 170 million as compared to its contractionary influence of Rs. 358 million in the same period last year. Other factors denoted an expansionary influence of Rs. 67 million during the same period.

8. Component-wise break-down of monetary assets during the period July, 1975 to June, 1976 shows that like the previous year, a major part of increase in monetary assets occurred in deposit money which is indicative of the positive response of the public to the measures taken to promote savings. During the period under review, the deposit money went up by Rs. 6,736 million or 74 per cent of the total increase in monetary assets as against 89 per cent during the same period last year. Currency in circulation went up by Rs. 2,328 million and constituted 26 per cent of the total increase in monetary assets against 11 per cent experienced during the same period last year (1974-75).

9. Component-wise break-up of the increase in monetary assets during July, 1975 to June, 1976 and the corresponding period last year is given in Table II.

TABLE II
Increase in Monetary Assets by Components

	(Million Rs.)			
	1974-75		1975-76	
	(5th July, 1974 to 27th June, 1975)	(28th June, 1975 to 25th June, 1976)	Percentage change	
			1974-75	1975-76
Expansion (+)				
Contraction (—)				
1. Currency in circulation	672	2,328	11.2	22.3
2. Demand Liabilities	2,430	3,049	40.6	22.7
3. Time Liabilities	2,758	3,740	46.0	33.0
4. Other Liabilities	130	—53	—2.2	2.5
Total	5,990	9,064	19.1	24.3

Credit Control Measures

10. The State Bank raised the minimum interest rates on various categories of deposits in the range of 0.5—1.75 percentage points with effect from 1st October, 1975.

11. The State Bank directed the banks on 2nd February, 1976 to accept Compensation Bonds and shares of Joint Stock Companies quoted on the Stock Exchange as a 'good security' and 'approved securities' for the purposes of small loans scheme for businessmen and industrialists subject to the following conditions :

- (a) Loans given against the above security will be exclusively for business and industrial purposes and not for personal needs or other non-productive activity.
- (b) A minimum margin of 30 per cent will be retained against shares of Joint Stock Companies quoted on the Stock Exchange and 10 per cent against approved securities including Compensation Bonds (calculated at their market value).

Credit Budget

12. The system of annual credit budgeting was introduced by the Government in 1972. The National Credit Consultative Council is charged with the responsibility of the preparation of credit budget each year in the light of the priorities and targets of the Annual Plan. The objective is to contain undue expansion of bank credit to the private sector while at the same time, ensuring adequate flows of credit to the preferred sectors. Initially, credit plan for 1975-76 envisaged domestic credit expansion of Rs. 6,300 million of which Rs. 4,300 million was earmarked for private sector. Subsequently, in January, 1976 the limit of domestic credit expansion was raised to Rs. 6,930 million including the credit allocation of Rs. 4,430 million for the private sector.

13. The revised credit plan further envisaged that out of the credit expansion of Rs. 4,430 million in the private sector, Rs. 3,050 million will be earmarked for the private sector proper and Rs. 1,380 million for public sector enterprises. The provision of Rs. 1,380 million for bank credit to the public sector enterprises comprised an allocation of Rs. 1,239 million for fixed investment and Rs. 141 million for working capital. In the case of private sector proper, credit expansion by commercial banks was estimated at Rs. 2,000 million and local currency loans by ADBP, IDBP and State Bank loan to cooperatives and non-banking financial institutions at Rs. 360 million, Rs. 60 million and Rs. 630 million respectively.

14. The available information for 1975-76 indicates that the credit expansion in the private sector is lower than the limit set by the Council. The commercial lending upto end of June, 1976 amounted to Rs. 2,490 million. The local currency loans through ADBP, IDBP and State Bank loans to cooperative and non-banking financial institutions upto the same period were of the order of Rs. 945 million only against the plan target of Rs. 1,050 million.

15. Credit targets set for the preferred sectors and small loans are likely to exceed in all cases. The details of the targets and actual disbursements upto May, 1976 are given in the following table :

TABLE III
Credit Targets and Performance of Banks

		(Million Rs.)			
		Credit Tar- gets for July—Decem- ber, 1975	Actuals for July—Decem- ber, 1975	Credit Tar- gets for 1975-76	Actuals for July, 1975— May, 1976
1. Small Loans :					
(a)	Agriculture (gross disbursements)	208	252	520	476
(b)	Housing	+24	+94	+60	+194
(c)	Business and Industry	+276	+440	+690	+796
2. Loans for tractors, tubewells, land improvement etc		+34	+51	+85	+94

16. It will be seen from the above table that the credit targets given to banks for July—December, 1975 were more than fulfilled in the case of all the preferred sectors. The targets were exceeded by 292 per cent in the case of loans for low cost housing, by 21 per cent in the case of small loans for agricultural production, by 59 per cent in the case of loans to small business and industry and by 50 per cent in the case of loans for tractors and tubewells, land improvement, etc. The available information for July, 1975 to May, 1976 indicates that the achievements far exceed the targets set for the preferred sectors for the whole year except agriculture production the target of which was also to be achieved by end of June, 1976.

17. The available information indicates that out of the credit of Rs. 1,380 million allocated to the various public sector enterprises, Rs. 1,334 million were utilized by various agencies upto end of June, 1976. Thus the short-fall in credit utilization is occurring both in the private sector proper and public sector enterprises. The net credit expansion may be around Rs. 3,436 million against the credit ceiling of Rs. 4,430 million.

PROJECTIONS OF MONETARY AND CREDIT EXPANSION, 1976-77*

18. The monetary assets were Rs. 46,334 million at end-June, 1976. Assuming an increase of 13.6 per cent in these assets as against projected growth of more than 8 per cent in GNP monetary assets can be increased by Rs. 6,300 million. An expansion of monetary assets by 13.6 per cent

*These figures are tentative. Firm figures would be made available later on by the National Credit Consultative Council.

though higher than projected availability of goods and services would be substantially lower than the growth of about 19 per cent during 1975-76. Allowing for a draw-down of reserves of around Rs. 700 million, domestic credit expansion is being projected at Rs. 7,000 million.

19. Within the overall limits mentioned above, utilization of credit in the Government sector is being kept at Rs. 2,500 million—Rs. 1,500 million for budgetary support and Rs. 1,000 million for the cash credit accommodation for state trading operations of government to finance the procurement and distribution of wheat, rice, sugar, fertilizer, seeds, vegetable ghee and edible oil. The balance of Rs. 4,500 million is earmarked for working capital and investment requirements of private and public sectors, industrial and commercial enterprises and credit requirements for private investment in agriculture, housing, transport etc. The amount being earmarked for the private sector is around 31 per cent higher than actual expansion during 1975-76. This is considered essential in view of the higher investment outlays envisaged for private sector, public sector enterprises and likely additional short-term requirements for inputs of both agriculture and industry to achieve the Annual Plan targets.

20. Tentative gross credit requirements for financing the fixed investment of the private and public sector enterprises and working capital requirements of agriculture and industries are spelled out in the following paragraphs. It may be emphasised that these estimates represent gross credit requirements. The net credit expansion (relevant for monetary analysis), however, would be considerably lower than these estimates.

I. Private Sector Proper

21. *Agriculture.*—The Annual Plan envisages total fixed investment of Rs. 1,400 million in agriculture, of which the monetised investment is likely to be around Rs. 1,200 million. It is being assumed that 70 per cent of these investments will be financed through credits from institutional sources. On this basis, long and medium term credit requirements work out to Rs. 840 million. The disbursement of foreign credit through ADBP are budgetted at Rs. 40 million. The need for local currency gross credit requirements, therefore, remains at Rs. 800 million only. Of this, a small amount would be met through Taccavi Loans.

22. For seasonal finance, total requirements of funds for financing the purchase of fertilizer, seeds and pesticides are estimated at Rs. 3,500 million. On the basis of the methodology evolved by the Sub-committee of Experts appointed by the Agricultural Credit Advisory Committee, the credit requirements are roughly estimated at Rs. 1,800 million. Proceeding on the assumption that the ratio of institutional credit to the total credit requirements would rise to 55 per cent in 1976-77 as against 50 per cent during 1975-76, gross loan disbursements from institutional sources for seasonal purposes are estimated at around Rs. 1,000 million as against Rs. 760 million provided during 1975-76 and Rs. 520 million actually disbursed during 1974-75.

23. Total gross local currency credit requirements for agriculture sector work out at Rs. 1,800 million against a provision of Rs. 1,520 million during 1975-76 and actual utilization of about Rs. 1,000 million during 1974-75.

24. *Manufacturing.*—The target for private fixed investment in manufacturing sector has been set at Rs. 1,850 million : Rs. 1,300 million for large scale manufacturing and Rs. 550 million for small scale industries. The disbursements of foreign currency loans through IDBP and PICIC for large scale manufacturing sector are estimated at Rs. 466 million. In addition, foreign currency loan through PAYE and repatriable and non-repatriable foreign investment including foreign loan to Fauji Fertilizer Factory are placed at Rs. 154 million. The need for local finance thus works out at Rs. 680 million only. Excluding sponsor's equity and public subscription of Rs. 272 million (40% of the local currency requirements) the gross credit requirements for large scale manufacturing are placed at Rs. 408 million. The local currency loans by IDBP, PICIC, etc. are projected at Rs. 160 million. The balance of Rs. 248 million would be met through credits from commercial banks.

25. In case of small scale industries, Rs. 60 million are expected to be available from repatriable and non-repatriable foreign investment and Rs. 10 million by way of foreign loans from IDBP. The need for local finance, therefore, remains at Rs. 480 million. Sponsor's contribution is estimated at Rs. 240 million, Rs. 30 million is likely to be provided by equity participation fund and People's Finance Corporation and Rs. 40 million by IDBP. The balance of Rs. 170 million is expected to be met through credits from commercial banks.

26. Working capital requirements of industries computed on the basis of increase in value added of 9 per cent in the case of large scale industry and 10 per cent in the case of small scale industry converted at current factor cost after making an allowance of 5 per cent increase in prices of manufactures are estimated to rise by Rs. 700 million and Rs. 340 million, respectively. In computing these estimates, it has been assumed that the increase in the needs for working capital is equivalent to roughly one-third and one-half of the increase in value added in large scale and small scale industries respectively. The estimates given above for increase in working capital requirements of large scale industries pertain to Federal and Provincial Industries Development/Management Boards. However, in view of the fact that NDFC estimates its loans to public sector industries for meeting their working capital requirements at Rs. 150 million during 1976-77, the increase in requirements of large and small scale industries from commercial banks is estimated at Rs. 890 million only.

27. *Housing*.—Total investment in housing sector has been postulated at Rs. 1,100 million during 1976-77 against the estimate of 970 million for 1975-76. In the past it was being assumed that actual investment in housing is usually three times the amount loaned by financial institutions. Keeping in view the lending and investment of the past few years this assumption does not hold good. It has, therefore, been assumed that actual investment in housing would be about twice the amount loaned by the financial institutions. This assumption is based on the observation that where loans are availed of, owners' contribution is around 40 per cent of the total construction cost. In addition, houses are also constructed without recourse to borrowings from the financial institutions. On this basis, the need for institutional credit for house construction works out to Rs. 550 million.

28. In the budgets of Federal and Provincial Governments for 1976-77, house building advances by Government to their employees are booked at Rs. 50 million. The credit to be made available through House Building Finance Corporation on a gross basis adds upto Rs. 500 million only. In view of the fact that HBFC does not grant loan beyond a specified maximum, a provision of Rs. 100 million is projected for commercial banks loan for housing. The balance of Rs. 400 million would be disbursed by HBFC. In the ADP for 1976-77, a provision for a loan of Rs. 80 million to HBFC has been made. Assuming that a part of lending operation of HBFC would be covered from the recoveries of past loans, the State Bank loans to HBFC should not exceed Rs. 250 million.

29. *Transport and Communications*.—The target for fixed investment in the transport and communications in the private sector set in the Annual Plan, 1976-77, is Rs. 1,165 million. Available data for previous years indicate that in financing fixed investment in the transport and communications, the private sector has not had to take substantial recourse to bank finance. A provision of Rs. 60 million has been made for small loan to finance private investment in transport.

30. *Commerce*.—The net increase in bank credit for commerce is projected at Rs. 400 million. This estimate is based on the estimated outstanding amount of loans to commerce sector at the end of June, 1976 and projected growth of 10 per cent in trade during the year.

31. *Other Sectors*.—The gross credit provision for mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water and sanitary services and other are projected at Rs. 500 million for private sector only. A substantial portion of this amount will have to be earmarked for services sector.

II. Public Sector Enterprises

32. A provision of Rs. 1,380 million was made to meet the fixed investment and working capital of public sector enterprises during 1975-76. About 50 per cent of allocation of credits for fixed investment was earmarked for the industrial sector both of the Federal and Provincial level. The other enterprises which claimed credits for financing fixed investment were Road Transport Corporations, Gas Companies and Karachi Development Authority. Final information on the

actual utilization of credits by various enterprises is not yet available. However, on the basis of the latest information it appears that these allocations were not likely to be utilized in full by some of the enterprises.

33. For 1976-77, the investment outlays of the public corporations being kept outside the ADP allocation are estimated at around Rs. 3,950 million. Of this, Rs. 1,663 million are likely to be financed through foreign project loans and equity. The remaining requirements of Rs. 2,287 million are likely to be met to the extent of Rs. 295 million through the self-financing efforts of these corporations and Rs. 342 million is being earmarked to be raised through capital market. For the balance of Rs. 1,650 million credit would be arranged either through commercial banks or NDFC. The main claimant of these credits would again be industrial sector corporations whose requirements are currently estimated at more than Rs. 1,200 million including Rs. 500 million for Karachi Steel Mills.

34. The local currency credit requirements for fixed investment likely to be met by NDFC are estimated at Rs. 150 million. The gross credit lending by the commercial banks, therefore, is not likely to exceed Rs. 1,500 million. Assuming a recovery of Rs. 200 million, the net credit expansion for fixed investment by the public sector enterprises is not likely to exceed Rs. 1,300 million.

35. The allocation for working capital during 1975-76 initially amounted to Rs. 149 million only mainly for the industrial sector. Subsequently an additional credit ceiling of Rs. 360 million was given to FLEC for meeting its credit requirements. The current indications are that this ceiling may exceed.

36. The working capital requirements of industries during 1976-77 are estimated to increase by Rs. 1,040 million. In the industrial sector, the share of Government ownership currently exceeds 25 per cent. Thus about 260 million of additional credit for working capital will have to be earmarked for the public sector enterprises. NDFC is likely to meet these requirements to the extent of Rs. 150 million. Therefore, the net addition in the bank credit of commercial banks for public sector enterprises would be around Rs. 110 million only.

CHAPTER 9

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The balance of payments strains during 1975-76 were less severe than in the previous year and the position was decidedly encouraging in the second half. But for the poor cotton crop there would have been a pronounced reduction in the current account deficit and had the textile demand also revived earlier in the fiscal year, the Plan targets would have been fulfilled or exceeded. Merchandize exports for the year are now estimated at \$ 1132 million, denoting a 9% shortfall from planned exports. But during the second half of the fiscal year, exports sustained an annual rate of \$ 1250 million, which was the Plan target, despite insubstantial cotton exports. The recent trends augur well for next year.

2. Merchandize imports registered a decline of about \$ 14 million over 1974-75 levels. Total imports on the Statistics Division basis amounted to \$ 2100 million compared with \$ 2114 million in 1974-75. The decline in imports reflected good stock situation in the country for certain key imports, a drop in private sector demand during the first half which was probably related to recessionary conditions, and decline in the prices of many imports. Indeed, imports would have fallen very sharply but for expansion in investment outlays and capital goods imports. The trend is expected to change next year, the increase in imports being largely related to the rising investment programme.

3. Invisibles transactions turned out better than anticipated with the current account invisible deficit estimate at \$ 56 million compared with the Plan projection of \$ 194 million. The surge in remittances from Pakistanis living abroad was stronger than anticipated. Remittances during the year are at \$ 314 million with the target of \$ 214 million.

4. A number of measures were taken during the year to strengthen the balance of payments. Since most of the measures were taken in the last quarter, their impact will be felt next year. Salient measures were the lifting of the export bans, subject to some restraints, on poultry, eggs, maize, potatoes, onions and cooked meat (designed to get a share of the lucrative Middle East market); a 40% increase in the procurement price of cotton; fiscal, commercial and credit concessions especially to the textile industry; and the increase in import duties on a wide range of goods announced with the Budget.

5. The trends during the year and the policies mentioned in the previous paragraph promise a much improved balance of payments situation in 1976-77. Although, the trade and payments deficits will be larger, this will be entirely related to larger machinery and equipment imports against projects and programmes which will yield tremendous substitution benefits in subsequent years. Other imports are not expected to rise significantly in the aggregate. The merchandize export target of \$ 1400 million envisages a 24 per cent increase. Seen in the context of recent trends, the target is not that ambitious. Exports during the last six months have averaged an annual rate of \$ 1250 million. An increase of only 12 per cent over this level will enable attainment of the target. It has already been mentioned that cotton exports have been insignificant in the second half. If a reasonable cotton crop is harvested in 1976-77, the export target should be easily achieved. The cotton production target of 4 million bales is the most critical Plan target for exports especially in view of the prevalent prices of cotton and yarn. Cotton is very vulnerable to weather but the programmes of the Government should provide better protection next year and the price incentive would certainly evoke greater care on the part of the farmers.

REVIEW OF 1975-76

Merchandize Exports

6. The Annual Plan for 1975-76 had projected exports at \$ 1250 million, depicting an increase of 20 per cent over the export earnings in 1974-75. However, the performance during the year was considerably short of target; the actual export earnings amounting to \$ 1132 million registering an increase of 9 per cent over the previous year.

7. The rapid expansion in exports, experienced in the early 1970s, had considerably slowed down by 1974-75. Towards the end of 1973, the onset of recession in the developed economies had resulted in a strong reduction in the demand for cotton textiles. The crash of the commodity boom had its full impact in 1974-75; and there was a sharp decline in both volume and prices of most exports. (Details of the export performance from 1970-71 to 1974-75 are given in Appendices I & II).

8. The targets in 1975-76 were set in the background of emerging signs of recovery from the world recession. However, the slower than expected recovery from the world recession in textiles, accompanied by a steep decline in cotton output and a sharp fall in price of rice, led to a shortfall of \$ 118 million in the Annual Plan target.

9. The export earnings during 1975-76, compared with the previous two years and Annual Plan, 1975-76 targets, are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1
Exports 1973-74—1975-76

							(\$ Million)			
							1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	Annual plan 1975-76 (Targets)
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.0	155.9	99.0	142.0
Yarn	..	..	..	..	..	..	182.4	86.0	143.6	155.0
Cloth	..	..	..	..	..	..	143.0	132.6	130.4*	170.0
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	207.4	232.7	250.4	250.0
(Basmati)	..	..	..	..	..	..	(109.7)	(118.9)	(124.1)	(125.0)
(Coarse)	..	..	..	..	..	..	(97.5)	(113.8)	(126.3)*	(125.0)
Fish and Fish Preparations	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.5	15.8	28.2	20.0
Leather	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.3	37.1	56.1	40.0
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	378.3	378.9	424.6	473.0
Total ..							1018.9	1039.0	1132.3	1250.0

*Includes gifts to Bangladesh, and Others. Details are as follows :

			(\$ Million)
Cloth	..	..	4.0
Rice	..	..	8.1

10. The Annual Plan had projected cotton output at 4 million bales, but owing to a major pest attack, the actual production was 2.9 million bales. Consequently, in spite of an increase in the price of cotton in the international market, export earnings from cotton were \$ 43 million below the target. The next largest decline was in the earnings from exports of cotton cloth. The Annual Plan, envisioning a fast recovery from world recession, had projected physical exports of cotton fabrics at 700 million yards. But the recovery from world recession in cotton textiles fell considerably short of expectation. Though the world demand increased moderately, the substantial inventories available throughout the world led to an insignificant increase in demand for imports. Instead of the target of 700 million yards, exports during 1975-76 were 547 million yards. This resulted in a shortfall of \$ 40 million from the Annual Plan target of \$ 170 million.

11. Despite a sharp decline in the prices obtained for rice, the target of \$ 250 million for rice exports was achieved mainly due to larger quantity exported. The average price obtained for Basmati during 1975-76 was \$ 526 per ton against Annual Plan projection of \$ 625 per ton, while the price of Coarse varieties was \$ 237 per ton compared with the Annual Plan projection of \$ 250 per ton. The Annual Plan had projected physical exports of 700,000 tons of rice, consisting of 200,000 tons of Basmati and 500,000 tons of Coarse rice. The volume of exports exceeded the target by 70,000 tons. The Rice Export Corporation was instrumental in bringing about this result.

12. The decline in export receipts from cotton and cloth accounted for 83 million of the \$ 118 million shortfall from the Plan target. The balance of the shortfall was spread over a number of commodities and was generally related to slower than expected recovery in world trade.

13. The quantities and prices of the major exports from 1973-74 to 1975-76 are given in Table 2.

TABLE 2
Quantities and Prices of Major Exports, 1973-74—1975-76

	Quantities			Prices (\$)		
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Cotton (million lbs)	80.9	442.0	250.2	.47	.35	.40
Yarn (million lbs)	215.7	167.2	243.5	.85	.51	.59
Cloth (million sq. yds.)	415.3	475.0	546.5*	.34	.28	.24
Rice (000 tons)						
Basmati	231.3	155.6	236.0	475	764	526
Coarse	345.7	314.5	533.8*	282	362	237
Fish and Fish Preparations (000 Cwt.)	332.9	267.0	266.0	82.6	59.2	106.00

Note.—Price has been calculated as value divided by quantity.

*Includes gifts to Bangladesh and Others. Details are as follows : Cloth : 15 million Sq. Yds. ; Rice Coarse : 62,550 tons.

Merchandise Imports

14. Merchandise imports (C&F) declined from \$ 2114 million in 1974-75 to \$ 2100 million in 1975-76. The estimated imports for 1975-76 is about \$ 263 million below Annual Plan projection. Although, there was increase in payment for wheat, fertilizers and edible oil, which are estimated to be \$ 94 million more than the Annual Plan target, decline of \$ 357 million in payment for other imports resulted in shortfall of \$ 263 million. This decline is partly due to measures taken by Government to restrict such imports and partly due to shortfalls in disbursements of project assistance.

15. The actual imports for 1974-75, Annual Plan projections for 1975-76 and estimated imports of 1975-76 are given in Table 3 below :

TABLE 3
Merchandise Imports (C&F) (\$ million)

	1974-75 (Actuals)	1975-76 (Targets)	1975-76 (Estimates)
Wheat	249	144	180
Tea	67	70	62
Edible Oil	137	70	110
Fertilizers	103	40	58
POL (Crude and Products)	337	380	359
Others	1221	1659	1327
Total	2114	2363	2100

16. The imports although declined by about \$ 14 million during 1975-76 in terms of value, there was considerable increase in quantity of most of the items. The prices declined in case of most of the commodities compared with the prices in 1974-75. Table 4 below gives prices and quantity of some selected imports during 1974-75 and 1975-76.

TABLE 4

Prices and Quantities of Selected Imports

(Quantity in 000 tons except tea in million lbs. Prices in \$ per ton except tea in cents/lb.)

	1974-75		1975-76		% Change	
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price
Wheat	1358.0	183	1167.0	155	-14	-15
Tea	112.0	60	116.0	54	+ 4	-10
Edible Oil	181.0	759	275.0	400	+52	-47
Fertilizers	360.0	286	279.0	208	-22	-27
Petroleum (Crude)	2535.0	86	2870.0	90	+13	+ 5
Petroleum (Products)	1192.0	99	882.0	115	-26	+16

17. Except in the case of Petroleum (Crude and Products) prices of which were raised by 10 per cent in October 1975, prices fell in case of wheat by 15 per cent, Tea 10 per cent, Edible Oil 47 per cent and Fertilizers, by 27 per cent. The volume of imports although increased over 1974-75 in case of Tea, Edible Oil and Fertilizers the value showed a decline of 8 per cent in case of tea, 22 per cent in case of Edible Oil and 44 per cent in case of fertilizers. In the case of wheat, the volume declined by 14 per cent while the value declined by 28 per cent.

Terms of Trade

18. The unit value of imports and exports in constant and current prices of 1974-75 and 1975-76, and changes in price indices in 1975-76 over 1974-75 are given in Appendices III and IV. The estimates provide a rough indication of the movement in international prices and can be used only to have a general idea of the terms of trade. According to the Statistics Division, the prices of exports and imports declined by 7 per cent in 1975-76 over 1974-75, thus indicating no change in the terms of trade in 1975-76 over 1974-75.

19. Although in terms of value the exports increased by about 8.9 per cent in 1975-76 over 1974-75 against negligible decline in imports, the volume index of exports indicates an increase of about 18 per cent compared with 7 per cent increase in the volume of imports.

Invisible Transactions

20. The deficit on current invisible account was projected at \$ 194 million during 1975-76. This deficit was higher by \$ 53 million estimated for 1974-75. At the time the Annual Plan for 1975-76 was prepared precise figures for the invisible receipts and payments in 1974-75 were not available. The revised figures place deficit on invisible account at \$ 31 million for 1974-75. Compared with this, the estimated deficit on current invisibles for 1975-76 is \$ 56 million, \$ 138 million lower than the deficit projected in the Annual Plan for 1975-76.

21. The improvement in the invisible account over Annual Plan projections is mostly related to large earnings, specially on account of home remittances which raised the factor services receipt by \$ 95 million. Earnings from non-factor services have also been estimated to exceed the Annual

Plan targets by \$ 4 million. Against this increase in the invisible receipts, a decline of \$ 39 million has been estimated in invisible payments. Current invisible receipts and payments for the year 1974-75 ; Annual Plan projections for 1975-76 and the estimates for 1975-76 are given in Table 5.

TABLE 5
Current Invisible Receipts and Payments

								(\$ million)		
								1974-75	1975-76 (Targets)	1975-76 (Estimates)
RECEIPTS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	542	493	592
Non-Factor Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274	247	251
Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	119	117
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	128	134
Factor Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268	246	341
Home Remittances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	214	314
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	32	27
PAYMENTS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	573	687	648
Non-Factor Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	437	512	471
Freight and Insurance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	207	213
Technical Assistance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32	53
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	273	205
Factor Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	175	177

648
257

397

External Borrowings

22. Requirements of gross resources inflow were projected at \$ 1368 million during 1975-76. The estimated inflow exceeded the projection by \$ 156 million. Disbursements from traditional sources are estimated at \$ 899 million in 1975-76 against \$ 650 million in 1974-75, while disbursements from non-traditional sources are estimated at \$ 360 million which is about \$ 50 million lower than the disbursements in 1974-75. Major donors of non-traditional sources were Saudi Arabia and Iran.

23. In addition, Pakistan received \$ 25 million as Commercial Bank Loan, \$ 55 million as equity/foreign private investment, \$ 130 million as balance of payments support from IMF against the newly instituted oil facility and \$ 55 million as others.

24. Thus, total aid disbursements and foreign borrowings during 1975-76 is estimated at \$ 1524 million details of which are given in Table 6.

TABLE 6
Aid Disbursements and Borrowings

								(\$ million)		
								1974-75	1975-76	% Change
Project Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	499	+74
Non-project Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	774	760	- 2
(a) Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	202	+46
(b) Non-food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	636	558	-12
IMF Accounts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	130	-35
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	135	+50

977
397 1274

977
323

1220

Debt Burden and Terms of Lending

25. The debt outstanding at the end of fiscal year 1975-76 was \$ 5.7 billion compared with \$ 4.8 billion at the end of 1974-75. The table 7 below gives different rates of interest chargeable for the foreign assistance committed during 1975-76. It will be seen from the table that about 71 per cent of the assistance have been committed at interest rates upto 5 per cent ; while about 22 per cent are at interest rates between 8 and 9 per cent. The higher rates of interest between 8 and 9 per cent are mostly for suppliers credit and other commercial loans.

TABLE 7

Terms of Lending During 1975-76

Rate of Interest	Loan (\$million)	Weight of the Loan
0-1	123.3*	13.1
1-2	107.6	11.5
2-3	56.0	6.0
3-4	48.6	5.2
4-5	175.9	18.8
5-6	202.5	21.6
6-7	8.2	0.9
7-8	11.0	1.2
8-9	202.8	21.7
3.7 (Weighted Average)	935.9	100.0

*Including Grants of \$ 52.8 million.

Projections for 1976-77

26. The Annual Plan for 1976-77 seeks the strengthening of the basic balance of payments position through a sharp increase in exports by 24 per cent.

27. During the latter half of 1975-76, exports had attained a monthly rate of over \$ 100 million without substantial exports of raw cotton. With the resumption of raw cotton exports and the projected increase in textile exports, it is reasonable to expect full realisation of export target for 1976-77.

28. Merchandize exports are projected at \$ 1400 million, an increase of \$ 268 million or 24 per cent over merchandize exports in 1975-76. The breakdown is given in Table 8.

TABLE 8

Merchandise Exports 1975-76 and 1976-77

	1975-76 (Provisional)	1976-77 (Targets)	% Change
Cotton	99	180	+ 81.8
Yarn	144	220	+ 52.8
Cloth	130	170	+ 30.8
Rice	250	200	20.0
Basmati	(124)	(106)	- 14.5
Coarse	(126)	(94)	- 25.4
POL Products	17	42	+147.1
Fish and Fish Preparations	28	32	+ 14.3
Tents and Canvas	25	28	+ 12.0
Carpets and rugs	73	88	+ 20.6
Leather	56	63	+ 12.5
Others	310	377	+ 21.6
Total	1132	1400	+ 23.7

29. Export earnings from cotton are expected to increase by \$ 81 million, *i.e.* by 82 per cent. Recently, the export duty on desi cotton has been abolished and that on staple cotton reduced from 35 per cent to 25 per cent. Besides, several measures have been taken to maximise cotton production. Accordingly, physical exports of cotton are projected to increase from 250 million lbs. to 275 million lbs. There has also been an upward trend in prices ; and the prevailing prices are around 65 cents/lb. The export target of \$ 180 million, therefore, does not appear beyond realisation.

30. Export earnings from cotton yarn are projected to increase by 53 per cent. In view of the larger quantity required for the textile sector, physical exports would increase by only 23 per cent. However, there has been a significant rise in the price for yarn. The price for the latest contracts has averaged 73 cents/lb ; which would thus enable the target of \$ 220 million to be achieved.

31. The textile sector has received special attention in the new development plan. The State Bank's Export Refinancing Scheme is now applicable to cotton textiles as well. With the anticipated recovery of this sector, and the revival of world demand for imports, physical exports of cotton cloth are expected to increase from 547 million sq. yds. to 600 million sq. yds. The price for cloth according to the latest commitments has been prevailing around 30 cents/sq. yd. Exports of cotton cloth are thus projected to increase from \$ 130 million in 1975-76 to \$ 170 million in 1976-77 ; an increase of 31 per cent.

32. Thus, cotton and cotton products group are projected to contribute \$ 197 million of the \$ 268 million increase. In fact, if cotton made-ups are included, the contribution would be somewhat larger.

33. Exports of rice are projected at 830,000 tons comprising 280,000 tons of basmati and 550,000 tons of coarse varieties ; thereby, representing an increase of 8 per cent over the quantity exported in the previous year. A significant proportion of rice exports during 1975-76 took place against old contracts which were made at a higher price. The full effect of the decline in the price of rice was, therefore, not felt in 1975-76. The prevailing prices for basmati are around \$ 430 per ton, while for coarse varieties, the price is around \$ 200 per ton. In view of the worsening in the unit price of exports during 1976-77, export earnings from rice are estimated to decline by \$ 50 million in 1976-77.

34. Following the expansion of the refinery at Karachi, larger sales of POL products are anticipated. Export earnings from POL products are projected to increase by 147 per cent, to \$ 42 million.

35. In the recent years, there has been a significant increase in export earnings from the category of miscellaneous items ; notably carpets and rugs, and leather. The export earnings from carpets and rugs are projected to increase by 21 per cent ; leather by 13 per cent ; tents and canvas by 12 per cent ; and fish and fish preparations by 14 per cent.

36. The remaining items, including sports goods, surgical instruments, engineering goods, handicrafts, etc. are expected to maintain the high growth rates attained in recent years. Export earnings from these items are thus projected to increase by 22 per cent during 1976-77.

37. The quantities and prices of major exports during 1975-76 and projections for 1976-77 are presented in Table 9.

TABLE 9
Quantities and Prices of Major Exports 1975-76 and 1976-77

	1975-76 (Estimates)		1976-77 (Projections)		% Change	
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price
Cotton (million lbs)	250	.40	275	.65	+10.0	+62.5
Yarn million lbs)	244	.59	300	.73	+23.0	+23.7
Cloth (million sq. yds.)	547	.24	600	.28	+ 9.7	+16.7
Rice (000 tons)	770	325	830	240	+ 8.0	-26.2
Basmati (000 tons)	(236)	(526)	(280)	(380)	(+18.6)	(-27.8)
Coarse (000 tons)	(534)	(237)	(550)	(170)	(- 2.6)	(-28.3)
POL Products (000 tons)	292	58	500	84	+71.2	+44.8
Fish and Fish Preparations (000 Cwt)	266	106	300	105	+12.8	+0.9
Tents and Canvas (000 Cwt)	251	100	275	102	+ 9.6	+ 2.0
Carpets and Rugs (million sq. ft.)	18	4.0	22	4.0	+22.2	—
Leather (million sq. ft.)	77	.73	82	.77	+ 6.5	+ 5.5

Merchandise Imports

38. The projected imports for 1976-77 are higher by 24 per cent than the current year's level. Imports are expected to increase from \$ 2100 million to \$ 2,600 million including freight and insurance payments. The bulk of the increase pertains to capital goods imports which are expected to increase by \$ 373 million compared with the total increase in merchandise imports of \$ 500 million. The increase in capital goods import reflects a larger disbursement of project aid for the Steel Mill, fertilizer factories and other projects. The imports of consumer goods have been projected to decline by \$ 18 million while the imports of raw material for capital goods have been projected to increase by \$ 52 million and raw material for consumer goods by \$ 93 million mainly due to increase in imports of POL crude by \$ 50 million and fertilizers by \$ 34 million. Projections of merchandise imports compared with the estimates for 1975-76 is given in Table 10.

TABLE 10
Merchandise Imports

										(\$ million)	
										1975-76 (Estimates)	1976-77 (Projections)
I. Consumer Goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	498	480
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	166
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	65
POL Products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	89
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	160
II. Raw Materials for Consumer Goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	712	805
Edible Oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	80
Fertilizers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	92
Pesticides	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	32
POL Crude	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258	308
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268	293
III. Raw Materials for Capital Goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	175
TCP Imports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	63
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	112
IV. Capital Goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	767	1140
BIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	131
Project aid imports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	446	653
Foreign equity/investment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	86
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	268
Total ..										2100*	2600

*The figures reported by Statistics Division have been raised by \$ 79 million for underestimation in edible oil, fertilizers, pesticides and others.

39. The imports of consumer goods have been projected to decline by \$ 18 million in 1976-77. This is due to lower imports of wheat, tea and POL products. Wheat imports have been projected to decline by \$ 14 million representing lower quantity of imports. Although the quantity of tea imports will increase by about 12 per cent the decline of 8 per cent in price will raise the level of payment to \$ 65 million against \$ 62 million in 1975-76. With the completion of the National Refinery expansion at Karachi, the import requirements of POL products will substantially decline. The imports of POL products have, thus, been projected to decline by \$ 12 million. It is projected that other consumer goods imports will increase, by only \$ 5 million during the year 1976-77.

40. The imports of raw materials for consumer goods are projected to increase from \$ 712 million to \$ 805 million during 1976-77. The increase is mainly due to larger imports of crude petroleum for the National Refinery expansion and fertilizers. Of the total increase of \$ 93 million, \$ 50 million will be for the import of POL crude and \$ 34 million for fertilizers. The other imports of this category have been projected to increase by \$ 25 million.

41. The imports of raw materials for capital goods have been projected to increase from \$ 123 million in 1975-76 to \$ 175 million in 1976-77. This increase is mainly due to larger import requirements of the Trading Corporation of Pakistan during 1976-77.

42. One important aspect of the Annual Plan for 1976-77 is the continuance of the sharply increasing trend in investment outlays. In terms of growth of investment activity in the public sector there should be a peaking in 1976-77, especially true in so far as investments in industrial sector are concerned. Heavy outlays are scheduled for the Karachi Steel Mill, fertilizer factories and other capital intensive units. Simultaneously, investment in the Fuel and Power Sector, import of tractors and substantial increase in the demand for machinery and equipment in the private sector, required larger increase in the import of capital goods category during 1976-77.

43. Imports of capital goods are consequently projected to increase by 49 per cent, from \$ 767 million in 1975-76 to \$ 1,140 million in 1976-77. Most of these imports will be financed from larger project aid disbursements which are expected to increase by \$ 244 million from a level of \$ 499 million in 1975-76 to \$ 743 million in 1976-77. The total project inflow including foreign equity, foreign private investment and suppliers credit, but excluding technical assistance, will, however, increase from a level of \$ 501 million in 1975-76 to \$ 748 million in 1976-77.

44. The quantities and prices of some selected imports in 1976-77 compared with 1975-76 are shown in Table 11.

TABLE 11

Quantities and prices of selected imports

(Quantities in 000 tons except tea in million lbs. prices in \$ per ton except tea in cents/lb.)

	1975-76		1976-77		% Charge	
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price
Wheat	1167	155	1075	155	-8.0	—
Tea]	116	54	130	50	12	-7.5
Edible Oil	275	400	200	400	-27.3	—
Fertilizer	279	208	560	164	100.0	-21.2
Petroleum (crude)	2870	90	3290	93	14.6	3.3
Petroleum (Products)	882	115	774	115	-12.2	—

Invisible Transactions

45. The deficit on current account invisibles in 1976-77 is projected to increase by about 70 per cent over 1975-76 level, from \$ 56 million to \$ 95 million, mainly because of substantial increase in technical assistance and interest payments on debt. Invisible payments are projected to increase from \$ 648 million in 1975-76 to \$ 776 million in 1976-77 or about 20 per cent. Non-factor service payments are scheduled to increase by \$ 101 million, in other words by 21 per cent. Increase of \$ 37 million are due to freight and insurance which is related to merchandise imports and \$ 35 million representing the notional allocation of a fixed proportion of project aid disbursements as technical assistance. The balance of \$ 29 million is attributed to other non-factor payments which is based upon an assumed increase of 14 per cent over the current year's level. Factor service payments are projected to increase by \$ 27 million, mainly consisting of a \$ 25 million increase in interest payments on debt.

46. Invisible receipts are projected to increase by 15 per cent from \$ 592 million in 1975-76 to \$ 681 million in 1976-77. Home remittances which account for almost half of the receipts have started stabilising after the recent sharp ascent. Remittances are projected to increase by 21 per cent, attaining an average monthly rate of \$ 32 million which is \$ 6 million above current levels. Incomes, from other factor services, mainly linked with the level of foreign exchange reserves, are anticipated to increase by 11 per cent. In the non-factor service income category, transportation (including sale of bunker fuel) is projected to increase at 12 per cent and other incomes at 4 per cent.

47. The invisible transactions projected for 1976-77 compared with the estimates for 1975-76 are given in Table 12.

TABLE 12
Current Invisible Receipts and Payments

								(\$ million)		
								1975-76 (Estimates)	1976-77 (Projections)	% Change
RECEIPTS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	592	681	15
Non-Factor Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251	271	8
Transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	131	12
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	140	4
Factor Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	341	410	20
Home Remittances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	314	380	21
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	30	11
PAYMENTS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	648	776	20
Non-Factor Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	471	572	21
Freight and Insurance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	250	17
Technical Assistance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	88	66
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	234	14
Factor Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	204	15

Foreign Aid and Capital Account

48. The current account deficit of \$ 1,395 million together with payment of \$ 299 million on capital account place the gross resource inflow requirement at \$ 1,694 million during 1976-77, which is about \$ 170 million higher than the estimates for 1975-76. Net foreign private investment and foreign equity and supplier's credit are anticipated at \$ 93 million which leaves \$ 1,601 million to be financed through foreign assistance, other borrowings or a draw-down of reserves.

49. Total aid disbursements visualised at this stage amount to \$ 1,482 million. Project aid disbursements are expected to finance about 50 per cent of the expected assistance during 1976-77 in view of larger share of capital goods imports in total payments. The project aid, excluding suppliers' credit, foreign private investment and foreign equity, disbursements during 1976-77 is anticipated at \$ 743 million against \$ 499 million for 1975-76 showing an increase of \$ 244 million. The total project aid inflow including foreign private investment, suppliers' credit and foreign equity, but excluding technical assistance will, however, be \$ 748 million in 1976-77 against \$ 501 million in 1975-76 showing an increase of \$ 247 million. The major projects into which foreign equity will flow is the Pak-Arab Fertilizer Factory, the Pak-Arab Refinery in Multan and some cement and textile projects.

50. In the category of non-project assistance, food aid disbursements have been placed at \$ 152 million which is about 25 per cent lower than the level of 1975-76. The other non-project assistance have been anticipated at \$ 587 million in 1976-77 which is of the level in 1975-76. In 1975-76, non-project assistance was largely obtained from OPEC countries, of which Iran was major contributor. The prospects of disbursements from this source during 1976-77 are not bright.

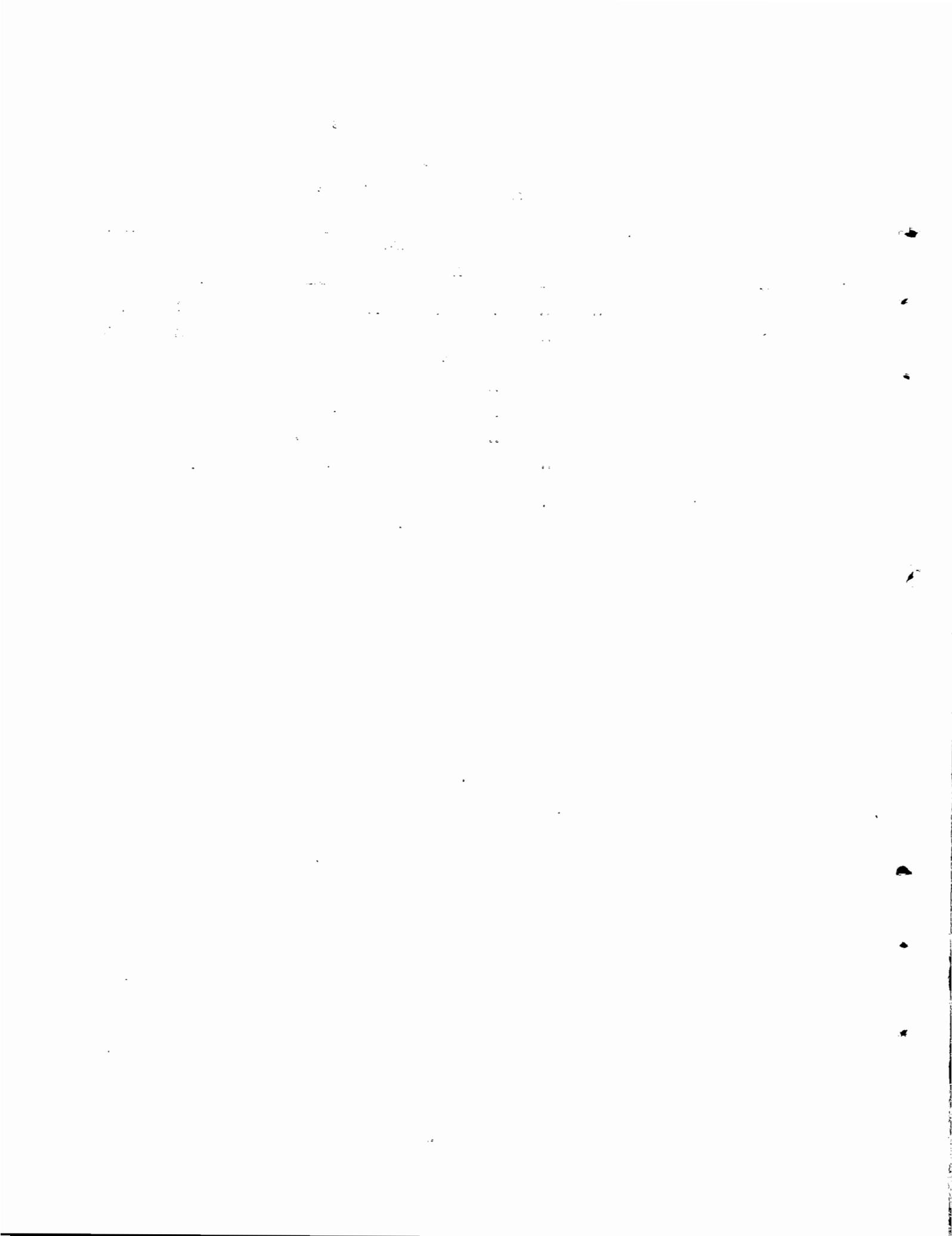
51. Requirements and disbursements of foreign borrowings are shown in Table 13.

TABLE 13

*Requirements and Disbursements of Foreign Borrowings** 1975-76 and 1976-77

				(\$ million)					
				1975-76			1976-77		
				Receipts	Payments	Net	Receipts	Payments	Net
A. MERCHANDISE	..	..	..	1132	2300	-1168	1400	2700	-1300
B. INVISIBLES	..	..	..	592	648	- 56	681	776	- 95
I. Factor Services	..	..	..	341	177	+ 164	410	204	+ 206
II. Non-Factor Services	..	..	..	251	471	- 220	271	572	- 301
Total Current Account	..	..		1724	2948	-1224	2081	3476	-1395
C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT	..	..	..	1524	300	+1224	1694	299	+1395
I. Foreign Aid/Credit	..	..	..	1284	268	+1016	1482	233	+1249
II. Other transactions, account with IMF and changes in reserves	..	..	..	240	32	+ 208	212	66	+146

*The estimates for 1975-76 are provisional as State Bank figures for the year are not yet available. Merchandise imports do not tally with figures given in the Chapter which are based on Statistics Division data. The two sources differ in methodology.



CHAPTER 10
CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION PLANNING
CONSUMPTION PLAN

The aim of consumption planning is to help implement the Government's policy of providing an adequate and balanced diet to all people, of curtailing conspicuous consumption of the privileged groups and of organising the distribution system in such a way that the benefits of growth in the production of essential goods are shared by different sections of the society in a manner which provides for better nutrition and improved availability of goods within the reach of the common man. To achieve this end various policies in the areas of production, marketing, exports, health and nutrition are coordinated and integrated through the Consumption Plan.

REVIEW OF 1975-76

2. In 1975-76, the *per capita* consumption of the target group, with incomes between Rs. 250—300 per month, increased by 2.2%. The Annual Plan target of 3% average increase in *per capita* availabilities was not realised primarily because of the sharp decline in cotton production, as a consequence of the pest attack, which affected availabilities of cotton cloth and oil seeds. In addition, the wheat crop of 1974-75 (7.6 million tons) available for consumption in 1975-76 was almost at the same level as in the previous year while the population was higher by 3%. Therefore, *per capita* availability of wheat in 1975-76 was slightly lower than in 1974-75, inspite of larger imports. In terms of specific commodities, *per capita* consumption of rice, sugar (both raw and refined) and vegetable ghee increased in 1975-76. The *per capita* consumption of wheat and cotton cloth remained more or less un-changed while the *per capita* consumption of pulses declined over the previous year.

3. Table I gives the extent of improvement or shortfall in production in 1975-76 over 1974-75.

TABLE I
Production of Major Consumption Items in 1975-76

Item	1974-75	1975-76		Percentage improvement or shortfall in 1975-76 over 1974-75
		Estimates	(000 tons)	
Wheat ¹	7,508	7,552	0.59	
Rice	2,277	2,576	13.13	
Sugarcane	20,906	25,148	20.29	
Sugar	495	625	26.26	
Cotton Seeds	1,248	1,012	(—)18.91	
Cotton Cloth (mln. yds) ²	1,866	1,684	(—) 9.75	

¹One year lag is assumed between production and availability for consumption.

²Includes mill sector and non-mill sector.

There was substantial improvement in 1975-76 in the production of rice, sugarcane and sugar. Total availability of wheat from domestic production remained almost the same as in the previous year. The production of cotton seeds and cotton cloth declined as compared to the previous year. However, supplies of essential consumer goods were adequately regulated and hence no shortages were experienced in the markets of sensitive commodities like wheat flour, vegetable ghee and sugar.

4. During the year there was also a sharp decline in the inflationary pressures. The increase in the wholesale price index during June, 1975 to April, 1976 was about one-sixth of the increase in the corresponding period in the previous year, being 4.2% as compared to 25.2%. The increase in consumer price index was about one-fourth of that in 1974-75 being 5.7% as compared to 24.0% during the same period last year.

5. Retail prices of essential food items showed a declining trend; the decline in the open market was significant in case of basic essential food items like wheat, wheat flour, gram and gur. Prices of sugar and vegetable ghee which are controlled by the Government remained unchanged.

CONSUMPTION PLAN 1976-77

6. The Annual Plan for 1976-77 envisages increased availability of food and other essential items of consumption. The problem of insufficiency of diet is still acute but more important is its imbalance. In order to overcome this problem some other essential protein rich foods like meat, milk and vegetables are planned to be provided to cope with the existing deficiencies. The items included in the 1976-77 Consumption Plan will cover about 52% of the household expenditure. Supplies of these commodities will be so regulated that they reach the common man at reasonable prices. Rationing will continue for items like wheat flour and sugar. For the staple food item namely wheat, the domestic supplies will be supplemented by imports to maintain a reasonable and adequate *per capita* wheat flour intake. Wheat flour availability will be further augmented by increased domestic availability of rice to provide for an increase in the consumption of foodgrains as a whole. In case of other commodities, supplies will be ensured through the open market system. Production of sugar, vegetable ghee and cotton cloth are planned to be increased to enable higher *per capita* consumption than in 1975-76.

7. Research has already been initiated in the use of other than the traditional items for production of edible oil and for obtaining higher extraction through the use of modern methods and techniques. Similarly, policies are under consideration for the provision of price incentives to the farmers for increasing production and cultivating improved varieties of pulses. Studies are being conducted with a view to improving the marketing of agricultural products which will help increase the availability in the market by reducing losses in transport, particularly of perishables like fruits and vegetables, improving the distribution system and reducing marketing margins at different tiers in the system. This should enable the farmer to get a higher price and the consumer to obtain products cheaper.

8. The scheme for establishing 16 automatic roti plants, four each at Lahore and Karachi, two at Lyallpur, one each at Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Peshawar, Multan, Hyderabad and Quetta for preparing hygienic and nutritious roti are being implemented. Two of these plants at Karachi and Lahore are already producing roti on a mass scale. For providing 'convenience foods' to the common man "Roti Ghars", *i.e.* places to sell packaged cooked *dal* and meat under hygienic conditions are also being set up.

9. The *per capita* availability of the commodities covered in the consumption plan during 1975-76 alongwith projections for 1976-77 are presented in Table II. The commodity-wise details are given in the following paragraphs.

TABLE II
Per Capita Availability

Commodities	Units	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Per cent change in 1975-76 over 1974-75	Per cent change in 1976-77 over 1975-76
Wheat	lbs. annum	252.36	250.96	253.19	- 0.55	+ 0.88
Rice	lbs. annum	48.09	54.08	54.63	+ 12.45	+ 1.01
Pulses	lbs. annum	18.12	16.99	17.33	- 6.23	+ 2.00
Sugar (Refined)	lbs. annum	17.19	19.48	20.90	+ 13.32	+ 7.29
Sugar (Raw)	lbs. annum	39.74	44.37	43.68	+ 11.65	- 1.56
Vegetable Ghee including edible Oil	lbs. annum	11.46	11.82	12.99	+ 3.14	+ 9.89
Cotton Cloth	yds. annum	16.60	16.47	17.30	- 0.78	+ 5.04
Meat	lbs. annum	—	16.03	16.93	—	+ 5.61
Milk	lbs. annum	—	125.87	128.23	—	+ 1.87
Vegetables	lbs. annum	—	67.40	69.00	—	+ 2.37
Tea	lbs. annum	—	1.68	1.77	—	+ 5.35
Average :					+ 2.20	2.88

Wheat

10. The *per capita* availability of wheat in 1975-76 declined by 0.6% over 1974-75. Availability of wheat from local production remained at about the same level in 1975-76 as in 1974-75. As a matter of policy the government resorted to larger imports but the increase in population coupled with the rebuilding of the extremely low stocks resulted in a small decline in the *per capita* availability of wheat. It is, however, estimated that the position regarding availability of wheat in 1976-77 will be greatly improved with the record domestic production of 8.5 million tons in 1975-76 available for consumption in 1976-77, and wheat imports programmed for 1976-77. In view of this *per capita* availability of wheat is expected to increase to 11.10 ozs, a rise of 0.9% over 1975-76 and stocks will increase to 450,000 tons.

Rice

11. The 1975-76 Annual Plan had fixed a production target for rice of 2.7 million tons, a consumption target of 2.53 ozs *per capita* per day alongwith a procurement plan for export of 0.7 million tons. Present estimates have placed production at 2.58 million tons in 1975-76 or an increase of about 13% over 1974-75. The procurement target is estimated to have been fully achieved and *per capita* availability has been estimated at 2.37 ozs per day in 1975-76 which is about 12% above the 1974-75 level.

12. Availability for 1976-77 has been computed on the basis of a production target of 2.65 million tons. This will provide 2.39 ozs *per capita* per day.

Pulses

13. Pulses are an important food, rich in protein as well as calories. They occupy an important place among the foods consumed by the low income groups primarily because they are a good source of nutrition. Prices are also much lower than that of animal protein foods and hence pulses constitute an important ingredient of consumption alongwith "roti". The *per capita* consumption of pulses declined by 6% in 1975-76 over 1974-75, from 18.12 lbs per annum to 16.99 lbs per annum due to a decline in the production of gram inspite of an increase over the previous year's production of other pulses. Gram production in 1975-76, however, is estimated to be higher as also that of other pulses which would increase *per capita* availability by 2% in 1976-77 from 16.99 lbs to 17.33 lbs per annum.

14. Causes of low production of this popular consumption item in the country are :—

(i) Pulses are largely grown in the barani areas.

(ii) Pulses production has remained stagnant because of an absence of improved varieties.

(iii) Net returns from the production of pulses are substantially lower than those for some major crops ; thus, there is little incentive for farmers to increase production.

15. To overcome this situation government is examining the possibility of introducing support prices and the provincial governments are being encouraged to undertake accelerated research to improve the technology for the production of pulses.

Sugar

16. Sugarcane production in 1975-76 was 25 million tons as compared to 21 million tons in 1974-75, showing an increase of 19%. This increased supply improved the refined sugar production from 495,000 tons in 1974-75 to 625,000 tons in 1975-76, showing a *per capita* availability of refined sugar of 19.48 lbs and of raw sugar of 44.37 lbs as compared with the availability in the previous year of 17.19 lbs and 39.74 lbs *per capita* per annum of refined and raw sugar respectively. Total sugar availability increased by 12 per cent in 1975-76.

17. As a result of the increase in production sugar quotas were raised to one seer per head per month in cities, 12 chattaks in towns and 4 chattaks in rural areas in Sind and Punjab. In NWFP the quotas are 1.5 seer in cities, 1.0 seer in towns and 4 chattaks in rural areas while in Baluchistan the quotas are 12 chattaks in the cities and towns and 8 chattaks in the rural areas. The question of increasing commercial quotas is under consideration.

18. The production target for white sugar for 1976-77 is 650,000 tons which will further increase availabilities. The *per capita* availability of white sugar will increase to 19.98 lbs in 1976-77 and of raw sugar to 43.68 lbs *i.e.* a total increase of 5 per cent in the *per capita* availability of sugar.

Vanaspati Ghee

19. Vanaspati ghee is an essential food item. Its availability is estimated to have increased by 1.9 per cent from 8.64 lbs *per capita* per annum in 1974-75 to 8.80 lbs in 1975-76. The increase in oil directly consumed was still higher. It increased from 2.82 lbs *per capita* per annum in 1974-75 to 3.02 lbs *per capita* per annum in 1975-76 recording an increase of 7%. Since cotton production in 1975-76 was much lower than the target fixed, there was a sharp decline in the availability of cotton seed which is a major raw material for vegetable ghee production. Cotton seed production was around 1.0 million tons in 1975-76 as against the target of 1.4 million tons. As a result, a large quantity amounting to 240,000 tons of edible oils had to be imported in 1975-76 to maintain adequate supply of vanaspati ghee in the country.

20. It is planned to have a major break-through in cotton crop production next year which will increase oil production from cotton seed from 121,000 tons in 1975-76 to 168,000 tons in 1976-77. Moreover, research has been initiated to assess the production possibilities of soyabean and groundnut to be used for vegetable ghee production.

21. Imports of edible oils for 1976-77 are planned to be reduced to 220,000 tons which is 9% less than the 1975-76 imports of 240,000 tons. At the same time the *per capita* availability of vegetable ghee for 1976-77 is planned to be increased by 11 per cent to 9.76 lbs *per capita* per annum against the estimated availability of 8.8 lbs *per capita* in 1975-76. Oil directly consumed is expected to increase by 7 per cent from 3.02 lbs *per capita* per annum to 3.23 lbs *per capita* in 1976-77.

Cotton Cloth

22. The cotton production target for 1975-76 had been placed at 4 million bales but actual production is estimated at 2.9 million bales only, primarily on account of extensive pest attack to the crop. Exports of cotton yarn and cotton cloth during 1975-76 are also estimated to be much higher than in the previous year—increasing from 173 million lbs in 1974-75 to 254 million lbs in 1975-76 and from 475 million yards in 1974-75 to 535 million yards in 1975-76 respectively. Availability during 1975-76, therefore, declined from 16.60 yards *per capita* in 1974-75 to 16.47 yards *per capita* in 1975-76. Cotton production is expected to be much larger in 1976-77 and would increase the availability of cloth to 17.30 yards *per capita* in 1976-77. Although higher exports of cotton yarn and cotton cloth for earning the much needed foreign exchange are targetted for 1976-77, the increase in *per capita* availability would be about 5 per cent.

23. Another scheme of benefit to the common man relates to the production of ready made clothing. It is planned to set up during 1976-77 ready made garments factories at Peshawar, Lahore and Karachi for mass production of cheap garments, including shirts, bushshirts, shalwars, trousers and frocks. These garments will be produced and sold substantially below prevailing prices. A corporation has already been set up for this purpose.

Meat, Milk, Vegetables and Tea

24. Consumption items like meat, milk, vegetables and tea constitute 16.3% of the household expenditure. The consumption package for 1976-77 includes these additional items to make it more adequately representative of a nutritional oriented plan.

- (i) *Meat*.—Adequate intakes of animal proteins is essential for human health. It is planned to increase the production of meat from 510,000 tons in 1975-76 to 555,000 tons in 1976-77. This would mean an increase of 5.6 per cent in *per capita* consumption from 16.03 lbs per annum to 16.93 lbs per annum.
- (ii) *Milk*.—Milk is an important item of consumption and constitutes 8.4% of household expenditure. *Per capita* availability of milk (fresh and boiled) is estimated at 125.87 lbs per annum in 1975-76 which is expected to increase to 128.2 lbs per annum in 1976-77.
- (iii) *Vegetables*.—Vegetables include potatoes, onions and others. Their availability in 1975-76 is estimated at 67.40 lbs *per capita* per annum. This will increase by 2.37 per cent bringing consumption to 69.00 lbs *per capita* in 1976-77.
- (iv) *Tea*.—Tea is a popular beverage. At present all tea is imported although some attempts are being made to produce it locally. *Per capita* consumption of tea increased from 1.62 lbs per annum in 1974-75 to 1.68 lbs in 1975-76 *i.e.* an increase of 3.7 per cent. It is expected that during 1976-77 tea consumption will increase by about 5 per cent to 1.77 lbs *per capita*.

NUTRITION PLAN

The Government's conviction that nutrition is a significant development problem, and its determination to search systematically for solutions in the development planning process, has resulted in the institutionalization of nutrition planning. Action is being taken to integrate nutrition concerns into the mainstream of development planning, through the forum of a Nutrition Syndicate composed of representatives of the various nutrition related disciplines. A Nutrition Wing is being set up in the Health Division. Thus the work of gathering data on the nation's nutrition problems and potential solutions, analysing the findings and developing and implementing nutrition improvement policy and programmes can be adequately performed under these institutional arrangements.

Protein-Calorie Malnutrition

2. The country's most serious nutrition problem, by far, is protein-calorie malnutrition (PCM). The effects of PCM are most prevalent and adverse among infants and pre-school children, causing increased mortality, retardation of growth, lowered resistance to disease, and decreased learning ability. Pregnant and lactating women also are vulnerable to PCM, which can endanger the mother's health as well as that of her baby. PCM is closely related to income and urban versus rural status, as indicated by the low *per capita* calorie intake of poor households shown in Annexure XII. In the period 1968—72, the average *per capita* calorie consumption per day even for households at the top 40th percentile of the Pakistan income distribution, was less than the recommended daily allowance. For the poorest households, the deficiencies are high and would, undoubtedly, be much higher were it not for the Government's programme of consumer food subsidization. As indicated in Annexure XIII, the poor spend a relatively higher proportion of their income on food and therefore are more significantly affected by such price subsidization.

3. To obtain an accurate assessment of the extent and seriousness of the caloric and protein deficiency in poor peoples' diets, information is needed on the individual dietary intakes of each member of the family, concentrating on the vulnerable groups. At present such data is not available; but efforts are being made to collect it on a priority basis. The new comprehensive national nutrition survey, which is to be launched this year is designed to gather this information. As this survey will take approximately two years to complete, and since data is needed immediately for planning purposes, a more limited field study will be conducted to provide quick and readily usable information.

4. Another and more direct sign of PCM in young children is abnormally low weight and/or height for age. A baseline nutrition survey of Azad Kashmir carried out in June of 1976, in which rural children upto age 36 months were weighed and measured, found that 11% of them had severe PCM (less than 60% of the growth standard), 31% suffered from moderate malnutrition (60—75% of the standard) and 23% were mildly malnourished (76—90% of the norm). These findings confirm the results of earlier surveys indicating that growth failure among young children is serious and widespread. The Nutrition Survey of West Pakistan (1965-66), for example reported that the average weight of a five-year old Pakistani child fell below the 16th percentile of the European standard. Since protein-caloric malnutrition is the result of a complex set of causes, a major effort is planned to analyse the problem in more depth and to begin developing potential solutions to it.

5. Research will continue on the economics of national nutrition problems, programmes designed to solve them, and the implications for the nation's development prospects and plans. Policy options and potential points of programme intervention will be systematically assessed in a consistent analytical framework. To cite one such contemplated study the effect of increased food production on nutritional status will be analysed. Given the large increase in the production of foodgrains being reported for the latest crop year and planned for the next one, it might be assumed that the country's malnutrition problems will be reduced substantially in the immediate future. As the June, 1976, Survey of Azad Kashmir verified, however, one of the main causes of protein calorie malnutrition in early childhood is the widespread practice of withholding solid food from the child until well into the second or, in many cases, the third year of life. Since this cause relates more to child feeding beliefs than to availability of food, an increase in agriculture production is unlikely to have a significant effect on this problem in the near term. Consequently, the feasibility, costs and projected effects of alternative measures have to be carefully compared so that choices can be made among nutrition oriented production, distribution, consumption, education, and public health programmes competing for limited resources.

6. Several schemes aimed at alleviating the problem of PCM among the vulnerable groups are being pursued.

7. A programme is being undertaken to supply dry rations of wheat, dried skim milk and butter oil through MCH Centres and other available outlets to supplement the diets of needy young children and pregnant and lactating mothers. The programme is designed to distribute a donated quantity of 4,727 metric tons of wheat, 7,321 metric tons of dried skim milk, and 2,336 metric tons of butter oil to 439,680 pre-school children and 217,840 mothers during the year.

8. A prototype scale project for supplying inexpensive baby food is also being mounted this year. The plan calls for making use of 6,000 metric tons of the free wheat mentioned above as the basis for formulating and manufacturing a limited quantity of the product. A ration of 100 grams per day is to be distributed through MCH Centres for 75,000 infants, providing each recipient with a daily dietary supplement of 360 calories and 20 grams of protein. The results of the project will have to be closely monitored to determine whether an expansion would be warranted.

9. A related programme, known as Pakistan Pre-school Protection Programme, has been proposed by the Health Division, which will be launched during 1976-77. The proposal calls for a three-phase project for detecting, treating and preventing malnutrition among young children. The first phase of the programme envisages a massive campaign of weighing and measuring children as a means of identifying those suffering from protein-calorie malnutrition, classifying each child by degree of severity of PCM, and providing immediate treatment (nutrition education, supplemental foods and, to the extent possible, medicines and professional care) to at least the most severely malnourished. The campaign is to be carried out jointly with the provinces, using as bases of operations the maximum number of maternal and child health centres possible. The second and third phases call for somewhat more sophisticated surveys and studies of specific nutrient deficiencies and the causes of nutrition problems among vulnerable children. As a first step, a carefully monitored pre-test of the programme is to be conducted on a prototype scale.

10. Alternative nutrition education projects are to be field tested on a limited scale. One such experiment will be included in the pre-test of the Pre-school Protection Programme described above. Two variations of a person-to-person nutrition—education approach through the MCH Centres will be tried out and evaluated. Another possibility to be explored is a *mass media* campaign for disseminating key nutrition messages.

11. In the area of policy, research is being conducted on subsidized food distribution schemes. A field study of the ration shop system and the vulnerable groups feeding programme is being undertaken to provide data on the operation, utilization, costs and effectiveness of these subsidization efforts. The *data* will be used in comparative analyses to determine the most cost effective means of increasing consumption of nutritionally important foods by those families whose effective demand does not allow them to fulfil their nutritional needs.

12. In addition, as part of its efforts to incorporate nutritional considerations into development planning, an attempt is being made to estimate the consumption and nutritional effects of alternative food production and distributional policies. While in the past, examination of such alternatives has been made largely on the basis of aggregate output, farmer incomes, and balance of payments considerations, attempts will now be made to determine the consumption and nutritional implications as well. With the *data* on income, specific food expenditure and income and age-specific consumption *data*, which presently is being collected, marginal propensities to consume and elasticities for each income and age cohort can be calculated, and utilized in such analysis.* Accordingly, it should be possible to consider any production, distribution and/or subsidization policy affecting either (1) the availability or price changes of staple foods, or (2) the employment and hence income of population groupings, *specifically* in terms of their effects on the consumption, and, in turn, nutritional intake of particular income and age groups. The preparation of relatively simple tables which will permit ongoing estimation of this kind (and which can be updated as new consumption *data* becomes available) will be completed by mid 1977.

*[Although cross elasticities, which indicate the effect of a price change in commodity (A) on the consumption of commodity (B) ideally should also be used in such analysis, the estimation of income and age-specific cross elasticities is extremely difficult. For purposes of this exercise, however, and for national planning purposes, the utilization of disaggregated income elasticities and price elasticities (perhaps, out of necessity, based on the income elasticities) should be sufficient].

13. Aside from the content of the proposed policies and programmes, the most important question to be addressed in developing a nutrition plan is whether the goods and services can be delivered to those who need them. As in many other low income countries, malnutrition in Pakistan appears to plague the society's disadvantaged segments : the urban slum-dwellers, the remote villagers, the economically depressed communities, and the poor wherever they are located. Almost by definition, these poverty stricken and peripheral groups are also the most difficult to reach. Consequently, major effort will be for nutritional well-being of this under-privileged portion of the population. The intention is to develop workable policies and programmes capable of making a significant improvement in the nutritional lot of the needy within the available resources.

Iron Deficiency—Araemia

14. The most widespread micro-nutrient deficiency problem in the country is anaemia. The Nutrition Survey of West Pakistan reported that about 36% of the rural and 56% of the urban population are araemic. The cause seems to be inadequate intake combined with mal-absorption. The relative influence of each of these factor is uncertain ; but even more unclear is the reason for the mal-absorption. The phytates and oxylates in *atta* tend to bind the dietary iron and make it unavailable to the body. However, the high rate of parasite infestation is also undoubtedly a contributing factor. Research is to be undertaken to determine the causes of iron mal-absorption and anaemia.

15. At the same time, means of treating and preventing iron deficiency anaemia are to be explored. A project for enriching the *atta* processed through roller mills is being actively investigated. Tests have been carried out proving that the increase in the iron content of the flour causes no detectable difference in taste, colour, smell, texture, or cooking qualities of the *atta*. (If the iron binding substances proved to be a major problem, other ingredients could be added to release the iron for absorption). This measure, however, would primarily benefit the urban population. Therefore, other potential carriers of iron will be explored. Technologies for fortifying sugar and salt with iron are being developed. The possibility of supplying ferrous sulphate and folic acid tablets to the most severely anaemic through the health centres will also be considered.

Iodine Deficiency

16. The results of the recent baseline survey of Azad Kashmir corroborated the findings of earlier studies that goitre is endemic in the hilly areas. Grade III goitre (very large uncomfortable swelling of the thyroid gland) was found in 1.1% of the rural and 3.4% of the urban sample studied, grade II (smaller but still easily visible protusion) was present in 5.6% of the rural and 7.6% of the urban sample, and Grade I (palpable but not readily visible goitre) was prevalent in 7.9% and 17.4% respectively. The traditional response to a goitre belt problem is the iodization of the area's salt supply. Salt iodization projects are currently being developed for the Northern Areas, Azad Kashmir and the goitrous regions of NWFP. One problem in the case of these areas is the fact that a portion of the salt consumed is in rock form. One approach to solving this problem would be to mount a campaign for promoting the consumption of crushed salt. There is a possibility that rock salt can also be iodized, and this alternative will also be pursued.

17. A study is also being undertaken to assess the prevalence of goitre nationwide. If the results indicate that goitre is a national problem, the possibility of iodizing the following items on a national scale will be considered : salt, tea and sugar.

Vitamin Deficiencies

18. The Nutrition Survey of West Pakistan (1965-66) reported the most important vitamin deficiency in the country was that of Vitamin A. The extent and degree of the Vitamin A deficiency problem continues to be a subject of controversy. To resolve the issue, a field study of Vitamin A deficiency is being undertaken in two parts. One will be a population based sample survey, and the other a hospital based scientific study. If Vitamin A proves to be a serious problem, a special project will be mounted to fortify the national tea supply with Vitamin A. Tea is being chosen as the carrier because its consumption is virtually universal. The June, 1976 Azad Kashmir Survey found that from early in the second year of life tea is consumed daily by each member of even the poorest households in quantities sufficient to carry at least 50% of the recommended allowance for Vitamin A. The other characteristics which make tea a highly attractive vehicle for fortification are the facts that over 90% of the nation's tea supply is centrally processed by four major companies and an inexpensive, fully effective technology is available for adding the Vitamin A to the leaves. Another project calls for increasing the level of Vitamin A added to vegetable ghee.

19. Riboflavin was also identified by the Nutrition Survey of West Pakistan as a vitamin deficient in Pakistan, with 100% of the sample population consuming less than the recommended allowance regardless of income. Again, however, the severity and distribution of the deficiency among population groups are not well defined. Therefore, the hospital based study mentioned earlier will include an indepth investigation of riboflavin deficiency, and the national nutrition survey will collect data on this deficiency, as well as others from a representative national sample. If riboflavin or other Vitamin deficiencies appear to be significant problems, fortification projects will be investigated as one solution to them.

Research Studies

20. A considerable number of gaps exist in the knowledge about nutrition in Pakistan. A research programme is being undertaken to fill in some of these gaps. In addition to the research which is an integral part of the ongoing intervention development work and nutrition economic analysis, other studies will be initiated, including the following :

1. Estimation of total food losses between the field or port and the stomach, and exploration of possibilities for reducing them ;
2. Econometric analysis of the causes of malnutrition among the vulnerable groups in selective localities, such as subsistence farming areas ;
3. Determination of optimal caloric and protein intake under differing disease and infection conditions ;
4. Research into the growth, health, and subsequent learning and behavioural implication of various degrees of protein calorie malnutrition among various age and sex groups of the vulnerable population ;
5. Comparative analysis of the relative feasibility, costs, and effectiveness of public health versus nutrition interventions in the prevention or cure of particular common diseases ;
6. Studies of the inter-actions of maternal malnutrition, fertility, and infant mortality, morbidity and malnutrition.

CHAPTER 11
PRICE SITUATION

Price Trends during 1975-76

In the wake of economic dislocation during 1971, the subsequent increase in the importance of foreign trade sector to Pakistan's economy and the price spiral in the world economy, Pakistan faced extreme inflationary pressures upto 1974-75. World inflation waned in 1975-76. At the same time, agricultural output increased with the normalcy of weather. Consequently, inflationary trend softened.

2. The economy of Pakistan is quite sensitive to the world economic conditions as foreign trade constitutes 23.6 per cent of its GNP. In 1975-76, the world inflation subsided and prices of many of Pakistan's imports declined. The favourable world trend supported increases in crop production within the country. Accordingly, Pakistan's rate of inflation measured by the consumer price index (June over June) fell from 22.5 per cent in 1974-75 to 5.9 per cent in 1975-76.

3. Table I summarises the rate of increase in the wholesale price index, combined consumer price index and the sensitive index of 18 essential commodities during the year 1975-76. The month-wise increase in respect of these three indices are given in Annexures I to III.

TABLE I
Price Increase during 1975-76

									Wholesale Price Index	Consumer Price Index	Sensitive Price Index
June, 1975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	311.10	214.39	215.43
June, 1976	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	335.67*	227.01	218.67
Percentage change June, 1976 over June, 1975					..	..	..	..	7.80	5.9	1.50
Average monthly percentage change				..	..	..	..	..	.65	.49	.12

*Provisional.

4. The wholesale price index increased by 7.8 per cent between June, 1975 and June, 1976, or 0.65 per cent per month. The consumer price index also showed an increase of 0.49 per cent per month while the sensitive price indicator of 18 essential commodities increased by 0.12 per cent per month.

Wholesale Price Index

5. Table II shows groupwise increase of the wholesale price index for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76.

TABLE II
Wholesale Price Index

					General	Food	Raw Material	Fuel, lighting and lubricants	Manufactures
June, 1974	..	..	..	..	250.69	254.22	220.94	290.94	257.77
June, 1975	..	..	..	..	311.10	326.73	251.10	362.93	305.47
June, 1976	..	..	..	..	335.67	346.54	286.91	376.10	335.91
Average percentage increase 1974-75				..	24.00	28.50	13.60	24.70	18.50
Average percentage increase 1975-76				..	7.80	6.00	14.20	3.60	9.90

6. The wholesale price index registered an increase of 7.8 per cent in June, 1976 over June, 1975 as against 24 per cent in 1974-75 indicating a monthly average increase of 0.65 per cent. During the period under review the price index rose due to an increase of 0.06 per cent in food group, 14.30 per cent in raw material group, 3.6 per cent in fuel, lighting and lubricants group and 9.9 per cent in manufacturing group. A part of the increase in general price index was due to enhanced prices of cement, gas, electricity and transportation which were necessary to maintain revenue targets, allow a decent return to public enterprise investments and adjust for increases in import cost.

Consumer Price Index

7. The table below shows groupwise increase in consumer price index during 1974-75 and 1975-76.

TABLE III
Consumer Price Index

	General	Food Beverage and Tobacco	Apparel Textile Footwear	Housing and Household	Miscella- neous.
June, 1974	174.94	181.94	192.04	158.91	162.67
June, 1975	214.39	225.66	228.52	192.64	196.17
June, 1976	227.01	232.00	247.89	213.00	216.79
Average percentage increase during 1974-75	22.15	24.40	18.90	21.20	20.50
Average percentage increase during 1975-76	5.80	2.80	8.40	10.50	10.50

8. The pressure on prices was reduced to one digit level due to policy measures taken by the Government to stabilize the prices. Thus, the combined consumer price index increased by 5.9 per cent over June, 1975. The rate of inflation was reduced substantially as against 22.5 per cent in the preceding year.

Sensitive Index

9. Since prices of most of the items are controlled by the Government, there was less fluctuation and the rate of increase was only 0.12 per cent per month which may be considered insignificant.

10. Table showing the average monthwise increase for all the 18 commodities during 1975-76 is given as Annexure IV.

11. Food items constitute about 57 to 62 per cent of the cost of living index for various income groups. It would be seen from annexure IV that the prices of wheat flour, pulse, gram, onion dry and long cloth covered by this indicator have fallen during the year. In the year 1975-76 due to controlled prices of some essential commodities like wheat flour, sugar and as a result of good crops the price incidence on consumer was not felt so acutely as in the previous year.

Steps taken to Regulate Prices

12. Revision of agricultural prices to provide fair and incentive prices to producers has been a regular feature of Government policies during 1972-76 while increase in the prices paid for farm products lead to higher cost of living in the short run ; there is no long term conflict. Indeed, reasonable prices in the long term can be sustained only if output increases. Therefore, the Government has taken steps to provide prices which will elicit larger output. These steps have been accompanied by others to minimize the impact on consumer prices. Some of these measures taken recently are :

- (a) The purchase price of staple cotton-lint has been increased by Rs. 85 from Rs. 215 to Rs. 300 per maund.
- (b) The Government has also fixed the prices of potatoes and onion at Rs. 35 and Rs. 18 per maund, respectively. It has also been decided to maintain the flour price of Rs. 32 per maund for maize.
- (c) Other steps taken to tackle the inflationary situation was to expand the network of Utility Stores Corporation. Their number now stand at 92.
- (d) Special institutions have been created to ensure the supply of commodities like milk, beef and mutton, etc.
- (e) Incentives have been provided in the current year's budget for the promotion of investment in livestock, dairy farming, fisheries and allied fields.
- (f) Government has also taken steps to promote savings which is an effective instrument of controlling inflation. The interest rates of different types of deposits have been raised to stimulate savings.
- (g) The bank rate has been raised from 6 to 9 per cent. The minimum liquidity ratio with the commercial banks has been enhanced from 30 to 35 per cent. Advance against certain food items have been completely banned so that unnecessary money was not pumped into the market.

PART II

PRODUCTION PROGRAMMES AND PHYSICAL INFRA-STRUCTURE

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CHAPTER 12

AGRICULTURE

An all round increase in agricultural production during 1975-76 (with the exception of cotton) marked the end of a period of relative stagnation in output which had lasted for several years. The production of major crops (excluding cotton) went up by 16% over the 1974-75 level. The most encouraging development was the increase in wheat production from 75 lakh tons to 81 lakh tons (officially estimated). The unofficial estimates and trend of procurement indicate a possible wheat crop of 85 lakh tons. There was a wide range increase in availability and use of agricultural inputs. Fertilizer consumption went up by 27% from 23.0 nutrient lbs per cropped acre to 29.3 nutrient lbs per cropped acre. Water availability at farm gate, increased from 85.05 MAF to 93.09 MAF. Sales of tractors went up from 7,200 to 10,900. Area covered by plant protection increased by 14%. A substantial beginning was made with a more vigorous improved seed programme.

2. During 1975-76, agricultural policies and programmes were subjected to a high level review by the Agricultural Enquiry Committee, presided over by the Federal Minister for Food and Agriculture and a number of programmes and policies were readjusted in the light of the recommendations of the Committee.

3. The Government is determined to keep up the momentum of growth in agriculture. The programmes and policies for 1976-77 reflect this determination. Firstly, a high target has been set for growth in major crops. The average target for increase in crop production is about 25% as against average of last 4 years, (*viz.* 1972-73 to 1975-76). Secondly, allocations for agriculture and water in Federal and Provincial programmes, taken together, have been increased by 20%. Thirdly, an increasing flow in supply of inputs is being maintained. During 1976-77, supply of fertilizers will go up by 18%, plant protection by 41%, seeds by 60% and tractors by 38%, over the 1975-76 level. Fourthly, the input-output prices have been reviewed and price support programmes extended to provide a further incentive for agricultural output. The principal feature of next year's policy is a reduction in price of fertilizers, as given below :—

	(Rupees Per nutrient lb.)	
	1975-76	1976-77
Nitrogen	1.48	1.35
Phosphate	1.09	0.90

4. The prices have been reduced to maintain momentum of growth in fertilizer consumption and to improve N : P ratio. The ratio between fertilizers and wheat prices over a number of years is given in Appendix I. Fifthly, special attention will be paid to increased production of cotton, which was the only unsatisfactory feature of the performance in 1975-76. Sixthly, export opportunities for minor agricultural crops have been liberalised. Lastly, confidence in increased agricultural output is reflected in acceleration of programme for construction of foodgrain storage. Total foodgrain storage in public sector is expected to go up from 16.6 lakh in 1975-76 to 21.4 lakh tons by end of 1976-77. Further details of the programme for agricultural development are given below :

Financial Allocation

5. The Annual Plan, 1976-77 provides a sum of Rs. 1336.554 million for the Agriculture Sector, against the allocation of Rs. 1225.212 million during 1975-76 showing an increase of about 9 per cent. It is estimated that Rs. 1052.198 million was utilized during 1975-76, which comes to about 86 per cent of the allocation. The break-down of the allocation/utilization for

1975-76 and allocation for 1976-77, by executing agencies, is shown in Table I below. The sub-sector-wise details of the allocations for 1976-77, by executing agencies, may be seen in Appendices II—VIII.

TABLE I
Allocation/Utilization for 1975-76 and 1976-77, by Executing Agencies

Agency	1975-76		1976-77
	Allocation	Utilization (Revised Estimates)	Allocation
Provincial Programmes :			
Punjab	349.342	256.875	367.660
Sind	65.300	62.371	90.053
N.W.F.P.	85.950	52.496	73.872
Baluchistan	41.646	18.423	34.343
Sub-Total	542.238	390.165	565.928
Federal Programmes :			
Agriculture Wing	629.759	599.379	608.058
Food Wing	—	20.000	67.300
Finance Division	2.500	2.500	20.000
Planning Division	4.500	0.536	4.200
Commerce Division	7.500	7.500	30.000
Science and Technology Division	—	—	0.400
Kashmir Affairs Division	21.149	14.642	22.078
Federally Administered Tribal Areas	17.566	16.941	17.590
Interior Division	—	0.535	1.000
Sub-Total	682.974	662.033	770.626
Total	1225.212	1052.198	1336.554

Physical Achievements and Targets

6. The actual production of major crops from 1971-72 to 1974-75, estimated production during 1975-76 and targets for 1976-77 are given in Table II below :

TABLE II
Production of Major Crops from 1971-72 to 1974-75, estimated Production during 1975-76 and Targets for 1976-77

Crops	Actual				Estimated	Target
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Wheat	6,782	7,325	7,508	7,552	8,100	9,000
Rice	2,226	2,293	2,414	2,277	2,576	2,650
Maize	694	695	755	735	790	840
Other foodgrains	762	703	855	658	758	810
Total Foodgrains	10,464	11,016	11,534	11,222	12,224	13,300
Sugarcane	19,648	19,632	23,533	20,906	25,148	25,700
Cotton	696 (3,979)	691 (3,947)	648 (3,704)	624 (3,567)	506 (2,890)	700 (4,000)
Oilseeds including cotton seed	1,758	1,717	1,649	1,557	1,327	1,752

Note.—The figures in parentheses indicate production of cotton lint in thousand bales.

7. It may be seen from the above data that, on the whole, the increase in agricultural production has been modest during the period 1971-72 to 1974-75. Wheat production, after attaining a level of 7.3 million tons in 1972-73, as against 6.8 million tons in 1971-72, remained around 7.5 million tons in 1973-74 and 1974-75 while rice production fluctuated between 2.2 millions tons to 2.4 million tons. Similarly, cotton production after attaining a level of about 4.0 million bales during 1971-72 and 1972-73 (as against 3.0 million bales in 1970-71) came down to 3.56 million bales in 1974-75. In case of sugarcane, the production, more or less, remained stagnant.

8. The main reasons for rather slow progress of agricultural production during 1971-72 to 1974-75 were :

- (i) the water availability increased by about 3 per cent only in 1970—75, against an increase of 24 per cent during 1965—70 ;
- (ii) unusually unfavourable weather and disturbed politico-economic conditions prevailed during 1970—72. The subsequent adverse factors were heavy floods in August-September, 1973 ; lowest ever canal discharges and Tarbela mishap during 1974-75 ; and
- (iii) substantial and frequent increases in the prices of inputs in the international market during 1972—74, particularly in case of fertilizer, pesticides and machinery. This necessitated frequent adjustments in the domestic prices of inputs and agricultural produce, which led to disturbed price pattern as it took some time for this adjustment to synchronize.

9. The situation which prevailed from 1971-72 to 1974-75, has since altered. The year 1975-76, in general, remained quite favourable for crop production mainly because of the above average supply of canal water and good rainfall, particularly for the *Rabi* season. The increased water availability, in turn, resulted in higher fertilizer offtake. However, the cotton crop received a setback during the year largely due to (a) early rains at the sowing time resulting in poor germination and loss of seedlings, (b) abnormal pest infestation, and (c) heavy rains during July—September which adversely affected flowering and boll formation. The actual production during 1974-75, likely achievements during 1975-76 and targets for 1976-77 for major crops are set out in Table III below :—

TABLE III
Production of Major Crops during 1974-75, 1975-76 and Targets for 1976-77

Crop	(Thousand tons)			
	1974-75 (Actuals)	1975-76 Target	1975-76 Likely achievement	1976-77 Target (a)
Wheat	7,552	8,400	8,100(a)	9,000
Rice	2,277	2,700	2,576(b)	2,650
Maize	735	810	790	840
Other Food grains	658	900	758(b)	810
Total Food grains	11,222	12,810	12,224	13,300
Sugarcane	20,906	25,000	25,148(b)	25,700
Cotton (Lint)	624 (3,567)	700 (4,000)	506(b) (2,890)	700 (4,000)
Edible Oil Seeds :				
Cotton Seeds	1,248	1,400	1,012	1,400
Rape and Mustard	244	315	244(b)	260
Groundnut	56	63	58(b)	72
Sesamum	8	12	8(a)	10
Other Oil Seeds (Soyabean, Sun flower, etc)	1	8	5(a)	10

(a) Planning Commission's estimates.

(b) Figures supplied by Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Note.—The figures in parentheses indicate production of cotton lint in thousand bales.

10. It may be seen from Table-III that except for cotton, the production of almost all the major crops increased significantly compared to the level achieved during 1975-76. The more notable increases have been in cases of wheat, rice, sugarcane and maize, signified by acceleration of 7%, 13%, 20% and 7%, respectively over the 1974-75 level.

11. The larger production of major crops during 1976-77 would be realised both through increase in acreage and acre-yields. The increase in acreage would accrue from increased availability of irrigation water both through larger installation of tubewells and from Tarbela Dam. Increased water availability would also contribute to higher cropping intensity as would also the increased farm power due to larger purchase of tractors in the private sector. The acre-yield during 1976-77 would increase as a result of implementation of the envisaged input programmes of fertilizers, seed distribution and plant protection mentioned in paragraphs 13 to 26.

12. The input programmes proposed for 1976-77 in order to achieve the above targets are briefly discussed below :—

Fertilizer

13. The fertilizer off-take target for 1976-77 has been fixed at 650 thousand nutrient tons against the off-take of 550 thousand nutrient tons in 1975-76. The province-wise breakdown of the estimated off-take during 1975-76 and the target for 1976-77 is given in Table IV.

TABLE IV
Fertilizer Off-take during 1975-76 and target for 1976-77

Province	(000 nutrient ton)		
	1975-76 Off-take	1976-77	
		Off-take target	Percentage of the total Off-take
Baluchistan	2	10	1.5
N.W.F.P.	31	58	9.0
Sind	136	146	22.5
Punjab	381	436	67.0
Total	550	650	100.0

14. The estimated crop-wise use of fertilizer for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77 is shown in Table V below :—

TABLE V
Estimated Crop-wise Usage of Fertilizer during 1972-73 through 1976-77

Crops	(000 nutrient tons)				
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Wheat	209	194	204	264	312
Rice	44	40	43	66	78
Maize	8	8	8	39	46
Cotton	70	65	68	88	104
Sugarcane	61	57	60	60	71
Others	44	40	42	33	39
Total	436	404	425	550	650

Note.—The above crop-wise break-down has been based on the estimates shown in the report entitled "Fertilizer Consumption and Market Development in West Pakistan" by ESSO Pakistan Fertilizer Company Limited (un-dated). Some adjustment for 1975-76 and 1976-77 has been made on the basis of additional information since become available.

15. With a view to promoting larger fertilizer consumption in the country, the Government announced on April 15, 1976 reduction in the sale prices of fertilizers. Special discount was announced for nitrophos to facilitate achievement of a better N=P ratio. The previous and reduced sale prices of various types of fertilizer are given below :—

TABLE VI
Previous and Reduced Rates of Fertilizers

Type of fertilizer	Weight per bag (lb)	Nutrient (percent)	(Rs. per bag)	
			Previous sale prices	Reduced sale prices
Urea	110	N=46	75.00	68.00
Ammonium Nitrate	110	N=26	43.00	39.00
Ammonium Nitrate	87.5	N=26	34.00	31.00
Ammonium Sulphate	110	N=21	34.00	31.00
Dia Ammonium Phosphate	110	N=18 P=46	75.00	72.00
Nitrophosphate 24:24	110	N=24 P=24	57.00	52.00
Nitrophosphate 23:23	110	N=23 P=23	55.00	50.00
Single Super Phosphate	110	P=18	21.50	18.00
Tripple Super Phosphate	110	P=46	55.00	46.00

16. The estimated availability and import requirements of fertilizers for 1976-77 to meet the above target are given in Table VII.

TABLE VII
Estimated availability and import requirement of fertilizers for 1976-77

		(000 N/tons)			
		N	P	K	Total
Expected stocks on 1st July, 1976 ..		235	72	4	311
Estimated local production		311	14	—	325
Total availability		546	86	4	635
Off-take target		520	125	5	650
Import			39	1	40

17. A sum of Rs. 369.808 million has been provided for subsidy on fertilizer distribution during 1976-77.

18. To achieve the off-take target of 650 thousand nutrient tons during 1976-77 following steps need to be taken :

- (i) Maintaining adequate stocks of fertilizer to ensure timely availability ;
- (ii) Improving fertilizer distribution machinery inclusive of opening of new sale points, especially in areas not hitherto covered ;
- (iii) Making National Fertilizer Corporation responsible for fulfilling target for distribution of Nitrophos ;
- (iv) Streamlining monthly off-take reporting system to ensure availability of the off-take figures as early as possible. The fertilizer programme (imports, etc.) should be reviewed each month by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in consultation with agencies concerned ;
- (v) Expanding fertilizer trials on farmers' field with a view to promoting use of fertilizer ;
- (vi) Attending to complaints promptly with regard to sale of Nitrophos as DAP and short-weighting of fertilizer bags ;
- (vii) Popularizing use of phosphatic fertilizer through all possible means to move towards a better N:P ratio. A major step in this direction has been taken through a substantial reduction in the sale price of Nitrophos announced on April 15, 1976 ;
- (viii) Easier and larger availability of credit for purchase of fertilizers. At present only 20 % of the total fertilizer sale is on credit ; and
- (ix) Making a beginning with sale of mixed fertilizers.

Distribution of Improved Seeds

19. Seed distribution target for 1976-77 has been placed at 26.67 lakh maunds which is about 60 per cent higher than the estimated achievements of 1975-76 and about 222 per cent higher than the actual seed distribution in 1974-75. The province-wise quantities of improved seed distributed during 1974-75, the estimated achievements during 1975-76 and the targets for 1976-77 are shown in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII

Province-wise Improved Seed Distribution Programme during 1974-75 and 1975-76 and Targets for 1976-77

							('000' maunds)					
							1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
							Actual	Target	Estimated Achievement	Target		
1							2	3	4	5		
Punjab :												
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	303	927	898	1,500		
(i) Indigenous (old and new varieties)	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.	(600)	(579)	(400)		
(ii) Imported	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.	(327)	(319)	(1,100)		
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	90	87	100		
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	413	404	550		
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	40	31	50		
Gram	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	2	10		
Potato	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	63	33	64		
Other crops	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	6	13		
Sub-Total							..	..	588	1,563	1,461	2,287
Sind :												
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	292	95	73		
(i) Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.	(183)	(11)	N.A.		
(ii) Imported	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.	(109)	(84)	(73)		
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	22	4	2		
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	292	23	154		
Sub-Total							..	..	170	606	122	229
NWFP :												
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	93.5	52	100		
(i) Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.	(80)	(32)	N.A.		
(ii) Imported	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.	(13.5)	(20)	N.A.		
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	25	—	7		
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	0.5	1		
Gram	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	10	—	1		
Potato	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	10	—	5		
Other crops	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	7	—	2		
Sub-Total							..	..	45	147.5	52.5	116
Baluchistan :												
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	49.5	31	35		
(i) Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.	(36)	(14)	N.A.		
(ii) Imported	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.	(13.5)	(17)	N.A.		
Sub-Total							..	..	25	49.5	31	35
GRAND TOTAL							..	..	828	2,366	1,666.5	2,667

It may be seen from Table VIII that against the distribution target of imported wheat seed of 463 thousand maunds during 1975-76, the actual distribution was 440 thousand maunds, showing an achievement of 95%. However, the distribution targets of locally procured wheat seed fell short significantly (achievement of about 19 per cent) in Sind, NWFP and Baluchistan during 1975-76.

20. The rates of subsidy and premium (on purchase of improved seeds from registered growers) for various crops in the four provinces are as follows :—

TABLE IX

Rates of subsidy and Premium on purchase of improved seeds

Particulars	(Rs. per maund)							
	Punjab		Sind		NWFP		Baluchistan	
	Subsidy	Premium	Subsidy	Premium	Subsidy	Premium	Subsidy	Premium
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wheat					14.50	8.00	8.50	—
(i) Indigenous	10.48 to 13.48	2.00 to 5.00	—	3.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—
(ii) Imported	16.48	8.00	—	3.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—
Cotton	10.00	5.00	5.00	—	19.00	5.00	—	—
Paddy	6.50	2.00	—	0.50	—	—	—	—
Maize	6.50	2.00	—	—	14.50	2.00	—	—
Potato	10.00	—	—	—	20.50	6.00	—	—
Other crops	6.50	2.00	—	—	14.50 to 22.50	2.00 to 8.00	—	—

The Provincial Governments have made provisions in their Annual Development Programmes, for subsidies on procurement and distribution of improved seeds. The provision on subsidy made by the Punjab Government is inadequate for the targets of seed distribution to be achieved during 1976-77.

21. The area under high yielding wheat varieties has increased from 8.6 million acres (57% of the total wheat area) in 1973-74 to 9.1 million acres (63% of the total wheat area) in 1974-75. It is expected that the area under high yielding wheat varieties would further increase to 74% of the total wheat area in 1976-77. Similarly, the area under high yielding rice varieties has increased from 1.36 million acres (37% of the total rice area) in 1970-71 to 1.80 million acres (50% of the total rice area) in 1971-72. Thereafter, the area under these varieties has shown some decline. It is expected that the area under improved rice varieties would increase from 1.60 million acres in 1974-75 to about 1.80 million acres in 1976-77.

22. The Government of Punjab has provided Rs. 5.000 million in the ADP, 1976-77 for import of seeds of maize, sugarcane, sorghum and berseem crops. Similarly, the Government of Baluchistan plans to import seeds of potato, pistachio, saffron and vegetables.

23. Provision has been made under the Federal Annual Development Programme, 1976-77 for establishment of Federal Seed Certification and Registration Agencies. The Provincial Governments have provided funds for establishment of Seed Industry Projects. The Provincial Governments are expected to accelerate the work in this connection and expedite preparation in accordance with the recommendations of the IBRD Seed Mission.

Plant Protection

24. The target of coverage by curative measures fixed for 1976-77, both through aerial and ground operations, is 12.05 million spray acres (5.96 million spray acres by ground operations

and 6.10 million spray acres by aerial operations), against the estimated coverage of 8.56 million spray acres during 1975-76 (4.05 million spray acres by ground operations and 4.51 million spray acres by aerial operations). The province-wise details of the proposed target areas to be covered during 1976-77 are given below :

Province	(Million spray acres)		
	Aerial operations	Ground operations	Total
Baluchistan	0.14	0.15	0.29
N.W.F.P.	0.99	0.50	1.49
Sind	1.87	0.61	2.48
Punjab	3.10	4.70	7.80
Total	6.10	5.96	12.06

25. The crop-wise break-down of the estimated area covered with plant protection measures during 1975-76 and target for 1976-77 are shown in Table X.

TABLE X
Crop-wise Coverage of Area by Aerial and Ground Operations During 1975-76 and 1976-77

Crops	(Thousand Spray Acres)					
	1975-76 (Estimate)			1976-77 (Target)		
	Aerial operations	Ground operations	Total	Aerial operations	Ground operations	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice	2,263	391	2,654	2,350	736	3,086
Cotton	1,181	1,368	2,549	2,400	2,657	5,057
Sugarcane	836	559	1,395	700	547	1,247
Maize	127	332	459	135	334	469
Fruits and vegetables	54	921	975	165	821	986
Oil seed	—	12	12	250	34	284
Tobacco	41	60	101	100	100	200
Others	8	407	415	—	731	731
Total	4,510	4,050	8,560	6,100	5,960	12,060

The Province-wise and crop-wise estimated areas covered by ground and aerial operations during 1975-76 and the targets for 1976-77 may be seen in Appendix IX to XII.

26. In order to achieve the above targets, the following measures need to be taken:

- (i) Ensuring availability of the required quantities of pesticides well ahead of time of application ;
- (ii) Streamlining the pesticides distribution system ;
- (iii) Adequate supply of spraying equipment to the farmers at subsidized rates ; and,
- (iv) Encouraging association of the private sector in the plant protection operations.

Agricultural Mechanization

27. An Agricultural Engineering Cell in Azad Kashmir and an agricultural workshop at Diamir in Northern Areas will be set up. Programmes for reclamation and development of land will be continued in the Tribal Areas.

28. The system of permits for the sale of tractors to farmers was abolished with effect from 15th April, 1976. The availability of tractors will be increased by importing 15,000 tractors during 1976-77 against the import of 7,200 and 10,900 tractors during 1974-75 and 1975-76, respectively.

29. The position with regard to procurement of heavy earth moving machinery i.e. bulldozers for 1975-76 and 1976-77 is summarised below :

Agency	1975-76		1976-77
	Target	Achievement	(Target)
			(No. of Bulldozers)
Baluchistan	—	—	—
N.W.F.P.	—	—	40*
Sind	100	—	20
Punjab	203	203	10
Total (Provinces)	303	203	70
F.A.T.A.	20	—	15
GRAND TOTAL	323	203	85

*Thirty bulldozers to be procured under non-developmental budget.

30. Negotiations for the procurement of bulldozers by the Sind Government were continued with the U.K. Government. About 200 bulldozers (Fiat A.D.-7C-80H.P.) were imported by the Punjab Government under the Italian Suppliers Credit.

31. The figures on target and estimated achievement for land development during 1975-76 alongwith the proposed target for 1976-77 are given below :

Province/Agency	1975-76		1976-77
	Target	Estimated achievement	(Target)
			(thousand acres)
Baluchistan	50	30	50
N.W.F.P.	18	6	19
Sind	50	43	50
Punjab	156	118	160
Total (Provinces)	274	197	279
F.A.T.A.	9	3	6
GRAND TOTAL	283	200	285

32. The shortfall in physical performance during 1975-76 was mainly due to the fact that no bulldozers could be procured during 1975-76 by the Governments of Baluchistan, N.W.F.P. and Sind while arrival of 203 bulldozers in Punjab was considerably delayed.

33. In case of Baluchistan, work on the construction of sub-workshops at Sibi, Turbat, and Loralai will be completed while repair and maintenance facilities will be developed at Kohlu, Dera Bugti, Kharan, and Bela. In N.W.F.P., work on the construction of workshop at Kohat will be completed and 50 wheat threshers will be purchased for hiring out to farmers. Work on the project for precision land levelling will be continued. In case of Sind, 20 bulldozers will be procured during the year and the activities of the precision land levelling organization will be continued. In case of the Punjab, construction work on workshops at Lahore, Mianwali, Jhelum, Campbelpur and Sheikhpura will be completed while additional repair facilities will be provided in the existing workshops. The programme for training of tractor operators will be initiated and an Agricultural Machinery Research Institute will be set up. Allocation has also been made for creation of Machinery and Equipment Pool at Tehsil Headquarters and for replacement of existing vehicles and transportation machinery. About 200 wheat threshers will be procured for hiring out to farmers.

Soil Conservation

34. Two soil conservation projects will be initiated in Northern Areas. The targets and achievements for 1975-76 alongwith targets for 1976-77 under different programmes of Baluchistan Province are indicated below :

Item	1975-76		1976-77
	Target	Achievement	Target
(i) Check dams and velocity breakers constructed (Number) ..	3,900	1,400	5,000
(ii) Trenches and ditches dug out (Number)	20,000	6,100	12,500
(iii) Bunds constructed (Number)	30	30	5
(iv) New plantation for sand dunes stabilization (acres) ..	3,080	3,080	1,500
(v) Maintenance of old plantation for sand dunes stabilisation (Acres)	1,515	1,151	4,595

35. Two new projects entitled "Soil and water conservation in Loralai District" and "Sand dunes stabilisation along R.C.D. Highway near Vingoi (Lasbela)" will be initiated.

36. During 1975-76, in N.W.F.P. about 1,300 acres were reclaimed and levelled by bulldozers and tractors. Contour ploughing was done on 4,240 acres and contour planting over 350 acres. Fourty-one earth 'bunds' and 19 cemented 'bunds' were constructed and guli reclamation was done on 28 acres, besides raising cover crops on 18 acres. During 1976-77, it is proposed to construct/develop 40 cement structures, 30 loose stone structures, 40 wire netting spurs; 20 ponds and 70 check dams. Sand dunes stabilisation will be done over 220 acres and 7,500 acres of eroded land will be improved through terracing.

37. For the Punjab Province, the physical targets and achievements during 1975-76 and proposed targets for 1976-77 are tabulated below :

Item	1975-76		1976-77
	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4
(i) Bench terracing, contour ploughing (acres)	55,000	54,675	60,000
(ii) Reclamation of eroded lands (acres)	30,000	29,305	45,000
(iii) Range improvement and afforestation on badly eroded lands (acres)	6,000	5,564	7,000
(iv) Improvement of ponds (Number)]	100	57	100
(v) Guli plugging to stabilise cultivated land in gullies (acres) ..	60,000	6,360	8,000
(vi) 'Kas' training (miles)]	50	49	60
(vii) Tubewells drilled (Number)	350	349	370

38. Two new projects entitled "Soil conservation and crop improvement research-cum-training institute", and "Soil and water conservation for increased agricultural production in rainfed areas of Punjab" will be initiated.

Support Price Policy

39. The programme for Support/guaranteed minimum prices for major crops has been successfully operated in the past to increase acreage, production and accelerate adoption of improved technology. Consequently, the farm production and incomes increased. This programme has been reviewed and adjusted from time to time with a view to providing necessary incentive for increased production. The support/procurement prices announced for the 1974-75 wheat and rice crops (Rs. 37 per maund for wheat, Rs. 90 per maund for basmati rice and Rs. 38 to Rs. 48 per maund for other rice varieties) remained operative for the 1975-76 crops. The minimum guaranteed prices of sugarcane at mill-gate have been raised to Rs. 5.75 in the Punjab, Rs. 5.90 in Sind and Rs. 5.50 in N.W.F.P. for 1975-76 crop.

40. To help increase cotton production, Government have, for the first time, fixed the price of seed cotton (*Phutti*) at Rs. 125 per maund for American varieties and Rs. 120 per maund for *desi* cotton for 1976-77 crop. In addition, the price support

programme has been extended to cover maize, potato, and onion. The prices fixed are Rs. 32 per maund for maize, Rs. 25 per maund for potato and Rs. 18 per maund for onion for 1976-77. Limited export of maize, potato and onion has also been allowed recently to help the growers. There is a need to watch the implementation of the price support programme particularly in case of maize, potato and onion so that the interests of producer and local consumer do not suffer.

41. For augmenting production of pulses and oilseeds, it is recommended that pulses may be included under the price support policy. Steps are being initiated to fix the floor prices of various pulses. For oilseeds, possibility may be explored to provide price and credit incentives, marketing facilities and technical advice by the vegetable ghee industry. Oil seeds such as soyabean, sunflower may be included in the price support programme.

Agricultural Marketing

42. The Government of Pakistan set up the Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation (PASSCO) in 1973 for purchase of agricultural products direct from the growers. The Corporation purchased 2,500 tons of wheat, 2,296 tons of rice (paddy) 32,440 tons of pulses and 2,000 tons of potato during 1975-76. It proposes to expand its procurement programme during 1976-77, which will include wheat (quantity to be allocated by the Food Departments), rice (70,000 tons) and pulses (5,000 tons).

43. The Corporation installed 2 Rice husking mills during 1975-76. One *Dal* crushing plant is under construction. Installation of two cold storage and dehyderation plants, two Rice husking mills, and two food processing and egg processing plants, is envisaged for 1976-77. The PASSCO operates at present 10 farm service centres with machinery pool (7 in Punjab, 2 in Sind and 1 in NWFP) with a total strength of 82 tractors. Fourteen new farm service centres are proposed to be established during 1976-77.

44. House type godowns with a capacity of 3 thousand tons remained under construction during 1975-76, while godowns with a capacity of 1.50 lakh tons are proposed to be constructed by PASSCO during 1976-77.

45. Under the scheme "Pre-shipment Inspection of Fish and Preserved Items Involving Micro Biological Test" grade specifications for frozen and canned prawns/shrimps are expected to be finalized by the Federal Agricultural Marketing Department. A citrus grading plant has been established by the Federal Agricultural Marketing Department in NWFP and marketing of graded citrus is expected during 1976-77.

46. The study reports on the marketing of vegetables, pulses and fruits contracted to the Punjab and NWFP Boards of Economic Enquiry, for coverage of Punjab, NWFP and Baluchistan have been received in the Planning Division. Findings of these studies would be made use of in formulation of future programme and policies.

Rural Credit and Cooperatives

47. *Agricultural Credit*.—The volume of institutional agricultural credit available to the farmers especially to small farmers is less than the requirement. The Government has taken several measures to improve this situation. These measures, *inter alia*, include banking reforms, introduction of pass-book system, increased allocations in the credit plans. Furthermore, to enhance the credit base of the ADBP the Government has decided to raise the share capital of the bank from Rs. 200 million to Rs. 300 million. This amount will be contributed over a period of 5 years, with the first instalment of Rs. 20 million to be made in 1976-77.

48. A target of Rs. 1,800 million has been fixed for institutional agricultural credit in 1976-77, against the estimated disbursement of Rs. 1,409.648 million during 1975-76. The details regarding disbursement of loans to the farmers through various institutional credit agencies during 1975-76 and the targets for 1976-77 are given below :

Year	(Rs. in Million)				
	A.D.B.P.	Agri. Co-ops	Taccavi	Commercial Banks	Total
1975-76 (disbursement)	479.300	107.751	122.597	700.000(a)	1,409.648
1976-77 (Target)	680.000	160.864	30.040	929.096	1,800.000

(a) Estimate

49. Of Rs. 479.30 million disbursed by the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan during 1975-76, Rs. 71.56 million were for seasonal inputs, Rs. 304.60 million for tractors and attachments, Rs. 50.52 million for tubewells and Rs. 52.62 million for draught animals, dairy/poultry farming, marine fisheries and others. The bank opened one regional office and 12 branches during 1975-76. The total number of ADBP branches/pay offices etc. stood at 171 in March, 1976, against 159 in June, 1975. The bank proposes to open 9 new branches and 2 regional offices during 1976-77.

50. *Cooperatives*.—Under the cooperative farming scheme, sites for two cooperative farms at Aghbarg in Quetta and Umar Khore in Baluchistan covering 458 acres and 512 acres, respectively were selected during 1975-76. The number of members of these societies stood at 58 and 67, respectively. In Aghbarg, 5 tubewells have been sunk and electric motors have been purchased. Three more cooperative farming societies will be established during 1976-77. In addition, work relating to installation of tubewells will continue during the year.

51. In NWFP, four cooperative farms under the national scheme of cooperative farming were organized. These cooperative farms will be registered during 1976-77. The members will be provided credit from cooperative banks. Under the scheme entitled "Dissemination of Cooperative Education", construction work remained under progress during the year, which is expected to be completed during 1976-77. One training class each of Sub-inspectors, Inspectors and Assistant Registrars was conducted. Training programme for Sub-inspectors, Inspectors and Assistant Registrars will continue during 1976-77. Training classes for the managerial staff will also be held during the year. In addition, 3 divisional level seminars of 10 days duration each will be organized. Under the scheme, "Cooperative Soil Conservation Project in Peshoongari", installation of tubewells will be undertaken.

52. In Sind, sites for two cooperative farms one at Deh Halepotani, Hyderabad and other at New Allahabad, District Sukkur covering 902 acres and 511 acres, respectively have been selected. The societies have purchased 3 tractors and payment for one more tractor has also been made. In addition, one lift pump has been installed. Land will be developed and more tubewells will be installed during 1976-77. In addition, one truck and agricultural implements will be purchased.

53. Under the on-going scheme entitled "Reconstruction of Rural Credit and Agricultural Marketing in Punjab", two farms service centres were organized during 1975-76. The management of the centres has started construction of buildings for workshops/godowns. These centres have been equipped with machinery and workshops. Three godowns were constructed by the cooperative farm service societies during 1975-76. It is proposed to establish 12 cooperative farm service centres with workshops for repair of tractors and godowns in the IRD Project areas during 1976-77. The West Pakistan Cooperative Consumer Society opened one shop during 1975-76 against the target of six. The Society proposes to open 8 new shops and to install a pulse grinding plant during 1976-77. The society also proposes to establish a poultry farm during the year.

54. Under the cooperative farming scheme, sites for establishment of 5 farms were selected in Punjab during 1975-76. Activities on these farms during 1976-77 would, *inter-alia*, include supply of agricultural machinery and installation of tubewells. Under the scheme "cooperative farming for sugarcane production in Pasrur," tubewells, turbines and centrifugal pumps will be installed during 1976-77.

Government Foodgrain Storages

55. Government utilizes their storage for storing various commodities and to facilitate distribution or export of certain commodities to operate price support policy programme. The storage capacity available with the Federal and Provincial Governments at present is as under :—

	Storage Capacity (000 tons)						
Federal :							
(i) Rice Export Corporation	706
(ii) Food Directorate	10
							<hr/>
						Sub-Total ..	716
							<hr/>
Provincial :							
(i) Punjab	570
(ii) Sind	236
(iii) NWFP	86
(iv) Baluchistan	56
							<hr/>
						Sub-Total ..	948
							<hr/>
						Total All Pakistan	1,664

56. A sum of Rs. 30.00 million has been provided in the Federal Annual Development Programme, 1976-77 for the Commerce Division for construction of additional storage capacity of about 1.50 lakh tons at Karachi for rice storages of the Rice Export Corporation. A sum of Rs. 67.300 million has been provided to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Food Wing) for completion of about 1.60 lakh ton capacity already under construction and for construction of new storage capacity of about 1.00 lakh tons during 1976-77. In view of the experience of 1975-76 wheat crop, the question of further acceleration in construction of foodgrain storage would have to be considered. Mechanical facilities for handling of imported wheat at the Karachi port would also be established during 1976-77.

57. Provisions have been made in the Provincial Annual Development Plans, 1976-77 for completion of the on-going programmes and construction of new storage capacity. The storage capacity likely to be constructed during 1976-77 under these programmes would be about 67,000 tons (Punjab 40,000 tons, Sind 20,000 tons, N.W.F.P. 5,000 tons and Baluchistan 2,000 tons).

58. In view of the large quantities of wheat expected to be procured during 1976-77 (from the 1975-76 crop), arrangements will need to be made for temporary storages. Also, it would be necessary for the Food Departments to intensify measures to protect the wheat from losses due to rodents, insects etc. With the completion of all the above construction programmes, the total public foodgrain storage capacity available with the Government at the end of 1976-77 would be about 21.41 lakh tons (Federal Government 11.26 lakh tons and Provincial Governments 10.15 lakh tons).

59. In order to expand the export potential of rice, rice cleaning and processing facilities at Karachi would be expanded from 280 thousand tons to 593 thousand tons annually. The Rice Export Corporation will undertake this work with the financial assistance from National Development Finance Corporation and Commercial Banks.

60. In view of the expected high production of wheat, rice and sugar in the near future, the storage requirements would increase considerably in the coming years. The urgent need at present is to prepare a comprehensive plan for construction of storages under public, semi-public and private sectors. Such a plan should be drawn up keeping in view production targets, expected quantities of Government wheat operations, procurement policies, regional requirements, availability of transport, etc.

61. Recently, it has been decided to raise the 1976-77, storage construction target to 6 lakh tons (Food Wing 5 lakh tons and Provincial Governments 1 lakh tons) for wheat. Accordingly, a case for supplementary grant of Rs. 12.69 crores and also for anticipatory approval for commencement of the storage construction programme by the Federal Government (5 lakh tons capacity) is being processed for approval. The total storage capacity available with the public sector would then be about 25.74 lakh tons (for wheat 17.18 lakh tons and for rice 8.56 lakh tons) by the end of 1976-77, if all the above programmes are implemented and completed.

Research on Crop Production

62. Following new high yielding and disease resistant varieties were evolved and released/ approved for general cultivation during the year 1975-76.

N.W.F.P.—Maize, Changez ; Sugarcane, Co. 44/101, Sorghum, D.S. 75 ; Bajra, D.S. 2 ; and Cotton, B.S. 1.

Sind.—Wheat, Pak. 70 ; Sugarcane, PR-1000 ; Cotton, Qalandari (1-59-1), Sarmast (3-59-1), SKD ID/19 (Garboreum) ; and Rice, Irri-8.

Punjab.—Wheat, SA 75 ; Cotton, B 557 ; Sugarcane, L 118 ; Maize, Sadaf ; and Potato Vilja, Cardinal and Spunta.

Some more varieties with high yield potential are expected to be released for cultivation in the near future. The Agricultural Research Council of Pakistan has been reorganized *inter alia*, to improve coordination of research organizations and to expand the scope of research work. The mono crop research institutes for cotton at Sakrand and Rice at Dokri established during 1974-75 have started functioning.

63. Some of the major areas of emphasis in agricultural research during the year 1976-77 will be :

- (a) Intensification of research on evolution of high yielding, fertilizer responsive, pest and disease resistant varieties of major crops, (wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane), oil seeds, pulses and coarse grains ;
- (b) Evolution of short duration varieties of crops to fit in the present cropping pattern ; and
- (c) Evolution of varieties suited to different ecological zones, especially rainfed areas and those suited to waterlogged and saline areas.

Agricultural Education

64. Work on the establishment of an Agricultural Training Institute in Azad Kashmir will be continued. Facilities for agricultural education and training will be developed in the Northern Areas. Scholarships will continue to be awarded to agricultural students from the Tribal Areas.

65. Scholarships will be awarded to agricultural students from Malakand Division studying at various agricultural colleges. Merit scholarships will be provided to students of Agricultural College, Peshwar. Similarly, scholarships will also be provided to students of Agricultural College, Tandojam. Additional educational facilities will be provided at the Agricultural Training Institute, Sakrand under the Third Education Project to be financed by the World Bank. Agricultural College, Tandojam will be raised to the status of a full-fledged Agricultural University. The enrolment at this institution is projected to increase from 1,400 in 1975-76 to 3,000 in 1979-80. The University will offer courses in the following new disciplines:

- (i) Food Science and Technology,
- (ii) Plant Protection,
- (iii) Teacher's Training, Extension, Education, and short courses,
- (iv) Forestry,
- (v) Fisheries, and
- (vi) Agro-polytechnic.

66. The University will offer short courses in 12 different subjects like gardening, food processing, plant protection, poultry, beekeeping, etc. The total enrolment in short courses at this institution will be 1,000.

67. Educational facilities at the Agricultural University, Lyallpur will be improved and expanded; a Faculty of Sciences and a Faculty of Rural Home Economics will be set up and the Library facilities will be strengthened. Under the Third Education Project, the facilities at the Agricultural Training Institute Sargodha and Rahim Yar Khan will be expanded.

Agricultural Extension

68. During 1976-77, programmes for maximization of cotton production will be expanded in the Punjab and Sind with the assistance of the Federal Government. Under Provincial programmes, work under the on-going schemes for streamlining and strengthening the extension services and *barani* agriculture development would continue in NWFP and the Punjab. Under these programmes, about 60 agricultural melas/shows will be organized each in NWFP and the Punjab during the year. Similarly about 6,200 demonstration plots in NWFP and 40,000 plots in the Punjab will be laid out. It is programmed to initiate scheme for educating the farmers in sugar-beet cultivation in NWFP. In the Punjab, programme for maximization of the production of cereals, sugarcane, maize, cotton and vegetables will also be initiated during the year.

Integrated Rural Development Programme

69. Under this programme, the activities of various departments/organizations are being coordinated through motivated village cooperatives and associations at *markaz* level. Agricultural inputs are provided at the IRDP *marakez* for which credit facilities have been arranged in the most cases. Carpeting centres and precision land levelling centres have also been opened at some of the *marakez*. So far, 131 IRDP *marakez* have been established in the country. During 1976-77, emphasis will be laid to strengthen the functioning of the existing *marakez* in NWFP, Baluchistan and Sind. In the Punjab their number would be doubled.

70. The number of *marakez* in each province/region is shown in Table XI.

TABLE XI
Number of the IRD *Marakez* during 1975-76 and 1976-77

Province/region	1975-76	1976-77
Azad Kashmir and Northern areas	6	11
Baluchistan	21	21
NWFP	33	33
Punjab	38	76
Sind	31	31
Federal Areas	1	2
Tribal Areas	1	3
Total	131	177

71. A World Bank Mission had identified the following problems/bottlenecks of the IRD Programme :

- (i) Delay in construction of *markaz* complexes ;
- (ii) Inadequate staff and absence of some of the functionaries of the nation-building departments at the *markaz* level ;
- (iii) Absence of properly organized cooperatives (associations) at village level and federation at *markaz* level ;
- (iv) Lack of coordination between IRD and People's Works Programmes and absence of support from the PWP for the physical infrastructure, construction of *markaz*, link roads, drainage, supply of drinking water, lining of water courses, installation of tubewells, etc ;
- (v) Inadequate supply of inputs, particularly seed, fertilizer and pesticides in the project areas ;
- (vi) Lack of capital formation in rural areas ; and
- (vii) Absence of training facilities for the field functionaries in the project areas.

72. In view of the constraints mentioned above, efforts are being made to improve the working of the *marakez*. It will be useful to undertake a detailed evaluation of the programme with a view to solving the problems. It may be more worthwhile to concentrate on improving the working of the existing *marakez* rather than opening new ones.

Agricultural Economics and Statistics

73. The report of the Second Census of Agriculture started in 1972, which is in the press, is expected to be released shortly. Enumeration work on the National Livestock Census started in early 1976 is nearing completion. Post enumeration survey in cold areas, coding and editing, punching and verification, tabulation and preparation of preliminary census report will be done during 1976-77.

74. To improve collection and compilation of agricultural statistics, the statistical organisations in Sind and Punjab will be reorganised/expanded during the year.

Consolidation of Agricultural Land Holdings

75. Under the programme relating to land consolidation, initiated in the Punjab and NWFP during 1960-61, an area of about 16.3 million acres was consolidated up to 1975-76. About one million acres will be consolidated during 1976-77 in the two provinces.

Animal Husbandry

76. Emphasis has been laid during 1976-77 on the programmes leading to increased production of milk, meat and eggs. Both long and short term measures already initiated for the purpose will be strengthened. Programmes such as improvement of breeds of milk, meat and wool production which are of long term nature, will be continued on the existing state farms and new farms will be opened in the public and private sectors. Due attention will be paid to measures which produce quick results. The programmes include improvement and expansion of facilities for prevention and control of diseases, opening of new veterinary hospitals/dispensaries and setting up of diagnostic laboratories at strategic places.

77. The details of the programmes of the Animal Husbandry sub-sector for the various provinces are described below :

78. *Milk, meat and wool production.*—In Baluchistan, work on the on-going programmes for range and sheep/goat development would continue. The existing dairy farm at Quetta will be developed into a Dairy Complex where 104 Freisien cattle alongwith a dairy plant and equipment etc, will be imported from New Zealand during the year. It is programmed to increase the production of milk at Government farm from 0.60 million lbs. in 1975-76 to 1.50 million lbs. during 1976-77. In addition, 80 cow bulls and 100 rams and bucks will be distributed in important breeding areas. It is expected that 4 centres for artificial insemination will be opened and 1,000 coss will be inseminated during 1976-77.

79. In order to increase the potential for milk, meat and wool production in the N.W.F.P. breeding facilities will continue to be provided during 1976-77. About 32 cow bulls and 100 rams/bucks will be distributed amongst the interested farmers in 1976-77 against 29 cow bulls and 100 rams/bucks distributed during 1975-76. The artificial insemination work, initiated during 1974-75 in the Province will be further expanded during the year. In addition, strength of experimental cattle units (10 cows and one stud bull), established in 1975-76, would be doubled during 1976-77.

80. In Sind, the work for improvement of cattle/buffalo breeds through artificial insemination taken up during 1973-74 will be expanded/improved and about 1,700 cows/she buffaloes will be inseminated during the year against 810 numbers inseminated during 1975-76.

81. In the Punjab, comprehensive programme for large scale production of milk, meat, poultry, butter, and forage was taken up in 1973-74. This programme will be expanded during 1976-77. It is proposed to initiate the project on Establishment of Milk and Beef Development Project at Sheikhpura. Two People's Livestock Farms will also be started. In addition, artificial insemination coverage will be provided to about 78 thousand cows/she-buffaloes during 1976-77. About 50 thousand cases were inseminated in 1975-76.

82. *Poultry Production.*—In Baluchistan, about 3.49 million eggs, 20,000 layers and 50,000 broilers will be produced at the Government poultry farms during 1976-77, against 0.10 million eggs, 7,000 layers and 10,000 broilers estimated to be produced during 1975-76. In addition, it is programmed to strengthen the poultry farms at Kalat during the year.

83. In N.W.F.P., about 1,200 layers and 18,000 broilers will be produced at the Government farms during 1976-77. About 800 layers and 12,000 broilers, were produced in 1975-76.

84. The Production of broilers and layers in Sind during 1976-77 is expected at about 4.00 million and 2.00 million, respectively. The corresponding production in 1975-76 was estimated at 3.58 million broilers and 1.47 million layers, respectively.

85. The existing Government Poultry farms and demonstration units developed in Punjab would be fully utilised during 1976-77 for increasing supply of hatching eggs and breeding birds to private breeders. In addition, one experimental, 2 breeding and 3 poultry farms will be opened during the year. The main constraint on the growth of poultry industry is high cost of hatching eggs, breeding birds and quality feed. The Punjab Government has started a programme for supply of poultry feed at cheap prices by establishing a poultry feed mill. The production targets for layers and broilers for 1976-77 in the Punjab are 1.53 million and 3.50 million birds, respectively. About 1.15 million layers and 2.93 million broilers are estimated to have been produced during 1975-76.

86. *Animal Health (Disease Control).*—Due emphasis on disease control will continue to be placed during 1976-77 in order to achieve production increases on a short term basis.

87. The veterinary aid facilities for prevention and control of livestock and poultry diseases in Baluchistan will be improved by constructing and opening 5 veterinary hospitals/dispensaries and 25 veterinary mobile units in 1976-77. About 5.50 million cases of livestock and poultry will be treated and inoculated/vaccinated during 1976-77 while 2.85 million cases were treated and inoculated in 1975-76. In addition, the Annual Plan for 1976-77 proposes to provide veterinary coverage on mass scale and to train livestock breeders in Baluchistan.

88. In order to conserve the existing livestock population of the NWFP facilities for treatment of animals and birds will be improved by opening veterinary centres and by bringing improvement in the veterinary hospitals/dispensaries/centres in various districts of NWFP during 1976-77. The production of sera and vaccine at the Veterinary Research Institute, Peshawar will be 10.10 million doses in 1976-77 against 7.5 million doses produced during 1975-76.

89. The existing veterinary hospitals/dispensaries in Sind will be provided with improved facilities for prevention of livestock and poultry from epidemics and for cure of diseases. In 1976-77, about 0.80 million animal/poultry will be treated and 2.10 million will be inoculated/vaccinated, against 0.47 million animals/poultry birds treated and 1.30 million number inoculated/vaccinated in 1975-76. In addition, about 9 veterinary mobile units will be organised during the year against 7 units set up during 1975-76.

90. Establishment of 2 mobile veterinary units are proposed in Punjab during 1976-77. About 55.00 million doses of sera and vaccine will be produced during 1976-77 against the estimated production of 50.00 million doses in 1975-76. About 15.50 million cases of diseased livestock and poultry will be treated and 30.00 million will be given preventive inoculation/vaccination during 1976-77. During the corresponding period in 1975-76, about 15.50 million cases were treated and 27.00 million cases were vaccinated.

91. *Education.*—In Baluchistan, 21 scholarships for graduate course and 2 scholarships for post-graduate course will be awarded and 30 stock assistants/veterinary compounders will be trained during the year. In N.W.F.P., funds will be provided for award of 8 scholarships for B.V.Sc/D.V.M. students during 1976-77, against 5 scholarships provided during 1975-76. In Sind, 30 stock assistants will be trained at Agriculture Institute, Sakrand during 1976-77.

Range Management

92. Vast tracts of range land in the country are lying unproductive and barren, which, if properly managed, can help raise livestock. Some programmes have been in progress to develop this resource. Under the "Neelum Valley Range land" scheme in Azad Kashmir, eradication of weeds at 62 acres was done and 900 browse plants were raised in 1975-76. The demonstration work on range land development will continue and it is proposed to reseed about 400 acres in 1976-77.

93. In Baluchistan, survey of forest and range lands potential in Marri-Bugti areas was continued in 1975-76, and will be completed in 1976-77. In NWFP, reseeding over an area of 60 acres was done, 4 water points were constructed and survey of 6,154 acres in Ghurzandi and Katha Kana was carried out in 1975-76. It is planned to reseed an area of 60 acres, conduct survey over an area of 4,000 acres, construct 5 miles Katcha path and erect 4,000 pillars for demarcation purpose. One shed for medical check up of the animals and 5 miles range trails will be constructed in 1976-77.

94. In Sind, Range management work for 1975-76 comprised reseeding over an area of 861 acres, maintenance of 12 ponds and construction of 6 water points. It is proposed to reseed 800 acres of range land, maintain 18 ponds and 6 wells. Research work on evaluation of different cactus species, browse plants, and several species of grasses, resistant to drought and grazing pressure will be continued in 1976-77.

95. In Punjab, work on range management has been taken up on extensive basis in Cholistan, Thal, D.G. Khan and Pothwar areas. The work for 1975-76 comprised reseeding of 1,500 acres, maintenance of 19 *tobas*, excavation of 6 *tobas* and digging of 11 ponds. It is proposed to desilt and maintain 24 *tobas*, excavate 4 new *tobas*, dig 12 ponds and carry out reseeding over 2,750 acres in 1976-77.

Forestry

96. Table XII shows the estimated production of industrial and fuel wood in the country from 1971-72 to 1975-76 alongwith the average annual production for five years. It may be seen that the average annual production for the last five years comes to about 30 million cft. against the estimated annual requirement of 52 million cft.

TABLE XII
Industrial and Fuel wood Production from 1971-72 to 1975-76

Year	Industrial Wood	Fuel Wood	Total
1971-72	12.8	24.0	36.8
1972-73	15.5	18.0	33.5
1973-74	12.3	18.7	31.0
1974-75	7.8	14.2	22.0
1975-76	8.4	18.6	27.0
Average per annum	11.4	18.7	30.1

97. To help meet the wood deficit, efforts are afoot to accelerate the pace of afforestation in the country and to manage forest on systematic lines. In addition to compact afforestation, planting is being done along canal, roads rail-roads. Canal/tubewell irrigation facilities are being provided for irrigated plantation, wherever feasible. Emphasis has been laid on fast growing tree species like Robinia, poplar, mulberry, eucalyptus and *Pinus radiata* instead of the conventional hard and soft wood tree species. The area planted in 1975-76 and proposed to be planted in 1976-77 in the four provinces is indicated in Table XIII.

TABLE XIII

Province-wise Achievements and Targets of Afforestation for 1975-76 and 1976-77

Province	Compact Plantation			Linear Plantation		
	Target 1975-76	Achieve- ment 1975-76	Target 1976-77	Target 1975-76	Achieve- ment 1975-76	Target 1976-77
	—Acre—			—Avenue mile—		
(i) Baluchistan	200	150	220	10	38	38
(ii) N.W.F.P.	30,600	4,417	8,105	702	293	573
(iii) Sind	1,200	1,400	2,200	—	—	—
(iv) Punjab	6,400	15,250	19,671	3,041	2,549	2,231
Total	38,400	21,217	30,196	3,753	2,880	2,842

98. It may be seen that the afforestation achievements in 1975-76 have been satisfactory for compact plantation but, except for Punjab, there have been shortfall in case of linear planting. In Sind *Acacia* species which are salt and drought resistant, are raised mostly through seed broadcast. Similar techniques are recommended in other provinces wherever feasible. Cooperation of the general public for raising and maintenance of new trees and for protecting the existing plantation is essential. Every effort needs to be made to win over the willing cooperation of the masses for the purpose. The question of raising commercial plantations by the industrialists for meeting their requirements of soft-wood needs to be given due consideration.

99. In Azad Kashmir, under the scheme for "afforestation of blanks", 4,665 acres were declared to be closed. About 70 thousand tube plants were raised in nurseries and 15 lakh seedling were distributed in 1975-76. It is proposed to raise 30 lakh forest and fruit plants in 1976-77. About 70 model houses will be constructed in Gurez and 50 in Kel area with C.I.G. sheets. It is proposed to supply L.P.G. to 6 thousand families under the forest conservation programme.

100. To improve the communication system for proper forest management, forest roads were constructed over about 2/1-2 miles, 3 miles and 32 miles in Baluchistan, NWFP and Punjab respectively, in 1975-76. It is proposed to construct further 3 miles of new roads and improve 12 miles roads in NWFP, while 24 miles of new forest roads will be constructed in Punjab during 1976-77.

101. It is proposed to grow forest nurseries over an area of 40 acres in Baluchistan, 271 acres in NWFP, 96 acres in Sind and 1,859 acres in Punjab. This will help meet requirements for planting stock for grow-more-tree campaign in 1976-77.

102. Sericulture industry has been given due consideration in the last few years. In Baluchistan, a scheme for expansion of sericulture is being implemented under which disease free silk seed is being provided to the rearers. New nurseries for providing mulberry planting stock have been proposed for 1976-77. Similar projects are under way in NWFP, under which import of exotic silkworm seed, improvement and production of local seed, raising of mulberry nurseries and training to the personnel and families is proposed. In Sind, about 299 thousand mulberry plants have been raised in nurseries. About 70 thousand plants were planted in forest areas and about 2 thousand mulberry plants distributed among the farmers. A scheme entitled "Establishment and Maintenance of Five Divisional Sericulture Demonstration Farms" is being launched during 1976-77 in Punjab. Under this project demonstration and guidance will be provided to the interested people.

103. It is proposed to improve the existing national parks, game sanctuaries and game reserves in all the provinces, Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas during the year.

Watershed Management

104. In Azad Kashmir, about 306 acres were afforested under the watershed management programme. General repair work on re-taining walls, livaspurs, and check dams was done in 1975-76. It is proposed to afforest 9,000 acres and carry out soil conservation measures over 500 acres in 1976-77.

105. Watershed Management Project in Kaghan and Daur areas in NWFP was continued in 1975-76. The achievements made under this project consist of afforestation over 2,081 acres, raising of fruit plants (47,918 numbers), soil conservation measures over 976 acres and terracing etc., over 282 acres. An expanded watershed management project is being launched in 1976-77 in which it is proposed to afforest, 4,000 acres, raise 96,000 fruit plants and carry out soil conservation measures over 10,400 acres.

106. Rehabilitation and watershed management programme in Hazara and Swat districts (Earthquake affected areas) was launched in 1975-76 under which 4,109 acres were afforested, and 20 acres of fruit nurseries and 40 acres of forest nurseries were raised. Terracing over 1,917 acres and soil conservation measures over 2,566 acres were carried out. About 13 lakh fruit plants were distributed among farmers. It is proposed to afforest 7,000 acres, carry out soil conservation measures over 5,000 acres, terracing over 3,000 acres and distribute 40 lakh fruit plants and maintain 60 acres of forest and fruit nurseries during 1976-77.

107. Watershed Management practices in Lethrar valley (Punjab) was continued in 1975-76. Afforestation over 160 acres, terracing over 50 acres and anti-erosion work over 100 acres was carried out. It is proposed to carry out terracing and levelling over 600 acres, afforestation over 950 acres and anti-erosion work over 1,550 acres in 1976-77.

Fisheries

108. The fisheries development programme is aimed at increasing fish production from the inland and marine waters. Production of fish which is estimated at about 181 thousand metric tons during 1975-76, is expected to increase to 211 thousand metric tons in 1976-77.

109. Under the Federal Government's scheme "Sea Exploratory and Oceanographic Research", work on detection of commercially important concentration of fish will continue during 1976-77. The already located concentrations will be harvested during the year. Work on Tuna Fishing Development Project will be initiated during 1976-77.

110. Layout plans for the landing jetty at Sonmiani (Baluchistan) were prepared by the consultants during 1975-76 and the construction work on the project will start in 1976-77. Survey and investigation work in respect of landing jetty at Pasni remained under progress during 1975-76 and will be continued during the year.

111. Under the programme for development of cold water fisheries in N.W.F.P., one hatchery and 15 nurseries and breeding tanks were completed during 1975-76. About 1.8 lakh eggs were produced, while about 1.55 lakh fish fry were stocked. Under the warm water fisheries programme, about 2.5 lakh fish fry were produced and 10 acres were brought under fish culture. In addition, 3 nurseries were established and about 1.07 lakh fish fry were stocked over an area of 2,736 acres of ponds and rivers.

112. During 1976-77, added emphasis will be laid on commercial fish farming and utilization of dams and reservoirs for fish culture. The main activities to be carried out will, *inter alia*, include establishment of large scale hatcheries for artificial breeding of fish, making improvements in output and distribution of fish seed among the breeders and implementation of intensive programme for stocking of fish in dams, reservoirs, rivers, lakes and pools.

113. Under the Sind Government's scheme for "Development of Inland Fisheries", 12 private fish farms were established and about 5 lakh of fry were stocked during 1975-76. Establishment of 20 fish farms and stocking of about 8 lakh fish fry have been proposed for 1976-77. Survey work, preparation of feasibility report and submission of PCI form of the project entitled "Designing and Cost Estimation of Fish Harbour and Tuna Complex at Phitti Creek" will be done during 1976-77.

114. An ambitious development programme was undertaken in Punjab during 1975-76 to intensify development of fisheries resources of the province. One hatchery, 4 demonstration fish farms of 5 acres each were established, while 250 village ponds, 4 small dams, 4 abandoned canals and 4 flood channels were brought under fish culture during the year. In addition, 20 lakh fish seed of culturable species was stocked, while 30 lakh fish seed of food and game fish was salvaged. Under the training programme, about 3 thousand persons were trained.

115. Fish production programme will further be strengthened during 1976-77 and every effort will be made to utilize the untapped fish resources. The programme would include establishment of 2 fish hatcheries, 4 nursery units, 2 demonstration-cum-commercial fish farms. In addition, abandoned canals covering an area of 230 acres and 200 village ponds would be developed for fish culture. About 30 lakh fish seed would be stocked and 40 lakh be salvaged.

CHAPTER 13

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

In 1975-76, there was substantial improvement in water availability, as compared to the unprecedented drought conditions of 1974-75. The rim station inflows increased from 95.05 MAF in 1974-75 to 130.93 MAF in 1975-76. The rainfall was also more abundant and better distributed. Total availability of irrigation water at farm gate is estimated to have increased from 85.05 MAF in 1974-75 to 93.09 MAF in 1975-76. But for the continuing difficulties at Tarbela, the supply of water would have been even greater.

2. Investment in water development during 1975-76 was 35% higher than in 1974-75. According to the revised estimates for 1975-76, total expenditure was Rs. 2159 million, as compared to the original allocation of Rs. 1866 million in 1975-76. The main increase was due to unexpected requirements for repairs at Tarbela, where the budget provision had to be increased from Rs. 530 million in the original budget to Rs. 915 million in the revised budget. Allocations to WAPDA for anti-waterlogging and salinity programme were also increased. On the other hand, shortfalls occurred in expenditures on the other programmes, particularly in the Provinces.

3. A continued improvement in water availability is projected for 1976-77. On the assumption of average river flows, further development of groundwater capability and availability of 9.3 MAF from Tarbela, it is estimated that water at farm gate would increase by 8%, from 93.09 MAF in 1975-76 to 100.94 MAF in 1976-77.

4. In view of the importance of water development for maintaining the tempo of growth in agriculture, the Government proposes to make a sharp increase in investment in water and agriculture. Accordingly, investment in the water sector (excluding Tarbela) would go up by about 25% in the ADP 1976-77 compared to the revised estimates for 1975-76. The total allocation for water development (excluding Tarbela) in 1976-77 is Rs. 1667.88 million as compared to Rs. 1335.95 million in 1975-76. The increased investment in water development is reflected in higher targets for installation of SCARP tubewells and increase in the tempo of work on the long delayed Khanpur Dam and Hub Dam projects, where an effort is being made to ensure their completion within the next two or three years. Another note-worthy feature of next year programme is the initiation of a large scale pilot project for water management.

5. The priorities of the water development programme are briefly summarized below:—

- (i) Completion of the on-going projects especially those which have been lingering on for quite some time.
- (ii) Provision of agricultural drainage, both vertical and horizontal, to the waterlogged and saline areas.
- (iii) Initiation of an organised water management programme comprising improvement of water-courses, precision land levelling, provision of agricultural extension services for controlling the water losses.
- (iv) Installation of nearly 10,000 tubewells in the private sector by provision of subsidy to increase the water availability, mainly in areas not commanded by the surface irrigation system, rainfed areas and areas in the irrigated plains where surface water is not available to meet the requirements of the crops.
- (v) Exploration and development of water resources in Baluchistan, Tribal areas, Azad Kashmir and Northern areas.
- (vi) Reconditioning, rehabilitation and remodelling of the existing canals, with the view to increase surface water availability.

6. The details of the Annual Development Programme for 1976-77 and its distribution by sub-sectors and executing agencies is given in Annexure I to V. The overall physical targets for 1976-77 compared with actual achievement from 1970-71 to 1975-76 are given in Annexure VI.

Water Availability

7. The annual rim station inflow in the rivers for the last ten years is given at Annexure VII. A computation of availability at farmgates has been attempted by adding water available from public and private tubewells to that available from canals.

8. Due to nearly normal river flow, the actual water availability position during 1975-76 had been much better than in 1974-75. The combined rim-station inflow during the year had been about 130.93 MAF. The inflow during the year had been 93% of the main inflow and 138% of the worst year (34 years record) inflow. The comparative statement of the rim station inflows of the three Western Rivers is given below :—

TABLE I
Comparative Statement of the Rim Station Inflow

River	Rim Station Inflow								
	Main (1940—74)			Worst (1940—74)			Actual (1975-76)		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
Indus above Kalabagh (Year) ..	78.12	12.85	90.97	51.71 (74-75)	8.96 (74-75)	60.67 (74-75)	58.97	13.99	72.96
Jhelum above Mangla (Year) ..	17.38	4.75	22.13	10.05 (71-72)	3.02 (70-71)	13.37 (71-72)	20.52	5.06	25.58
Chenab above Mangla (Year) ..	21.43	4.46	25.89	14.26 (74-75)	2.28 (40-41)	18.13 (74-75)	27.27	5.12	32.39
Total ..	116.98	22.06	138.99	78.65 (74-75)	15.61 (71-72)	95.05 (74-75)	106.76	24.17	130.39

Note :—Figures in brackets indicate years.

9. The overall water availability at the Farmgate during 1975-76 is estimated at 93.09 MAF, of which 55.3 MAF had been available during Kharif and 37.79 MAF during Rabi. Contribution of surface water towards the total annual water available was 63.1 MAF (67%) and of groundwater was 29.99 MAF (33%). The water availability during 1975-76 is given in Annexure IX.

10. While considering normal flows in the rivers and full Tarbela storage, canal withdrawals at canal heads are estimated at 107.36 MAF. Total water availability from the ground water would be 32.23 MAF. The availability at Farmgates from the surface supplies would be 41.95 MAF during Kharif and 26.76 MAF during Rabi and the supplies from the groundwater would be about 16.12 MAF during Kharif and 16.11 MAF during Rabi. The total supplies at Farmgates both from the surface and groundwater would be about 100.94 MAF.

11. The details of the expected water supply for irrigation during 1976-77 are given at Annexure X. For the sake of comparison, the overall water availability at the Farmgates from 1965-66 to 1975-76 is shown in Annexure VIII. The proportion of controlled surface supplies (reservoirs and canals) to the total availability will be 68.1 per cent in 1976-77 as against 67.8 per cent in 1975-76 and 84.5 per cent in 1965-66.

REVIEW OF 1975-76

IRRIGATION

12. During the year 1975-76, a sum of Rs. 489.55 million was allocated to the pure Irrigation Sector (i.e. excluding irrigation component of reclamation programme). With this amount work on Hub and Khanpur Dams were continued, about 80 miles new canals were constructed and about 250 miles of existing canals were remodelled. In addition, a number of irrigation works were improved and small dams built.

13. *Tarbela Dam*.—Tarbela dam was expected to supply water to Rabi 1975-76. But unfortunately owing to mishap in the stilling basins of Tunnel No. 3 and 4, instead of 9.3 MAF, only 1.3 MAF during Rabi could be delivered through the spillway and Tunnel No. 5 and 0.3 MAF during early Kharif.

14. *Khanpur Dam*.—Rs. 175 million was allocated for the project during 1975-76. The actual physical progress during 1975-76 and the physical targets for 1976-77 are summarised below :—

TABLE II
Physical Achievements during 1975-76 and targets for 1976-77

Project Items	Unit	Targets 1975-76	Achievements 1975-76	Targets for 1976-77
(i) Earthwork	Mcf	38	10.04	33.0
(ii) Impervious fill	Mcf	56	4.01	35.25
(iii) Pervious fill	Mcf	56	0.35	14.14
(iv) Concrete	% cft.	1500	731.00	1012.00
(v) Concrete fill lining	% Sq. ft.	1500	613.00	546.00
(vi) Stone Masonary	% cft.	1500	411.00	1658.00
(vii) Tunnel Excavation	Mcf.	—	0.41	—

15. *Hub Dam*.—In the year 1975-76, a sum of Rs. 120 million was allocated to the project which had been fully utilized. During the year, 44.30 mcf of earthwork and 17,600 cft. of concrete work have been carried out. The upstream parapet wall and irrigation sluices have been completed. About 85% progress had been achieved on Water Bound Macadam roads on the main embankments. The percentage of physical achievements against the targets upto April 1976 are given below :—

TABLE III
Percentage of Physical Achievements

S.No.	Project Items	% age of work completed upto June, 1975	Scheduled % age of working during 1975-76	% age of Actual achievement upto April, 1976
1.	Earth Fill Main Embankment	65.74	6.00	3.70
2.	D.S. slope Protection	31.00	40.00	—
3.	D.S. Parapet Wall	88.54	11.46	11.46
4.	Drainage of area D/S CH : 60.00 to CG : 87.00	50.20	49.80	—
5.	Water Bound Macadam on Main Embankment	65.00	35.00	16.20
6.	Deepcut pointing and coping at top of parapet wall	75.92	23.08	4.08
7.	U/S slope protection saddle embankment CH: 90—107.00	0.79	99.21	46.60
8.	U/S slope protection CH: 63.00 to CH: 73.26	—	100.00	6.67
9.	U/S slope protection saddle embankment CH: 107—117.60	34.23	65.77	40.27
10.	U/S slope protection (Main Dam CH: 81.77 to CH: 96.40	7.13	92.87	67.87
11.	Horizontal Filler blanket CH: 42.00 to CH: 55.00	—	100.00	40.00
12.	Spillway (Reach I) CH: 0.00 to 23.08	—	75.00	19.55
13.	Spillway (Reach II) CH: 23.08 to CH: 50.08	—	75.00	28.00
14.	Spillway (Reach III) CH: 50.08 to 60.02.. .. .	—	100.00	13.70

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME

16. The Government of the Punjab in 1975-76 provided Rs. 138.6 million for the development of their irrigation system. The funds were thinly spread over a numerous small irrigation projects. During the year, work on remodelling of Punjnad Main Line, Bahawal Canal and LBDC has been completed. Whereas, remodelling of Pak-Pattan canal and Upper Gogera Branch is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year.

17. The Bakht Extension Scheme is nearing completion. The work on providing canal supplies to the area left of BRBD Link (Phase-I) has been finished and funds fully utilized. On the Lift Irrigation Schemes of the Former Grey Canal, almost all the earthwork involved has been carried out, and work on building construction, etc. is in progress.

18. Strengthening of Qadirabad Link Canal, raising of bridges on Lower Gogera Branch, lining of Lahore Branch and remodelling of Jhang Branch have been completed.

19. Work on four small dams namely : Kanjoor, Chani Bore, Khokhar Zer and Garat Dam is progressing satisfactorily, while investigations on Pind Sawika and Pathan Dam have been completed;

20. The Government of Sind had originally provided Rs. 92 million for their Irrigation development. The revised estimate of expenditure was Rs. 90 million. The main achievements were: remodelling of Tando Mohammad Khan distributary, continuation of the project planning Makhifarash, remodelling of Rohri Canal, Nara Kotri Link and NW Canal; and continuation of work on Kotri Barrage Irrigation scheme, Link Canal of K.B. feeder and Guddu Barrage Irrigation Scheme.

21. Work continued on the installation of tubewells in riverain areas of Khairpur and Sukkur. The tubewells under Nathan Shah Scheme were energized and put into operation.

22. In the NWFP, Rs. 36.33 million were allocated to this sub-sector. In this amount, capacity of canals and distributaries was increased and several small schemes in Dir, Chitral, Swat and Malakand Agencies were undertaken. The programme has benefitted a new area of 4,000 acres, existing area of nearly 7,800 acres, and increased the cropping intensity in 67,000 acres.

23. In Baluchistan with the Rs. 41.19 million about 20 small irrigation schemes including remodelling of Mala Zai, Khetran Irrigation, Arrand Irrigation and Shin Shob Delay Action Dam were completed to benefit an area of 66,000 acres.

DRAINAGE AND RECLAMATION

Accelerated Programme for Waterlogging and Salinity Control

24. A sum of Rs. 525.9 million was allocated to the programme during 1975-76, which was revised to Rs. 584.9 million showing an increase of about 11 per cent. Out of the total expenditure incurred during 1975-76, nearly 95% was spent on the project implementation and 5% was utilized on project planning. About 1230 tubewells were drilled out of which only 415 could be energized. Nearly 240 miles of open drains were excavated. Cumulative progress of the programme upto June 1976, covering the CCA benefitted, the number of tubewells, and length of the open drains, is shown in Annexure XVII. Province-wise performance is briefly described in the following paragraphs.

25. In the Punjab, against the initial provision of Rs. 293.9 million for project implementation and Rs. 25 million for project planning, Rs. 279.1 million and Rs. 15 million were spent for project implementation and planning, respectively. The physical achievements include drilling of 350 tubewells, energization of 130 tubewells and construction of about 90 miles of open drains.

26. In Sind, the allocation for project implementation and planning was Rs. 150 million and 9 million respectively against which an amount of Rs. 234.6 million and 9 million were spent. The physical achievements include drilling of 650 tubewells, energization of 285 tubewells and construction of about 112 miles of open drains.

27. In the NWFP, the allocations of Rs. 37 million and Rs. 5 million for project implementation and planning, respectively were fully utilized. However, the physical achievements comprise drilling of 80 tubewells and construction of 6 miles of open drains.

28. In Baluchistan, Rs. 5 million were spent on the construction of Hairdin Drain. An amount of Rs. 1 million which was provided for project planning could not be utilized. It is estimated that about 20 miles of drains were excavated.

Surface drains

29. The surface drainage programme of the provinces, which includes continuance of work on on-going surface drainage schemes not included under the Accelerated Programme, is expected to be gradually merged with the Accelerated Programme. Various small schemes are under-way in the provinces, details of which are given below.

30. In the Punjab, under the scheme of improvement/remodelling of existing open drains system, the remodelling of Chill drainage system and Rechna Outfall drainage system had been completed by the end of May, 1976. The work on remodelling of Jue-Sheikh Dhaya, Lala Dohat and Main Phalia Drain is nearing completion. The construction of drains against waterlogging measures near Rasul-Qadirabad Link and of Satiana-Summandari Drainage System has almost been completed. On the distribution works and link water courses in Mangtanwala Unit SCARP IV, more than 90% of work has been completed.

31. An amount of Rs. 15 million was provided and fully spent by the Government of Sind under various small surface drainage schemes. Physical progress includes increasing capacity of MNV drain (0.5 MCF earthwork) and Guddu G.W. Scheme (53% progress). The latter scheme is being merged with Ghotki F.G.W. project of WAPDA. Work on reclamation operations continued.

32. In the NWFP, nearly Rs. 1 million were spent in Peshawar and D.I. Khan districts to protect an area of about 1875 acres.

Flood Regulation and Restoration

33. Major part of the work in this sub-sector is being done in Punjab and Sind although some work is also being done in the NWFP under the IRDP, and in Baluchistan as part of irrigation scheme. The flood control schemes were allocated Rs. 150 million in 1975-76.

34. Nearly 85% of the amount allocated was spent during 1975-76. The physical targets were exceeded which showed steady acceleration over the previous years. Province-wise details are given in the following paragraphs :

35. In the Punjab nearly 80% of the allocation of Rs. 125 million was spent. The earthwork targets were, however, considerably exceeded. A total of about 500 MCF of earthwork was performed of which nearly 70%, 16%, 8% and 6% was on Chenab, Ravi, Indus and Sutlej rivers, respectively. Major accomplishments include construction of two syphons for B.S. link, construction of 26 new structures and extension/restoration of about 200 miles of embankments.

36. In Sind, an allocation of Rs. 25.375 million was made in the ADP for flood regulation and restoration. An amount of Rs. 15.375 million was allocated for works and Rs. 10.0 million was earmarked for the procurement of new machinery. Most of the machinery has been received by now. Against a target of 240 MCF of earthwork, involved in strengthening of restoration of flood embankments, the achievement was 100 MCF. Nearly 70% of the earthwork was done in the Sukkur Barrage Command, while the remaining was executed in Guddu region.

37. In the NWFP, against a target of Rs. 3 million nearly Rs. 24 million were spent. The flood protection works have provided protection to 1150 acres of culturable land and 330 residential buildings. The earthwork done was of the order of 57 MCF.

38. In Baluchistan, flood protection works consisting of embankments and delay action dams were constructed. About 6.08 MCF of earthworks and 0.05 MCF of concrete work was completed to protect an area of about 4620 acres.

Survey and Investigation

39. In the Punjab, survey and investigation were provided Rs. 12.64 million. Under Channel Regime Observation Project, 58 cross-sections and 1836 sediment samples were analysed. The automatic rain-gauge recorders and rating tanks were installed for hydrologic survey. Under monitoring and research, 7 water courses were monitored, and about 65% work on reconstruction of water-courses was completed. The survey and alignment work for about 5 sq. miles in Lyallpur region was completed.

40. The Irrigation Research Institute completed 67% of work on 13 model studies in Hydraulic wing, and 16 Physics wing. The survey work in Skesser Valley and Cholistan area is in progress.

41. The Sind ADP has provided Rs. 3.6 million for survey and investigation against which, an amount of Rs. 2.933 million is estimated to have been spent. Main achievements include completion of topographic survey of about 900 sq. miles which is about 74% of the total target. Work also continued on reconnaissance survey in Guddu-Sukkur, Sukkur-Kotri and Kotri-Sea riverain areas.

42. In Baluchistan, the principal scheme of detailed groundwater investigation being undertaken by WAPDA & UNDP jointly, has been in progress since 1973-74. During 1975-76, out of total allocation of Rs. 26.40 million for survey and investigation, Rs. 19.3 million were provided in the ADP for groundwater investigation. The progress of the scheme is not very satisfactory. Against 250 test holes planned to be drilled, only 27 holes were drilled and against 175 only 8 tubewells were completed. About 3,500 sq. miles of area was covered under the reconnaissance and geophysical survey against a target of 5,000 sq. miles.

43. WAPDA after carrying out survey and general investigation on Kalabagh Dam has finalized the feasibility report. In case of Kohala Hydel Project, 100% work on the aerial survey, 90% on soil survey, 50% on river cross sections and 30% on geological survey has been carried out.

44. Aerial survey, covering an area of 80,000 square miles for the appraisal of waterlogging and salinity, has been completed under the Master Planning Project. The field work for soil salinity survey has been completed for an area of 1,085 sq. miles.

45. The First Interim Report on the Revised Action Programme was submitted by Master Planning in February, 1976. This includes a review on irrigated agricultural planning in Pakistan in the last decade.

46. Under the water-courses survey, 75% work on preparation of maps such as water-courses survey maps, base maps and Nakka survey maps etc., have been completed during 1975-76. The data on Warabandi, water management, soil aspects, extension services and on village institutions have been collected. The work on selection of 61 water-courses, has been completed.

47. The Central Monitoring Organization has monitored 6,903 tubewells in the Punjab and NWFP. The water-table appraisal has been made in various areas of the Punjab and NWFP by studying the observations/records of 2,405 tubewells. About 1,500 water quality samples have been collected and tested in SCARP-II area. Analogue Model Studies of SCARP-II, VII and Ghotki fresh groundwater project have been completed.

48. The tubewells monitoring (specific capacity tests) of about 1,500 tubewells in SCARP Khairpur, North Rohri, Sukkur, Shikarpur and Larkana Tubewells Pilot Projects have been carried out. The Water and Soil testing laboratory was established in September, 1975 and 501 water samples and 939 soil samples have been tested and analysed. The C.M.O. would prepare reports on the hydrologic monitoring and soil monitoring in respect of Khairpur Extension Unit, Sukkur tubewell pilot and fresh groundwater zone of SCARP Khairpur by the close of the year.

FEDERAL AGENCIES

49. The agency-wise achievements in 1975-76 are given in the following paragraphs.

Pakistan Meteorological Department

50. According to the revised estimates, the allocation of Rs. 15.00 million in 1975-76 has almost been utilized. The schemes included in the programme are : Meteorological Telecommunication Service, Sub-Regional Research Centre, Aeromet Station at Pishin, etc.

FATA Development Corporation

51. The allocation in the ADP 1975-76 was Rs. 37.05 million. The revised estimate against this allocation was Rs. 42.62 million. Out of 12 schemes included in the programme, Zeran Irrigation Scheme has been completed in all respects; 6 tubewells have been installed in the North Waziristan Agency, and about 86 percent of Bara Canal Irrigation Scheme has been completed to bring about 55,000 acres under irrigation.

52. Among various investigation schemes, the most important is groundwater investigation for the development of lands in tribal areas attached to Peshawar, Malakand and D.I. Khan. Under these two schemes, six percussion rigs were procured for boring of nearly 40 test-holes per year. Owing to difficult terrain and lack of communication the target could not be achieved.

Azad Kashmir

53. The programme consisted of excavation of irrigation channels in Bhimber area and reclamation of land in Bhimber and Khari areas. Very little amount has been spent out of the allocation of Rs. 0.50 million.

Northern Areas

54. Against a provision of Rs. 4.36 million, Bunji Plain Project, and other open channels investigation schemes were undertaken. Due to non-availability of data, it is not possible to indicate targets achieved during 1975-76.

Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control Research Council

55. The Council's programme was allocated a sum of Rs. 6.87 million and included 8 development schemes. Some of the important schemes among these are: Basic studies on Hydraulic Problems, Gaja Pilot Tile Drainage Project and Establishment of Drainage and Reclamation Institute of Pakistan. The revised expenditure, has, however, been shown as Rs. 6.139 million.

PROGRAMME FOR 1976-77

IRRIGATION

56. In the Annual Plan 1976-77, a sum of Rs. 590 million has been allocated to this sub-sector. This represents an increase of 20% over the allocation in the previous year. The programme provides for marked acceleration of work on the Khanpur Dam and Hub Dam projects with a view to completing them within a period of 2 to 3 years. The programme also includes improvement, remodelling, extension and enlargement of the existing irrigation system. The precise quantitative targets for remodelling and for other irrigation works are not yet available from the Provincial Governments.

57. To improve the efficiency of the irrigation system, the allocation of funds for maintenance and operation have been increased. The provision for working expenses in the budgets of the four Provincial Governments has increased from Rs. 5.14 million in the revised estimates of 1975-76 to Rs. 5.66 million in 1976-77.

58. *Tarbela Dam*.—A provision of Rs. 530.5 million has been made for Tarbela Repairs and other works under the Indus Basin Projects. The damaged stilling basins are being repaired and would be put into operation as soon as possible.

59. *Khanpur Dam*.—It is proposed to accelerate the work on the project with a view to securing its completion within two years. The provision in the ADP for 1976-77 is Rs. 80 million.

60. It is expected that during 1976-77 all major works, excluding dam closure, would be completed. The project would be commissioned by 1977-78. The project aims at providing 0.25 MAF for irrigation and municipal uses in Punjab, NWFP and Federal area of Islamabad. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 570 million. It is essential that work on ancillary arrangements for utilization of the water should commence as early as possible. The Provincial Governments concerned and the CDA have been asked to formulate their Plans for the utilization of Khanpur water.

61. *Hub Dam*.—During the year 1976-77, with a view to accelerate the pace of progress, Rs. 170 million have been allocated to the Project. All the works excepting the closure of the dam are proposed to be completed. The major targets for the year are : 98.7 mcf of earthwork and 4.46 mcf of concrete work.

62. The project proposes to supply water for municipal and industrial uses of Karachi and Baluchistan to an extent of 96 MGD and 15 MGD respectively, and assured irrigation facilities to 1,000 acres of existing farm area near Karachi and 21,000 acres in Baluchistan. Both the Governments of Sind and Baluchistan have been asked to complete the delivery works before the dam is completed.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME

63. The Punjab Government have allocated Rs. 137.27 million for the extension, and improvement of the existing irrigation system. It is expected that about 110.0 miles of irrigation channels will be constructed under the projects namely : Reopening and extension of abandoned areas commanded by Abaasia Canal, Bhawalpur Canal, BRBD Link, Muzaffargarh Canal, Bakht Branch and extension of other small distributaries and minors.

64. In an attempt to augment the water availability, it is proposed to remodel the existing channels. Remodelling of upper Gogera Branch, Jhang Branch and other small distributaries would involve 736 miles long irrigation channels. About 429 old structures will be remodelled and 443 new structures will be constructed.

65. As a consequence of this programme, 1,25,900 acres will be benefited with improved irrigation facilities during the year.

66. An earthwork of 3.4 MCF will be carried out on the construction of Kanjoor Dam, Channi Dam, Garat Dam, Walana Dam etc., for which Rs. 5.5 million have been allocated.

67. The Sind ADP provides Rs. 82.33 million mainly for continuing work on the on-going projects. It is expected that Saifullah Magsi Branch Project and Link Canal of K.B. Feeder will be completed by the close of the year. The former will benefit the cultivators at the tail while the latter will provide silt laden water. Among the new schemes the irrigation channels of Saifullah Magsi Branch will be remodelled; re-alignment of Rohri Canal will be undertaken; Dooka Minor and Shah Minors will be constructed; bridge across Nara Canal will shortly be completed; and another bridge across Dhamrah Branch will be initiated.

68. The physical targets include extension of 15 miles of canals and remodelling of 68 miles of canals and 27 structures. Under the Dolatpur Tubewells Scheme, 14 tubewells, already installed, will be energized. It is expected that about 10,000 acres will be released for cultivation.

69. In the NWFP, Rs. 54.28 million have been allocated to this sub-sector. The programme includes : lining of Warsak Gravity Canal, Lift Canal and Malik Jan sub-minor ; construction of 5 passages across Marvat Canal; revival of Waren Canal; construction of Tank Zam Pick-up Weir; Remodelling of Paharpur Canal; and several other small schemes in various districts. As a result 13,500 acres of new land and 12,300 of existing irrigation area will be provided with improved irrigation facilities.

70. In Baluchistan, Rs. 70.10 million would be spent on Irrigation sub-sector. The major schemes proposed to be undertaken during this year are : Installation of 32 tubewells in Pishin Lora, Bela Plain development scheme and Mithri irrigation Scheme.

DRAINAGE AND RECLAMATION

Accelerated Programme for Water-logging and Salinity Control

71. In view of the high priority assigned to anti-salinity and water-logging measures, a sum Rs. 728.8 million or 66% of the total water sector allocation in the Federal Government has been earmarked for this programme. This is 20% higher than the allocations made in 1975-76.

72. The overall targets include drilling of 1,086 and energization of 1,826 tubewells, the difference between tubewells to be drilled and energized is a result of back-log of un-energized tubewells. In addition, about 300 miles of drainage will be excavated. It is expected that 1.00 MA would be protected against water-logging and salinity. Work on Left Bank Outfall Drain will be accelerated and East Khairpur Tile Drainage project will be initiated. The schemewise and province-wise details of allocation are given in Annexure V. The pumpage from the tubewells, during 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given in Annexure IX and X, respectively. The figure for pumpage in both the aforementioned Annexures exclude the water-course losses. The targets for 1976-77 are depicted in Annexure XVIII.

73. According to the latest estimates, nearly 13% of the CCA has water table 0—5 ft. from the surface. Nearly 22% of the total area is severely saline. Province-wise areas affected by water-logging and salinity are given in Annexure XVI.

74. During 1976-77, project implementation work will continue on 28 schemes while 34 schemes will be in various stages of planning. Province-wise details are as follows.

75. In the Punjab, Rs. 313.8 million have been provided for project implementation which will include completion of 241 saline groundwater tubewells in SCAPR II & III, and 449 fresh groundwater tubewells in Shorkot-Kamalia, Panjnad-Abbasia, Shahpur, Fordwah-Sadiqia and Pilot Safiana Projects. It will also include construction of 78 miles of open drains, and replacement of about 400 damaged and deteriorated tubewells. For project planning a sum of Rs. 26.2 million has been provided to undertake planning work on 10 new schemes and to continue work on 6 ongoing schemes.

76. In Sind, a sum of Rs. 290 million has been provided for the installation of 455 tubewells and energization of 1,095 tubewells including those previously drilled. These tubewells will be installed in North Rohri, Sukkur R.B. Rohri South, Ghotki and Kandhkot Pilot Projects. About 115 miles of open drains will also be constructed under LBOD and Larkana Shikarpur surface drainage projects. For planning Rs. 3.8 million have been provided for starting work on 4 new schemes and continuing work on 6 ongoing schemes.

77. In the NWFP, the amount allocated for project implementation and planning is Rs. 72.0 million and Rs. 7.0 million, respectively. It is expected that 41 tubewells will be energized and 62 miles of drains will be constructed under Kafur Dheri, Pabbi (Phase II). Jue Sheikh and Warsak Units of Peshawar SCARP, Mardan, and Bannu SCRAPs. Project Planning will be initiated in Kohat, Hazara and D.I. Khan districts.

78. In Baluchistan, Rs. 15 million have been provided for continuing work on Hairdin drain. It is expected that about 46 miles of drains will be excavated. Project planning in the Kirthar command will be undertaken under the Sind Programme.

Surface Drains

79. The Punjab Irrigation Branch has been allocated Rs. 32.32 million for improving, remodelling and extending the drainage system. Open drain systems in Raiwand, Pandoki, R.Q. Link areas, lower Jhelum Canal areas, Thal etc., will be constructed. In all about 181.1 miles long drains will be constructed during the year 1976-77. The additions and improvement in the open drains will provide protection to a cultivable area of 69,189 acres.

80. The Sind ADP includes Rs. 1.55 million this year for continuation of work on the ongoing schemes mentioned above. One new scheme to be undertaken will be construction of drain near Jamrao Head.

81. In the NWFP, an amount of Rs. 3.596 million has been allocated to surface drainage and reclamation schemes. Nearly 73% of the work will be done in D.I. Khan District while the remaining 27% in Peshawar District.

Flood Regulation and Restoration

82. The allocations for flood control schemes amount to Rs. 132.17 million. Out of this, Rs. 126 million is for schemes in the Punjab and Sind. The NWFP ADP include Rs. 1.62 million while in Baluchistan an amount of Rs. 4.55 million is included under flood control/irrigation. Provincial allocations and physical targets are given in the following paragraphs.

83. In the Punjab a total allocation of Rs. 116 million has been made. Nearly Rs. 59 million or 51% is for import of new machinery tool and plants and spare for overhauling of old machinery while the balance is for flood works. Priority has been given to the on-going schemes of raising and strengthening of existing flood embankments. A small provision has also been made for river training works. The programme envisages extension of flood embankments by 45 miles, raising and strengthening of 123 miles of embankments, stone pitching of 1.5 miles and construction of 15 new structures.

84. The Sind ADP provides Rs. 10 million for flood regulation and restoration work. The provision is mainly for continuing on-going schemes. However, a small amount is provided for new schemes. The major portion of the work (54%) will be undertaken in Sukkar Barrage Command while the remaining (46%) in Guddu Command. Nearly 70% of the allocation is for earthwork for which a target of 40 MCF has been indicated. The remaining 30% is for stone pitching and sand coring.

85. In the NWFP, the allocation of Rs. 1.62 million is for works in Peshawar and Mardan Districts. Nearly 60% of the work will be done in Peshawar District while the remaining 40% will be in Mardan.

86. Baluchistan provided nearly Rs. 4.55 million for nine flood and multi-purpose schemes. However, although the allocation is shown under flood protection, strictly speaking these are multi-purpose schemes.

Water Management

87. The On-Farm Water Management Programme, assisted by USAID will be launched during 1976. Salient features are presented in this chapter.

88. The overall programme is for 5 years at a total estimated cost of about Rs. 268 million. It will involve improvement/rehabilitation of 1,500 metercourses, precise levelling of 4,25,000 acres of land and training of field teams on a cost sharing basis with farmers. During 1976-77, however, only Punjab and Sind will join this programme. In NWFP, the ongoing Precision Land Levelling project will continue outside the programme. It is expected that about 15 and 10 water-courses will be improved in NWFP. About 7,000 acres of land will be precisely levelled (60% in Punjab and 40% in Sind). In the NWFP, about 5,000 acres of land will also be levelled.

89. Besides this programme link, water-courses and distribution works will be constructed and improved in SCARP II, III and IV areas. Small miscellaneous brick-lining work will also be undertaken by the Punjab Irrigation Department.

Survey and Investigation

90. In the Punjab, 12,050 sq. miles will be covered under topographical survey. The activities regarding hydraulic data observation, channel regime programme, monitoring and research of water-courses would continue.

91. In Sind, an amount of Rs. 3.8 million has been provided for continuing the activities on river survey, contour survey of riverain areas, feasibility studies for Malir Basin, survey and investigation for irrigation development, reorganization of Irrigation Research Institute etc. Topographic survey covering about 1,700 sq. miles of riverain areas expected to be completed. Feasibility study for water resources development in Malir Basin will continue.

92. In Baluchistan, an amount of 26.5 million for detailed investigation and development of groundwater has been provided. About 130 test holes will be drilled and 55 tubewells are proposed to be developed.

93. Under WAPDA's Master Plan Project, the remaining amount of work on preparation of maps such as Water-courses Survey maps and Nakka Survey maps will be carried out during the year. Similarly, work on data collection on Warabandi, Water Management etc., will be completed by the close of the year and the study on agricultural economics data will be completed. The data on water-table, rainfall, and irrigation evaluation will be collected and processed. About 20% work on the study on water-courses in the head, middle and tail reaches will be accomplished during the current year.

94. The Central Monitoring Organization would monitor 7,456 additional tubewells for electric conductivity and specific capacity tests. Monitoring studies over part of Baluchistan would be carried out. The work on well observation will be extended to the areas covering all the present and future SCARPs including Goharki, South Rohri, Sukkur Right Bank and North Dadu. Reports on water quality and hydrologic monitoring for SCARPs Khairpur, North Rohri are likely to be issued in the first quarter of 1976-77. It is expected that analogue model studies on compound wells for North Rohri Project would be initiated and completed during the next year.

95. The overall achievements and targets during the year 1975-76 and 1976-77, respectively are given at Annexure XI to XV.

FEDERAL AGENCIES

96. The ADP, 1976-77 allocation to the Federal Agencies, excluding WAPDA, is about Rs. 53.85 million for carrying out the on going schemes of Pakistan Meteorological Department, Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control Research Council, Survey of Pakistan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas.

Pakistan Meteorological Department

97. The programme for 1976-77 consists of 22 on-going and new schemes with an allocation of Rs. 14.00 million. Among the on-going schemes, World Meteorological Organization is assisting in establishing ground station for receiving Weather Satellite data at Karachi. UNDP is assisting on Remote Recording Equipment Project for Karachi Airport and nine other Airports, Weather Surveillance Radar Station and Meteorological Readout Station and Development of River flow and Flood Forecasting Projects. The other important projects included in the Programme are : First Class Observatories; Upper Wind Observatories; Remote Recording Equipment at Islamabad, Lahore and Peshawar Airports, Wind Finding Radar at Peshawar, Provision of Met. facilities at Moenjodaro; Establishment of First Class Surface Observatory at Larkana, etc.

FATA Development Corporation

98. A sum of Rs. 28.872 million has been allocated in the ADP, 1976-77. The major schemes included in the programme are : Completion of Bara River Canal Scheme; Spin Plain Irrigation Scheme; Survey and Investigation of small Irrigation Schemes; Tubewells Irrigation Schemes in North Waziristan Agency; Sateen Irrigation Scheme; Groundwater Investigation in Peshawar, Malakand and D.I. Khan areas, Irrigation Schemes in Mirali Tehsil, etc.

99. For carrying out the ground-water investigation work, the FATA Development Authority have about six percussion rigs and two rotary type rigs. These will be used for the development of 20 test-holes into tubewells and for further investigation.

100. A new area of about 5,200 acres and existing area of 4,000 acres in various agencies of FATA will receive assured irrigation supplies.

Azad Kashmir

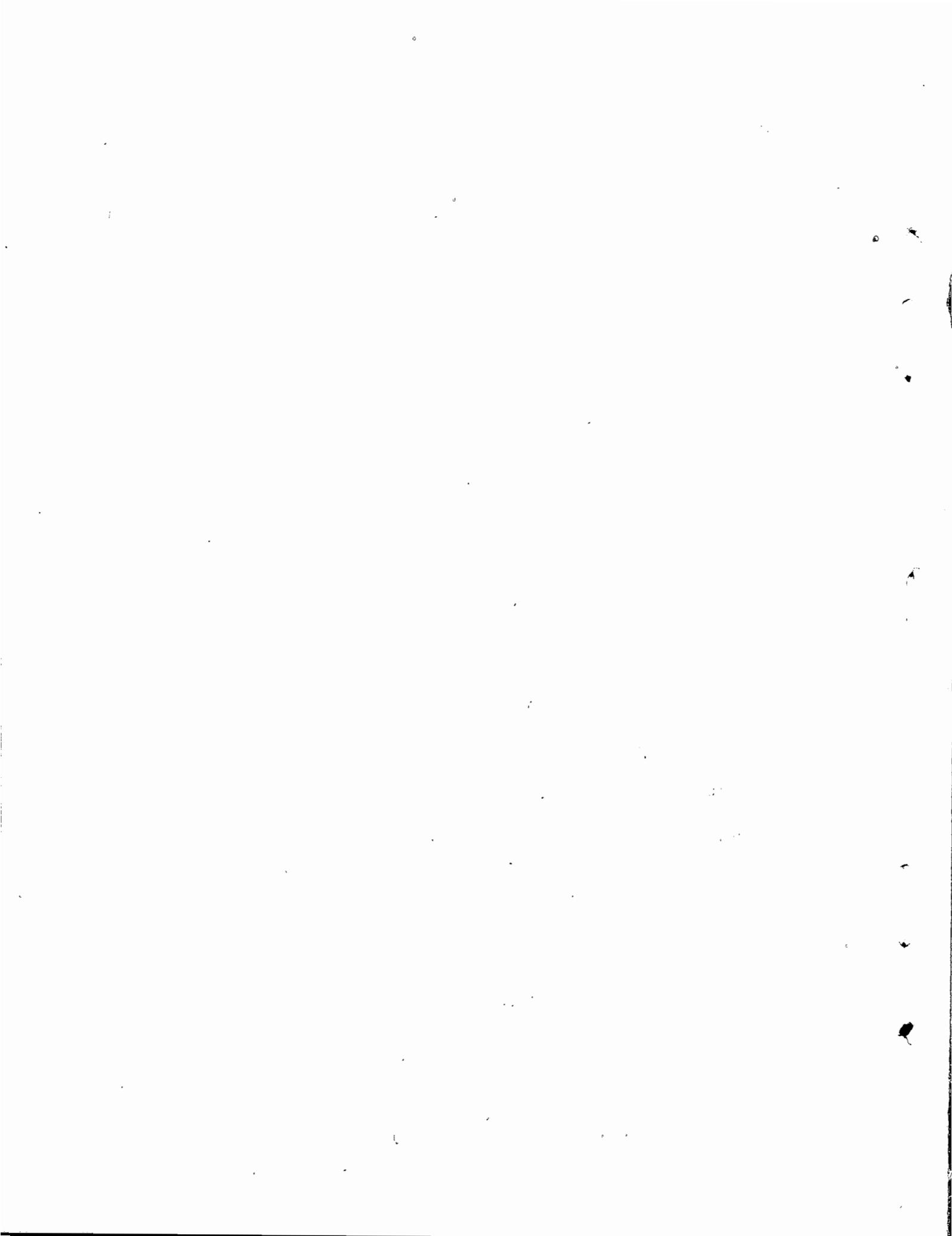
101. Only two schemes namely Jari Bhim Bhimber Irrigation Scheme and Reclamation of land in Bhimber and Khari area, with a total allocation of Rs. 0.11 million have been included.

Northern areas

102. A provision of Rs. 4.58 million has been provided for the completion of on-going schemes and initiation of some of the new schemes.

Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control Research Council

103. A sum of Rs. 5.70 million has been provided for 8 ongoing schemes and one new study to be conducted by the Council during the year.



CHAPTER 14

MINERALS

During the period 1970—75, it was hoped that the pace of mineral exploration and development would be stepped up and fairly ambitious plans were chalked out, but due to unforeseen events like the 1971 war, the programmes suffered a serious setback. During 1970=72, as in earlier periods, neither the anticipated funds could be made available nor was it possible to step up work in this field and achieve the targets of mineral exploration and production that were initially planned. It was only in the latter part of the period 1970—75, that financial allocations to the mineral sector were increased, the pace of work of various organizations in this field intensified and new organizations were set up to create the institutional framework for implementing an accelerated programme of mineral development. An investment of Rs. 186.8 million was made in this sector during the 1970—75 period which included Rs. 101.8 million in the public sector and Rs. 85 million in the private sector.

2. A sharp increase in the demand for minerals is expected during 1976—81. The increase in demand will emanate primarily from the large expansion programmed for mineral based industries like cement, fertilizer, iron and steel. For example, the proposed expansion in cement production capacity during 1976—81 will generate demand for limestone and hence the target for production of this mineral in 1980-81 is 10 million tons compared to current year's level of 3.0 million tons. Secondly, the programme for mineral development in 1976—81 period envisages new mineral based industries such as a phosphatic fertilizer plant based on rock phosphate deposits found in Hazara. Thirdly, the accelerated programme will seek to improve quality and quantity of export oriented minerals such as marble. Fourthly, an increase in the demand for minerals is likely to be achieved by finding new uses to which the existing minerals can be profitably put during 1976—81. Fifthly, the development of copper deposits, partly for import substitution and primarily for export, will be taken in hand. Finally, an acceleration in the programme for the use of coal for meeting energy requirements, including the generation of electricity in the light of the recent dramatic changes in the cost of different sources of energy, will take place during the 1976—81 period.

REVIEW OF 1975-76

Investment

3. Against an allocation of Rs. 73.54 million, actual investment in 1975-76 is likely to be about Rs. 73.15 million. The details are given in Table I :

TABLE I

Allocations and Estimated Achievements ADP—1975-76

								(Million Rs.)		
								1975-76 Annual Plan	1975-76 Estimated Achievement	Percentage Implemen- tation
1. Ministry of Fuel, Power and Natural Resources :										
	(a)	G.S.P.	..	..	..	..	24.56	12.20	50
	(b)	P.M.D.C.	..	..	..	..	17.70	11.38	64
	(c)	R.D.C.	..	..	..	..	1.50	25.20	1680
2. Production Division :										
		P.I.D.C.	..	..	..	..	4.00	11.51	287
3. Azad Kashmir ..										
			..	..	..	..	0.91	0.49	54
4. State and Frontier Regions Division :										
		F.A.T.A.D.C.	..	..	..	..	3.53	2.80	79
5. Provincial Programme :										
	(a)	Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
	(b)	Sind	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
	(c)	N.W.F.P.	..	..	..	..	20.34	7.07	35
	(d)	Punjab	..	..	..	..	1.00	2.50	250
6. Total ..										
			..	..	..	..	73.54	73.15	99

4. The above table shows that the G.S.P., P.M.D.C., A.K.M.I.D.C., FATADC and NWFP were not able to fully utilize their ADP allocations during 1975-76. R.D.C., P.I.D.C. and the Punjab, on the other hand, undertook investment in the mineral sector during 1975-76 at levels much beyond their original allocations. Shortfalls in the case of GSP were due to the postponement of aeromagnetic surveys in Baluchistan owing to some technical reasons and the shortage of qualified manpower. The shortfall in case of PMDC was due to the non-availability of CIDA Loan for procurement of machinery as a result of which the rupee cover of Rs. 7 million could not be utilized during 1975-76. The other shortfalls in Azad Kashmir and FATA, were also due to the shortage of skilled manpower. However, accelerated investment in case of other agencies has fully off-set the under-utilization of ADP allocations in some agencies so that the overall performance of the Investment Programme in the Mineral Sector during 1975-76 was satisfactory with 99% implementation.

Production

5. Actual figures for the output of various minerals in 1975-76 are not available as yet. The revised estimates, are given in table II, which indicate an increase in output in some important minerals like Coal, Chromite and Silica Sand.

TABLE II

Production of some Important Mineral Products—1974-75 and 1975-76

(‘000’ Tons)

S. No.	Mineral	1974-75 Actual	1975-76 Provisional Estimates	% Growth over 1974-75
1.	Coal	1064	1100	(+) 3
2.	Rock Salt	398	354	(-)11
3.	Chromite	9	23	(+)155
4.	Silica Sand	32	33	(+) 3
5.	Gypsum	590	385	(-)35
6.	Lime Stone	3881	2748	(-)29
7.	Marble	37	25	(-)32
8.	China Clay	2	1	(-)50
9.	Fireclay	26	27	(+) 4
10.	Fuller's Earth	14	14	—
11.	Magnesite	2	2	—

Source : Pakistan Economic Survey, 1975-76. Pakistan Key Economic Indicators April, 1976.

6. The above table shows that the production of Coal, Chromite, Silica Sand and Fire Clay increased in 1975-76 compared with the production in 1974-75. The production of Rock Salt, Gypsum, Limestone, Marble and China clay declined in 1975-76 compared with 1974-75. The production of Rock Salt decreased because the Salt Mines have been over-worked in the past and the equipment used in them has outlived its economic life. These mines need new investment before higher production can be expected. Therefore, PMDC have started implementing a scheme whose completion is expected in 1977-78, whereafter the full potential of these mines would be obtained. The production of Gypsum and Limestone has fluctuated in the past five years and it seems that unless the effective demand for these two minerals rises, this ebb and flow in their production will continue. With the advent of projects for Fertilizer and cement plants, the demand for these two minerals is expected to stabilize and start increasing steadily. Decline in production of Marble can be correlated with the world-wide recession as this item is mostly exported.

ANNUAL PLAN, 1976-77

Production

7. The targets of production for some of the major minerals in 1976-77 are given in Table III.

TABLE III
Estimated Production in 1975-76 and Targets for 1976-77

Sl.No.	Mineral	1975-76 Estimated Production	1976-77 Targets	% Growth
1.	Coal	1100	1200	9
2.	Rock Salt	354	400	13
3.	Chromite	23	26	13
4.	Silica Sand	33	36	10
5.	Gypsum	385	423	10
6.	Lime Stone	2748	3,000	9
7.	Marble	25	37	48
8.	China Clay	1	4	300
9.	Fire Clay	27	30	11
10.	Fullers Earth	14	16	14
11.	Magnesite	2	3	50

8. The above table shows that the growth targets are rather moderate for 1976-77. Until recently the emphasis was on the exploration of various minerals. It has now been shifted to the production of those minerals which have been proven. Obviously, it will take some time before the schemes for exploitation of these minerals get going. Therefore, the present strategy is to improve upon the operations of existing mines. In the production of Coal, it is expected that the scheme for Pir Jahanian Coal Mines will be implemented during 1976-77 while the work on expansion of Makerwal/Gullakhel Collieries will be completed to an extent of about 33%. This will give a growth of about 9% in the production of Coal during 1976-77. Similarly, it is envisaged that the improvement work on Rock Salt Mines will enable restoration of production of Rock Salt in 1976-77 to its level of 1974-75. The production of all the other minerals are expected to grow with an improvement in operations of the existing mines. As the following sections will indicate, the work on development of new mines for these minerals is either in the exploration stages or at best in the initial stages of the development of mines.

Investment

9. In 1976-77, an ADP allocation of Rs. 95.59 million has been made for survey, investigation, Exploration and Development of mineral projects in the public sector. In addition, investment of Rs. 45 million will be financed from self-financing (PMDC) and bank borrowing. The details are given in Table IV.

TABLE IV
ADP Allocations—1976-77

(Million Rs.)			
	1975-76 Estimated Achievement	1976-77 A.D.P.	Change (%)
1	2	3	4
1. Ministry of Fuel, Power and Natural Resources :			
(a) G.S.P.	12.20	10.13	(—)17
(b) Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation	11.38	51.80 *	355
(c) Resource Development Corporation	25.20	37.70**	50
2. Production Division :			
P.I.D.C. Mineral Survey Scheme	11.51	15.00	30
3. Azad Kashmir Projects	0.49	0.62	27
4. State and Frontier Region (FATADC) :	2.80	1.20	(—)57
Total ..	63.58	116.45	83

1	2	3	4
5. Provincial Programme :			
(a) Punjab	2.50	15.20	508
(b) Sind	—	—	—
(c) N.W.F.P.	7.07	8.94	26
(d) Baluchistan	—	—	—
6. Federal and Provincial Total Programme	73.15	140.59	92

* Includes Rs. 7 million of self-financing and Rs. 18 million of bank borrowing.

** Includes Rs. 20 million of bank borrowing.

10. In 1976-77, about 92 per cent increase is being provided over the estimated investment in 1975-76. The acceleration provided for this sector is still insufficient. The country with its sizeable unexplored area and potential for mineral wealth needs a sharper acceleration in its efforts in this sector. New programmes formulated for the exploration and development of mineral resources have just begun to be implemented. Larger investment would be required in the future as success is achieved in over-coming initial problems of organization and skills. Investment in this sector will begin to rise even more steeply when commercial exploitation of minerals, which are being investigated at the moment, is undertaken.

11. A brief description of the major projects of different organizations is given in the following paragraphs.

MAJOR PROJECTS IN FEDERAL PROGRAMME

I. Geological Survey of Pakistan

12. The Geological Survey of Pakistan is primarily responsible for collecting and providing geological information through systematic geological mapping. It also carries out exploration and appraisal of mineral resources through surveys and drilling. In view of the increasing importance which the government attaches to the development of mineral resources, the Federal Government has provided in the A.D.P. for 1976-77 a sum of Rs. 10.13 million for three projects, namely the Chagai Mineral District Exploration Project; Mineral Exploration in Lasbela/Khuzdar Region and Aeromagnetic Survey; and follow up ground investigations in various districts of Baluchistan.

13. (I) *Exploration in Chagai Mineral District.*—The Geological Survey of Pakistan has a scheme under implementation, which envisages detailed geological mapping, geophysical survey, and geo-chemical study in the whole region of the Chagai District. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 34.136 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 12.130 million. The scheme would be completed in 1978-79. Expenditure up to the end of 1975-76 would be Rs. 12.25 million and an allocation of Rs. 6.50 million has been made in the ADP, 1976-77 for implementation of this scheme. The physical targets for 1976-77 are :

- (i) Regional geological mapping, gravity and magnetic survey and preliminary mineral exploration in an area of 2,500 sq. miles.
- (ii) Geo-chemical reconnaissance in an area of about 3,000 sq. miles.
- (iii) Detailed geo-physical mapping, geo-chemical surveys and geo-physical investigations, in an area of about 500 sq. miles.
- (iv) Completion of preliminary metallogenic studies of the Chagai Massif and Ras-Koh Range.
- (v) Exploration of known mineral showings with particular emphasis on iron, copper and other base metal occurrences.
- (vi) Test drilling to supplement surface studies in parts of main mineralized areas.

14. (II) *Mineral Exploration in Lasbela/Khuzdar Region in Baluchistan.*—The Geological Survey of Pakistan has a scheme under implementation which envisages detailed geological mapping of 7000 sq. miles, geophysical survey and geochemical study in the whole region of the Lasbela/Khuzdar mineral district covering an area of about 8000 sq. miles, followed by trenching, pitting and test drilling at appropriate places. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 14.00 million including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 4.775 million. (Expenditure up to end of 1975-76 would amount to Rs. 12.50 million.) An allocation of Rs. 1.5 million has been made in the ADP 1976-77. The physical targets for 1976-77 are as follows :—

- (i) Detailed geological mapping, geochemical survey and geophysical investigations in an area of 500 sq. miles.
- (ii) Test drilling for the exploration of the known occurrences of copper, manganese etc. (2,500 ft.).
- (iii) Publication of geological maps and geophysical reports on the areas already covered.

15. (III) *Aero-magnetic Survey and Follow-up Ground Investigations in various mineral districts of Baluchistan.*—The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 11.98 million, with foreign exchange component of Rs. 9.11 million. Expenditure upto end of 1975-76 would be Rs. 10.55 million. Allocation for 1976-77 amounts to Rs. 2.00 million. The scheme is expected to be completed during the year 1976-77.

II. Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation

16. PMDC is primarily responsible for development and exploration of mineral resources in Pakistan. A major share of the investment in the mineral sector is, therefore, envisaged to be undertaken by PMDC during 1976-77. Total investment programme during 1976-77 for PMDC is Rs. 51.80 million of which Rs. 18 million will be financed through loans by NDFC and Rs. 7 million by PMDC from its own resources. The remaining sum of Rs. 26.80 million will be provided by the government through the ADP.

17. PMDC will be implementing 16 development schemes during the year 1976-77 of which 7 schemes are on-going and the remaining 9 schemes will be new. It will be completing nine schemes during 1976-77 and seven schemes will be carried forward for implementation in 1977-78. Some of the schemes to be implemented during 1976-77 by PMDC are discussed below :

- (i) *Lakhra Coal Field.*—The investigation stage of this project is estimated to cost Rs. 3.16 million and it is expected to be completed in 1976-77. An allocation of Rs. 2.10 million has been made for this purpose. The mining project will be based on this investigation.
- (ii) *Gullakhel/Makerwal Collieries.*—This is another coal project to be implemented by PMDC during 1976-77. Estimated to cost Rs. 44.64 million, it will yield an additional production of 1,40,000 tons of coal per annum when completed in 1977-78. An allocation of Rs. 15 million has been made in the ADP for 1976-77.
- (iii) *Salt Mines.*—The project for development of Salt Mines in Punjab is the second largest single project in the ADP, 1976-77 in terms of allocations. The allocation is Rs. 10 million. Total estimated cost of this project is Rs. 19.89 million. It is expected to increase production of salt from the existing level of 10 million maunds to 15 million maunds per annum when completed in 1977-78.
- (iv) *Talc and Fluorite.*—This project is expected to be completed in 1976-77. The total estimated cost is Rs. 3.53 million and the expenditure upto end of 1975-76 would be Rs. 1.09 million. Allocation for 1976-77 is Rs. 2.50 million. Upon completion, this project is expected to prove enough reserves of Talc and Fluorite so that a development project for this purpose could be prepared.

III. Resource Development Corporation

18. This Corporation was set up in March, 1974. The Corporation operates under the supervision of the Ministry of Fuel, Power and Natural Resources. It has been registered as a joint stock company for exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the country. The specific purpose of this Corporation is to implement a crash exploration and exploitation programme for the copper deposits found at Saindak in Chagai. A scheme costing Rs. 60.00 million with a foreign exchange

component of Rs. 21.00 million is being implemented for detailed exploration. The scheme includes a provision for new drilling machines and setting up of Saindak mechanical and chemical laboratories. The aim is to reach "proving stage" and for that purpose the Corporation is drilling about 100 thousand ft. at the rate of 300 ft. per day. The scheme was expected to be completed by end of 1975-76. During 1976-77, the Corporation will undertake groundwater investigations and pre-investment study work for which an allocation of Rs. 17.70 million has been made in the ADP and Rs. 20.0 million in the Credit Budget.

IV. Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation

19. P.I.D.C. is undertaking detailed investigations of Nokhundi iron ore deposits. The total cost of the project for 1976-77 is Rs. 15.00 million. The aim of the project is to prove, in the first stage, a minimum reserve of 5 million tons in Nokhundi area which would justify a mini-steel plant. The total proved reserves in Nokhundi are 1.7 million tons which have, through subsequent investigations, increased to 2.5 million tons. Currently, further investigations including drilling up to a depth of 500 ft. are being undertaken in order to prove larger reserves of the ore over a wider area. The Government of the People's Republic of China is giving technical and financial assistance for this project. An allocation of Rs. 15.00 million has been made for this project in 1976-77.

V. FATADC

20. The Federally Administered Tribal Areas Development Corporation is entrusted with the assignment of exploration and development of mineral resources in these tribal areas. A block provision of Rs. 1.20 million has been made in the ADP for 1976-77 for this Corporation to continue developing the mineral sector. Major projects of this Corporation are Marble Industry at Paindi Lalma (Khyber Agency) and Mining of Soapstone in Khurram Agency.

VI. AKMIDC

21. The Azad Kashmir Mineral and Industrial Development Corporation has been allocated Rs. 0.62 million in the ADP for 1976-77 as against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 0.49 million during 1975-76. AKMIDC plans to develop the mineral sector in Azad Kashmir on the following lines :-

- (i) Geological and Geochemical survey to locate the deposits and estimate the reserves.
- (ii) Mineral evaluation and characterization.
- (iii) Ore dressing and beneficiation.
- (iv) Mineral processing, extraction of metals, if possible with locally available know-how or importing the well-established technology adapted to the local conditions.

MAJOR PROJECTS IN THE PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

I. Sarhad Development Authority

22. SDA is sponsored by the N.W.F.P. Government. It is a multipurpose organisation responsible for development activities in the province in all directions. Obviously, the mineral development also falls within the purview of this Authority. At present, SDA is engaged in the implementation of Hazara Phosphate Mining Project. Estimated to cost Rs. 8.85 million, including foreign exchange component of Rs. 2.673 million, the project is under implementation with the objective of proving enough reserves to support a fertilizer project in Hazara.

23. The rock phosphate reserves in the area have been estimated at 17 million tons, whereas proven reserves are 3.92 million tons. The exploration and development programme of rock phosphate is proposed to be executed in four phases. Phase-I has been started from October 1974. In subsequent phases, the reserves of rock phosphate will be identified, estimated and developed.

II. Punjab Mineral Development Corporation

24. As the Corporation has been allocated a sum of Rs. 15.20 million in the ADP for 1976-77, it proposes to implement seven schemes during the year. The major scheme with the largest allocation of Rs. 5.50 million will result in the development of dolomite quarry at Paikhel in District Mianwali. During the year 1976-77, the Corporation proposes to complete construction of access roads, development and preparation of quarry faces and partly construct residential and office buildings so that the mines are ready for production thereafter.

28. In order to achieve the above targets, both for the 1976—81 period and the year 1976-77, several measures are being initiated to overcome the problems previously faced in the development of mineral sector. The policy which is being proposed to be emphasized is the need for integrated development plans for each of the major minerals. For example, the development of coal mines in the country will be linked with the utilization of coal in the generation of electricity and preparation of coke in order to raise the value added by this product. The other problems that are proposed to be attended to in the period 1976—81 will be the development of an institutional framework to identify the presence and extent of reserves of different minerals, and accelerate the development and commercial exploitation of known reserves. The need for meeting the requirements of technical manpower has also been realized and efforts will be made to overcome this shortage by enlarging the scope of education and training facilities both within the country and abroad. In recent years, exploration techniques have advanced greatly and vastly improved exploratory scientific equipment have been introduced. Efforts are being made to acquire as much of this equipment as possible and ensure its efficient utilization. Finally, the working conditions in private mines are unsatisfactory with the result that production and efficiency in these mines is relatively low. Efforts will be made to improve these conditions during the year 1976-77 and beyond so that the private sector is able to contribute as much possible in the achievement of the production targets.

CHAPTER 15

INDUSTRY

Production in large scale industry increased at an average rate of 3.3 per cent per annum during 1970—76. Due to decline in production in 1970—72 and despite recovery in 1972—76, the average annual growth was substantially lower than the previous plan period. The growth rates are summarised below :—

	Annual Growth Rates (percentage)
Second Plan	16.8
Third Plan	9.9
1970—76	3.3
(i) 1970—72	(-)2.9
(ii) 1972—76	4.2

2. The major increase in output during 1970—76 was in Vegetable Ghee and Fertilizer. Vegetable Ghee production, sustained by liberal imports of edible oil, increased by 126 per cent. Fertilizer production increased from 124 thousand N tons in 1969-70 to 329 thousand N tons in 1975-76. The higher output was due to new capacity as well as an impressive increase in capacity utilization. The output of industries based on agricultural raw materials generally increased by more than the average for large scale industry as a whole. Production of cotton yarn went up by 31 per cent and of cigarettes by 23 per cent. The capacities in these industries expanded much more but production in 1975-76 was depressed because of demand constraints. In sugar, average annual production during 1970—76 was 54 per cent higher than the average production of 327 thousand tons during the Third Plan. The output of other major industries increased during the period 1970—76 but at a slower rate than the average. In case of steel and engineering industries the percentage of capacity utilization did not improve substantially.

3. The increase in output of specific major industries is given in Annexure I. The output in small scale industry increased at a much more rapid rate than in large scale industry but the extent of increase is not fully documented.

REVIEW OF 1975-76

(a) Industrial Production

4. In the Annual Plan for 1975-76, a growth rate of 13.7 per cent was projected for large scale manufacturing. At the same time it was pointed out that only small increases in capacity were expected during this period, and additions to output were mostly expected from better utilization of installed capacity. The major contribution to growth was expected from sugar, textile, vegetable ghee and cement. The recession in the World market affected the production of cotton textiles. In case of vegetable ghee the target could not be achieved due to the sharp decline in the production of cotton. The failure of Guddu Power Station resulted in the closure of Zeal Pak Cement Plant having a capacity of 1.08 million tons per annum for nearly two months. As a result, the Annual Plan target of industrial growth could not be achieved. The actual increase is provisionally esumated at around 3.0 per cent. The contribution of various industries to this growth is presented in Table I.

TABLE I
Industrial Production

Item	Unit	1974-75 (Actuals)	1975-76 Estimated	% change
1. White Sugar	000 tons	495	625	26.3
2. Vegetable Ghee	000 tons	268	280	4.5
3. Cigarettes	Bill Nos.	27	27	—
4. Cotton Yarn	Mill. Lbs.	774	790	2.1
5. Cotton Cloth	Mill. yds.	665	660	(-) 0.8
6. Boards	000 tons	27	36	33.3
7. Writing and Printing Paper	"	39	30	(-)23.1
8. Soda Ash	"	76	80	5.3
9. Caustic Soda	"	36	40	11.1
10. Sulphuric Acid (Non-captive)	"	6.7	7.0	4.5
11. Nitrogenous Fertilizer	000 N tons	320	320	—
12. Phosphatic Fertilizer	"	6.3	9	42.9
13. M. S. Products	000 tons	219	222	1.4
14. Cement	"	3268	3100	(-)5.1

The table shows that while production increased in most industries, the overall performance was affected by the decline in the production of cloth and cement which together have a significant weight of around 17 per cent in the value added in the industrial sector. Also, the increase in the production of yarn was much smaller than projected because the international demand in this industry did not increase as quickly as was expected.

(b) Investment

5. Total investment in industry in 1975-76 was around Rs. 4,347 million showing an increase of 61 per cent over the investment level in 1974-75. The major contribution to this growth in investment was made by the public sector. The actual investment in 1974-75 compared with estimated achievements in 1975-76 are presented in Table II. The details of public sector investment are given in Annexure II.

TABLE II
Investment in Industry (current prices)

	1974-75	1975-76		% increase in 1975-76
		Targets	Estimated Achievements	
Public sector ADP Investment	958	2362	1988	107
Public sector Investment from outside ADP	298	1388	789	165
Sub-Total	1256	3750	2777	121
Private Investment :				
(a) Large Scale Manufacturing	990	1100	1060	7
(b) Small Scale Industry	441	500	510	14
Sub-Total	1437	1600	1570	9
Total Investment	2693	5350	4337	61

It is seen from the above table that private sector investment in manufacturing showed a significant increase in 1975-76. In current prices it increased by 9 per cent.

PLAN FOR 1976-77

(a) Production Targets for 1976-77

6. Industrial production in the large scale sector is projected to increase by 10.3 per cent in 1976-77. The major increases are expected in sugar, vegetable ghee, cotton textile and cement. In these sectors capacity already exists for achieving higher production than in 1975-76. Considerable improvement is expected in the situation regarding availability of raw materials and international demand for textiles which acted as a major constraint on production in 1975-76. The increase in production will come from improved utilization of installed capacity. In Table III production targets for 1976-77 have been summarised. Detailed rationale of these targets follows the table.

TABLE III
Industrial Production Targets 1976-77

Industry	Unit	1975-76 Estimated	1976-77 Targets	% change 1976-77 1975-76
1. White Sugar	000 tons	625	650	4.0
2. Vegetable Ghee	"	280	320	14.3
3. Cigarettes	Bill Nos.	27	30	11.1
4. Cotton Yarn	Mill. lbs.	790	930	17.7
5. Cotton Cloth	Mill. yds.	660	715	8.3
6. Paper and Straw Board	000 tons.	36	44	22.0
7. Writing and Printing Paper	"	30	39	30.0
8. Soda Ash	"	80	80	—
9. Caustic Soda	"	40	44	10.0
10. Sulphuric Acid (non-captive)	"	7	7	—
11. Nitrogenous Fertilizer	000 N tons.	320	320	—
12. Phosphatic Fertilizer	"	9	12	33.3
13. M. S. Products	000 tons'	222	250	12.6
14. Cement	"	3100	3300	6.5

7. *Sugar*.—There are 26 sugar factories with a cane crushing capacity of 54,000 tons per day (including beet adjusted to cane). These are capable of producing 688,500 tons of sugar in a normal crushing season of 150 days and at average recovery of 8.5 per cent of cane. The target of sugar production in 1976-77 is being taken as 650,000 tons. The actual level of production will, of course, be determined by the availability of sugarcane. High priority is being given to increasing production of sugar both because of the need to ensure ready domestic availability of this essential commodity and because setting up of sugar factories is providing an effective method of modernising and raising technological and income levels in the agriculture sector and in underdeveloped areas. A major problem faced by this industry is the chronic under utilization of capacity because of the difficulty in arranging adequate supplies of sugarcane to the sugar mills. On the demand side the industry is favourably placed. Apart from the large domestic requirements, at current world prices of sugar the industry has good potential for export.

8. *Vegetable Ghee*.—The installed capacity in the vegetable ghee industry is 340,000 tons per annum including the capacity of vegetable ghee factory Bara. It is the policy of the Government to keep this capacity fully supplied with imported and domestic edible oil. The real constraint in this sector is not the manufacturing capacity, but the ability of the country to import edible oil. The future of this industry depends on the progress that can be made in increasing production of oil seeds in the country. The target for vegetable ghee production in 1976-77 is 320,000 tons.

9. *Cigarettes*.—There are 21 cigarettes factories with an approximate three-shift capacity of 60 billion cigarettes per annum. Demand in 1976-77 is expected to be around 30 billion cigarettes and this has been taken as the production target for 1976-77. If export demand can be generated production could be substantially higher.

10. *Cotton Textiles*.—By the end of 1975-76 the installed capacity in the mill sector was 3.5 million spindles and 29,000 looms. This capacity is expected to increase to about 3.6 million spindles. There will be no increase in looms. Using an annual output rate of 280 lbs per spindle and 26,000 yds per loom the installed capacity would be capable of producing over 1000 million lbs of yarn and about 750 million yards of cloth. Due to the recession in the world market, demand will remain the basic constraint on output. The production targets for 1976-77 of yarn and cloth are, therefore, taken at 930 million lbs and 715 million yds respectively. These targets imply a significant growth in output compared to 1975-76 though production would still be below capacity.

11. *Boards*.—The installed capacity of paper and straw board is 62,000 tons per annum. The production in 1975-76 is estimated at around 36,000 tons. The targets for 1976-77 envisage some improvement in capacity utilization and production of 44,000 tons is expected.

12. *Soda Ash*.—Installed capacity in two factories is about 78,000 tons. The industry is operating at full capacity utilization. It is expected that production during 1976-77 would be 80,000 tons as no new capacity is expected to be added.

13. *Caustic Soda*.—The installed manufacturing capacity is around 48,000 tons. Capacity utilization in 1975-76 was around 82 per cent. The production target for 1976-77 has been fixed at 44,000 tons.

14. *Sulphuric Acid*.—The installed non-captive capacity of this industry is 6,700 tons. In 1975-76 the production was around 7,000 tons showing a capacity utilization of 104 per cent. As no new capacity is expected to come into production, the target for 1976-77 is 7,000 tons.

15. *Cement*.—The installed capacity of cement is 3.4 million tons which is not expected to increase during 1976-77. In 1975-76 it is estimated that production was around 3.1 million tons showing a capacity utilization of 91 per cent. The production target for 1976-77 is 3.3 million tons.

16. *Paper*.—The installed capacity for the manufacture of writing and printing paper is 54,000 tons per annum of which 30,000 tons is in the paper mill at Charsadda. Due to technical problems and shortage of baggase in this mill, paper production has fallen far short of capacity. The paper production in 1975-76 is estimated at 30,000 tons. The target for 1976-77 has been taken as 39,000 tons.

17. *Fertilizer*.—Top priority is being given to the expansion of fertilizer industry with a view to ensuring self sufficiency in fertilizer by 1979-80. The country has adequate reserves of gas which provides the ideal feed stock for the production of nitrogenous fertilizer. The demand for fertilizer in 1980-81 is expected to be around 8,06,000 N tons of Nitrogenous, 2,69,000 N tons of Phosphates and a small quantity of Potash. Projects to create capacity to meet this demand for nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizer are either under implementation or in an advanced stage of planning. The production targets for nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers for 1976-77 are 320,000 N tons and 12,000 N tons respectively.

18. *Engineering Goods*.—Pakistan possesses a significant nucleus of engineering goods industry both in the public and private sector with substantial employment potential and good demand prospects in the domestic as well as export market. The product range in this sector is considerable, with emphasis on light and heavy engineering machine tools, telecommunication equipment; motors; transformers; switch gears; surgical instruments; parts of textile, cement and sugar mill machinery; agricultural machinery; automotive parts etc. A significant part of this industry consists of melting and re-rolling capacity. The billets produced through melting of steel scrap in electric arc furnaces are utilized for re-rolling. The total re-rolling capacity of existing 200 re-rolling mills is around 9,00,000 tons per annum. The total melting capacity of electric arc furnaces is of the order of 7,35,000 tons.

19. In view of the wide variety of goods produced by the engineering goods industry, it is difficult to specify separately for these products the investment and production data. For mild steel products, a major item in this group, the estimated production during 1975-76 was 2,22,000 tons. Against this, the target for 1976-77 has been fixed at 2,50,000 tons.

(b) *Investment Programme 1976-77*

20. Total investment in industry is projected to increase from Rs. 4,347 million in 1975-76 to about Rs. 8,332 million in 1976-77. This implies a growth of 92 per cent during 1976-77. Detailed break-up of this investment is given in Table IV. It is seen that total public sector investment is estimated to increase from Rs. 2,777 million in 1975-76 to Rs. 6,482 million in 1976-77, an increase of 133 per cent. Private investment in large scale manufacturing is projected to increase from Rs. 1,093 million in 1975-76 to Rs. 1,300 million in 1976-77 implying a growth of about 19 per cent. Investment in small scale industry is projected to increase from Rs. 510 million in 1975-76 to Rs. 550 million in 1976-77 implying an increase of 8 per cent.

TABLE IV
Investment Programme, 1976-77

									(Rs. in million)
(a) Public Sector :									
(i) Federal ADP Programme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4577.526
(ii) Investment Outside ADP (Including Provincial)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1704.620
(iii) Baluchistan ADP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.222
(iv) N.W.F.P. ADP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.757
(v) Sind ADP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39.945
(vi) Punjab ADP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.800
								Sub-Total	6481.870
(b) Private Sector :									
(i) Large Scale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1300
(ii) Small Scale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550
								Sub-Total	1850
								Total Investment	8331.870

(I) PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT

21. The allocation for industries in the ADP 1976-77 has increased sharply from an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,988 million in 1975-76 to Rs. 4,577 million planned for 1976-77. The major portion of this investment is programmed for seven Projects, Rs. 2,000 million for the Karachi Steel Mill, Rs. 950 million for the Pak-Saudia Fertilizer Factory, Rs. 210 million for the Hazara Fertilizer Project, Rs. 180 million for the Pak-Arab Fertilizer Ltd., Rs. 266 million for the Pak-Iran Textile Projects, Rs. 174 million for the Polyester Project and Rs. 112 million for the Roti Projects. The ADP allocation for the Cement Projects is Rs. 323 million. The acceleration in 1976-77 over 1975-76 is almost entirely due to the inescapable demands for the Karachi Steel Mill and Fertilizer Projects. Details of the major Projects included in the ADP are given subsequently.

22. *Investment Programme Outside ADP (including Provincial).*—For 1976-77 the investment programmes of the public sector corporation (Federal and Provincial) are substantially higher than the ADP allocations. This difference in the requirement of funds will be met from bank borrowing and equity financing. In 1975-76 such investments outside the ADP amounted to Rs. 789 million. In 1976-77 this is projected to increase to Rs. 1,705 million. Details of sources of finance outside ADP are given in Table V. This increase in investment from sources other than ADP is a very desirable development as it shows that public sector corporations are moving towards a situation in which their reliance on the Government budget would diminish.

TABLE V
Investment outside ADP, 1976-77

Name of the Corporation	(Rs. in million)					
	Investment in 1976-77		Financed From Loan		Financed from other sources	
	Total	Foreign Exchange Component	Local	Foreign Exchange		
1. Steel Mills Corporation	500.00	—	500.00	—	—	
2. National Fertilizer Corporation ..	200.00	—	200.00	—	—	
3. Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation	99.60	49.60	50.00	49.60	—	
4. State Cement Corporation of Pakistan.	84.50	49.50	10.00	—	49.50 (Foreign equity) 25.00 (Equity market)	
5. State Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Corporation	25.00	11.00	14.00	11.00	—	
6. Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation	64.30	—	64.30	—	—	
7. Textile Machinery Corporation of Pakistan	68.90	53.00	15.90	37.00	16.00 (Foreign equity).	
8. Industries Division	7.10	—	7.10	—	—	
9. A K M I D C	36.50	—	36.50	—	—	
Sub-Total—(Federal)	1085.90	163.10	897.80	97.60	90.50 (65.50 FEC)	
10. B.D.A. (Baluchistan)	7.70	—	7.70	—	—	
11. S.D.A. (N.W.F.P.)	95.00	—	85.00	—	10.00 (Financial Institutions).	
12. B.O.M. (Sind)	197.72	123.52	54.20	—	20.00 (Financial Institutions). 123.52 (Suppliers credit)	
13. P.I.D.B. (Punjab)	318.30	68.30	220.00	—	30.00 (Financial Institutions). 68.30 (Suppliers credit).	
Sub-Total	618.72	191.82	366.90	—	251.82 (191.82 FEC)	
GRAND TOTAL	1704.62	354.92	1264.70	97.60	342.32 (257.22 FEC)	

23. *Provincial ADP.*—The 1976-77 Annual Development Programme of the Provincial Governments for the manufacturing sector is Rs. 199.724 million, which is an increase of 24 per cent from the estimated expenditure of Rs. 161.662 million in 1975-76. This investment, in most cases, reflects the equity contribution of the Provincial Governments to the industrial projects being set up by their Industrial Development Corporations. All the projects included in the A.D.P.s relate to agro-based industries with concentration on textiles and sugar in Punjab and Sind.

(II) PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT

24. It is estimated that private investment in large scale manufacturing during 1975-76 was around Rs. 1093 million as against Rs. 990 million achieved in 1974-75. The following table gives private industrial investment in large and medium scale industries during the last few years.

TABLE VI
Private Industrial Investment

Year	(Rs. in Million)											
	Amount											
1970-71	1,224
1971-72	1,016
1972-73	763
1973-74	698
1974-75	990
1975-76 (Estimated)	1,093

25. The above table shows that private investment which amounted to Rs. 1,224 million in 1970-71 declined to Rs. 698 million in 1973-74. Since 1973-74, however, it has started picking up and has increased to Rs. 1,093 million in 1975-76. Due to the price escalation during this period, investment in real terms is still less than the level of 1970-71. However, the decline in private sector investment has been more than off-set by the sizeable increase in the public sector investment.

26. The disappointing performance of private investment is frequently ascribed to unfavourable investment climate. This is not wholly correct. There were certain other factors which played a part in slowing down investment in large scale industry. The exchange reforms increased the prices of imported machinery. This coincided with the sharp and continuing rise in world prices of capital goods and difficulties in procurement of machinery from abroad. The disparity between the cost of new investment, which has risen very sharply, and the price of some finished products, which have not increased proportionately, also inhibited investment. The international recession in the cotton textile industry further reduced the incentive and ability for making new investments. It takes some time for the economy to adjust to these changes. The higher level of private investment in 1975-76 indicates that this process of adjustment has taken place and sharper increases in investment can now be expected.

27. The position of PICIC and IDBP sanctions and disbursements is as follows :—

TABLE VII
PICIC/IDBP Sanctions and disbursements

Year	(Rs. Million)											
	Sanctions			Disbursements								
	PICIC	IDBP	Total	PICIC	IDBP	Total						
1972-73	171.4	164.0	335.4	100.0	22.1	122.1
1973-74	468.0	375.1	843.1	59.7	56.4	116.1
1974-75	587.5	275.7	863.2	206.6	132.5	339.1
1975-76	308.8	357.6	666.4	288.7	247.9	536.6

28. Although investment sanctioned in the private sector industry declined steeply during 1975-76, as compared to 1974-75, the disbursement of loans by PICIC and IDBP and the utilization of IP&S sanctions was much higher. This was due to the utilization of the large number of L/Cs established/authorised in previous years by PICIC/IDBP and materialization of sanctions issued by IP & S. The total investment approved by IP&S/Textile Commissioner registered a decline during the period 1975-76 when it amounted to Rs. 1,017 million as against Rs. 3,087 million sanctioned during 1974-75. The position of utilization of sanctions issued by IP & S is expected to be much better during 1975-76. As against the utilization of Rs. 150 million during 1974-75, utilization of sanctions during 1975-76 is estimated at Rs. 263 million, cotton textiles under PAYE Rs. 154 million and IP&S/others Rs. 109 million.

Targets in 1976-77

29. A target of Rs. 1,300 million for large scale industry has been proposed for 1976-77 which would mean an increase of 19 per cent in investment over the estimate of Rs. 1,093 million for the preceding year. This target is based upon two factors.

- (i) Outstanding L/Cs with IDBP and PICIC which is used as the bases for the likely disbursements in the following years leading to a certain level of investment in that year. Details of this are given in Annexure IV.
- (ii) Sanctions for new units and for expansion of existing ones through the department of IP & S. These include projects where foreign private investment or non-repatriable foreign investment is involved in addition to projects under PAYE.

Small Scale Industry

30. The small scale industry is currently experiencing a high rate of growth. According to the Working Group on Private Investment, investment in small scale industry increased from Rs. 256 million in 1972-73 to Rs. 326 million in 1973-74. It has been estimated around Rs. 447 million in 1974-75 and Rs. 510 million in 1975-76. A target of Rs. 550 million has been proposed for investment in small scale industry in 1976-77.

Details of Major Federal Projects

31. *Pak-Saudi Fertilizer Ltd.*—National Fertilizer Corporation of Pakistan is setting up a fertilizer plant at Mirpur Mathelo designed to produce 1760 metric tons of prilled urea a day or 577,000 tons of urea per annum. The total cost of the project is Rs. 1,912 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 1,376 million. An allocation of Rs. 400 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 300 million was made for this project in ADP 1975-76. Against this it is expected that actual expenditure would be around Rs. 116 million.

32. As regards physical work, 60 per cent of the process design and detailed engineering drawings of critical items have been completed. The civil works have been completed to the extent of 49 per cent. The contract for the import of machinery has been signed and deliveries are expected to start by the end of 1976.

33. An allocation of Rs. 850 million with F.E.C. of Rs. 800 million has been made for this project in ADP 1976-77. In addition Rs. 100 million will be raised from the banking system. It is expected that following physical work will be completed during 1976-77.

(i) Process design and detailed engineering drawings	oo	100%								
(ii) Civil Works	oo	100%								
(iii) Erection of Machinery	oo	85%								

The project is expected to be completed in 1977-78.

34. *Pak-Arab Fertilizers Ltd.*—The scheme envisages the expansion of the existing NGFF Multan, by the installation of three new plants for the manufacture of 910 tons per day Ammonia, 1015 tons per day nitro phosphate and 1500 tons per day calcium ammonium nitrate. These new units are to be built around some of the existing facilities of the NGFF Multan and existing urea and ammonium nitrate plants will continue to be used. The capital cost of the project is Rs. 1,260 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 924 million.

35. An allocation of Rs. 449.60 million was made for this project in the ADP 1975-76. Against this it is expected that actual expenditure would be around Rs. 636 million. As regards physical work, civil works have been completed to the extent of 80%, 60 per cent of the machinery for the main plant has arrived; and the erection of 40 per cent of the machinery has been completed. A provision of Rs. 180 million has been made for this project in the ADP 1976-77. In addition Rs. 100 million will be met from bank borrowing. The project is expected to be ready for commissioning by April, 1977.

36. *Hazara Fertilizer Complex*.—National Fertilizer Corporation of Pakistan proposes to set up a fertilizer plant at Haripur designed to produce 202,000 metric tons of urea ammonium phosphate and 98,000 metric tons of triple super phosphate per annum. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1,050.596 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 539.982 million. It is reported by the sponsoring agency that 66 per cent of the engineering work relating to the urea plant has been completed.

37. An allocation of Rs. 210 million has been proposed for this project in ADP 1976-77. During 1976-77, 90 per cent of the housing colony, 100 per cent of procurement of machinery and 80 per cent of the erection of machinery for the Urea Plant will be completed. As regards the phosphatic plant, 40 per cent of the housing colony, 40 per cent of procurement of machinery and 25 per cent of the erection of machinery will be completed in 1976-77.

38. *Mustehkam Expansion Cement Project*.—State Cement Corporation of Pakistan is establishing a new cement factory with an annual capacity of 0.3 million tons at the existing premises of the Mustehkam Cement Plant, Hattar. The project would be using the dry process of manufacturing and is proposed to be based on imported machinery. The total cost of the project is Rs. 310 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 172 million.

39. An allocation of Rs. 20 million was made for this project in the ADP, 1975-76. Against this it is expected that actual expenditure would be around Rs. 18.80 million. As regards physical work, infrastructural facilities including land for this project is available. Order for the import of the main plant and equipment was placed in May, 1976. About 30% of machinery will be fabricated by H.M.C., Taxila.

40. An amount of Rs. 90 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 70 million is proposed for this project in ADP 1976-77. In addition Rs. 10 million will be raised from the banking system. It is expected that soil investigations will be completed, machinery to the extent of 30 per cent will arrive and designing of civil works will be completed. A part of the civil works are also expected to be completed during 1976-77.

41. *Javedan (Expansion) Cement Project, Karachi*.—State Cement Corporation of Pakistan is establishing a new Cement factory with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons at the existing premises of the Javedan Cement Plant, Karachi. The project would be based on the dry process of manufacturing and would be using mainly imported machinery. The total cost of the project is Rs. 312 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 172 million. An allocation of Rs. 2.50 million was made for this project in 1975-76. Against this the actual expenditure is estimated to be around Rs. 29.50 million. As regards physical progress, order for the supply of plant and machinery has been executed with Messers Fuller Company, U.S.A. A contract was signed with the Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila in January, 1976 for local fabrication of some of the machinery. The site investigations have been completed. The shipment of machinery will start in August, 1976 and will be completed in August, 1977.

42. An amount of Rs. 155 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 123 million has been proposed for this project in the ADP 1976-77. In addition, Rs. 25 million will be raised from the equity market. It is expected that 80 per cent of the machinery for the main plant, a major component of the quarry equipment and a part of the machinery being fabricated at HMC, Taxila will be delivered. Most of the civil works will be completed and erection of machinery will start by the end of 1976-77.

43. *Pak-Iran Cement Project*.—The State Cement Corporation of Pakistan proposes to set up a 300,000 tons cement factory based on the dry process in Baluchistan. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 316 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 282 million. As regards the progress of the work, a part of the land has been acquired and site investigations are in progress.

44. An amount of Rs. 35 million in local currency has been allocated for this project in the ADP 1976-77. In addition, Rs. 49.50 million will be invested as foreign equity share of Iran. As regards physical progress, it is expected that civil work on the main factory building will be initiated. The housing colony will be completed, and orders for import of plant and machinery will be placed.

45. *Kohat Cement Factory.*—The State Cement Corporation of Pakistan has proposed to set up a portland cement factory at Babri Banda, Kohat District with an annual capacity of 3,00,000 tons based on the dry process of cement manufacture. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 308 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 230 million.

46. An amount of Rs. 40 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 30 million has been allocated for this project in ADP 1976-77. It is expected that the following physical targets will be achieved during 1976-77 :

- (i) Acquisition of land.
- (ii) Completion of civil design work and commencement of civil work on the main factory building.
- (iii) Orders for supply of main plant and equipment.

47. *Pak-Iran Textile Mills.*—Two textile mills are being set up in Baluchistan, namely Lasbela Textile Mills, Uthal and Bolan Textile Mills, Balali. Each mill has a capacity of 50,000 spindles and 1,100 looms. The projects are being set up as joint ventures between Pakistan and Iran. A company, namely Pak-Iran Textile Limited has been formed for the development and operation of these projects.

48. The cost of the two textile mills is estimated at Rs. 583.10 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 432.63 million. An expenditure of Rs. 220 million had been incurred on these mills by the end of 1975-76. An amount of Rs. 266.180 million has been allocated for these projects in the ADP, 1976-77. In addition Rs. 45 million will be raised from bank borrowing. The physical targets expected to be achieved during 1976-77 are given in Annexure III. The mills will go into production during 1977-78.

49. *Shahdad Kot Textile Mills.*—PIDC is establishing a textile mill at Shahdadkot having a capacity of 25,000 spindles and 550 looms with dyeing/finishing facilities. The total cost of the project is Rs. 165.92 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 95.50 million. It is estimated that Rs. 20.00 million would have been spent on the project by June, 1976. The physical progress of the project so far is presented below :—

(i) Land acquisition	100%
(ii) Land development	50%
(iii) Drawings for Civil works	100%
(iv) Construction of factory building	20%
(v) Order for machinery	100%

50. An amount of Rs. 95.58 million in foreign exchange has been allocated for this project in the ADP, 1976-77. In addition, Rs. 19.34 million will be raised from the banking system. The project is expected to start trial production in June, 1977.

51. *Dir Forest Industries Complex.*—The scheme has been on-going for a number of years and has not been completed because of difficulties in matters of locating the factory. It was originally estimated to cost Rs. 62.8 million. Its estimated revised cost is Rs. 244.691 million with a FEC of Rs. 66.284 million. The project envisages processing of 3.5 million cft of round timber logs annually to produce sawn and seasoned timber, 5 mm thick ply-wood and 19 mm thick chip board. Roughly 99 percent of the machinery for the project has been delivered. Work on Dir Forest Industries Complex has been taken in hand after the final decision about its location.

52. An amount of Rs. 5 million was allocated for this project in ADP 1975-76. Against this the actual expenditure is estimated at around Rs. 9.125 million. During 1975-76, 40 per cent of the construction of the housing colony at Sheringal and 70 per cent of the road has been completed.

53. A provision of Rs. 25 million has been made for this project in ADP, 1976-77. The physical targets for 1976-77 are presented below :—

(i) Forest Work	..	..	..	..	25%
(ii) Civil Works at Sheringal	..	..	..	..	100%
(iii) Housing colony at Ramora	..	..	..	..	15%
(iv) Factory building at Ramora	..	..	..	..	25%
(v) Purchase of local machinery	..	..	..	..	25%

54. *Polyester Fibre Plant*.—The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 266.81 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 163.368 million. The project has an annual manufacturing capacity of 15,000 tons of staple fibre and 2,000 tons of filament yarn. It is expected that Rs. 44.47 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 34.00 million would be utilized during 1975-76. As regards the physical progress, land for the project has been acquired, L/C for the import of 85% of machinery has been opened, designing of civil works, and plant machinery have been completed to the extent of 100 per cent and 65 per cent respectively.

55. An allocation of Rs. 134.3 million has been made in the ADP, 1976-77 for this project. In addition Rs. 40 million will be raised from the banking system. The physical targets for 1976-77 are presented below :—

(i) Orders for Machinery	..	..	..	..	100%
(ii) Designing of plant and machinery	..	..	..	..	100%
(iii) Civil Works	..	..	..	..	70%
(iv) Arrival of machinery	..	..	..	..	40%

56. *Swat Ceramics Complex*.—Sanitary-ware and wall tiles project has an estimated cost of Rs. 88.7 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 47.6 million. It is located at Saidu. The project will produce 1,40,000 pieces of sanitary-ware and 1,20,000 dozens of wall tiles annually. An amount of Rs. 9.250 million was allocated for this project in 1975-76. Against this the expenditure was around Rs. 15 million. The civil works have been completed, machinery has arrived and 40 per cent of the machinery has been installed. An amount of Rs. 9.700 million has been allocated for this project in ADP 1976-77. The project is expected to start trial production in October, 1976.

57. *Bakers Yeast Plant*.—Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation is establishing a Bakers Yeast Plant at Kalashah Kaku having a capacity for manufacturing 900 tons of bakers yeast per annum. Rs. 5 million have been spent on this project during 1975-76. Designing of the project has been completed. An amount of Rs. 6.2 million has been allocated for this project in ADP 1976-77. In addition, Rs. 10 million will be raised from the banking system and Rs. 8.50 million in foreign exchange will be borrowed from NDFC. The project is expected to start trial production in June, 1977.

58. *Malathion Project*.—Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation proposes to set up a Malathion plant with a rated capacity of 2,000 technical tons per annum of odourless premium grade Malathion per annum. The capital cost of the project is Rs. 50.64 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 24.46 million. A token provision of Rs. 1 million has been made for the project in ADP 1976-77 as foreign assistance has not been arranged for the project as yet.

59. *Soda Ash Plant (Sind Alkalis Ltd.)*.—Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation proposes to expand the Soda Ash Plant at Karachi. The total cost of the project is Rs. 110.678 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 72.824 million. The plant has a capacity to manufacture 36,000 tons of Soda Ash per annum which is proposed to be expanded to 66,000 tons per annum.

60. An amount of Rs. 4.98 million has been allocated for this project in ADP 1976-77. In addition, Rs. 41.1 million in foreign exchange will be borrowed from NDFC. During 1976-77, civil work is expected to be completed to the extent of 80 per cent. Orders for import of machinery will be placed and 60 per cent of the machinery will arrive. Work on installation of machinery will be completed to the extent of 20 per cent. The project is expected to start trial production in 1977-78.

61. *B.T.X. Unit*.—State Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Corporation proposes to set up a B.T.X. Unit at Karachi. The project will have a capacity to produce 25,500 tons of B.T.X. per annum. The capital cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 52.68 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 33.54 million. As regards physical work, 15 per cent of the civil works have been completed and 56 per cent of the machinery has been fabricated.

62. An amount of Rs. 10 million has been allocated for this project in ADP 1976-77. The project is expected to be completed in May, 1977.

63. *Mass Production of Roti.*—The project aims at providing wholesome and nutritional bread to the people at a reasonable price, through the use of modern technology and strict quality control. The project will also help to reduce the drudgery of the housewife in making bread at home. It is proposed to establish sixteen Roti Plants, four in Lahore, four in Karachi, two in Lyallpur and one each in Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Mutlan, Hyderabad and Quetta. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 194.846 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 81.735 million.

64. An amount of Rs. 25 million was allocated for this project in 1975-76. Against this it is reported that actual expenditure would be around Rs. 67 million. An allocation of Rs. 112.70 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 61.157 million has been made in the ADP 1976-77. Two Roti plants have already gone into production and it is expected that the remaining fourteen plants will start production in 1976-77.

65. *Heavy Foundry and Forge, Taxila.*—State Heavy Engineering and Machine Tool Corporation is setting up a Heavy Foundry and Forge Project at Taxila at a capital cost of Rs. 616.357 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 202.249 million. The project envisages the production of following products at full cycle in 1977-78.

	<i>Tons</i>					
(i) Steel Castings	6,500
(ii) Steel Ingots 	38,000
(iii) Cast Iron Castings	5,000
(iv) Press forgings of special and alloy steel	4,600
(v) Forged Balls of carbon steel	2,500
(vi) Non Ferrous castings	80

66. An amount of Rs. 83.3 million was allocated for this project in ADP 1975-76. Against this it is reported that actual expenditure would be around Rs. 134.58 million. As regards physical progress, 90 per cent of the civil works and 70 per cent of the mechanical and electrical works have been completed. An amount of Rs. 74.768 million has been allocated for this project in ADP 1976-77. The project is expected to start trial production in October, 1976.

67. *Karachi Steel Mills.*—Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation is establishing the first integrated Steel Mills Project (Karachi Steel Mills) at Pipri with the financial/technical assistance of the-USSR. The capital cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 13,422 million inclusive of Rs. 7,050 million in foreign exchange. Total expenditure incurred on the project till 30th May, 1976 amounts to Rs. 1124 million.

68. A credit of Rs. 4,510 million (340 million Roubles) has been provided by the Soviet Union for the main plant, equipment and training of Pakistani personnel in USSR.

69. The project envisages the production of the following product-mix annually at full cycle of production in 1983-84.

	<i>Tons</i>					
Billets	260,000
Hot Rolled Sheets	445,000
Cold Rolled Sheets	90,000
Galvanised Sheets	100,000
Formed Sections	120,000
				Total	..	1,015,000
Pig Iron	135,000
Coke	125,000

70. The project is expected to go into partial production by 1978-79 and will attain the full cycle of product-mix by 1983-84.

71. The output of KSM will result in import substitution amounting to Rs. 2,255 million. It will help satisfy the increasing demand for steel products, pig iron and coke by the Ship Building Industry, the Container Industry and the Fabrication and Engineering Industry.

72. A total number of 15,000 personnel will be required for the operation of KSM. Consequent upon the smooth functioning of the project, it is expected that job opportunities for about 200,000 artisans/craftsman alone will be created indirectly in subsidiary industries.

73. An allocation of Rs. 890 million, including Rs. 220 million of borrowing from financial institutions, was made for this project in 1975-76. It is reported that actual expenditure would be around Rs. 799 million. An amount of Rs. 2,000 million is provided for this project in ADP 1976-77. In addition, Rs. 500 million is proposed to be raised from the financial market.

74. The details of physical implementation so far and the targets for 1976-77 are given in Annexure X and XI.

Details of Provincial Programmes 1976-77

75. The ADP of the four Provincial Governments for the manufacturing sector during 1976-77 amounts to Rs. 199.724 million. The projects included in the ADP are mostly agro-based industrial units. This emphasis on agro-based industries reflects the concern of the Federal and Provincial Governments to ensure easy availability of essential consumer items at stable prices.

76. All the Provinces have specialised agencies to implement this industrial programme viz. Baluchistan Development Authority, Board of Management (Sind), Sarhad Development Authority and Punjab Industrial Development Board. In addition to the ADP of Rs. 199.724 million, the Provincial Governments plan to invest in industry—Rs. 618.72 million from sources outside the ADP.

BALUCHISTAN

77. The provision made in the ADP 1976-77 for the development of the industrial sector in Baluchistan is Rs. 6.222 million (Annexure VII). The major portion of this allocation is proposed to be invested on promotional, research and training schemes. In the ADP 1976-77 provision has also been made for (i) Ferrochrome manufacturing plant (ii) Industrial Estate, Uthal (iii) Sulphur Project (iv) Re-rolling project and (v) Cold Storage at Hub. The investment programme outside ADP is Rs. 7.70 million.

N.W.F.P.

78. The ADP provision for industries made by the Government of NWFP for 1976-77 amounts to Rs. 48.757 million (Annexure VIII). Part of the allocations will be spent on the implementation of different promotional, training and other schemes sponsored by the Small Industries Development Board. The main feature of the ADP is a provision of Rs. 41.798 million for the Sarhad Development Authority for implementing the on-going and new projects. The SDA schemes include (i) Khazana Sugar Mill (ii) Leather Tannery (iii) Corn Complex (iv) Four Cold Storages (v) Two vanaspati ghee factories. All these schemes are expected to be completed during 1976-77. The investment programme outside ADP is Rs. 95.00 million to be spent on the above projects.

SIND

79. The ADP provision for industries made by the Government of Sind amounts to Rs. 30.945 million (Annexure IX). This allocation will be spent on the implementation of various projects of the Sind Small Industries and Handicrafts Development Corporation and for the work on two mills at Dadu and Thatta. Orders for the import of plant and equipment for these mills have been placed on French suppliers. The allocation for the sugar mills at Dadu and Thatta are Rs. 25 million and Rs. 10 million, respectively. The investment outside ADP programmed for these two mills is Rs. 197.72 million.

PUNJAB

80. The Government of Punjab's ADP provision for the development of industries during 1976-77 is Rs. 104.8 million (Annexure X). Out of this allocation, about Rs. 23 million is proposed to be spent on various promotional, training and research schemes sponsored by the Directorate

of Industries, the Punjab Small Industrial Development Corporation and the Printing and Stationery Department. Rs. 70.8 million are allocated for sugar mills at Summandri and Ahmadpur East. The investment programme outside the ADP is of Rs. 318.30 million. The Projects under implementation are as follows :—

81. *D.G. Khan and Kamalia Sugar Mills.*—Punjab Industrial Development Board is proposing to set up sugar mills at D.G. Khan and Kamalia. These projects have been approved by ECNEC. The capital cost of each project is Rs. 188.8 million with a FEC of Rs. 77.6 million. Each project has a crushing capacity of 2000 tons of sugarcane a day which will be extended to 3000 tons in the second phase. Each project will provide employment to about 450 workers throughout the year in addition to 650 seasonal workers. The sites for the projects have been tentatively selected. In the case of Kamalia, 20% of the civil works will be completed and machinery will arrive during 1976-77. In the case of D.G. Khan, 50% of the civil works will be completed and machinery will be ordered during 1976-77.

82. *Pattoki and Pasrur Sugar Mills.*—Punjab Industrial Development Board is setting up sugar mills at Pattoki and Pasrur. These projects have been approved by ECNEC. The total cost of each project is Rs. 147.8 million. Each project has a crushing capacity of 1500 tons of sugarcane a day. The projects are based on machinery to be produced by the Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila. Each project will provide employment to about 510 workers throughout the year in addition to 700 seasonal workers. The sites for the projects have been selected and land has been acquired. Tenders for civil works have been floated and contracts for machinery have been awarded. The mills are expected to start production by November, 1977.

83. *Sammundri and Ahmadpur East Sugar Mill.*—Punjab Industrial Development Board is proposing to set up two sugar mills at Sammundri and Ahmadpur East. Orders for machinery for the Sammundri Sugar Mill have been placed on HMC and delivery is expected to start in 1976-77. It is expected that contracts for the manufacture of machinery for Ahmadpur East Sugar Mill will be signed and 20 per cent of the civil works will be completed in 1976-77.

84. *Textiles.*—Punjab Industrial Development Board is proposing to set up three textile mills at Bahawalpur, Dera Ghazi Khan and Sahiwal. These projects have been approved by ECNEC and each mill has a capacity of 25,000 spindles and 355 looms. In case of the People's Textile Mill, Bahawalpur 80 per cent of the civil works have been completed and machinery of the spinning unit has arrived at site. The spinning section will go into production in 1976-77. Contracts for the import of machinery for the Dera Ghazi Khan Textile Mill have been signed with China and delivery of machinery has started. It is expected that 80 per cent of the civil works will be completed and the spinning section will go into production in 1976-77.

85. The financing of the Sahiwal Textile Mill has not been finalized as yet. However, the site for the project has been selected and is being acquired. It is expected that the delivery of machinery for Sahiwal Textile Mill will commence and 60 per cent of the civil works will be completed in 1976-77.

CONCLUSION

86. In 1976-77, a very large increase in investment in Industry is being planned. However, the increases in capacities are expected in the last quarter of 1976-77. As a result, additions to output are mostly expected from better utilization of installed capacity. The economic pressures created by the time-lag between investment and output are inevitable. However in the case of Pakistan, investment was at a very low level during 1970-72. After 1972-73 investment was rapidly increased but it had to be largely directed towards basic industries which have relatively long gestation period. As a result, a large increase in investment, without any appreciable increase in operational capacity, characterized the Annual Plans for 1974-75 and 1975-76. In 1976-77, some new capacities are expected. However, only after 1976-77 significant increases in capacity will become operative.

87. In a country like Pakistan where resources for development are extremely difficult to mobilise it is imperative, that public sector industries generate funds for reinvestment and do not become an increasing burden on the exchequer. In the Annual Plan for 1976-77, a significant portion of the investment programme of BIM Corporations and provincial industrial development agencies are being financed from funds to be obtained from outside the ADP. The reduced dependence of these corporations on the ADP is a step in the right direction. However, it is important that public sector companies generate internal funds through financial discipline and operating efficiencies, rather than depending solely on borrowing from financial institutions as is being programmed for 1976-77.

88. To implement an investment programme of this size it is necessary to improve the managerial skills in state enterprises. It is true that these undertakings are being managed by professionals. However, it must be realised that when those corporations were set up, it was possible to induct in them professional managers from the existing pool of these people in the country. In future, on the other hand, it may be difficult to meet the requirements of professional managers unless programmes to train people in this discipline are undertaken.

89. For the efficient implementation of the programmes of the public sector industries, it is necessary to introduce procedures which would ensure that projects are completed in time without large cost overruns. This requires better project preparation and scientific monitoring of project implementation.

90. In the next few years, a substantial amount of investment is being programmed for agro-based industries. To ensure utilization of capacity in these industries, it would be necessary to undertake programmes in the agricultural sector which would ensure the supply of raw materials for these industries. Some examples of industries in which the dovetailing of industrial and agricultural programmes is required are sugar, maize and corn, paper, leather, jute, etc.

91. At the end of 1975-76 a revival of investment activity in the private sector was already quite noticeable. In the budget for 1976-77, new incentives have been provided for private investment. In view of these factors, it is felt that the climate for a substantial increase in private investment activity is in existence. However, if momentum in this investment is to be generated it would be necessary to continue to encourage and facilitate private investment. The availability of credit, particularly for long term investments, would play an important role in this effort.

92. Investment in small scale industry has continued to be buoyant. However, statistics on investment and production in this sector, are still hopelessly inadequate. To meaningfully plan for this important sector, it is necessary that concerted efforts are made at improving the data base for this sector.

CHAPTER 16

FUEL AND POWER

REVIEW OF 1975-76

During 1975-76, consumption of energy is estimated to have declined by 0.6% despite an increase of 5% in GNP. The reasons for this divergent movement are not fully clear but some of the factors which might explain it may be briefly mentioned. Firstly, the availability of water for agriculture was exceptionally good during this year. Higher water availability led to increase in agricultural output while at the same time reducing the demand for energy for pumping water from tubewells. Secondly, the composition of GNP growth also affected the requirements of energy. Growth occurred largely in agriculture whereas, large-scale industry (affected by recession in demand) increased by only 1%. Thirdly, it is possible that the mix of industrial output was also less energy intensive than in the previous year. Fourthly, the readjustment of energy prices, with increase in rates of power and gas may also have led to decrease in uses for consumption and more efficient use for production. The reasons need to be further investigated with reference to the position in different sectors and sub-sectors. It is clear, however, that any simple formula for projecting energy demand based on GNP does not necessarily hold good in the short run or explain the situation in any particular year.

2. The energy supply during 1974-75 was 368.21 trillion BTU as against 361.53 trillion BTU estimated earlier. The estimate has been adjusted in the light of more authentic information available in respect of natural gas and oil consumption.

3. For the first time in 1975-76, the aggregate energy supply ceased to pose a constraint on production. In many sectors, demand was less than the supply. The easier position was due to recession in demand rather than any dramatic increase in availability. Demand declined by 0.6% as against an expected increase of 8%. The following table provides source-wise data on energy inputs during 1974-75, and original and revised estimates for 1975-76.

TABLE I

Source-wise Data on Energy Inputs

Source	Actual 1974-75		Original Estimate 1975-76		Revised Estimate 1975-76		Percentage increase over 1974-75
	Quantity	Energy content trillion BTU	Quantity	Energy content trillion BTU	Quantity	Energy content trillion BTU	
1. Natural Gas (Excluding use as stock)	1,24,027 MMCF	120.93	1,34,469 MMCF	131.11	1,10,811 MMCF	108.04	-10.7
2. Natural Gas (Raw)	7,102 MMCF	6.63	9,073 MMCF	8.47	6,036 MMCF	5.63	-15.1
3. Coal	1,064 million tons	20.26	1,20 million tons	22.85	1,10 million tons	20.94	3.4
4. Oil (net of export and ocean bunkers)	3,588 million tons	160.74	3,513 million tons	157.38	3,572 million tons	160.03	-0.3
5. Hydro-electric	4,359 GWH	52.31	5,627 GWH	67.52	5,310 GWH	63.72	21.8
6. Nuclear	557 GWH	6.68	720 GWH	8.64	565 GWH	6.78	1.5
7. L.P.G.	13,366 tons	0.66	24,000 tons	1.18	20,461 tons	1.01	53.0
		368.21		397.15		366.15	-0.6

4. The decline was principally in gas and oil. The production of hydro-electricity went up by 22%. The decline in the consumption of natural gas was mainly in the power sector, because of reduced growth in electricity consumption and larger availability of hydel power. The consumption of natural gas in the industrial sector also went down slightly. As the output of large-scale industry is estimated to have increased by 1%, the decline must be due to the mix of output being less energy intensive. Consumption of petroleum products went down by 0.3%. However, the oil import bill for 1975-76 increased slightly from \$ 349.18 million during 1975-76. The decline in quantity was thus more than offset by higher prices.

5. There was no major shift in the traditional energy mix except for the increase of 3.5% in hydro electricity. The pattern during 1975-76, compared to 1974-75 is given in Table II.

TABLE II
Pattern of Energy Source

Source	Percentage 1974-75	Percentage 1975-76
Natural Gas (excluding use as feedstock)	34.64	31.58
Coal	5.50	5.82
Oil (net of exports and Ocean bunkers)	43.65	42.60
Hydro-electric	14.21	17.70
Nuclear	1.82	1.88
L.P.G.	0.18	0.42
	100.00	100.00

6. The draft report of the comprehensive energy survey carried out recently with UNDP assistance, indicates that the pattern of final uses is as follows :

TABLE III
Pattern of Energy Use

	Percentage
Residential	7.44
Commercial	1.36
Industrial (excluding Fertilizer)	35.23
Fertilizer	7.87
Agriculture	5.34
Transport	17.25
Government	7.69
Power	16.93
Bulk Supply	0.89
	100.00

The estimates of end uses are expected to be further refined by the Energy Resources Cell in the Ministry of Fuel, Power and Natural Resources.

POWER DEMAND AND SUPPLY

7. During 1975-76, total power generation increased by 2.7% only as against a growth of 17% expected in the Annual Plan. Table IV gives the position of each system :

TABLE IV
Power Generation Position

	1974-75	1975-76	% difference
	MKWH	MKWH	
Energy generation total	10,447	10,730	2.7
By WAPDA	8,040	8,300	3.2
By KESC and KANUPP	1,957	1,980	1.2
Others	450	450	—

8. The slower than anticipated growth is mainly due to recession in demand. In agriculture, water availability from canals and rainfall was exceptionally good and requirements of power for tubewell pumping was considerably less than normal. The growth of output in the industrial sector was also small. A breakdown of sales during first six months of 1975-76, by category of consumers is given below :

Domestic	332.3	million KWH
Commercial	107.3	"
Industrial	1083.3	"
Agricultural	676.7	"
Public lighting	30.5	"
Bulk	362.5	"
Total	2592.6	"

9. Maximum demand, which had increased by 61% between 1973-74 and 1974-75, grew by 3.1% only during 1975-76, in the WAPDA main grid. The increase in maximum demand was 11.9% in Quetta and 7.7% in KESC (including part of Hyderabad requirement). Table V gives the position region-wise :

TABLE V
Power Demand

Maximum Demand	1974-75	1975-76	% Increase
WAPDA :			
Northern Grid	1236.0 MW—		
Upper Sind	41.9 MW—	1408.6 MW	3.1
Lower Sind	87.6 MW—		
	1365.5 MW		
Quetta	23.4 MW	26.2 MW	11.9
KESC	375.0 MW	404.0 MW	7.7
Total	1763.9	1838.8	4.2

10. The slow growth in maximum demand is attributable to the factors discussed in connection with generation of energy. As a result of better balance between capability and maximum demand, the power position remained easy throughout the country and there was no load shedding, except occasionally in the Karachi area, when KANUPP was shut down. The reserve capability in WAPDA grid proved sufficient to absorb the effects of prolonged shut down of one of the generation units in Guddu. Table VI gives the overall position of capability and maximum demand. The station-wise details of capability are in Annexure I.

TABLE VI
Capability of Power Generation and Demand Forecast

Supply system	September 1976			March 1977		
	Capability (MW)	Demand forecast (MW)	Deficit surplus (MW)	Capability (MW)	Demand forecast (MW)	Deficit (—) surplus (+) (MW)
Northern Zone, Upper Sind and Lower Sind	1770	1965	(—) 87	2030	1930	(+)100
Quetta	47	45	(+) 2	—	—	—
KESC	360	454	(—) 92	360	454	(—) 94
	2177	2464	(—)167	2390	2384	(+) 6

11. WAPDA have been estimating suppressed demand at 300 MW. The experience of 1975-76 casts some doubts whether suppressed demand is as high as the estimate. During 1975-76, the aggregate power and energy constraints did not exist. The number of new connections was substantially increased. It is true that there are bottlenecks in secondary transmission and distribution and that there were exceptional factors during 1975-76 which tended to reduce the demand for energy. Nevertheless, it appears desirable to exercise some caution in acting upon the high estimates of suppressed demand which are used by WAPDA.

12. The allocation for power during 1975-76 amounted to Rs. 2949.97 million, of which Rs. 2,286.4 million was for WAPDA, Rs. 618.57 million for KESC and Rs. 45 million for PAEC. The programme of KESC was financed outside the A.D.P.

13. WAPDA's investment programme (including supplementary allocations made during the year) was divided as follows :

TABLE VII
WAPDA's Investment Programme

	(Million Rs.)			
	1974-75	%	1975-76	%
Generation	637.97	44.08	586.14	25.63
Primary Transmission	315.50	21.66	848.90	37.12
Secondary Transmission	210.00	14.51	420.00	18.37
Distribution and village electrification	278.30	19.23	400.00	17.49
Isolated System	7.50	0.52	31.80	1.39
	1447.27	100	2286.84	100

The revised estimates for 1975-76 are Rs. 2,245.86 million.

Generation

14. The on-going programme for generation involves installation of an aggregate capacity of 1,110 MW, mainly hydro-electric. Work remained in progress on these long gestation projects and no new capacity (except in isolated stations) came into operation during 1975-76.

15. The principal project, units 1 to 4 Tarbela made satisfactory progress despite difficulties with the dam. 95% of the work would be completed in 1975-76. The revised schedule of completion has not been seriously upset. In Guddu (Stage-II), excessively high quotation delayed progress of civil works and only 30% of the civil works are expected to be completed in 1975-76. The schedule of the project is likely to set back by one year. Mangla (7 and 8) has also suffered delay due to the very high quotation by foreign suppliers which exceeded the approved cost of the project and the loan availability by a very wide margin. A contract with the suppliers of equipment is not yet in sight. The civil work has also been held up on this account. In KESC, work remained in progress on Korangi 'D' Station whose installed capacity is 125 MW. Work also started on the project for 100 MW Gas Turbine Station.

Primary Transmission

16. Work remained in progress on major projects in the field of primary transmission. Three of these projects relate to transmission of power from Tarbela. The fourth project is intended to link Quetta with the National grid. The projects involve a total length of 957 circuit miles and an aggregate transmission capacity of 1,950 MW.

17. On the 500 KV Tarbela-Lyallpur Transmission line, 60% of the construction work on the transmission line and 15% on the grid station is expected to be completed by the end of 1975-76. The project is likely to be commissioned in March, 1977. The Tarbela-Wah line also made satisfactory progress during 1975-76. 90% of the work on transmission line and 15% on the grid will be completed during the year. The line is expected to be available before first two units of Tarbela come into operation. On the Guddu-Quetta line, the Guddu-Sibbi section is complete. On the Sibbi-Quetta section 69% of the transmission line and 80% of the grid stations is complete. The project is likely to come into operation by the end of 1976. In the field of transmission, KESC initiated work on extension of the transmission line to Hab Chowki.

Secondary Transmission

18. The programme for Secondary Transmission during 1975-76 envisaged construction of 285 miles of transmission lines and an increase of 1,019 MVA in transformation capacity. The actual progress is likely to be 257 miles of transmission lines and 512 increase in MVA.

Distribution

19. To step up grant of new connections, WAPDA was given a supplementary grant during 1975-76. A comparison of new connections given in 1974-75 with the estimates for 1975-76 is made in the table below :—

TABLE VIII
Number of Power Connections

	1974-75	1975-76
Agriculture	6,550	8,000
Industry	4,450	4,000
General Consumers	89,000	1,30,000
Total ..	1,00,000	1,42,000

20. The village electrification programme envisaged extension of power to 500 new villages during 1975-76. By May, 1975, 484 villages had been electrified. WAPDA expects to complete the target of 500 villages by the end of the financial year.

21. WAPDA is also responsible for the electrification of 32 isolated towns in Baluchistan. During 1975-76, 17 towns were either given electricity for the first time or the power supply was improved. Preliminary studies on providing power to the Steel Mill were completed. The total number of new connections given by the KESC during 1975-76 amounted to 34,700.

OIL SUPPLIES

22. Oil consumption during 1975-76 was 35,71,690 tons as against the originally anticipated total of 37,40,263 tons. The reasons for shortfall have been discussed in connection with the overall energy situations.

Oil exploration

23. *OGDC*.—For 1975-76, the target set for OGDC was to drill 27,000 feet at eight locations. The performance of OGDC has fallen short of the target and the actual depth drilled was 14,179 feet, or 52.5% of the target. The details of the work performed by OGDC is given in Annexure II.

24. In respect of exploration, OGDC deployed seven parties for geological gravity and seismic surveys. About 55 sq. kilometers were covered by Gravity Survey, 917 sq. kilometers by Seismic Survey and 6,625 Gravity Stations were established. Details of achievements are given in Annexure III. During the year, the development at Sari and Hundi Fields was completed and gas supply to Karachi was commenced.

25. *Private Sector*.—The total drilling by the private exploration companies during 1975-76 was 35,053 feet which fell short of the Annual Plan target of 68,500 feet by 49%. The bulk of the drilling was in respect of development wells by POL at Mayal oil field and PPL in the Sui Gas Field. The detailed performance of these companies is given in Annexure IV.

26. In the field of exploration, Marathon Petroleum completed the programme of geological, structural, stratigraphic and Paleontological studies within their concession area whereas Pakistan Texas Gulf and PPL Amoco-Total Joint Venture continued with the seismic survey within their concession areas. The details of the performance of the various companies are given in Annexure V.

GAS TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

SNGPL

27. The work on project 4-A for supply of 40 MMCF of gas to Pak-Arab Fertilizer Co., has been completed. Three loop lines measuring 35.8 miles have been commissioned.

28. Considerable progress has been made on project 4-B for general increase in supply of gas to the Northern areas and for giving of gas connections to new towns. The details of progress during 1975-76 are given in Annexure VI. During the year, gas was supplied to Wazirabad, Gujrat, Sheikhpura and Sargodha.

SGTC

29. The first phase of the Indus Right Bank Pipeline connecting Sari with Karachi has been completed. The second phase (Sui to Sari) is in an advanced stage.

PROGRAMME FOR 1976-77

30. The commercial energy supply during 1976-77 is presently estimated at 414.97 trillion BTU, an increase of 12.4% over the revised estimates of 359 trillion BTU for 1975-76 made up from various sources as in Table-IX.

TABLE IX
Energy Supply Estimates for 1975-76 and 1976-77

Source	Heat Rate BTU	Revised Estimates 1975-76		Estimates 1976-77		Percentage Increase
		Quantity	Energy Con- tent trillion BTU	Quantity	Energy con- tent trillion BTU	
Natural Gas (Purified) (excluding use as feed-stock)	975/CFT	110,811 MMCFT	108.04	135,000 MMCFT	131.62	21.83
Natural Gas (Raw)	933/CFT	6,036 MMCFT	5.63	11,560 MMCFT	10.79	91.65
Coal	8500/LB	1.10 million tons	20.94	1.20 million tons	22.85	9.12
Oil (net of export & ocean bunkers)	20,000/LB	3.572 million tons	160.03	3.689 million tons	165.69	3.54
Hydro-Electric	12,000/Kwh	5,310 GWH	63.72	6,157 GWH	73.88	15.94
Nuclear	12,000/Kwh	565 GWH	6.78	720 GWH	8.64	27.43
L.P.G.	22,000/LB	20,461 Tons	1.01	30,461 Tons	1.50	48.51
			369.15		414.97	12.4

31. These estimates are based on certain broad indications of the availability of various sources of energy and certain assumption which are briefly discussed below :

(i) *Natural gas*.—A 10% increase in supply over the actual supply during 1974-75, ignoring the abnormal decline of 1975-76. This takes into account the completion of Indus Right Bank Pipeline in the South and the extension of gas transmission to additional towns both in the North and South.

(ii) *Oil*.—An increase of only 3.54% is being provided for. The consumption of oil has been restricted through appropriate pricing policies to the minimum, to reduce pressure on the balance of payments.

(iii) *Hydro-Electricity*.—An increase of 15.94% is provided for on account of the advent of Tarbela power during the second half of the financial year. Thus, hydro-electric power will increase, even if availability of water during next year, is of average.

(iv) *LPG*.—The increase of 48.51% (which is quantitatively insignificant) assumes the availability of 10,000 tons additional supply from NRL expansion.

Per Capita Consumption

32. *Per capita* consumption of energy is expected to increase from 270 KG coal equivalent in 1975-76 to 293 KG of coal (in terms of heating value of indigenous coal) equivalent in 1976-77.

33. The total quantity of energy supply is expected to increase by 12.4% and in *per capita* terms by 10%. This indicates that there would not be any constraint in the projected growth of GNP on account of energy supply on the basis that the demand for supply increases at the rate of 1.5 times the GNP growth which is projected at 8% for 1976-77. This relationship of energy supply *vis-a-vis* GNP, however, does not hold from year to year as was evident during 1975-76 and is, therefore, not significant. This has been given only to serve as a broad indicator of the adequacy of energy supply during 1976-77.

POWER DEMAND AND SUPPLY

34. Total generation of power during 1976-77 is estimated at 12,018 million KWH. This represents a 12% increase over 1975-76. The annual growth rate from 1974-75 would amount to 8%. It is expected that demand for energy would recover, both on account of larger increase in industrial output as well as more average conditions with regard to availability of water and requirements of pumping from tubewells.

35. The position regarding maximum demand and capability is summarised in table X :

TABLE X
Forecast of Maximum demand and Capability of Power Supply

Supply system	September 1976			March 1977		
	Capability (MW)	Demand forecast (MW)	Deficit surplus (MW)	Capability (MW)	Demand forecast (MW)	Deficit surplus (MW)
Northern Zone Upper Sind and Lower Sind	1770	1965	(-) 87	2030	1930	(+)100
Quetta	47	45	(+) 2			
KESC	360	454	(-) 92	360	454	(-) 94
	2177	2464	(-)167	2390	2384	(+) 6

It would be noted that capability is expected to increase by 9.5% compared to 1975-76. This does not include the first 4 units of Tarbela which are likely to come into operation only in March, 1977. The maximum demand has been projected to increase by 14%, which was the normal trend in the period 1972 to 1974. In the estimate given above suppressed demand has been computed at 390 MW although doubts exist whether it is so large. The power position in the main WAPDA grid is, therefore, likely to be easy. The suppression on demand if any, due to bottlenecks in secondary transmission and distribution will continue to operate, though to a reduced extent and, therefore, the actual maximum may not exceed 1,600 MW or roughly 14% higher than the actual maximum demand in 1975-76. In Karachi, there may be shortage of 80 MW during peak months. By mid 1977, however, with the commissioning of the new plant, the position in Karachi would ease considerably. The position in Quetta might be marginally difficult during the summer months.

Power Development

36. The total allocation for power during 1976-77 for all agencies, including funds available from outside the ADP will amount to Rs. 2832.89 million. This represents an increase of 37% over the previous year. The agency-wise allocations are given in the table XI :

TABLE XI
Agency-wise allocations for Power Development

	1975-76	1976-77
WAPDA	1935.45	2269.50
KESC	337.00	616.63*
PAEC	45.00	250.00
Small Hydel Projects	50.00	40.00
Other Programme	41.77	38.73
	2409.22	3214.86

*Against the proposed investment of Rs. 616.63 million, the total investment has been kept at Rs. 425 million keeping in view the likely disbursement of foreign loans.

37. The most important development during 1976—77 will be the commencement of work on the 600 MW Nuclear Power Project to be located at Chashma. In the next year, expenditure will be confined to preliminaries such as acquisition of land, construction of colony and detailed project preparation. Active efforts would be made to secure external financing for the project. Chashma Nuclear Plant is essential for meeting the power gap likely to emerge in early 1980s. By that time, demand for power will outstrip supply, even taking into account the availability of hydro-electricity from Tarbela.

38. The second noteworthy feature of the next year's programme is the continued emphasis on grant of new connections. The distribution programme of WAPDA for 1976-77 provides for an increase in new connections by 18.3% which follows a 42% increase in 1975-76. This is expected to go a long way in clearing the backlog of pending applications for power.

39. The bulk of the generation programme is meant for ongoing projects, mainly in hydro-electricity. Provision has also been made, however, for preliminary work on the Lakhra Coal Project which would make use of the large unutilised coal reserves in that area.

40. The primary transmission programme provides for substantial progress towards linking Karachi and Quetta with the national grid thus facilitating, among other things, the utilization of Tarbela Power.

41. The annual development programme for 1976-77, provides an allocation of Rs. 2114.50 million for WAPDA with an estimated foreign exchange component of Rs. 500.91 million. WAPDA would also receive Rs. 155 million from the credit budget. The investment is 17.2% higher than the last year A.D.P. by 6.2%. Sector-wise allocations are given below.

TABLE XII
WAPDA allocation by sub-sector

Sector	Revised 1975-76		A.D.P. 1976-77	
	Rs.	%	Rs.	%
Generation	548.26	24.41	483.40	22.86
Transmission	858.83	38.24	681.10	32.21
Secondary Transmission	400.00	17.81	420.00	19.86
Distribution and village electrification	416.97	18.57	500.00	23.65
Other	21.80	0.97	30.00	1.41
Total	2245.86	100.00	2114.50	100.00

Generation

42. The bulk of the amount (Rs 454.00 million) is earmarked for on-going projects aiming to install 1110 MW. However, a provision of Rs. 19.2 million has been made for new generation projects for a total installed capacity of 400 MW. These are Kotri gas turbine of 50 MW and Lakhra Coal Plant of 250 MW. The total programme under implementation takes care of 73.5% of additional capacity required by 1981. During the year, 700 MW will be completed.

43. *Tarbela Hydro-Electric Power Station (units 1—4).*—The ADP for 1976-77 provides Rs. 77.00 million to complete all four units by March, 1977. The expected dates of commissioning are as follows :—

Unit No. 1	December, 1976
Unit No. 2	January, 1977
Unit No. 3	February, 1977
Unit No. 4	March, 1977

44. *Guddu Thermal Power Station Stage-II.*—The A.D.P. provides Rs. 2,200 million for this scheme. About 50% of the civil works will be completed during 1976-77. The project is now scheduled for completion in December, 1978.

45. *Mangla Hydro Power Station (Units 7&8).*—It is expected that contracts with suppliers will be finalised during 1976-77. Civil works will be completed to the extent of 70%. Provision in the ADP is Rs. 46.2 million.

46. *Warsak Hydro-Electric Power Station (Units 5&6).*—During 1976-77, it is proposed to complete 20% civil works, 20% delivery of plant and equipment and 10% erection of plants and machinery. The project is expected to come into operation by October, 1979.

47. *Kotri Gas.*—Provision has been made in 1976-77 for this new project. Orders for the gas turbine will be placed during the year. The project will be in operation by 1977.

48. *Lakhra Coal.*—Provision has been made for preliminary works on the Lakhra Coal project.

49. *New Hydel Stations.*—Rs. 4.2 million has been provided as a separate allocation for feasibility studies of new hydel potentialities.

Primary Transmission

50. A provision of Rs. 680 million has been made for on-going projects, which involve a total length of 957 circuit miles and transmission capacity of 1950 M.W. Provision has also been made for one new scheme, namely, Tarbela-Mardan, with a total length of 100 circuit miles and transmission capacity of 198 M.W. The principal emphasis at the programme remains on transmission of Tarbela power and the extension of national grid to Quetta and Karachi.

51. During 1976-77, work will be completed on 3 projects, aggregating 573 miles and 1,550 MW of transmission capacity. The 500 KV Tarbela-Lyallpur line, for which a provision of Rs. 270 million has been made, will be completed by March, 1977. The 220 KV double circuit line from Tarbela to Wah is in its final stage of implementation. The provision during 1976-77 is Rs. 34.00 million. The scheme will be completed by December, 1976. The Quetta-Guddu Transmission line is progressing rapidly. This link between Quetta and upper Sind will be completed by December, 1976. A provision of Rs. 96.00 million has been made in the ADP for the scheme.

Secondary Transmission Lines and Grid Stations

52. Rs. 420.00 million have been provided for this scheme in the ADP and Rs. 90 million will be made available from the credit budget. The targets are above 329 miles of transmission lines, and increase of 576 MVA in transformation capacity.

Distribution

53. The grant of new connections will be further stepped up. Provision in next year's budget is Rs. 500 million which will be supplemented by Rs. 650 million from the credit budget. The targets compared to 1975-76 are as follows :—

	1975-76	1976-77
Agriculture	8,000	8,000
Industry	4,000	10,000
General connections	130,000	150,000
	Total ..	168,000
Villages	500	1,000

For details see and break up of connections province wise as given in Annexure XII.

Operational Efficiency

54. The operational efficiency of WAPDA continues to cause concern in spite of marginal improvement in losses and quality of service.

Power losses

55. The power losses as percentage of units generated which was 36% in 1974-75 registered a marginal decline of 1% during 1975-76. The losses are still very substantial and further effort needs to be made to bring them down. The renovation of the distribution system should help to reduce losses.

Isolated Stations

56. The programme for electrification of small isolated towns in Baluchistan will be continued next year. The ADP for 1976-77 provides a total of Rs. 30 million for this purpose. During the next year, 15 new stations would be given electricity and 17 stations will get improved supplies. The total installed capacity to be created under this programme, including progress already achieved, amounts to 12.5 MW benefitting a population of 183,000.

Small Hydel Stations

57. A programme for installation of small hydel stations has been undertaken for the Northern Areas. This programme is being implemented by a separate organization under the Ministry of Fuel, Power and Natural Resources. A provision of Rs. 40 million has been made for this project in the ADP for 1976-77.

KESC

58. KESC's investment programme for 1976-77 amounts to Rs. 234.44 million. This would be mainly financed from their own resources and external loans. Government would, however, increase its share in the equity by contributing Rs. 77.6 million to the capital of the company.

59. KESC's programme for 1976-77 includes continuation of work on the Korangi 4th unit which is expected to be completed by March, 1977. Provision has also been made for 100 MW Gas Turbine for which orders were placed recently. The station is expected to be completed by June 1977. Work will continue on extension of Transmission Line to Hab Chowki. The project is expected to be completed by June 1977. KESC's targets for new connectors during 1976-77 is 37,000.

PAEC

60. The allocation for power for PAEC's programme amounts to Rs. 250 million. Of this Rs. 60 million is earmarked for the Chashma Nuclear Power Project. The project is expected to cost Rs. 5,274 million and will be completed in six years. The allocation in 1976-77 is meant for preliminary expenditure only. The ADP, also provides funds for a nuclear power training project and for some additional expenditure on incidental facilities in KANUPP.

OIL SUPPLIES

61. For 1976-77, the Ministry of FP&NR estimate an increase of 4% in domestic oil consumption. The detailed estimates are given in Annexure VIII. It will be noticed that consumption of middle distillates would increase by 6.67%. The consumption of furnace oil will decline due to changeover of power stations in Karachi from oil to gas, consequent on completion of Indus Right Bank pipeline.

62. The production, imports and disposal of products is summarised below :—

	1976-77
	Tons
Production	34,94,000
Imports	7,74,000
	<hr/>
Total	42,68,000
	<hr/>
Domestic consumption]	37,16,000
Exports	4,71,000
Bunker	2,12,000
Changes in stock .. .. .	.. (—) 1,31,000
	<hr/>
	42,68,000

As compared to 1975-76, imports will decline by 9.4% (from 8,54,774 to 7,74,000 tons). Exports will increase by 65% from 2,84,957 tons to 4,71,000 tons. Export earnings will increase from \$ 21.7 million to \$ 41.11 million. Details are given in Annexure IX.

63. The decline in import of products is due to coming into operation of the expanded capacity of NRL, which would be in partial operation during 1976-77. The import of crude will increase by 11.2%, from 2.8 million tons to 3.3 million tons.

64. The directorate of oil operations in the Ministry of Fuel, Power and Natural Resources estimated that total internal consumption of oil will increase by 3.53% from 3.572 million tons in 1975-76 to 3.716 million tons in 1976-77. There will be a decline in the consumption of furnace oil mainly on account of its replacement by natural gas by Karachi thermal power stations which would become available on completion of the Indus Right Bank pipeline project. This decline, however, will be more than offset by the increase in the consumption of middle distillates mainly high speed diesel oil in the transport sector. Detail of domestic consumption product-wise for 1974-75 (Actual), 1975-76 revised estimates and 1976-77 budget estimates are given in Annexure VIII.

65. According to the estimates for import the total import of products during 1976-77 will be 7,74,400 tons as against 8,54,774 tons in 1975-76, a decline of 9.4%. On the other hand, the import of crude will increase from 28,11,551 tons in 1975-76 to 32,95,000 tons in 1976-77, an increase of 17.2%. The export of products mainly Naptha and furnace oil will increase from 2,84,957 tons in 1975-76 to 4,71,000 tons in 1976-77, and export earnings from \$ 21.72 to \$ 41.91 million. The import bill is expected to increase from \$ 349.18 million in 1975-76 to \$ 397.14 million in 1976-77.

OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION

66. The Annual Plan for 1976-77 provides for a substantial acceleration in public sector programme for oil exploration and development.

Drilling Programme

67. It is planned to drill about 1,11,922 feet during 1976-77. The drilling by OGDC on its own account will be 97,743 feet more than the actual drilling for 1975-76 (14,179 ft). The number of wells to be drilled is estimated to be eleven. Details of drilling programme are given in Annexure X.

68. Of the 11 wells to be drilled, 4 are for development of Toot Oil Field. The present output of the Toot field is 4,300 barrels a day. With the completion of four development wells, and if these are all productive, the output is expected to go up. The exploration of wells are 2 in number and are spread over two locations, namely Pirko and Dhodak.

69. It is proposed to augment the drilling capacity of the OGDC very considerably. Provision has been made for acquisition of four new rigs. This includes two rigs for which orders were placed during 1975-76. The 3 rigs are available for quick delivery. The OGDC will also be acquiring a deep drilling rig from Canadian aid but this is not expected to arrive during 1976-77. The total number of rigs available with OGDC will, therefore, increase from 5 to 9. In view of more modern equipment, the drilling capability will increase from more than 3,000 per annum. Provision has also been made in the OGDC's buget for short term consultancies and well-measurement.

Exploration Programme

70. The exploration programme envisages development of two Gravity Survey Parties, three Geological Survey Parties and four Seismic Survey Parties. The area to be surveyed under Geological Survey Programme is 285 sq. kilometers and under Seismic Survey 1300 sq. kilometers. This represents an acceleration of 48.18% for geological work and 205.9% for seismic work. The number of gravity Station will be 7668. Details of targets for exploration are given in Annexure XI.

71. In financial terms, the total allocation in ADP 1976-77 for the Oil and Gas Development is Rs. 381.3 million as against Rs. 210 million for 1975-76, an increase of 81.5% over the last year. The total allocation of OGDC for 1976-77 stands at Rs. 419.8 million as against Rs. 278.13 million in 1975-76, showing an over-all increase of 50.94%.

72. *Private Sector.*—In the private sector the Annual Plan 1976-77 provides for about 53,300 feet of drilling which includes two exploratory wells of 14,000 feet each by AMOCO Pakistan Exploration Company and Marathon Petroleum Pakistan Ltd. The target may be exceeded if Sui development wells 22,23 and 24 are drilled, depending on the demand of gas from Sui field. The detail of drilling programme by various companies is given in Annexure XII.

73. In the field of exploration and survey the details of the programme by the various companies are given in Annexure XIII.

GAS TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

74. *SNGPL.*—SGPL will continue to make progress with project 4-B. During 1976-77, 49.5 miles of 16-inch pipeline and 72.8 miles of 8-inch pipeline will be completed. It is expected that the city of Sialkot will be connected during the next year. A total of 19 lakh feet of distribution mains will be installed. It is also expected that the work on the compressor stations will be completed during 1976-77. The details of next year's physical programme are given in Annexure XIV.

75. The development expenditure of SNGPL in 1976-77 will be Rs. 464.759 million. In 1975-76, the expenditure was Rs. 449.462 million. The Government's equity contribution in 1976-77 will be Rs. 80.000 million. The financial plan of the Company is given in Annexure XV.

76. *SGTC.*—SGTC will complete the second phase of the Indus Right Bank project by December 1976 and thus provide for additional flow of gas from Sui to Karachi.

77. The proposed investment outlay of SGTC, in 1976-77, will be Rs. 223.78 million, as compared to Rs. 350 million in 1975-76. However, actual investment during 1975-76 was Rs. 314.001 million. The decline is due to the fact that peak of expenditure on the Right Bank Project has been crossed. Local equity contribution will be Rs. 32.5 in 1976-77. The financial plan of SGTC is enclosed at Annexure XV.

78. The total number of consumers of natural gas in Pakistan is estimated to increase from 2,63,005 in 1975-76 to 3,25,550 in 1976-77. The new consumers to be served during 1976-77 will be 30,000 by SNGPL, 25,168 by K.G.C, 7,377 by I.G.C. The detail company-wise break-up of the consumer by categories as given in Annexure XVI.

79. The investment expenditures of the two gas distribution companies in the South, namely IGC and KGC are as follows :

		(Million Rs.)	
		1975-76	1976-77
KGC	.. .. .	258.660	428.495
IGC	.. .. .	29.250	104.445
	Total ..	287.910	532.940

Oil Refining

80. *Up-Country Refinery.*—In the light of the demand forecast of the refined petroleum products in the country, the Government with the participation of Abu Dhabi have started to set up a refinery of 2 million tons capacity near Multan. The crude oil pipeline will be laid from Karachi to Multan.

81. ECNEC at its meeting on 20th March, 1976 approved the scheme of up-country refining project (revised) at as cost of Rs. 1800.00 million with foreign exchange component of Rs. 1217.00 million. The current year A.D.P. provides for Rs. 204.00 million in local currency; in addition to this, as equity of Rs. 136.00 million by Abu-Dhabi and foreign loan of Rs. 578.00 is expected to be made available from Abu-Dhabi. Local currency loan of Rs. 161.00 million has also been estimated for the project on private basis from banks.

82. Orders for purchase of pipe-line for the proposed Crude Oil Pipeline Project of Pak-Arab Refinery Limited have already been placed. The first shipment is expected to be completed by early 1977. The Pipeline Project is likely to be completed by May, 1978 and the Refinery is expected to go into production in November, 1979.

ADP, 1976-77

83. The provision in the 1976-77 ADP for the Fuel and Power agency-wise is indicated in Annexure XVII and project-wise in Annexure XVIII.

CHAPTER 17

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

During 1975-76, the pressure on transport system eased somewhat due to a recession in demand and some increase in capacity compared to previous years. The position of availability of wagons improved. However, port congestion and urban road transport continued to be problem areas. In case of ports, additional capacity is under construction but due to long gestation nature of the projects, relief will not be available immediately. In case of urban road transport, the main impediments to improvement are organizational and financial.

2. An important development during 1975-76 was a substantial increase in freight carried by railways, attributable to increase in number of locomotives, improvement in capacity due to introduction of battery system and competitive rates. Total freight carried by railways increased from 5.2 billion ton miles in 1974-75 to 5.7 billion ton miles in 1975-76 thus breaking a tradition of stagnation lasting 9 years. For the first time in a decade, railways goods traffic increased faster than road. This trend was consistent with Government's long term strategy to increase railway's share of total goods traffic, particularly long haul traffic. The improvement in passenger traffic was nominal and below target.

3. The road construction programme in 1975-76 proceeded at the pace of the earlier two years. The total length of roads constructed or improved, amounted to roughly 3,000 miles in 1975-76 as compared to 2,224 miles in 1974-75.

4. There was a fall in the demand for transport vehicles in the private sector. Sales of trucks came down by 18%. The sales of buses increased by only 32%. As a result there was a large stock of unsold vehicles with the Automobile Corporation. The decline in sales of trucks was due partly to abnormal purchases in earlier years, some reduction in demand due to economic recession and readjustment in prices of transport vehicles.

5. During 1976-77, the following increase in traffic are anticipated :

TABLE I
Forecast of Rail/Road traffic during 1976-77

								1975-76	1976-77	% change
Rail										
	Goods (BTM)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.748	6.079	+5.76
	Passengers (BPM)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.765	7.998	+9.88
Roads										
	Goods (BTM)	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.822	6.700	-1.79
	Passengers (BPM)	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.235	37.100	+8.37

The growth in goods traffic projected for railway during 1976-77 is slightly less than what was achieved in 1975-76. The increase in 1975-76 was unusually large following upon a long period of stagnation. The increase of 6% projected for 1976-77 is in line with long term trends. In case of passenger traffic, the performance of railway is expected to improve compared to 1975-76. The growth in goods traffic is consistent with long term trends. The improvement of next year is due to recovery in the economy from the recessionary trends.

REVIEW OF 1972—76

Railways

6. The most significant development of the period was the initiation of the Crash Plan which aims at increasing the line capacity and removal of operational bottlenecks. The major projects covered by the Plan include the Marshalling Yard at Pipri and doubling of track between Kotri and Hyderabad including bridge over river Indus. Under the rolling stock programme envisaged by the Crash Plan, 30 out of 68 Diesel Electric Locomotives were procured and placed on line and 3 engines were acquired for re-engining the overage D.E.L. Other rolling stock programme covered by the Crash Plan and other schemes accounted for the manufacture of 104 passenger carriages and other coaching vehicles and 513 of all kinds of wagons. Among the improved signalling works taken up, the all-relay interlocking system was completed on 14 sections while work on automatic block signalling was taken up on certain sections. During the period, 243 miles of rail renewal, 211 miles of

sleeper renewal and 30 miles of rail welding were carried out. The last section of D.G. Khan—D.I. Khan rail link was completed and opened to traffic. A dry port was commissioned at Lahore. Pakistan Railways were allocated Rs. 620 million during 1975-76. The main thrust of 1975-76 programme aimed at accelerating line capacity improvement works and removal of operational bottlenecks by introducing the battery system along the main line, streamline procedures for marshalling and running the goods trains on fixed time table. Rehabilitation and renewal of tracks, upgrading of Spezand Kohi-Taftan section, expansion and modernization of workshops and replacement of depreciated rolling stock were also given due priority.

7. *Rolling Stock*.—Against an allocation of Rs. 185.00 million for rolling stock during 1975-76, the actual expenditure is expected to be Rs. 336.69 million, which means a utilization of 182%. The increase was mainly due to deferred payment on account of some of the 68 locomotives procured under Crash Plan. The requirement of additional funds were met by reappropriation from within the sanctioned budget and supplementary grants of Rs. 126.7 million. The rolling stock of Pakistan Railway has shown considerable qualitative improvement during past three years. The proportion of old age and worn out stock is gradually being reduced by induction of new assets. The cumulative horse power of the diesel electric and electric locos, since 1970-71 has increased by 156,000 due to acquisition of 68 new D.E.L. Similarly, approximately 1800 wagons have been modernized and 300 new Carriages have been added to the fleet in that period.

8. *Rehabilitation of Track and Construction of New Lines*.—An allocation of Rs. 190.00 million was made for 1975-76 for the track rehabilitation programme which envisaged 100 miles of rail renewals, 200 miles of sleeper renewals and 50 miles of track welding. Against these targets, an expenditure of Rs. 116.829 million was incurred on 50 miles of complete track renewals, 40 miles of rail renewals and 93 miles of sleeper renewals.

9. *Pipri Marshalling Yard*.—An allocation of Rs. 60.00 million was made during 1975-76 for supply of rails and sleepers, and import of necessary signalling and telecommunication equipment. About 25% of overall physical implementation of the project has been achieved. An expenditure of Rs. 33.926 million was incurred.

10. *Kotri Bridge*.—Allocation during 1975-76 stood at Rs. 13.14 million for the Kotri Bridge including doubling of track between Kotri and Guddu. The physical progress during the year has been quite satisfactory. Approximately, 73% of the work has been done. An expenditure of Rs. 28.711 million was incurred.

11. *Staff Quarters*.—During 1975-76, Rs. 20.00 million were provided for electrification of 3,718 staff quarters for low-paid employees and providing 60 ceiling fans and 4 water coolers at 15 stations. The revised estimates of expenditure stand at Rs. 17.50 million.

12. *Surveys*.—An allocation of Rs. 3.5 million was made for field surveys and feasibility studies of 14 sections including detailed engineering and traffic survey for conversion of Tall-Kohat and Mari-Indus-Laki Marwat-Bannu Sections from narrow gauge to broad gauge. The programme was fully implemented.

Roads

13. Under the Federal Road Development Programme, 801 miles of roads were constructed and 553 miles of existing roads were improved.

14. The Provincial Road Development Programmes covered improvement of 706 miles of existing and construction of 372 miles of new roads in the Punjab, improvement of 530 miles of existing and construction of 275 miles of new roads in Sind, improvement of 207 miles of existing and construction of 193 miles of new roads in N.W.F.P., and improvement of 247 miles of existing and construction of 317 miles of new roads in Baluchistan.

15. Approximately, 11,000 miles of roads are under construction/improvement as of July, 1976, under various Provincial (10,000 miles) and Federal (1,000 miles) programmes. On the physical achievement side, roughly 2,500 miles were improved/constructed during 1974-75 while another 3,500 miles are estimated to have been constructed/improved during 1975-76.

Federal Road

16. *Azad Kashmir*.—An allocation of Rs. 43.50 million was made for 1975-76 for improvement of 67 miles of existing roads, black-topping of 110 miles of roads and construction of 5 miles of new roads. Construction work on 7 bridges was also to be undertaken. An expenditure of Rs. 36.275 million was incurred during 1975-76.

17. *Northern Areas*.—An allocation of Rs. 17.00 million was made for 1975-76 for construction of 169 miles of jeepable roads and 54 miles of tracks. In addition, improvement of 59 miles of existing roads and 4632 Rft. of bridge work were also programmed. An expenditure of Rs. 11.896 million was incurred during 1975-76.

18. *Federally Administered Tribal Areas*.—An allocation of Rs. 60.00 million was made for 1975-76 for construction of 266 miles of black top and 268 miles of shingled roads. An expenditure of Rs. 76.174 million was incurred during 1975-76.

19. *Indus Super Highway*.—An allocation of Rs. 50.00 million was originally made for Indus Super Highway for 1975-76 for preparing the detailed designs etc. However, due to some difficulties in finalizing the preliminaries, the allocation was reduced to Rs. 20 million.

20. *Roads and Bridges under Ministry of Communications*.—An allocation of Rs. 73.70 million was made during 1975-76 for acceleration of work on ongoing schemes, besides preparing the detailed design etc. of D.I. Khan-Darya Khan and Dadu-Moro bridges and feasibility study for the Third Highway Project. An expenditure of Rs. 32.334 million was incurred.

21. *Other Roads*.—An allocation of Rs. 290.50 million was made during 1975-76 for KKH-Skardu and Chakdara-Chitral roads including tunnel under Lowari Pass and other roads in Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas, and Baluchistan. The revised estimates for 1975-76 stand at Rs. 326.60 million. During the year 1975-76, the remaining work of KKH-Thakot—Havelian road was completed except for 3 bridges. Besides, 244 miles of roads were constructed/improved including 34 bridges.

Road Transport

22. During the period 1972—1976, the road transport showed fluctuating trends. During the initial period, the sale of buses in the private sector was very low due to apprehension of the private transporters regarding nationalization of the industry. However, it was partly offset by manifold increase in the public sector and a large number of mini-wagons.

23. During 1975-76, the sale of trucks decreased to 3305 as compared to 5848 in 1974-75. The exact reasons in the drop are not yet fully determined but may be partly due to too high price of chassis, greater diversion of traffic to railway especially long haul and popularity of small Suzuki vans with local deliverers.

24. The table below shows the import and sale of road transport vehicles during the period 1972—76.

TABLE II
Import and Sale of Road Transport Vehicles during 1972—76

Year	IMPORT				SALE			
	Trucks	Buses	Mini Wagons		Trucks	Buses	Mini Wagons	
			Goods Carrier	Pass. Carrier			Goods Carrier	Pass. Carrier
1972-73	4518	888	—	—	3586	795	—	—
1973-74	8310	2932	1009	1601	3909	2443	974	1370
1974-75	4968	3316	3715	1160	5848	1901	3165	1975
1975-76	6700	2430	5148*	6190*	3305	2438	3219	2467

PUBLIC SECTOR BUSES SALES		
Year		No.
1972-73	..	482
1973-74	..	1520
1974-75	..	1288
1975-76	..	1544

*Provisional.

25. During 1975-76, the import of trucks increased to 6,700 as compared to 4,968 in 1974-75. Due to higher imports and lower sale, the trucks inventories have considerably increased. It is hoped that the demand will again pick up during the current year and inventories would be cleared.

26. During the year 1974-75, imports of buses were 3,316 whereas sales during the year were 1,900. This resulted in significant increase in buses inventories and consequently imports during 1975-76 were reduced to 2,430. Sales during the year were 2,438. Inventories remained at the preceding year level. A total expenditure of Rs. 1100.00 million was incurred during 1975-76 on the acquisition of 2,438 buses, 3,305 trucks and 5,686 light commercial vehicles.

PORTS AND SHIPPING

Ports

27. *Karachi Port*.—KPT reconstructed berths No. 1 to 4 and the Return Berth at East Wharves and constructed three additional berths No. 22 to 24 at the East Wharves which were commissioned on 2nd January, 1974, thereby increasing Port's dry cargo capacity by 0.75 million tons, thus bringing total capacity to 5.00 million tons.

28. The traffic handled at Karachi Port during 1975-76 is estimated at 6 million tons of dry cargo and 4.5 million tons of oil as compared with 6.2 and 4.1 million tons target set for the 1975-76, respectively. During the year 1976-77, Karachi Port is expected to handle 3.7 million tons of dry cargo and 4.6 million tons of oil.

29. An allocation of Rs. 182.00 million was made for 1975-76 for a programme which included completion of remaining work on the following projects :

- (i) Improvement of navigation channel and procurement of reclamation plant.
- (ii) Reconstruction of berths No. 1 to 4 at East Wharf.
- (iii) Construction of 3 additional berths at West Wharf. Work was to be initiated on the following projects :
 - (a) Construction of four multi-purpose and dry cargo handling berths at Juna Bunder.
 - (b) Remodelling of existing Mainsfield import railway yard ; and
 - (c) Construction of 4th oil pier for 45,000 DWT oil tankers.

30. An expenditure of Rs. 120.00 million was incurred during 1975-76. During this period, residual work of reconstruction of Berths 1—4 at East Wharves was completed and three additional berths at West Wharf were commissioned. Work on construction of 4 berths and two transit sheds at Juna Bunder and an oil terminal were taken in hand.

Mekran Coast

31. Pre-feasibility studies for a deep sea port at 6 sites on Mekran Coast were completed along-with model and other studies for port at Sonmiani. Works relating to navigational aids on the coast of Pakistan and replacement of two buoys were completed to a large extent.

Port Development

32. Against an allocation of Rs. 155.30 million made in the public sector for Ports during 1975-76, an expenditure of Rs. 144.20 million has been incurred during the year.

33. *Port Qasim*.—During the period, Master Plan was completed while detailed designing was undertaken for the Port Qasim Project. Trial dredging at entrance channel was also carried out.

34. An allocation of Rs. 128.00 million was made for 1975-76 for the following :
- (a) Construction of four marginal wharf berths of 1.20 million tons capacity.
 - (b) Procurement of craft and equipment.
 - (c) Completion of services such as road, water supply, site office, power, etc.
 - (d) Design of the iron and coal berth.

The progress of work has been slow due to non-availability of foreign assistance to meet the foreign exchange cost. However, with the allocation of Belgian State Credit for marginal wharf berths construction work will be started. Construction of service road, site office and water supply were completed.

35. *Pakistan Marine Academy*.—Construction work on the Marine Academy was initiated. The entire allocation of Rs. 10.00 million for 1975-76 is expected to be utilized.

36. *Seamen's Training Centre*.—An allocation of Rs. 1.00 million was made for 1975-76 for the Centre. However, no expenditure was incurred as it was decided to house the centre in the joint complex of the Pakistan Marine Academy. The entire scheme is being revised.

37. *Napier Mole Road Bridge*.—An allocation of Rs. 15.00 million was made for 1975-76 for the bridge. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 million was incurred due to contractor's inability to mobilise the construction work in time.

Shipping

38. Pakistan's existing shipping fleet consists of 52 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 5,74,000 tons. The age of ships vary from 22 years to 2 years. The average age is approximately 12 years. Leaving aside the coaster and the passenger ships, there are 47 vessels for carrying sea-borne trade, of which 45 are general cargo vessels, one bulk carrier and one tanker.

39. The dry cargo carrying capacity of the Pakistan flag ships is estimated at 3 million tons a year, on the basis of certain assumptions regarding number of voyages, pay load, etc. The actual freight carried during 1974-75 was one million tons. The oil tanker has a capacity of 6,00,000 tons. It started operations during 1975-76.

40. *Pakistan's share in sea-borne trade*.—On an aggregate basis, it would appear that Pakistan is carrying only 10% of the total foreign trade against the norm of 40%.

41. However, the break up of the traffic shows that Pakistan is carrying 19% of the dry cargo. The theoretical carrying capacity of Pakistan Cargo Vessels is roughly 53% of dry cargo traffic.

42. The dry cargo traffic can be further divided into general and bulk cargo, though the distinction may not be sharp and some flexibility exist to use general cargo vessels for bulk cargo also. Pakistan's capability is mainly for general cargo where our share of traffic is much higher. If wheat imports (which are in bulk) are excluded, cargo carried by Pakistan ships is 25% of the total general cargo traffic.

43. The main deficiency in securing the 40% share in overall trade is, therefore, in the case of POL and bulk cargoes. The new capacity for carrying POL is being developed. The Shipping Companies are of the view that these may not be economical due to problems of return loads.

44. *Capacity Utilization*.—In 1974-75, the NSC carried 3 tons of cargo per ton of deadweight capacity. The world average is 5 tons of cargo per annum for each ton of capacity. The utilization of capacity is thus considerably lower than the world average. Exact data on capacity utilization in PSC's fleet is not available. The PSC engages in some chartering also and their pattern of operation is somewhat different from NSC.

Civil Aviation

45. The development programmes of the Civil Aviation Department have been of an interim nature, and were designed to meet urgent immediate needs such as expansion of existing terminal buildings at Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad, replacement of taxiways and aprons at a number of airports, improvement of approach, lighting, taxiways and aprons at other airports. However, the Government had been keen for developing airports in the less developed regions and remote areas in the country. Therefore, studies for basic aerodrome facilities and improvement of existing runways have since been completed. New runways at Moenjodaro and Lyalpur were constructed and landscape development at Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad and Moenjodaro airports was also undertaken.

46. An allocation of Rs. 40.00 million was originally made for 1975-76 to meet the essential requirements of the on-going projects only.

47. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 59.812 million has been incurred during 1975-76 to provide basic infrastructure to cater for the operation of wide-bodied aircraft at Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad. The interim expansion of terminal facilities has been completed at these airports.

P.I.A.C.

48. Despite general aviation recession in the world, P.I.A. cargo and passenger traffic both domestic and international indicated a sharp rise as shown in the table below :—

Table III
Increase in PIA Passenger/Cargo traffic during 1972—76 (Million)

Year	Revenue Passenger Kilometers			Revenue Ton Kilometers		
	Inter-national	Domestic	Total	Inter-national	Domestic	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1972-73	946	322	1268	62	6	68
1973-74	1107 (17%)	435 (35%)	1542 (22%)	68 (10%)	11 (83%)	79 (16%)
1974-75	1645 (49%)	587 (35%)	2232 (45%)	107 (57%)	12 (85%)	119 (51%)
1975-76	2176 (32%)	804 (37%)	2980 (34%)	165 (54%)	15 (25%)	180 (51%)

49. To cope with the increase and the forecasts, three medium long range DC-10 wide-bodied aircraft and 3 second hand Boeing 720-B aircraft and essential ground equipment for handling wide-bodied aircraft were acquired. Work on wide-bodied aircraft hangar and supporting facilities and studies for new airport terminal buildings at Karachi and Islamabad were initiated.

50. During 1975-76, PIA handled 2176 million passenger kilometers and 165 million tonne kilometers on international routes. This indicates an increase of 32.3% and 54.2%, respectively on the year 1974-75. The quantum of domestic traffic carried by PIA during 1975-76 amounted to 804 million passenger kilometers and 15 million tonne kilometers. Estimates for international traffic by the PIA during 1976-77 is expected to be 2812 million passenger kilometers and 185 million tonne kilometers indicating an increase of 29.2% and 12.1% respectively on 1975-76. The domestic traffic is estimated to reach 956 million passenger kilometers and 23 million tonne kilometers indicating an increase of 18.9% and 53.3%, respectively on 1975-76.

51. An allocation of Rs. 80.00 million was made for 1975-76 for 75% completion of wide-bodied aircraft hangar, automation of passenger reservation, flight simulator for DC-10, 4th DC-10 aircraft etc. and commencement of construction work on new terminal buildings at Karachi and Islamabad airports and a new Cargo Terminal Building at Karachi against which an expenditure of Rs. 431.00 million was expected to be incurred during the year, mainly on the acquisition of wide-bodied aircraft through PIA's own financing credit arrangement but the two 747 Boeing aircraft were acquired on lease instead. The increase in traffic during 1975-76 was as under :

Freight	.. 51%
Passenger	.. 34%

52. During 1975-76, work on the wide-bodied aircraft hangar has not started. However, work on steel structure was awarded to contractors and letters of credit were opened for the imports of goods and machinery. In addition feasibility studies for air cargo terminal and new terminal building at Karachi airport were prepared, two Boeing-747 used aircraft acquired from TAP on lease-cum-purchase basis and order placed for the fourth DC-10-30 aircraft expected to be delivered in August, 1976.

T & T Department

53. During the period a provision of Rs. 816.72 million was made for the development of telecommunication facilities in the country. The ADP programmes of 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 envisaged installation of 72,000 telephone lines with other ancillary works. Both the physical and financial targets were achieved. Total number of telephones increased from 1,67,000 in 1971-72 to 2,28,000 in 1974-75 increasing the density of telephones per thousand population from 2.63 in 1971-72 to 3.30 in 1974-75. Public Call Offices have increased from 219 in 1971-72 to 306 in 1974-75.

54. Special attention was paid to extend the telecommunications facilities towards the rural and outlying areas. All T.V. transmitting stations except Quetta were connected on national microwave network and work on the N.W.D. schemes also continued.

55. In ADP, 1975-76, Rs. 250.00 million were allocated for the development programme of Telegraph and Telephone in the country comprising installation of 23,000 telephone lines with other ancillary works. During the year 1975-76, physical and financial targets have been fully achieved.

Post Offices

56. During the period 1972-73 to 1974-75, a provision of Rs. 17.45 million was made for the development of postal facilities. Both the physical and financial targets were achieved. 840 Post Offices were opened bringing the total number of Post Offices to 7,573. Main expenditure of Pakistan Post Offices pertains to construction of Directorate-General building and staff quarters at Islamabad and other operational buildings.

57. Rs. 10.00 million were allocated to Pakistan Post Office Department for the year 1975-76 for enhancing the postal facilities in the country. All physical and financial targets have been achieved. 300 new Post Offices were opened during 1975-76.

National Transport Research Centre

58. The National Transport Research Centre was allocated Rs. 2.5 million in 1975-76 against which an expenditure of Rs. 0.887 million was incurred and work on basic transport research was undertaken.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME

59. The total allocation for the provincial programme for 1975-76 amounted to Rs. 850.830 million and Rs. 313.00 million in the public and semi-public sectors, respectively.

60. Province-wise details are as follows :—

Punjab

61. *Highways*.—An allocation of Rs. 400.00 million was made for 1975-76 for the roads and bridges development programme against which an expenditure of Rs. 346.20 million was incurred.

62. The road development programme envisaged improvement of 250 miles of existing and construction of 250 miles of new roads in addition to work relating to 10 major and 49 small bridges. Against this the actual achievement was 200 miles of new construction and 250 miles of improvement of existing roads including bridges.

63. *Punjab Road Transport Board*.—An allocation of Rs. 135.00 million was made for 1975-76 for a programme which included procurement of 1347 chasses and body fabrication of 1300 and improvement of existing workshop and setting up of new workshops. Against these targets, an expenditure of Rs. 90.00 million was incurred on procurement of 490 chasses and body fabrication of 180 chasses.

Sind

64. *Highways*.—Against an allocation of Rs. 242.90 million for improvement of 280 miles of existing roads and construction of 240 miles of new roads and work relating to 10 bridges, an expenditure of Rs. 259.70 million was incurred on construction of 300 miles of new roads and improvement of 269 miles of existing roads and work relating to nine bridges was in progress.

65. *Sind Road Transport Corporation*.—An allocation of Rs. 150.00 million was made for 1975-76. Major revised targets of the programme included procurement of 800 buses and reconditioning of 400 old buses. Due to resource constraints and lack of maintenance facilities, it was decided to defer expansion of fleet till such time a review plan for modernisation and balancing of maintenance facilities was formulated.

N.W.F.P.

66. *Highways*.—An allocation of Rs. 98.293 million was made for 1975-76 for improvement of 196 miles of existing roads and construction of 100 miles of shingled and 60 miles of black-topped roads.

67. Against these targets, an expenditure of Rs. 111.00 million was incurred which gives a utilization of 113%. During the period, 173 miles of shingled and 49 miles of black-topped roads were constructed in addition to the improvement of 196 miles of existing roads.

68. *Road Transport Corporation.*—An allocation of Rs. 37.867 million was made for procurement of 221 Bedford buses and the remaining 24 out of the 104 Fiat buses envisaged by the 1974-75 programme. All these targets were achieved. The entire annual allocation was utilized.

Baluchistan

69. *Highways.*—An allocation of Rs. 84.77 million was made for 1975-76 for construction of 160 miles of black-topped roads and survey/design work for 410 miles of shingled roads.

70. Against these targets, an expenditure of Rs. 103.80 million was incurred on construction of 65 miles of black-topped roads.

PROGRAMME FOR 1976-77

71. The overall financial allocation for 1976-77 in the Transport and Communications Sector amounts to Rs. 4079.174 million. The 1976-77 allocation gives an acceleration of 36.25% over the 1975-76 allocation of Rs. 2993.33 million mainly due to the increase in the Public Sector investment by 24% and Semi-Public Sector investment by 90.9%. An allocation of Rs. 2972.574 million has been made in the Public Sector out of which, Rs. 2066.388 million have been allocated for the Federal Programme which comes to 69.5%. The remaining amount of Rs. 906.186 million has been allocated for the Provincial Programme.

72. The financial allocations for 1976-77 as well as the financial allocations and utilization for 1975-76, are given in Table No. IV.

Strategy for 1976-77

73. The following strategy which was initiated in 1973-74 for Transport and Communications Sector would be pursued during 1976-77.

- (i) Major share of long haul bulk freight traffic to be handled by the railway.
- (ii) Integrated development of different modes of transport.
- (iii) The number of schemes to be restricted and to be incorporated if absolutely essential, so as to avoid further dilution of the limited resources.
- (iv) Highest priority to be given for completion of on-going programme to derive early benefits from the investment already made in the schemes.
- (v) Means of communication in less developed and inaccessible areas to be improved, in order to open up these areas to facilitate development in other sectors of economy.
- (vi) The improvement and construction of roads to conform with standard designs and specifications.
- (vii) Expansion of port capacity to proceed at the maximum physically feasible rate. The future role of the Qasim and Karachi Ports to be coordinated to avoid duplication.
- (viii) Railway capacity to be increased by removing operational bottlenecks and meet the requirement of rehabilitation and renewal of old and worn-out assets.
- (ix) For better planning, comprehensive transport studies will continue.
- (x) The telecommunications system will be improved by providing additional capacity, installation of microwave and carrier systems and opening up of new Public Call Offices.

and Post Offices in the rural and urban areas, and extending the system to remote and less developed regions.

TABLE IV
Financial Allocation during 1975-76 and 1976-77

Sector/Sub-sector	(Rs. in Million)					
	1975-76			1976-77		
	Original Allocation	Utilization	Performance	Allocation	Percent of total T & C Sector	Acceleration/Deceleration 1976-77 / 1975-76 (Col. 5 to Col. 2) —(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PUBLIC SECTOR						
A. Federal						
1. Pakistan Railway	620.00	620.00	100	682.00	16.72	+ 10.00
2. Port and Shipping :						
(a) D.G. Ports and Shipping	12.30	11.20	91.10	11.55	0.28	— 6.10
(b) Port Qasim	128.00	128.00	100.00	260.00	6.37	+103.12
(c) Napier Mole Bridge	15.00	5.00	33.33	15.00	0.37	—
Sub-Total (Ports & Shipping)	155.30	144.20	92.85	286.55	7.02	+ 84.51
3. Civil Aviation	40.00	59.812	149.80	93.00	2.28	+132.50
4. Roads :						
(a) Azad Kashmir	43.50	36.275	83.39	35.011	0.86	— 19.51
(b) Northern Areas	17.00	11.896	69.97	17.850	0.44	+ 5.00
(c) F.A.T.A... .. .	60.00	76.174	126.95	74.377	1.82	+ 23.96
(d) Other Roads	290.50	326.600	112.40	350.229	8.59	+ 20.56
(e) M/O Communications roads and bridges	73.70	32.334	43.90	135.771	3.33	+ 84.22
Sub-Total (Roads)	484.70	483.279	99.70	613.238	15.04	+ 26.51
5. N.T.R.C.	2.50	0.887	35.50	3.00	0.08	+ 24.00
6. Telegraph and Telephones	250.00	250.00	100.00	380.60	9.32	+ 52.00
7. Post Offices	10.00	10.00	100.00	8.00	0.20	— 20.00
Sub-Total (Federal)	1562.50	1568.178	100.30	2066.388	50.66	+ 32.21
B. Provincial						
1. Roads in Punjab	400.00	346.20	86.60	408.811	10.02	+ 2.20
2. Punjab Road Transport Board	15.00	13.00	86.66	6.461	0.16	—56.92
3. Roads in Sind	242.90	259.70	106.90	269.200	6.60	+10.80
4. Roads in NWFP	98.293	111.00	112.90	122.428	3.00	+24.60
5. NWFP Road Transport Corporation	9.867	9.867	100.00	5.686	0.14	—42.37
6. Roads in Baluchistan	84.77	103.80	122.60	93.600	2.29	+10.41
Sub-Total (Provincial)	850.830	843.567	99.14	906.186	22.21	+ 6.50
Total (Public-Sector)	2,413.33	2,411.745	99.93	2,972.574	72.87	+23.15

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEMI-PUBLIC SECTOR							
A. Federal							
1. Karachi Port	182.00	120.00	65.90	200.00	4.90	+9.89	
2. National Shipping Corporation ..	5.00	—	—	257.00	6.30	+5,040.00	
3. P.I.A.C.	80.00	431.00	538.80	499.60	12.25	+524.50	
Sub-Total (Federal) ..	267.00	551.00	206.40	956.60	23.45	+258.27	
B. Provincial							
1. Punjab Road Transport Board ..	135.00	90.00	66.66	100.00	2.45	—25.92	
2. Sind Road Transport Corporation ..	150.00	—	—	25.00	0.61	—83.33	
3. NWFP Road Transport Corporation	28.00	28.00	100.00	25.00	0.61	—10.71	
Sub-Total (Provincial)	313.00	118.00	37.69	150.00	3.67	—52.07	
Total (Semi-Public)	580.00	669.00	115.34	1,106.60	27.13	+90.79	
GRAND TOTAL (TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS)	2,993.330	3,080.745	102.92	4,079.174	100.00	+ 36.25	

Traffic Estimates, 1976-77

74. *Freight Traffic.*—During 1975-76, freight traffic was projected to increase by 9% on the basis of unit elasticity of demand with respect to GDP. However, G.D.P. during the year increased by 5%. Correspondingly, the freight traffic also increased by 5% from 11,970 million ton miles to 12,570 million ton miles.

75. During 1976-77, the freight traffic is projected to increase by 7.5% to 13,500 million ton miles in line with the projected growth rate of GDP.

76. Rail freight traffic was projected during 1975-76 to increase by 7.5% from 5138 MTM to 5523 MTM. However, it is estimated to have increased to 5748 MTM giving a growth rate of 11.85%. Consequently, road traffic slightly decreased from 6832 million ton miles in 1974-75 to 6822 million ton miles in 1975-76.

77. During 1976-77, rail traffic is projected to further increase by 12% to 6,800 million ton miles as a result of various operational improvements such as introduction of Battery system. Road traffic is expected to further decrease by 1.8% to 6700 million ton miles which is in line with long term development policy.

78. *Passenger Traffic.*—During 1975-76 the increase in passenger traffic was projected at 10% with relation to population and *per capita* income. The increase in population remained at 3.0% but *per capita* income was much lower than anticipated. Consequently, the passenger traffic is estimated to have increased by 9.8%.

79. During 1976-77, passenger traffic is projected to increase by 8% from 42,000 million passenger miles to 45,400 million passenger miles in line with projected growth rate of population and *per capita* income.

80. The rail passenger traffic during 1975-76 was projected to increase at 4.5%. However, it actually increased by 1.9% from 7,621 million passenger miles to 7,765 million passenger miles, mainly due to greater relative diversion of traffic to road on account of generally shorter trip length of passenger traffic which is more attractive for road. During 1975-76, the road passenger traffic increased by 10% from 31,038 million passenger miles to 34,235 million passenger miles.

81. During 1976-77, railways aim at increasing their passenger traffic by 7% from 7765 million Passenger miles to 8300 million passenger miles by introducing additional faster trains and railcars. The corresponding increase in road passenger traffic is expected to be 8% partly due to slightly lower increase in overall traffic and partly due to relatively larger increase anticipated in rail traffic.

82. *Port Traffic.*—During 1975-76, Dry Cargo imports increased by 3.4% from 3.724 million tons to 3.850 million tons whereas exports declined by 0.6% from 1.961 million tons to 1.950 million tons resulting in a net increase of 2.0% from 5.685 million tons to 5.80 million tons. This was offset by 3.7% decrease in Oil Cargo which stood at about 4.156 million tons (imports 3.856 million tons, exports 0.30 million tons) in 1975-76 as against 4.316 million tons in 1974-75 (imports 4.01 million tons, exports 0.3 million tons). As a consequence, Port Cargo Traffic is estimated to have decreased by 0.4% from 10.0 million tons in 1974-75 to 9.95 million tons in 1975-76.

83. During 1976-77, exports are projected to increase by 24.4% from \$ 1125 million in 1975-76 to \$ 1400 million in 1976-77. Imports are projected to increase by 23.8% from \$ 2,100 million to \$ 2,600 million including P. O. L. In quantitative terms, port traffic during 1976-77 is estimated to increase by 20% Dry Cargo Traffic will increase by 24% to 7.2 million tons while Oil Cargo by 11.6% to 4.64 million tons. Details are shown in Table below :—

TABLE V
Port traffic increase during 1974—77

								(000 tons)		
								1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Dry Cargo :	Imports	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,724	3,850	4,800
	Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,961	1,950	2,400
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,685	5,800	7,200
Oil Cargo :	Imports	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,010	3,856	4,210
	Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	306	300	430
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,316	4,156	4,640
Total	Imports	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,734	7,706	9,010
	Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,267	2,250	2,830
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,001	9,950	11,840

Table VI shows the overall traffic estimates during 1974—77.

TABLE VI
Traffic Estimates, 1974—77

Item	Unit	1974-75 Actual	1975-76		1976-77	
			Projected	Actual	Traffic	Per cent Growth Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INLAND						
Total Goods ..	B.T.M.	11.970	13.047	12.570	13.500	+ 7.50
Rail ..	..	5.138	5.523	5.748	6.800	+18.00
Road ..	..	6.832	7.524	6.822	6.700	— 1.79
Total Passenger ..	B.P.M.	38.659	42.525	42.000	45.400	+ 8.00
Rail ..	..	7.621	7.964	7.765	8,300	+ 6.90
Road ..	..	31.038	34.561	34.235	37.100	+ 8.37
Total Traffic ..	M.T.	10.00	11.06	9.950	11.840	+18.99
Dry ..	..	5.68	6.13	5.800	7.200	+24.43
Oil ..	..	4.32	4.93	4.150	4.640	+10.84

Railway

84. The programme for 1976-77 provides an allocation of Rs. 682.00 million which means an increase of 10% over the provision for 1975-76. The 1976-77 programme aims at meeting the back-log of replacement and renewals initiated under the Crash Plan, besides other essential projects required for socio-economic reasons. Replacement schemes account for as much as 60% of the annual provision. Principal features of the ADP, 1976-77 are as follows :

85. *Rolling stock*.—The 1976-77 Plan provides Rs. 231.32 million for procurement of material for 150 carriages, fabrication of 120 carriages, conversion of 300 tank wagons to oil wagons, manufacture of 175 BTO tank wagons, manufacture of 3 other coaching vehicles, modernization of 112 tank wagons and re-engining of 5 D.E.L. Besides, provision has also been made for procurement of 30 D.E.L., 25 rail cars, and manufacture of 100 bogie wagons provided necessary foreign aid could be secured for these to meet the foreign exchange cost.

86. *Rehabilitation of Track and Construction of new lines*.—The 1976-77 allocation for rehabilitation and renewals of track stands at Rs. 200.00 million. This would enable the railway to carry out 110 miles of complete track renewal and 70 miles of sleeper renewals during the year. The following new construction shall be undertaken during 1976-77 :

- (a) *Chichawatni-Chistian*.—The studies and survey of this 56 miles line has been completed. The construction work which is estimated to cost Rs. 240 million would be initiated during 1976-77.
- (b) *Bahawalpur-Yazman*.—This is an old line which was disconnected after World War II. The studies and survey of the project has been completed. Construction work will be started during 1976-77.
- (c) *Muzaffargarh-Alipur*.—This is also a new line. The studies and survey of the line has been completed and construction work will begin during 1976-77.
- (d) *Mari Indus-Bannu*.—The scheme envisages conversion of the existing narrow gauge line to broad gauge for which study has been completed. During 1976-77, the work would be commenced.

87. *Pipri Marshalling Yard*.—An allocation of Rs. 70.3 million has been made for 1976-77 for continuing the work. The yard is now expected to go into operation by December, 1978.

88. *Kotri Bridge*.—For Kotri Bridge project including doubling of track between Kotri and Guddu, the allocation for 1976-77 stands at Rs. 22.316 million. The project is now scheduled for completion by the end of 1977.

89. *Staff quarters*.—During 1976-77, an allocation of Rs. 15.0 million has been made and it is proposed to electrify 5,000 quarters alongwith installations of 100 fans and 25 water coolers.

90. *Surveys*.—An allocation of Rs. 1.5 million has been made for surveys on 9 sections during 1976-77, including feasibility study for introduction of Electric Traction between Lahore and Rawalpindi and feasibility study for construction of a modern marshalling yard in Lyallpur-Chak Jhumra area.

Roads

91. The target for 1976-77 aims at 3,200 miles of new construction/improvement of roads in the country.

Strategy

92. There has been a significant change in the strategy for road development. Inclusion of new schemes has been minimized to avoid dilution of funds. A large-scale bridge construction programme has been initiated to extend the impact of development to less developed areas. Five major bridges namely, Dadu-Morro, Ghazi Ghat, D.I. Khan, Attock on Indus and Nowshera on Kabul river would be taken in hand. Also improvement of major arterials has been given priority.

93. The allocation for 1976-77 for roads stands at Rs. 1,507.279 million as against Rs. 1,310.66 million during 1975-76 out of which, Rs. 613.24 million have been earmarked for Federal roads and Rs. 894.039 million for Provincial roads.

Federal Roads

94. The allocation for Federal roads for 1976-77 stands at Rs. 613.24 million, as detailed below:
95. *Azad Kashmir*.—An allocation of Rs. 35.011 million has been made for 1976-77 for roads and bridges in Azad Kashmir.
96. *Northern Areas*.—Rs. 17.85 million have been allocated for 1976-77 for roads and bridges in Northern Areas.
97. *Federally Administered Tribal Areas*.—Work was in progress on a number of metalled and Shingle roads. An amount of Rs. 74.377 million has been allocated for 1976-77.
98. *Indus Super Highway*.—An amount of Rs. 20 million has been allocated during 1976-77 to complete the detailed design, etc.
99. *Roads/Bridges under Ministry of Communications*.—An allocation of Rs. 135.77 million has been made during 1976-77 out of which, Rs. 100.00 million have been earmarked for construction of Dadu-Moro, Ghazi Ghat, Nowshera, D.I. Khan-Darya Khan and Attock bridges. Besides feasibility study for Third Highway Project, construction of roads in under-developed areas and traffic counting programme have also been included in the programme.
100. *Other Roads*.—An allocation of Rs. 350.229 million has been made for 1976-77 for the construction of K.K. Highway, K.K.H-Skardu Road, Chakdara-Chitral road, Lowari Tunnel and roads in Baluchistan and Azad Kashmir.
101. During the year 1976-77, a provision has been made for the acquisition of 2,500 buses, 4,500 trucks and 6,000 light commercial vehicles at a total cost of Rs. 1420.00 million.

PORTS AND SHIPPING

Ports (Public Sector)

102. The Dry Cargo capacity at the port of Karachi will increase from present level of 5.0 million tons to 5.8 million tons, after the completion of 4 Juna Bunder Berths in 1977-78. By 1977-78, 1.2 million tons capacity at the Qasim Port would also become available after the completion of its 7 Marginal Wharf Berths.
103. The present oil terminal capacity is 5.5 million tons which is sufficient to meet the demand but because of the deteriorated conditions of Oil Pier III, and to meet the future oil cargo traffic, work on Oil Pier IV has been started under the World Bank Loan. On completion of this pier, the total capacity will rise to 9.00 million tons by the end 1978. However, the pressure on dry cargo capacity of the port would continue through 1976-77 as detailed below :

TABLE VII
Dry Cargo Capacity at Karachi Port

Year	Traffic	Capacity	Deficit
1974-75	5.685	5.000	0.685
1975-76	5.800	5.000	0.800
1976-77	7.200	5.000	2.200

104. The allocation for development of ports and shipping in public sector during 1976-77 stands at Rs. 286.55 million. The principal features of development programme are detailed as under :

105. *Port Qasim Project*.—An allocation of Rs. 260.00 million has been made for 1976-77 for :

- Construction of marginal wharf (4 berths) which will proceed at a greater pace.
- Commencement of work on Iron ore and Coal berth.
- Partial dredging for the marginal wharf.
- Acquisition of craft and equipment.

106. *Pakistan Marine Academy*.—Work on the project of Permanent Campus of Pakistan Marine Academy, which commenced in 1974-75, is expected to continue during 1976-77 also. An allocation of Rs. 10.00 million has been made for 1976-77 for this project.

107. *Seamen's Training Centre*.—An amount of Rs. 1.00 million has been allocated for the Centre during 1976-77.

108. *Napier Mole Road Bridge*.—An amount of Rs. 15.00 million has been allocated for 1976-77 for continuation of work on the bridge.

Karachi Port (Semi-public Sector)

109. An allocation of Rs. 200.00 million has been made for 1976-77, to continue the work on construction of four shipping berths and two transit sheds at Juna Bunder, remodelling of M.I. Yard and the fourth oil pier in addition to the procurement of a trailer suction dredger for channel dredging and preliminary investigations for the 8 shipping berths envisaged by the 5th Port Project.

Shipping

110. An allocation of Rs. 257.00 million has been made for 1976-77.

111. During 1976-77, it is proposed to purchase 4 second hand general cargo vessels of 14,800 deadweight each or an aggregate tonnage of 59,200 tons and 2 second hand oil tankers of 40,000 tons and 26,000 deadweight, respectively. The general cargo vessels will cost \$ 20 million at \$ 5 million each. The oil tankers will cost \$ 4 million and \$ 3 million, respectively. The general cargo vessels are in replacement of the ships scrapped during the last 2 years while the oil tankers are for development of new capacity. The purchases will be financed by a loan from M/s Omni Commerce S.A., Lausanne through M/s Barnes International Trust, which will carry an interest rate of little over 11%. The repayment will be over a period of 7 years with no grace period.

112. The proposed purchases will increase general cargo carrying capacity from 3 million tons to 3.2 million tons which will be sufficient to carry more than 40% of dry cargo projected for 1975-76. The oil carrying capacity would also be sufficient to carry about 60% of crude imports during 1976-77.

Civil Aviation

113. An allocation of Rs. 93.00 million has been made for 1976-77 which means an acceleration of 132.5% over the 1975-76 allocation. The 1976-77 programme includes improvement and expansion of aerodrome facilities at Gilgit, Chitral, Skardu and Pasni, commencement of work for establishment of new airports at Chakdara, Turbat and Ormara, besides other essential on-going works of expansion of facilities at Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad airports.

PIAC

114. The principal features of the 1976-77 Programme include construction of new terminal buildings at Karachi and Islamabad Airports and new cargo terminal building at Karachi, commencement of work on wide-bodied aircraft hangar, acquisition of equipment for flight simulator for wide-bodied aircraft and automation of passenger reservation and check-in system, and part payment for purchase of five wide-bodied aircraft and procurement of ground, workshops and flight equipment.

115. The position of fleet in 1976-77 will be as under :

TABLE VIII

PIA Fleet

PIA Operations	Number of Aircraft	
	30th June, 1976	30th June, 1977
B-747	2	2 (On lease from TAP)
DC-10-30	3	4
Boeing 707	6	6
Boeing 720-B	4	4
Fokker-27	8	8
On Lease to Malta Boeing 720-B	2	2

116. The capacity increase is estimated as under :

Freight	..	..	..	39%
Passenger	..	..	..	27%

117. An allocation of Rs. 499.60 million has been earmarked for PIAC during 1976-77.

T&T Department

118. The ADP, 1976-77 provides Rs. 380.60 million for T&T Department. Rs. 370.00 million have been allocated for on-going schemes generated upto June, 1976 and Rs. 10.6 million has been allocated for new schemes to be generated during 1976-77.

119. The programme aims at achieving the following main targets during 1976-77 :

- (a) Installation of 30,000 telephones, opening of 30 and 20 new telephone and NWD exchanges, respectively.
- (b) Completion of Karachi-Sukkur-Rawalpindi-Peshawar microwave link.
- (c) Completion of microwave links between Muzaffarabad-Abbottabad, Karachi-Manora and Sukkur-Quetta.
- (d) Installation of coaxial cable system will be completed on Haripur-Abbottabad, Sheikhpura-Kharian, Raiwind-Kasur and expansion of Kharian-Rawalpindi system.
- (e) Erection of 3500 miles of wire on different routes.
- (f) Opening of 180 Public Call Offices.

120. Work will be in progress on the following major schemes :

- (a) Microwave radio relay system between Mardan, Saidu Sharif, Dir and Chitral.
- (b) Microwave radio relay system between Karachi-Uthal-Bela-Ormara-Pasni-Gawadar-Jiwani.
- (c) Opening of six PCOs in each district.

121. Seven new major schemes have been included in the ADP, 1976-77, which are designed to provide telecommunication links to remote and less developed regions.

- (a) Provision of telecommunication facilities in D.G. Khan district.
- (b) Installation of Earth Station at Islamabad.
- (c) Installation of Radio Relay system between Kohat Parachinar.
- (d) Installation of 960 channel microwave link between Abbottabad-Gilgit, Skardu and Gilgit-Hunza routes.
- (e) Up-grading of CENTO Microwave system between Quetta-Warachah.
- (f) Construction of Telegraph Office Building at D.I. Khan.

122. The revenue receipts of the department for the year 1975-76 have been estimated at Rs. 623.40 million against the expenditure of Rs. 426.10 million resulting in a net surplus of Rs. 199.30 million. The corresponding estimates for 1976-77 are Rs. 691.40 million on receipt side and Rs. 470.20 million on the expenditure side, resulting in a net surplus of Rs. 221.20 million.

Post Offices

123. The ADP, 1976-77 envisages provision of Rs. 8.00 million for on-going works only and no new scheme will be taken up during the year. The main expenditure of the Pakistan Post Office Department pertains to the construction of post office buildings and residential quarters for the essential staff. The on-going works includes an expenditure of Rs. 4.675 million for the construction of office building of the Post Office Directorate-General and quarters for its staff and Rs. 3.325 million for other important operational buildings like Dera Ismail Khan Head Post

Office, Peshawar Head Post Office, Dokri Post Office, Lyari Post Office at Karachi, Rawalpindi Division Office, Lyallpur Head Post Office (extension), Gujranwala Head Post Office, Pishin Post Office and Kohe-Taftan Post Office etc. 600 new post offices will be opened during 1976-77 out of which, 525 will be in rural areas and 75 in urban areas. Statement showing province-wise allocations of expenditure is as follows :

			On-going works	New works Percentage	
			(Rs.)		
Punjab	..	..	.. 9,40,000	—	11.75
Sind	..	..	.. 9,60,000	—	12.00
Baluchistan	..	..	.. 2,50,000	—	3.12
N.W.F.P.	..	..	.. 7,75,000	—	9.69
Federal	..	..	.. 50,75,000	—	65.44

National Transport Research Centre

124. The NTRC will continue work on basic transport research for which an allocation of Rs. 3.0 million has been made in the ADP, 1976-77.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME

125. The allocation for Provincial Programme for 1976-77 amounts to Rs. 906.186 million and Rs. 150.000 million in the public and semi-public sectors, respectively. Province-wise details are as follows :

Punjab

126. *Highways*.—An allocation of Rs. 408.811 million (including Rs. 4.50 million for Lahore Development Authority) has been made for 1976-77, for widening and reconditioning of 200 miles of existing roads and construction of 150 miles of new roads in addition to completion of work on 2 major bridges over Chenab near Wazirabad, and on Bein Nullah near Shakargarh. Work will be taken in hand on high level bridges over Chenab at Talibwala and over Sutlej at Bhukan and overhead bridges at Okara, Gujrat, Tarakki, Haripur, Rahim Yar Khan and Sadiqabad.

127. *Punjab Road Transport Board*.—An allocation of Rs. 100.00 million has been made for 1976-77, for the procurement of 578 buses.

Sind

128. *Highways*.—An allocation of Rs. 269.20 million has been made for 1976-77 for construction of 360 miles of new roads, improvement of 300 miles of existing roads and completion of 5 bridges.

129. *Sind Road Transport Corporation*.—The Provincial Government has to approve the schemes for reconditioning of 400 old buses and balancing the Repair Workshops costing Rs. 250 million (as proposed under the 1975-76 plan) for implementation in 1976-77. Further augmentation of fleet by 800 buses and ancillary works costing Rs. 183.3 million will be considered on the performance and result of the repair programme.

NWFP

130. *Highways*.—An allocation of Rs. 122.428 million has been made for 1976-77, for a programme which envisages construction of 36 miles of black-topped and 81.57 miles of shingled roads and improvement of 347.36 miles of all categories of roads in addition to completion of work on 18 bridges. Among the new schemes to be undertaken for improvement of roads the following are included :—

- (i) G.T. Road, Peshawar.
- (ii) Peshawar-D.I. Khan Road.
- (iii) Kohat-Tal Road.

- (iv) Malakand Pass Road.
- (v) Haripur-Khanpur Road.
- (vi) Abbottabad-Nathiagali Road.
- (vii) Saidu-Kalam-Gabral Road.

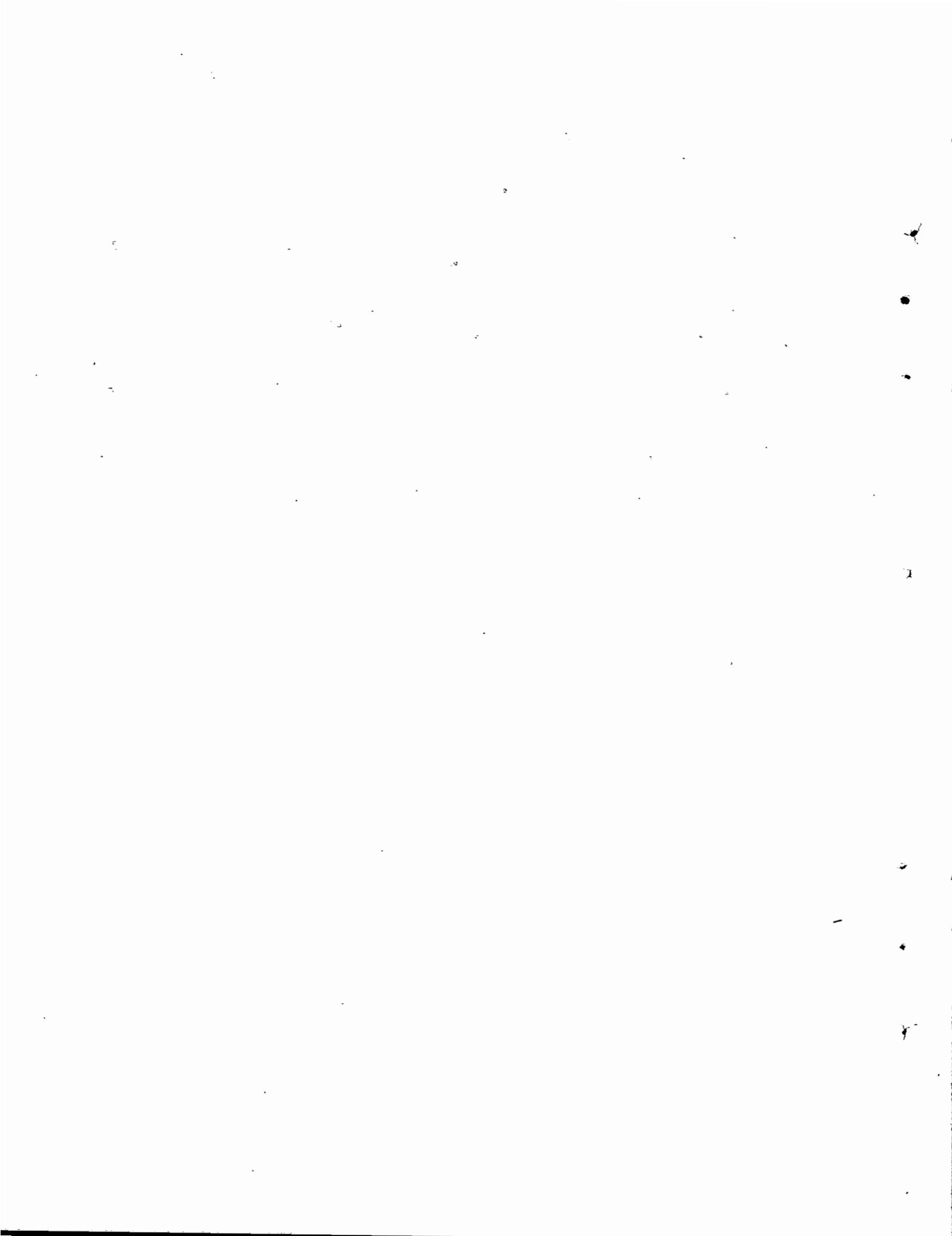
131. *Road Transport Corporation.*—An allocation of Rs. 25.00 million has been made for 1976-77 for procurement of 116 Bedford buses.

Baluchistan

132. *Highways.*—An allocation of Rs. 93.60 million has been made for 1976-77 for construction of 154 miles of black-topped roads.

Allocations to Road Transport Board/Corporations

133. The requirement of Rs. 25.00 million of the NWFP Road Transport Corporation has been accommodated in full. The Punjab Road Transport Board has been allocated Rs. 100.00 million against the actual utilization of Rs. 90.00 million during 1975-76. The Sind Road Transport Corporation has been allocated only Rs. 25.00 million for repair of 400 buses plus balancing of existing workshops.



CHAPTER 18

THE MASS MEDIA

The importance attached to this sector by the Government since 1970-71, is indicated by the amount of financial resources devoted to the development of radio, television and film medium in the public sector. From a level of Rs. 12.60 million spent in 1970-71, the development expenditure jumped to Rs. 135.89 million in 1973-74 and further to Rs. 142.96 million in 1975-76. Over a six-year period (1970-76), a sum of Rs. 527.75 million was spent on the development of radio and T.V. alone. The area and population coverage for medium-wave radio broadcasting increased from 30% of area and 55% of population in 1970-71 to 36% and 65% in 1973-74 and further to 47% and 81% in 1975-76. For better and efficient management, Radio Pakistan was converted into a statutory corporation in November, 1972. The objective of development of radio during 1970-76 was to further extend and strengthen the basic medium-wave coverage in the country and to provide second channel broadcasts at the major stations. Priority was attached to expand external services with a view to projecting Pakistan abroad. Some of the major schemes completed during this period were : (i) medium-wave transmitters of 120 KW each at Hyderabad and Multan, (ii) two 250 KW SW transmitters, Islamabad, (iii) 150 KW MW transmitter, Quetta, (iv) two 100 KW SW transmitters, Islamabad and (v) 10 KW MW transmitter, Bahawalpur. During 1975-76, a 1000 KW MW transmitter, Islamabad and a 300 KW MW transmitter, Peshawar, were completed.

2. For T.V., the area and population coverage in 1970-71 was 25% and 40% which increased to 30% and 47% in 1973-74 and further to 35% and 60% respectively by 1975-76. During the period 1972-76, the T.V. Corporation commissioned/upgraded the following projects ;

1. The Lahore T.V. Pilot Centre, established in 1964 was modernized and converted into a full-fledged T.V. Station in 1972 with a coverage of 40-50 miles in radius, and catering to a population of 5.890 million.
2. In 1974-75, two Pilot T.V. Stations at Quetta and Peshawar were established to meet the T.V. needs of the people. Full-fledged T.V. Stations at these two provincial headquarters are also under construction and will be commissioned later. A T.V. booster was established at Multan in March, 1975 to cover a population of 4.53 million.
3. In 1973, three rebroadcast centres at Thana Bulla Khan, Cherat and Sakesar were commissioned covering a radius from 50-100 miles each. They serve a population of 13.81 million in Sind, the Punjab and N.W.F.P.
4. A temporary T.V. transmitter was installed at Larkana till such time that a full-fledged T.V. booster Station was established at Shikarpur.

3. In the field of films, a National Film Policy was announced by the Government in July, 1974 and a State Film Authority set up to implement this policy. State Film Authority produced short films for children's education at a cost of Rs. 0.400 million during 1975-76. State Film Authority also appointed special committees for pre-scrutiny of film scripts, with the objective of eliminating plagiarism and obscenity from the film industry. A National Film Development Corporation (NAFDEC) was also established in 1973 as a public controlled corporation to regulate import and distribution of film raw stock and produce quality films, set up studios and provide other technical facilities. The financing requirements of the Corporation have been met with an interest free loan of Rs. 12.5 million.

REVIEW OF 1975-76

4. The total A.D.P. of various Mass Media organisations for 1975-76 amounted to Rs. 146.00 million. Of this, financing from the budget was Rs. 86.00 million while financing outside A.D.P.

sources was Rs. 60.00 million. The revised estimates of expenditure for the year are placed at Rs. 142.96 million. Agency-wise breakdown is given in the following table ;

TABLE I
Mass Media A.D.P. Allocations and Utilization, 1975-76

Sub-Sector					(Rs. million)			
	Gross Programme	Public Sector	Outside A.D.P.	Revised Estimates 1975-76				
Broadcasting	50.00	50.00	—	48.10				
Television	95.00	35.00	60.00	94.06				
Economic Publicity	0.60	0.60	—	0.40				
State Film Authority	0.40	0.40	—	0.40				
	146.00	86.00	60.00	142.96				

5. Review of the performance of each organisation during 1975-76 is as below :—

PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

6. The Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation was allocated Rs. 50.00 million during 1975-76 against which, the revised estimates amount to Rs. 48.10 million. The Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation had plans to expand the radio signals to reach an additional 9% of population (6.21 million) and 23% of the area during 1975-76. This target has been achieved with the completion of some of the projects. The physical progress of the projects is given below :—

- (i) 1000 KW MW Transmitter, Islamabad.—The transmitter was made partially operational on 500 kilowatts by January, 1976. The entire transmitter on its full strength of 1000 KW was made operational in June, 1976.
- (ii) 300 KW Transmitter, Peshawar.—The technical portion of the transmitter building has been completed. The installation of the transmitter was completed in June, 1976, while it will be formally commissioned in August, 1976. Due to delay in the supply of some auxiliary equipment (under Yugoslavia Barter) the transmitter will be put on the air by using equipment from other projects as a temporary measure.
- (iii) Broadcasting House, Peshawar.—Roughly 85% of the equipment was received during the year. The remaining equipment is proposed to be partly fabricated locally and partly imported under Hungarian Credit. Difficult soil conditions have necessitated driving of piles for the foundation. Construction work will be started on the Broadcasting House after the tenders are awarded to the contractors.
- (iv) Broadcasting House, Islamabad.—The overall achievement is approximately 75 per cent. The civil works have been progressing rather slowly due to dispute on cost escalation claimed by the contractors. Certain portions of the technical area have since been completed. Work on the installation of studios, started early in 1976, continued.
- (v) 100 KW MW Transmitter, Muzaffarabad.—The civil works were to be completed during 1975-76 but due to lack of approach road, to be provided by the Azad Kashmir Government, and delay in the acquisition of site, this could not be done. However, survey of the site has since been completed. The equipment for the project could not be imported due to non-availability of foreign exchange. In view of these difficulties, a 10 KW MW Transmitter has since been commissioned in Muzaffarabad as an interim measure.
- (vi) Village Broadcasters.—The gifted equipment for 10 transmitters has been shipped from Australia. Only 3 of these units are to be installed for the time being. Two of the sites have been selected and are under acquisition. The overall progress is approximately 10 per cent.
- (vii) 100 KW MW Transmitter, Karachi.—It is expected that the technical portion of civil works would be ready by June, 1976 despite difficulties in the procurement of material and labour.

(viii) *Housing Colony*.—Sites have been selected for housing colonies at Islamabad and Karachi and payments for land made. The PWD has been asked to prepare estimates for the civil works. The overall progress is 5 per cent.

(ix) *100 KW MW Transmitter, Khairpur*.—In view of the importance attached by the Government to this scheme, special permission has been obtained to spend Rs. 2.5 million through re-appropriation for purchase of land. Foundation stone of the transmitter building was laid in May, 1976.

7. *Programme Performance*.—The duration of programme hours transmitted during 1975-76 stood at 1.30 lakh compared to 1.27 lakh hours in 1974-75. This represented an increase of 2,920 hours during the year. The Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation was transmitting its programmes from 8 broadcasting stations with a total power of 2526 KW. The programmes transmitted during the year were : 83.8% for home audience and 16.2% for audiences abroad.

8. Nearly 600 (as compared to 350 in 1974-75) important events of national significance were covered during the year in the form of national hookup programmes, radio reports, interviews, talks and speeches of prominent personalities, both national and foreign. These programmes which practically covered the whole range of national activities, socio-economic, political, scientific and religious affairs were aimed at informing as well as educating the people.

9. *Transmission Cost*.—The cost of radio programme transmitted was Rs. 13.44 per minute during 1975-76 compared to Rs. 11.22 per minute in 1974-75 and Rs. 9.88 per minute in 1973-74. The increase was due to higher costs of programme management and programme transmission. Table II shows the trend :

TABLE II
Programme cost and unit cost

Year	Recurring Expenditure* (Rs. million)	Total Transmission hours (Thousand)	Unit Cost per minute** (Rs.)
1972-73	41.50	99.8	6.93
1973-74	68.80	116.6	9.88
1974-75	85.70	127.3	11.22
1975-76	105.00	130.2	13.44

* Includes Depreciation on equipment.

**The unit cost arrived at on the basis of transmission hours is normally lower than the unit cost worked on the basis of programme production expenditure.

PAKISTAN TELEVISION CORPORATION

10. The gross size of the A.D.P. of Pakistan Television Corporation was Rs. 95.00 million (F.E.C. Rs. 18.2 million) out of which, Rs. 35.00 million were provided from A.D.P. sources. The remaining Rs. 60.00 million were to be received from debentures. The revised estimates for 1975-76 amounted to Rs. 94.06 million.

11. It was proposed to increase the population coverage by 8.46 million people and area coverage by 10% during 1975-76. This target could not be achieved due to non-completion of the T.V. boosters proposed to be installed during the year. The reasons for the delay are given in the physical progress appearing below :

(i) *Islamabad T.V. Complex*.—The revised provision for civil works is Rs. 5.485 million. Delay in construction work was due to uncertainty about the actual site of the complex. This issue was, however, finally settled. The pre-qualification contract has been decided and the rest of the formalities for invitation of tenders were being completed.

- (ii) *Karachi T.V. Centre.*—The construction of rehearsal studio, design section, FSF barracks and boundry was completed. The letter of credit for import of equipment was opened.
- (iii) *Lahore T.V. Centre.*—Keeping in view the urgency for additional staff and security accommodation, work contract was awarded and the progress was satisfactory.
- (iv) *Thana Bulla Khan Station.*—The construction work of staff accommodation was completed to the extent of 15 per cent as against target of 100 per cent for the year 1975-76. The main reason for delay was slow performance of the contractors.
- (v) *Rebroadcast Centres Sahiwal, Shikarpur and Dadu.*—There was a Government directive to the effect that the Dadu and Sahiwal Rebroadcast Centres should be completed as a crash programme and commissioned by June, 1976 and Shikarpur Rebroadcast Centre by December, 1975. In view of the high priority attached to these projects, the PTV accelerated the procurement of transmitting equipment for which buildings were expected to be ready by mid-1976. However, due to difficulties in the procurement of towers, the Rebroadcast Centres at Sahiwal and Dadu will be commissioned by December, 1976.
- (vi) *Quetta and Peshawar T.V. Centre.*—Tenders for civil works were invited but were found to be abnormally high. Tenders would, therefore, be invited again.
- (vii) *S.H.F. Links Thandiani and Lakpass.*—The contracts for civil works were awarded. Work on Thandiani SHF Link continued satisfactorily while the work at Lakpass was to be taken in hand soon. The two Super High Frequency Links are expected to be commissioned by September and December, 1976, respectively.
- (viii) *Shikarpur Rebroadcast Centre.*—The Rebroadcast Centre will be commissioned in July, 1976. A temporary transmitter at Larkana, which was to serve only till Shikarpur transmitter got commissioned, will be dismantled.

12. *Programme Performance.*—The T.V. Corporation telecast general purpose and public service programmes for 6 hours a day on an average for each station or 12,922 hours during 1975-76. An effort was made to offer a large variety of themes, types and formats in the programmes for catering to the needs of all the viewers. The programmes covered national and personnel motivation, social education, awareness of cultural heritage, role of science and technology, etc. Public service programmes were produced with a view to keeping the people informed of Government policies concerning socio-economic development.

13. The ratio of locally produced programmes to imported programmes during 1975-76 was 77% and 23%. This was a substantial improvement on the performance during 1973-74.

14. For special audiences, Adult Functional Literacy programme, on national network, on a daily basis, and a rural programme on a weekly basis were telecast. The Corporation launched a pilot adult literacy project in cooperation with IRDP in the selected districts of the Punjab, aimed at imparting adult literacy, combined with social and vocational education to 24,000 target audience. Over 156 tele-lessons each of half an hour duration were transmitted twice daily from Lahore Station on national circuit and received at 200 Community Viewing Centres located in Lahore, Sheikhpura, Sialkot, Gujranwala, etc. These Community Viewing Centres were equipped with 200 television sets and other teaching aides for use of trainees/trainers. The tele-lessons were aimed at making the various literates improving their agriculture and industrial skills and imparting knowledge in the fields of community development, health and population planning. As the tele-lessons were transmitted on the national circuit, claiming about 6.42% of the total programme time, the number of beneficiaries in the urban areas of the country are estimated at 158,000 adults according to sample surveys carried out by P.T.V. The cost of the project was Rs. 3.00 million. The UNICEF provided Rs. 2.2 million as grant for this project.

15. *Programme Cost.*—The Pakistan Television Corporation operated 3 main T.V. stations at Rawalpindi-Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi and two Pilot T.V. Centres at Quetta and Peshawar. Other boosters/rebroadcast centres were at Murree, Cherat, Sakesar, Thana Bulla Khan and Multan. In 1975-76, 12,922 hours of programmes were telecast by T.V. stations/centres at a cost of Rs. 121.32 million. The programme duration increased by 3,380 hours over 1974-75. The unit cost, however,

went up from Rs. 134.00 per minute in 1974-75 to Rs. 156.48 per minute in 1975-76 mainly due to increase in production and management expenses. The following table shows the trend :

TABLE III

Programme cost and unit cost

Year							Recurring Expenditure ^a (Rs. Million)	Total yearly programme hours transmitted (Thousand)	Unit Cost per minute
1972-73	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.10	5.56	92.30
1973-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	49.90	7.17	116.00
1974-75	..	..	..	..	..	..	76.70	9.54	134.00
1975-76	..	..	..	..	..	..	121.32	12.92	156.48

*Including depreciation on equipment.

16. The pace of expansion in the television services over the last few years has been very rapid. The T.V. facilities are now available in far-flung areas of the country where transmission on commercial considerations would not have been otherwise possible. The cost of running the T.V. services, therefore, increased from Rs. 49.90 million in 1973-74 to Rs. 76.70 million in 1974-75 and is provisionally estimated at Rs. 121.32 million in 1975-76. These increases also account for escalation due to inflation since 1973-74.

ECONOMIC PUBLICITY

17. During 1975-76, a sum of Rs. 0.600 million was earmarked for Plan Publicity. Out of this, Rs. 0.445 million were allocated for production of publicity material, booklets and brochures in various local and foreign languages.

18. During the period under review, 9 manuscripts were sent to the Press for printing. Plans are afoot to bring out publications on economic issues also. The 1976 edition of the book on "Pakistan 1976" is under preparation and will be sent to the Press. It is also being translated in Arabic for circulation in Arab countries.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1976-77

19. The A.D.P. for the Mass Media agencies has been prepared with a view to allowing speedy completion of the on-going projects. Funds for new projects have been provided where the less developed regions of the country are to benefit. Efforts will be made to improve and expand the programme services for creating greater awareness of the socio-economic developments taking place in the country among both urban and rural population.

20. The total size of the A.D.P. for the Mass Media Sector for 1976-77 is Rs. 210.89 million (F.E.C. Rs. 62.86 million) as against Rs. 146.00 million in the preceding year, or an acceleration of 44.4 per cent. Agency-wise allocations are given in Table IV.

TABLE IV

Agencywise Allocations in ADP 1976-77

Agency	ADP 1975-76	ADP 1976-77	(Rs. Million)
			% acceleration over 1975-76
1. Pakistan Television Corporation	95.00	165.00	+ 73.68
2. Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation	50.00	41.00	- 22.00
3. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting Schemes	0.60	3.49	+482.00
4. Media Training Academy	—	1.00	—
5. State Film Authority	0.40	0.40	—
	146.00	210.89	44.4

21. The financing of the total programme will be as follows : A.D.P. sources Rs. 110.89 million and outside A.D.P. Rs. 100.00 million. Financing from outside A.D.P. sources is applicable only to Pakistan Television Corporation which will raise Rs. 81.20 million from debentures and Rs. 18.80 million from N.D.F.C.

22. The sectoral programmes and physical targets are discussed in the following paragraphs :

PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

23. The Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation has been allocated a sum of Rs. 41.00 million in the A.D.P. 1976-77, as against revised estimates of Rs. 48.10 million during 1975-76. The project-wise allocations are given in Annexure I. On account of 22 per cent reduction in the existing level of development programme, the Corporation would be continuing work on their on-going schemes most of which are in advanced stages of completion. Plans are being prepared for a 300 KW Transmitter at Khuzdar for catering to the un-covered areas of Baluchistan.

24. The project-wise physical programme is given below :

- (i) 1000 KW MW Transmitter, Islamabad.—After completion of the project in June, 1976 the Emergency Power Supply Generator will be procured and work on the residential colony taken in hand.
- (ii) 300 KW MW Transmitter, Peshawar.—Work will continue on the balance of civil works of the main building and on the residential accommodation for the operational staff. The installation of the Emergency Power Supply Generator will also be started.
- (iii) Broadcasting House, Peshawar.—Civil works will be undertaken for the main building for which tenders will be called immediately on completion of the pile foundations.
- (iv) Broadcasting House, Islamabad.—It is proposed to complete the project to the extent of 80 per cent during 1976-77.
- (v) 100 KW MW Transmitter, Muzaffarabad.—It is proposed to start construction of the transmitter building after approach road has been provided by the Azad Kashmir Government. Work on the fabrication of the transmitter will be taken up later.
- (vi) Village Broadcasters.—At least two Village Broadcasters will be completed during 1976-77.
- (vii) 100 KW MW Transmitter, Karachi.—It is proposed to make the transmitter operational, except for auxiliary works such as residential colony and installation of Emergency Power Supply Generator.
- (viii) 100 KW MW Transmitter, Khairpur.—Work on the building will be taken up and major portion completed. Equipment will be procured and fabricated.
- (ix) 10 KW MW Transmitter, D.I. Khan.—It is proposed to acquire the site. The transmitter for the station has already been procured.
- (x) 10 KW MW Transmitter, Skardu.—Transmitter and equipment costing Rs. 1.11 million have been procured. Some civil works are expected to be carried out. It is proposed to complete the transmitter building and some of the residential houses during 1976-77.

The quantitative physical targets are given in Annexure II.

PAKISTAN TELEVISION CORPORATION

25. During 1976-77, the Pakistan Television Corporation expects to increase the coverage of its programme for an additional 11.33 million people and extend the area coverage by about 18 per cent. This will be achieved by commissioning of Dadu, Shikarpur and Sahiwal T.V. boosters. Links known as Murree-Balakot-Thandiani and Quetta-Mastung (Lakpass), work on which was started during the preceding year, will be completed. Another rebroadcast centre at Rojhan would be established to cover Rahimyar Khan and Khanpur areas of the Punjab. The areas and population to be covered from these six units are indicated in Annexure III.

26. By the end of June, 1977, the cumulative population coverage will stand at 75 per cent and area coverage 53 per cent. About 50 per cent of work on extending the link to Naran would also be completed during the year. This T.V. Link when completed will cover Kashmir areas.

During the year, essential expansion of the Pilot T.V. Station at Quetta will be carried out to improve and expand the transmission from this Centre. The project-wise A.D.P. allocations for 1976-77 are given in Annexure IV.

27. The project-wise physical programme will be as follows :

- (i) *Islamabad T.V. Centre.*—Efforts will be made to complete 50 per cent of the civil works during the year. Colour equipment for the Centre will also be imported.
- (ii) *Karachi and Lahore T.V. Centres.*—The second phase of civil works will be completed and part of the colour equipment required for each Centre will be procured.
- (iii) *Quetta and Peshawar T.V. Centres.*—Following the completion of normal formalities of floating tenders, 80 per cent of civil work of both T.V. Centres will be over during the course of the year.
- (iv) *Dadu Rebroadcast Centre.*—After the import and installation of towers, the Rebroadcast Centre will be commissioned by December, 1976. Besides, construction of staff quarters will also be taken in hand.
- (v) *Thana Bulla Khan, Sakesar, and Cherat Rebroadcast Centres.*—Important technical facilities are required to be added to these transmitters which are already in operation to facilitate switch-over to colour transmission. Some equipment will be imported for this purpose.
- (vi) *Shujabad, Sahiwal and Shikarpur Rebroadcast Centres.*—The Centres are in operation but certain left-over works including construction of staff quarters will be completed.
- (vii) *Thandiani and Lakpass SHF Links.*—The construction of staff quarters will be taken up during the year. The transmitters are expected to be commissioned in September and December, 1976 respectively.
- (viii) *Rojhan Rebroadcast Centre.*—Installation work of a new Rebroadcast Centre at Rojhan will be undertaken and 80 per cent of work will be completed during the year.
- (ix) *Naran Rebroadcast Centre.*—About 50 per cent of work will be completed on Naran Rebroadcast Centre, during the year.

The scheme-wise quantitative targets are given in Annexure V.

OTHER PROJECTS OF MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

28. *Development Support Communication Centre.*—The need for a coordinating machinery had been felt for some time among various agencies of mass communication, to pool their resources for a more effective projection of development messages for rural audiences. A tentative financial provision of Rs. 0.6 million has, therefore, been made to create a highly skilled manpower pool of subject matter experts whose services should commonly be available to Radio, Television, Publications, etc. A project called "Development Support Communication Centre" has been prepared by the Ministry of Information in this regard.

29. *Economic Publicity.*—The ministry of Information and Broadcasting has had an Economic Publicity Cell since the Third Plan Period. Its functions and operations were somewhat modified during 1974-75 and it was administratively reconstituted to provide policy guidance to the media in respect of important economic issues. As mentioned earlier it, however, continued to produce material in the form of press articles and publications for distribution inside the country and abroad during 1975-76. The material covered economic subjects of a topical interest to the people as well as goals of short and long range development plans. An amount of Rs. 0.6 million has been provided during 1976-77 to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to meet the requirements of both the Development Support Communication Centre and the Economic Publicity.

30. *Associated Press of Pakistan (A.P.P.).*—A sum of Rs. 2.893 million (F.E.C. Rs. 2.713 million) has been allocated to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for procurement of radio teleprinter transmitter (R.T.T.) equipment and some essential telephoto transmitters for A.P.P. This will be utilised for speedy transmission of news to the outside world. The telephoto equipment will be used for linking the various provinces with photo service provided by A.P.P.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION PROJECT

31. *State Film Authority (S.F.A.)*.—A sum of Rs. 0.40 million has been allocated to the S.F.A., under the Ministry of Education, for production of films for non-formal education of children. The Authority will produce 3 education films for school-going children during the year.

CABINET DIVISION PROJECT

32. *Media Training Academy*.—Because of an urgent national need of filling in the training gap of personnel employed in radio, television and films, the Government decided to establish an academy to provide in-service training to the engineering and programming staff of the media agencies. The Academy to be located at Islamabad will draw the training programme in an integrated manner, offering common courses on the historical, cultural, economic and developmental aspects, besides specialised training for specific media staff.

33. While the project details are to be finalised in the course of the year, after a proper feasibility study has been undertaken, a block provision of Rs. 1 million has been made for the Academy to proceed with the initial work.

CHAPTER 19

PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

A doubling of the number of plots, from 47,500 in 1975-76 to 100,000 in 1976-77, is the principal feature of the Annual Plan for housing. Substantial acceleration is also envisaged in water supply programmes, both for the rural and the urban areas. Special attention will be given to basic improvements in environment, roads, and civic amenities in major cities. The programmes are designed to have the maximum impact in the shortest possible time. Although the backlog of requirements to be met in housing and water supply is enormous, these programmes would provide remedial action on a hitherto unprecedented scale.

2. In the field of tourism, foreign exchange earnings went up by 60% during 1975-76 compared to the previous year. The Annual Plan for 1976-77 provides for a 100% increase in allocation and initiation of action on a well-conceived medium term plan.

REVIEW OF 1975-76

3. In the field of Physical Planning and Housing, during 1975-76, emphasis was placed on the development of plots for low income population and provision of water supply and sanitation facilities in the urban and rural areas.

4. A total allocation of Rs. 1124.322 million was originally made in the ADP, 1975-76 for the Physical Planning and Housing Sector. The position regarding the financial and physical achievements against the original amount allocated and targets envisaged for 1975-76 is given in Annexure I. Physical achievements by executing agencies in various sub-sectors are described in the subsequent paragraphs :

Low Income Housing

5. A target of development of 50,700 plots and construction of 1,000 houses/flats was originally set for 1975-76. Subsequently, the Provincial Governments revised their targets downwards due to financial and other constraints and the physical achievement, therefore, is expected to be 47,500 plots only. Out of this, 35,000 plots are expected to be developed in the Punjab—25,000 by the Housing and Physical Planning Department and 10,000 by Lahore Development Authority. In Sind, it is estimated that about 700 plots would be developed in the public sector. In addition, 8,000 plots have been developed by K.D.A., 4,000 in the Metroville Project and 4,000 elsewhere. Besides, about 3,800 plots were developed for the industrial workers in Karachi. As regards NWFP, no plots are expected to be developed during 1975-76 as work on the Hayatabad Township at Peshawar is in preliminary stages. Similarly in Baluchistan, work on 2,000 plots remained in progress and is expected to be completed during 1976-77.

6. Against the target of construction of 1,000 houses/flats, it is expected that about 980 flats would be completed in the Punjab. However, the private sector is expected to add, during 1975-76, another about 40,000 dwelling units on plots already developed in the public sector.

7. In the rural areas, it is estimated that about 7 lakh *5-marla* plots were distributed to landless farmers in Punjab. No progress in this regard is reported by other Provincial Governments.

8. Regarding the house building finances, the HBFC is estimated to have disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 450.00 million. This includes an amount of Rs. 44.80 million disbursed in flood affected areas of Punjab and Sind. Over 80 per cent of the loans disbursed by the Corporation were for amounts less than Rs. 20 thousand meant for low income groups.

Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage

9. The ADP, 1975-76 envisaged provision of water supply, sewerage and drainage facilities to 10.52 lakh population in the urban areas and 15 lakh population in the rural areas. The progress against the above targets is indicated in the following paragraphs.

10. *Urban Water Supply and Sanitation.*—The target of providing water and sewerage facilities to 10.52 lakh urban population was exceeded and it is estimated that about 12 lakh population was supplied with water supply and more than one lakh population was served with sewerage and drainage.

11. In the Punjab, the programme comprised 69 schemes (excluding Lahore), which included 45 water supply schemes and 19 schemes of sewerage and drainage. By June, 1976, 22 schemes were completed, including 20 water supply schemes and two sewerage schemes. As a result of the above, an additional population of 6.6 lakh will be served with an additional supply of 13.30 mgd of potable water and 30,000 persons will benefit from sewerage and drainage facilities. As regards the programmes of Lahore Development Authority, 10,000 new water supply connections were given serving an additional population of one lakh with 12 mgd of water. Besides, sewerage facilities were provided to another 45,000 people.

12. In Sind, work on 22 urban water supply and drainage schemes was taken in hand and 6 schemes were completed. By June, 1976, about 5 lakh additional population will be served (excluding Karachi) with piped water supply. In addition, work on the third phase of the Greater Karachi Bulk Water Supply Scheme and Lyari Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme made substantial progress.

13. As regards NWFP, work on 10 urban water supply and sanitation schemes was taken in hand which will be continued during 1976-77. Similarly in Baluchistan, 3 urban water supply schemes have been completed during 1975-76, serving a population of about 39,000.

14. *Rural Water Supply.*—Major emphasis was laid, in ADP 1975-76, on the completion of a large number of rural water supply schemes in the four provinces and it was envisaged that with the completion of these schemes about 15 lakh additional population will be served with water supply and sanitation facilities. The achievements in this sub-sector in various provinces were as under :—

- (i) In Punjab, a total number of 176 schemes were included for implementation during 1975-76. It is expected that by the end of 1975-76, 62 schemes would be completed resulting in additional supply of 7.84 mgd of water to serve additional population of about 4.85 lakh.
- (ii) In Sind, 20 schemes were taken up and it is expected that about 10 schemes will be completed, which will provide water supply facilities to an additional population of about 1 lakh.
- (iii) In NWFP, about 100 schemes were under implementation. It is expected that about half of these schemes would be completed by the end of 1975-76 resulting in water supply facilities to about 4 lakh additional population.
- (iv) In Baluchistan, 12 rural water supply schemes would be completed during 1975-76, serving an additional population of 26,300.

15. In addition to the programme of providing water supply and sanitation facilities by the provincial Public Health Engineering Departments, a programme of installation of hand pumps in the rural areas remained under implementation under the People's Works Programme. It is expected that about 45,000 hand pumps would be installed under this programme by the end of 1975-76—30,000 in Punjab and 15,000 in Sind. With the completion of the above programmes in the rural areas, it is expected that the targets envisaged in 1975-76 ADP would be exceeded.

Other Programmes

16. *Urban and Regional Planning.*—In Punjab, during 1975-76, the outline development plans for Bahawalpur, Rahimyar Khan and Sargodha were completed and 50% progress was made on the Master Plan for Murree Region. In Sind, the work on Regional Plan for Sind was initiated and pre-planning studies are expected to be finalised with the help of UNCRD participants. Under the Federal programme, the Environment and Urban Affairs Division have completed a number of feasibility studies of proposed agrovilles and 8 sites have been finally selected for detailed planning which has been entrusted to PEPAC.

Government Servants' Housing

17. In the ADP, 1975-76, within the modest allocations provided, about 2,000 houses were proposed to be constructed at various places in the country. However, the physical implementation in this sub-sector is expected to be only about 50% of the original targets as the cost of construction went up and there was a delay in the finalisation of various schemes.

18. *Islamabad*.—Work on various schemes in Islamabad progressed satisfactorily except for two projects namely, construction of Simly Dam and Parliament Building. In the case of Simly Dam, the work suffered considerably due to the inability of the contractors to cope with the work and other related factors. Similarly, the work on the Parliament Building could not proceed as envisaged originally because of the modification in the design of the building. Substantial progress was, however, made on the Presidential Estate complex which is expected to be completed during 1976-77.

19. *Tourism*.—An allocation of Rs. 30.17 million was made in ADP, 1975-76 for implementing the on-going schemes of tourism as well as for the development of tourist infrastructure in the Northern Areas and other schemes of touristic importance. The physical progress of the work on these schemes was not entirely satisfactory because of delay in the preparation and approval of various schemes.

20. During 1975, about 1.64 lakh foreign tourists arrived in Pakistan as against 1.54 lakh during 1974, showing an increase of 5.0 per cent against 2 per cent increase in the world-tourist arrivals. Foreign exchange earnings increased by over 60% from 1974 to 33.26 million U.S. dollars during 1975.

21. *Northern Areas, Azad Kashmir and Tribal Areas*.—It is expected that by the end of 1975-76, 100 residential units and 25 water supply schemes would be completed.

22. *Civil Armed Forces and Constabularies*.—Modest allocations were provided for the construction of office and residential accommodation for Civil Armed Forces and Constabularies which were mostly utilised for acquisition of land, preparation of plans and development of land.

ANNUAL PLAN, 1976-77

Main Issues and Priorities

23. The problems of Physical Planning and Housing Sector are huge and complex. Due to lack of resources, housing and environmental conditions in urban areas have been under heavy pressure of population growth. The capacity of the implementing agencies has also not developed adequately. Therefore, it will not be possible to solve even the most urgent problems in a short span of time. However, with a change in the approach towards financing the programmes during 1976-77, it would be possible to take up a much larger programme for housing, water supply and sanitation in urban and rural areas and to narrow down the gap in demand and supply.

24. During 1976-77, emphasis has been placed on the provision of plots for the low income population. The actual construction of houses in the public sector would be discouraged to expedite private sector initiative and to conserve public sector resources for developing more plots to serve a larger population. The water supply and sanitation facilities, both in the rural and urban areas, have been given emphasis during 1976-77 due to the existing inadequate service levels. A major change in 1976-77, from the previous Annual Plans in the Physical Planning and Housing Sector, would be a greater stress on tourism development to increase tourist arrivals and foreign exchange earnings from tourism. Essential needs for various projects of Islamabad, Government Offices and Buildings and Government Servants' Housing in various areas of the country as well as programmes of Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas and Civil Armed Forces will also be met.

25. The strategy followed in making allocations has been that the first priority has been given to the on-going programmes and edge has been provided to backward areas or where the gaps between the existing facilities and the needs were the maximum. Where it was possible to complete on-going schemes, adequate allocations have been provided.

Total Development Programme

26. *Financial*.—A total allocation of 1336.034 million has been made to the Physical Planning and Housing Sector in the Annual Development Programme, 1976-77, against an original allocation of Rs. 1124.322 million and utilization of Rs. 1209.172 million during 1975-76. This

represents an increase of 18.8 per cent and 10.5 per cent, respectively, over the original allocation and utilization during 1975-76. Breakdown of the sectoral allocation by executing agencies is given below. (Sub-sector-wise details are in Appendix I).

Sectoral allocations for 1976-77

Executing Agency	(Million Rs.)
Allocations	
1. Baluchistan	31.269
2. N.W.F.P.	149.990
3. Sind	144.330
4. Punjab	534.610
5. Federal Government	475.835
Total ..	1336.034

27. *Physical Targets.*—It is envisaged that about 100,000 plots will be developed mainly for low income groups in various urban areas of the country. This includes 55,000 plots in the Punjab, 25,000 in Sind, 5,000 in NWFP, 2,000 in Baluchistan and 15,000 to be developed by CDA. Water supply facilities will be provided to 19.00 lakh urban population and 12 lakh rural population. Similarly, 13 lakh population in the urban areas and 1 lakh in the rural areas will benefit from sewerage and drainage. The major physical targets in the field of housing, water supply and sanitation are given in Appendix II. The details of various programmes and physical targets for 1976-77 in respect of Federal Government and Provincial Governments under various sub-sectors are described in the following paragraphs :—

FEDERAL PROGRAMMES

Housing Finance

28. The Annual Plan target for private investment for house building is Rs. 1100 million, one half of which would be financed through credit facilities. The total requirements for institutional credit for house building during 1976-77 work out to Rs. 550 million. It is anticipated that the House Building Finance Corporation would disburse about Rs. 500 million during 1976-77. An allocation of Rs. 80 million has been made for House Building Finance Corporation in the ADP, 1976-77, for re-lending in the housing sector. About Rs. 50 million have also been allocated in the Federal and Provincial Programmes for advancing loans to Government Servants. The balance of credit requirement would be met by commercial banks to the extent of Rs. 100 million and the remaining would be covered by State Bank Loan to the House Building Finance Corporation and their own recoveries, and private saving of the house builders.

Regional and Urban Planning

29. In the Annual Plan, 1976-77, it is proposed to step up the programme of regional and urban development to guide the development in an appropriate manner and to complete the on-going regional studies for Bahawalpur/Multan and Lasbela/Mekran regions. A regional planning project has also been initiated at the Federal level to prepare strategies, policies and programmes. It is also proposed to initiate preparation of district plans for two districts during 1976-77.

30. As regards the People's Planning Project at Lahore, the first phase has been successfully completed and the project has been transferred on the development side from 1976-77. During 1976-77, it is proposed to carry out census of residents, socio-economic and physical surveys for 16 *abadies*. In addition, preparation of layout plans, design of utility services and preparation of detailed estimates will be carried out for 10 schemes, which will be transferred to 'Awami Rehaishi Tarzeem' for execution.

31. In the case of Joint Research Project No. IV at Karachi for 'Slum Improvement and Urban Development', the first phase has been completed and second phase will be initiated during 1976-77 for which the PC II is under approval.

Islamabad

32. Work on the construction of Presidential Estate Complex consisting of President's Secretariat, Heads of States Suites, and State Function Halls along with furnishing will be fully completed. Similarly, work on the Simly Dam, Parliament Building, Residential Colony for Presidential Estate and development of infrastructure for various sectors including Blue Area will be stepped up. Construction of 1,024 A & B type houses for government servants will be undertaken and considerable progress is expected. Work on another new scheme namely development of Central Square in Islamabad will be initiated and is expected to be completed during 1976-77. CDA has also undertaken to develop 15,000 plots for low income housing during 1976-77.

Tourism

33. A long term Master Plan for development of tourism in Pakistan prepared by UN Consultants will be implemented in phases. The schemes envisaged to be undertaken in 1976-77 are based on the recommendations contained in the Master Plan.

34. During 1976-77, it is expected that tourist arrivals will increase by at least 10% over the 1.64 lakh foreign tourists that arrived during 1975. Similarly, the earnings from foreign tourists are expected to increase by about 25% over the earnings of \$33.26 million during 1975. To achieve these targets, tourism promotion and publicity, at home and abroad, will be accelerated. The PTDC will initiate work on construction of accommodation units in Swat, Kaghan and Northern Areas. The agreement for establishment of a skiing resort at Malamjabba will be signed with Austrian Government and the physical work is expected to begin during 1976-77. The work on Gadani Beach and Keenjhar Lake Complex will be initiated whereas the on-going work on the renovation and expansion of 4 AHP Hotels will be continued. Besides, a number of small scale schemes for tourism development will be completed.

Government Office Buildings and Government Servants' Housing

35. The Works Division have initiated a number of schemes for the construction of residential accommodation for Government Servants at Karachi, Quetta, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. The schemes are in various stages of implementation and it is expected that during 1976-77, 450 houses will be completed. Provision has also been made for starting and completing about 50% work on the rest houses for government servants at Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Rawalpindi.

36. The on-going work on Islamic Summit Minar at Lahore will be completed in 1976-77. A token provision has been made for initiating work on the office complex at Karachi. Besides the 6th and 7th floor of Income Tax Department at Karachi, the Works Division will also complete a number of small schemes for construction of office buildings and provision of additional facilities in the existing office buildings. It is expected that about 50,000 sq. ft of office space would be added during 1976-77.

37. A number of schemes have been initiated for the construction of residential and office accommodation for Frontier Corps, Frontier Constabulary, Baluchistan Constabulary in Marri-Bugti and Mengal Areas of Baluchistan, Tribal Areas of NWFP and Baluchistan and Indus Kohistan and Ailai areas. Provision has also been made for the construction of office and residential accommodation for F.S.F. Rangers and F.I.A. at various locations.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

Baluchistan

38. In Baluchistan, the physical targets for 1976-77 include the development of 2,000 plots for low income families in the urban areas. In the case of water supply and sanitation facilities, an additional population of 0.40 lakh will be served. Various programmes to be undertaken in the Annual Plan, 1976-77 to achieve these targets are as follows :

39. *Low Income Housing.*—The on-going schemes of Satellite Town, Quetta and Low Cost Housing Scheme, Quetta will be continued and 1,153 and 853 plots, respectively, will be developed during 1976-77.

40. *Water Supply and Sanitation.*—A total of 18 schemes would be implemented during 1976-77, including 6 on-going and 12 new schemes. It is anticipated that 8 schemes will be completed during 1976-77, providing water supply and sanitation facilities to a population of 0.40 lakh persons. Besides, survey and investigation for water supply schemes at Pishkan, Genz and Jiwani will also be completed.

41. *Government Servants' Housing, Offices and Buildings.*—Six schemes of Government Servants housing will be undertaken during 1976-77 and about 150 houses will be completed at Nazirabad, Kohlu, Quotta, Kalat and Uthal. Similarly, 8 schemes of Government Offices and Buildings would be implemented during 1976-77, resulting in addition of about 1 lakh square feet of office space. This includes construction of Provincial Assembly Building and Hostel, Office Block in Secretariat compound, Baluchistan House at Islamabad and construction of Jails at Uthal and Kohlu. Besides, construction of Baluchistan Development Authority Complex, new bus and truck stand and fruit and vegetable market at Quotta will also be taken in hand.

N.W.F.P.

42. In NWFP, the major targets include the provision of 5,000 residential plots for low income urban families, water supply and sanitation facilities for 4.20 lakh rural and 1.27 lakh urban population, 142 housing units for Government Servants and construction of 1.97 lakh sq. ft. of office space for Government Offices in various areas of the province. Various programmes proposed in the NWFP ADP in 1976-77 to achieve the above targets are as follows :—

43. *Basic Development and Urban and Regional Planning.*—The on-going project of Regional Development Plan for NWFP will continue during 1976-77. Besides, master plans for Mardan and Abbottabad will be prepared. Similarly, Provincial Urban Development Board, Peshawar Development Authority and Mardan Development Authority will be provided with essential staff. Provision has also been made for the improvement and extension of existing Public Health Engineering Laboratories building at Peshawar.

44. *Low Income Housing.*—The work on first phase of Hyatabad Town in Peshawar will be taken in hand where, besides acquisition of land, 2,000 plots will be developed during 1976-77. Besides, other small scale schemes for development of plots in other urban areas of the Province will yield about 3,000 plots, including 1,600 plots for industrial workers.

45. *Urban Water Supply and Sewerage.*—Twenty four on-going schemes and 12 new schemes would be undertaken, out of which 19 schemes will be completed during 1976-77, providing safe water supply and sanitation facilities to 1.27 lakh urban population. The schemes proposed to be completed during 1976-77 include Greater Peshawar Water Supply Scheme Phase I, Peshawar Sewerage Scheme Phase VI and Water Supply Schemes at Mardan, Kohat, Abbottabad and Tank, etc.

46. *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.*—A total of 166 schemes for rural water supply will be undertaken during 1976-77 which include 49 on-going schemes and 117 new schemes. Out of these, 88 schemes are expected to be completed during 1976-77, providing water supply and sanitation facilities to 4.20 lakh rural population.

47. *Government Servants' Housing and Government Offices.*—The on-going scheme for the construction of residential accommodation for Government Servants at Jamrud Road, Peshawar will be continued and 73 residential units will be completed during 1976-77. About 69 units will be completed in other small schemes in various areas of the province. Besides, design and feasibility of new Secretariat Complex and residential flats for officers at Peshawar will be taken in hand.

48. It is proposed to construct 197 lakh sq. ft. of office space in the province during 1976-77. This includes about 90,000 sq. ft. to be completed for police headquarters at Peshawar and at a number of other places in the province. The work on the construction of Frontier House in Islamabad, High Court Building at Peshawar and extension of Assembly Building at Peshawar is also expected to be taken in hand during 1976-77.

Sind

49. In Sind, the major targets for 1976-77, include provision of 25,000 plots for low income families and industrial workers, provision of water supply and sewerage facilities to an additional urban population of 5 lakh and rural population of 1.2 lakh, construction of 210 housing units for Government Servants and 100,000 sq. ft. of office space for various departments of the Provincial Government. The details of the programmes to achieve these targets are as follows :—

50. *Basic Development.*—During 1976-77, aerial survey and mapping of six towns will be completed. In addition, a new scheme for preparing outline development plans for six growing urban centres will be undertaken.

51. *Regional Planning.*—Regional Planning Organisation will be further strengthened during 1976-77. A project for UNDP assistance is presently being examined by the UNDP. Work on various pre-planning studies will be continued and some studies, presently being undertaken by UNCRD Team, will be completed during 1976-77.

52. *Low Income Housing.*—The work on the low income housing schemes at Hyderabad, Tando Adam, Nawab shah and Sukkur shall be continued and 4,000 plots would be developed in these towns, for which provision has been made in the Sind ADP, 1976-77. Outside the ADP, an additional 12,000 plots will be developed in metroville scheme at Karachi and 8,400 plots for industrial workers in various industrial centres. Besides some plots will also be developed in agrovillage schemes, special projects and by local bodies and other executing agencies.

53. *Urban Water Supply.*—Karachi Bulk Water Supply Scheme for augmenting supply of water to Karachi city will be financed outside the ADP through the National Credit Plan. Major work to be completed in this case during 1976-77, includes construction of syphons 1 and 2, two 25-MG filter plants and various trunk mains. Allocations in the ADP have been made for Lyari Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Scheme, Lyari Early Action Programme and feasibility study for water supply from Hub Dam. Outside Karachi, work on 8 water supply and 11 drainage schemes shall be continued which will provide water supply to 2 lakh persons and sanitation cover to 3 lakh persons. Major water supply schemes are in Hyderabad, Mirpur khas, Nawabshah, Khanpur, Larkana, Sukkur, Jacobabad and Rohri. Similarly, major drainage schemes are in Hyderabad, Jacobabad, Nawabshah, Larkana and Sukkur.

54. *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.*—Work on 40 rural water supply and drainage schemes will be continued during 1976-77. Target for 1976-77 is to provide 8,000 connections and stand-posts to cover a population of 1 Lakh people with water supply and to provide sanitation cover to a population of 20,000.

55. *Government Servants, Housing and Government Buildings.*—About 210 additional housing units for Government servants shall be completed/constructed during 1976-77. This would benefit about 1,200 persons. Similarly, about 100,000 sq. ft. of office space shall be provided during 1976-77 to meet the requirements of various Departments for office and other buildings. A number of schemes are being taken up all over the province to achieve the above targets.

56. *Special Projects.*—During 1976-77, special projects in the Physical Planning and Housing Sector such as Development Complex, Sehwan; Development Complex, Bhit Shah and Shah Jahan Mosque, Thatta, will be continued. Substantial allocations have been made for the above projects and at the end of 1976-77, the above projects will be nearing completion. Similarly work on the Sind House at Islamabad will be further accelerated and completed during the financial year 1976-77.

Punjab

57. In Punjab, the physical targets for 1976-77 include development of 55,000 plots for low income families in urban areas and distribution of 192,000 plots of five marlas in rural areas for construction of houses. In the case of water supply and sanitation facilities, an additional population of 15.73 lakh will be served in urban areas and 6.5 lakh in the rural areas with potable water. Various programmes to be undertaken in the Annual Plan 1976-77 to achieve these targets are as follows :

58. *Town Planning and Research.*—Out of four on-going schemes, three schemes, namely, Regional Development Plan for Sargodha Division ; Outline Development Plan for Sargodha, Mianwali and Khushab and Master Plan for Murree Region would be completed. In addition, two new schemes for outline development plans will be initiated.

59. *Low Income Housing.*—Out of 56 on-going schemes under execution by the Housing and Physical Planning Department, 25 schemes will be completed during 1976-77. The major schemes will be completed at Rawalpindi, Gujranwala and Multan. In addition, 14 new schemes would be initiated in various urban areas of the Punjab. Total number of plots to be developed by the Housing and Physical Planning Department is estimated to be 25,000. Another 10,500 plots will be developed in Lahore by Lahore Development Authority. The remaining plots will be developed outside the

ADP such as 8,600 plots through Industrial Workers, Welfare Fund and 11,000 plots by local authorities/ municipalities and other agencies. The provision of Rs. 30 million for acquiring land for distribution of 192,000 five-marla residential plots in the rural areas is also not provided in the PP&H Sector and will appear elsewhere.

60. *Urban Water Supply and Sanitation.*—The on-going programme of Public Health Engineering Department comprises 44 water supply and sewerage schemes in addition to four schemes of survey, health education, trial boring and disposal of sewerage on land and its effect on crops and human beings. It is expected that schemes at 23 stations would be completed, all during 1976-77, which will make available 43.8 mgd of water to a population of 14.23 lakh. Similarly, 12 schemes relating to sewerage and drainage will be completed serving an additional urban population of 8 lakh.

61. Under the Greater Lahore Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Scheme, 12 tubewells will be sunk, 13.6 miles of water supply mains, 54.83 miles of water supply distribution lines and 2.27 miles of trunk sewers will be laid in Lahore city. With the completion of the above works, it is expected that an additional 20 mgd of water will be available to serve a population of 1.5 lakh and additional 15,000 water connections will be given. Similarly, an additional population of 2 lakh would benefit from sewerage and drainage facilities.

62. *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.*—In the rural areas, 92 water supply schemes will be completed to provide 10.44 mgd water to serve an additional population of 6.5 lakh. Besides, 47 new schemes for provision of water supply and drainage to various rural areas will be initiated which are expected to be completed during the next year. As regards drainage, 10 schemes, serving a population of about 83,000 percent would be completed.

63. *Government Servants' Housing and Government Buildings.*—There are a number of on-going schemes for provision of housing to Government Servants. Major schemes include construction of residential quarters for low paid government servants at Lahore and Rawalpindi and flat-type pooled residential accommodation at 11 district headquarters. During 1976-77, construction of flat-type pooled residential accommodation at 7 places, namely, Rawalpindi, Lyallpur, Gujranwala, Sargodha, Multan, Bahawalpur and Bahawalnagar will be completed in addition to 11 quarters in unit colonies at district headquarters. Similarly, construction of residences for Assistant Commissioners at 24 locations would also be completed. Some allocations for residential accommodation at newly created district headquarters at Kasur and Vehari have also been made.

64. Regarding office accommodation, an additional floor area of about 4.5 lakh sq.ft. is proposed to be constructed during 1976-77. The major schemes include additions and renovations in High Court Building, construction of Ministerial Block at High Court Lahore, construction of District Headquarters buildings at Vehari and Kasur and for buildings for Jail, revenue and police departments. Major buildings to be completed during 1976-77, include 14 tehsil buildings, office buildings for Assistant Commissioners at 19 locations, 20 Court rooms for Civil Judges and 12 judicial lock-ups.

65. *Tourism.*—The major programmes of the Government of the Punjab for 1976-77 in this subsector include continuation of work on a cultural complex at the Tomb of Hazrat Waris Shah and Arts Council at Lahore. In addition, work on the Sports Complex at Lahore, Auditorium at Lahore Fort and the construction of Chou-en-Lai Memorial at Lahore will also be taken in hand.

66. *Material Requirements.*—Material requirements for construction programme during 1976-77 are indicated at Appendix III.

CHAPTER 20

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

More than 70 per cent people of Pakistan reside in about 45,000 villages. The contribution of agriculture, (which is their main occupation) to the gross domestic product is about 34 per cent. And out of the total labour force of 21.1 million, nearly 15.6 million are located in rural areas.

2. The Government is committed to rectifying the previous neglect of rural areas, modernising and revolutionising the socio-economic pattern, improving incomes and extending basic facilities. The basic reforms intended to benefit the small farmers and change old feudal pattern include the land reforms of 1972, the exemption of land revenue and abolition of Sardari System, (Annexure-I). As vehicles of development, IRDP and PWP were introduced and from July, 1972 to June, 1976 the development expenditure by these two institutions amounted to Rs. 714.00 million. Details may be seen in Annexure II. High priority was given to agriculture and water development and improved supply of inputs. The support prices of some major crops like wheat, rice and sugarcane were revised upwards to make them more profitable to the farmers. Banking system was geared to extend better loan facilities to the agriculturists. Schemes of small loans were floated by a number of financial institutions to provide monetary help to small shop keepers and artisans in the rural areas.

3. A Ministry of Rural Development, Social Welfare and Local Government was established at the Federal level in early 1976, to plan, coordinate, monitor and evaluate socio-economic developments in the rural areas. The Government has also declared 1976-77 as the year of Social Welfare and Rural uplift to demonstrate their deep commitment to this sector.

4. Among the tasks assigned to the Federal and Provincial agencies are :—

- (i) The Ministry of Social Welfare, Local Government and Rural Development will prepare Annual and Five-Year Development Plans for the rural areas within the framework of the National Plan.
- (ii) The Provinces will allocate a certain percentage of their total development outlay specifically for rural development programmes and such funds will not be diverted to other programmes.
- (iii) The I.R.D.P. marakez areas will be treated as Pilot Project areas and the programmes of other nation-building departments will be tailored around them.
- (iv) The programmes of I.R.D.P. and P.W.P. will be closely coordinated to provide suitable infrastructure around the marakez areas.
- (v) Due emphasis will be laid on development of housing plots for the houseless, etc.

5. The three institutions of I.R.D.P., P.W.P., and Agrovilles, all working towards the uplift of the rural areas, have been brought under one umbrella and an effort will be made to make their development goals mutually consistent. There are a number of areas of common endeavour such as the development of sheep breeding, beekeeping, sericulture, improvement of water courses and rural roads, adult literacy programmes, etc. in which institutional support can be extremely valuable. In fact, through proper coordination the resources of all the public and private bodies working in rural areas, can be pooled to achieve the common desirable physical targets. The main aim of the programme will be to create viable institutions with full participation of the people which will build the necessary economic infrastructure and generate a spirit of self-reliance.

6. On July 18, 1976, 122 flour mills, 1,433 rice husking units and 641 cotton ginning factories were nationalised and a Ministry of Agrarian Management was created at the Federal level to control and coordinate their operations. The taking-over of the operations of these units involving a turnover of about Rs. 14,000 million was aimed at eliminating black marketing, price manipulation of cotton seed, ensuring fair price for paddy and eradicating adulteration of atta. The rural economy was thus freed from the exploitation of middle man, and fair prices for the growers, improvement in milling quality and scientific extraction of edible oil were ensured.

7. An agency-wise report is provided in the following paragraphs :

REVIEW OF 1975-76

I. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

8. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was launched in July, 1972 for providing a framework for joint action by the farmers, nation-building departments and private sector institutions to improve the economic conditions of the rural population.

9. The I.R.D.P. activities centre around a *Markez* (Centre), a focal point for a production area comprising 50—60 villages. The main objectives are to improve the physical infrastructure in the rural areas, mobilise rural capital for the development of agriculture and furnish a package of technology, inputs and services to the farmers. The detailed objectives are given in Annexure-III.

10. The I.R.D.P. markez, therefore, performs the following specific functions :—

- (i) Provides essential agricultural inputs to the farmers.
- (ii) Coordinates the activities of all the nation building departments.
- (iii) Pools rural resources through cooperation to get maximum returns.

11. A total of 131 I.R.D.P. Centres were established upto June, 1976 throughout the country. The Centres set up under the Federal Programme included 1 in the Federal Capital Area and 7 in Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir. In the Provincial Programme, 38 Centres were established in the Punjab, 31 in Sind, 33 in N.W.F.P. and 21 in Baluchistan.

12. Till recently, the administrative set up of I.R.D.P./P.W.P. varied from Province to Province. These were managed by the Ministry of Agriculture in the Punjab, People's Rural Development Department in Sind and the Ministry of Local Government in N.W.F.P. In Baluchistan, these were placed under the Directorate of local Government. Following the establishment of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Rural Development, a uniform pattern of control in all the Provinces has been adopted. Both IRDP and PWP will henceforth be under the control of the local Government Departments of the respective provinces.

Financial Allocation

13. A sum of Rs. 73.69 million was provided in ADP 1975-76 for IRDP Projects (Rs. 70.38 million for the provinces and Rs. 3.31 million for Federal Capital Area, Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir). The following table shows the region-wise allocations.

TABLE I
Region-wise Allocations for IRDP

		(Rs. Million)	
S. No.	Programme	No. of Markez set up by the end of 1975-76	Budget allocation for 1975-76
(a) Federal Programme :			
1.	Federal Capital Area	1	0.61
2.	Northern Areas, Tribal Areas and Azad Kashmir	7	2.70
	Total A ..	8	3.31
(b) Provincial Programme :			
3.	Punjab	38	9.87
4.	Sind	31	13.00
5.	N.W.F.P.	33	33.71
6.	Baluchistan	21	13.80
	Total B ..	123	70.38
	Total A+B ..	131	73.69

Physical Achievements

During 1975-76, 13 Centres were set up in N.W.F.P., 2 in Northern Areas and 1 in Federal Capital Area.

II. PEOPLE'S WORKS PROGRAMME

15. The People's Works Programme is designed to supplement at the local level, the national effort for improving the quality of life of the masses. The programme seeks to mobilise local initiative and leadership in identifying projects and programmes of significant interest to the local community. People's participation in the development effort and utilization of idle manpower are other elements of the programme. The programme gives priority to those projects which can be completed quickly and can enhance rural infrastructure. The major projects include rural roads, school buildings, small irrigation dams, drinking water facilities, industrial homes for women, dispensaries, tree plantation and adult education. The detailed objectives of PWP are given in Annexure IV.

Financial Allocation

16. Rs. 192.52 million were allocated for the People's Works Programme in the A.D.P., 1975-76. Out of this, Rs. 174.60 million were allocated to P.W.P. projects in the provinces and Rs. 17.92 million for projects in FATA, Northern Areas, Federal Capital Area and Azad Kashmir. The following table shows the region-wise allocation :—

TABLE II
Region-wise Allocations for PWP

Programme	(Rs. Million)
	Allocation during 1975-76
(A) Federal Programme :	
1. Federal Capital Area	1.00
2. Federally Administered Tribal Areas	7.50
3. Northern Areas	3.42
4. Azad Kashmir	6.00
Total A ..	17.92
(B) Provincial Programme :	
5. Punjab	130.00
6. Sind	15.60
7. N.W.F.P.	9.00
8. Baluchistan	20.00
Total B ..	174.60
Total A+B ..	192.52

Physical Achievements

17. During A.D.P. 1975-76, development of communications was duly emphasised in the Punjab, N.W.F.P., Baluchistan and Azad Kashmir. Other sectors given special attention were irrigation in Baluchistan, education in the Punjab and drinking water supply schemes in N.W.F.P., Azad Kashmir and Federal Capital Area.

18. In addition to the programme of providing water supply and sanitation facilities by the Provincial Public Health Engineering Departments, a programme of installation of handpumps in the rural areas continued under the People's Works Programme. About 45,000 handpumps were expected to be installed under this programme by the end of 1975-76—30,000 in the Punjab, and 15,000 in Sind.

III. AGROVILLES AND MODEL VILLAGES

19. Agrovilles projects launched in 1973, aim at bringing amenities of modern life and certain other urban facilities to rural areas. Under the scheme, small and medium size self-contained towns having socio-cultural attractions, new productive enterprises and facilities of education, health, water supply, waste disposal system, energy and transport are being developed in order to arrest the migration of rural population to urban areas. At present, five such agrovilles are being developed in various provinces.

IV. SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

20. Rural Development is directly aided by the Annual Development Programme implemented in various production and social sectors. Detailed review of two of the important social sectors is provided below for 1975-76.

(i) Education and Training

21. The expansion of education in the past had remained limited to urban and semi-urban areas of the country. As a result, the majority of the rural school-age population had no opportunity to attend schools. The literacy rate in the rural areas of the country is, therefore, one of the lowest in the world. According to the targets, all the male children of the urban and rural areas of school going age would be enrolled in primary schools by 1983 and all girls by 1987. A Federal Education Authority has been set up to help provinces in the realization of universal education. The expenditure on education has consequently gone up four times since 1971-72.

22. During 1975-76 alone, 1,266 schools were opened or upgraded in the rural areas. Of these, 1,201 were primary and middle schools and 65 high schools. In addition, 1,250 primary schools in the Punjab and 229 in Sind, destroyed during 1973 floods, were reconstructed during the year. Moreover, 73 hostels were completed in cities to help students from rural areas to pursue advanced education.

(ii) Health

23. The rural health programme is based on a three-tier system of doctors, paramedicals/auxiliaries and community health workers and aims at a systematic and integrated coverage of rural health requirements.

24. The present Government attaches a very high priority to the establishment of health institutions in the rural areas. At present, 139 rural health centres (RHCs) and 400 sub-centres of RHCs are providing health facilities to the population living in the villages. The malaria eradication programme is directed towards having all the rural areas in the country sprayed by pesticides. Rs. 239.00 million were allocated for house sprays, vehicles and sprayers during 1975-76. The provinces were provided Rs. 41.30 million for administration of the malaria control programme.

PROGRAMME FOR 1976-77

I. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Financial Allocation

25. The A.D.P. 1976-77, envisages a total expenditure of Rs. 66.96 million on I.R.D.P. projects (Rs. 7.50 million for Federal Government and Rs. 59.46 million for the Provinces.)

26. The following table shows the region-wise allocations.

	A.D.P. 1976-77 allocations for IRDP (Rs. Million)					
1. Federal Government	7.50
2. Punjab	10.00
3. Sind	28.96
4. N.W.F.P.	15.00
5. Baluchistan	5.50
Total	..					66.96

Physical Targets

27. (i) *Federal Programme*.—The schemes to be implemented by the Federal Government during 1976-77 include one on-going I.R.D.P. project of Tarlai Kalan and four new schemes namely; (i) IRDP Markez, Golra, (ii) Agricultural Machinery and equipment services at certain centres, (iii) construction of warehouses and godowns at some centres, and (iv) establishment of agro-based industries at the centres.

28. (ii) *Provincial Programmes.*—In the Punjab, construction of buildings for 7 centres will be completed while work will start on 19 new IRDP Centres. In Sind, work will continue on the existing 30 Centres. A directorate of IRDP will be set up and district and Markez offices established. In NWFP and Baluchistan, emphasis will be laid on strengthening the functioning of the existing centres.

II. PEOPLE'S WORKS PROGRAMME

29. *Financial Allocation.*—A sum of Rs. 78.570 million have been allocated for the P.W.P. projects in the country during 1976-77, (Rs. 16.400 million for Federal Programme consisting of P.W.P. projects in Northern Areas, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Azad Kashmir and Rs. 62.170 million for the provinces). The following table shows area-wise allocation :

						(Rs. Million)
1. Federal Government	..	..	..	..	..	16.400
2. Sind	..	..	..	..	..	16.670
3. Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	14.000
4. N.W.F.P.	..	..	..	..	..	20.000
5. Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	11.500
						78.570
				Total	..	78.570

Physical Targets

30. The P.W.P. schemes to be implemented by the Federal Government during 1976-77 include projects of rural infrastructure in Northern Areas, FATA and Azad Kashmir. Under the provincial programme, soiling will be undertaken on 258 miles of roads while 150 miles of kutch roads will be metalled in the Punjab. Some kutch roads will be constructed under the World Food Programme and several water supply schemes will be completed. In Sind, certain schemes will be completed in respect of 11 model villages. Projects of water supply and metalling of roads will also be implemented. In N.W.F.P and Baluchistan, several water supply and other schemes will be completed.

III. AGROVILLES AND MODEL VILLAGES

(i) *Agrovilles.*—An allocation of Rs. 4.00 million has been made for the development of agrovilles during 1976-77. Of this, Rs. 1.00 million will be spent by the Federal Government and Rs. 3.00 million by the Sind Government.

(ii) *Model Villages.*—A sum of Rs. 2.700 million has been provided for the development of eleven Model Villages during 1976-77 in Sind.

IV. APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY

33. The socio-economic circumstances which have acted as constraints on the improvement of agricultural practices in the country have led the Government to introduce a new approach called "Appropriate Technology". A Cell was created under the Planning Division to coordinate and encourage efforts being made in the public and private sectors to develop cheap and suitable technology for the farmers. Among the projects which are in the process of development are :—

34. (i) *Dehydration of Fruits and Vegetables.*—The services of Agricultural Research Institutes in Tarnab and Lyallpur as well as those of PCSIR and Agricultural University, Lyallpur are being sought for training of a cadre of workers to popularise this technology.

35. (ii) *Simple Wool Spinning Machines.*—PCSIR has been approached to manufacture the machines and some people have already been trained on them in Peshawar.

36. (iii) *Mazri Fibre.*—Experimental work on the production of fibre from mazri leaf has been completed. The fibre obtained in this manner can be used for making ropes and mats, etc.

37. (iv) *Paddy Drier.*—A simple plant based on drawings obtained from Manila has been developed.

38. (v) *Gobar Gas*.—A few pilot plants are expected to be set up to test the Chinese method of obtaining gas from animal refuse.

39. (vi) *Construction of low cost structures*.—Preparation of standardised designs of low cost primary schools for rural areas will be taken up.

V. SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

(i) Education and Training

40. It is planned to open 785 schools in rural areas of the country in 1976-77. The number shows a decline over 1975-76 mainly to allow consolidation in terms of buildings, equipment, books and teaching facilities. The following table shows the position.

TABLE III
Educational Development in Rural Areas

	(Numbers)							
	Primary Schools		Middle Schools		High Schools		Grand Total	
	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77
Punjab	800	160	120	125	40	35	960	320
Sind	30	100	20	30	11	10	61	140
N.W.F.P.	140	85	49	30	8	15	197	130
Baluchistan	15	50	15	25	4	25	34	100
Federally Controlled rural areas	9	50	4	30	2	15	14	95
Total	993	445	208	240	65	100	1266	785

41. *Introduction of Agro-technical Courses*.—Under the revised curricula, agro-technical subjects will be introduced in 598 middle and high schools situated in the rural areas during 1976-77. These schools will be provided with necessary equipment and inservice training for the teachers.

	Middle Stage	High School Stage
Punjab	230	40
Sind	119	20
N.W.F.P.	73	15
Baluchistan	35	3
Federal Areas	48	15
Total	505	93

42. Programme of Adult Education will be launched in rural areas through the establishment of adult literacy centres, and other programmes in collaboration with I.R.D.P.

43. Forty-nine Federal Students Hostels will be completed during 1976-77 which will help students from rural areas to receive education in urban institutions.

44. In addition, People's Open University will provide formal and non-formal education by launching general and functional courses beneficial to rural people through radio and television.

(ii) Health

45. *Malaria Control*.—Under the malaria control programme, about 10.40 million (or 100%) of rural houses will be sprayed with pesticides during 1976-77 at a cost of Rs. 415.05 million. About 2,160 metric tons of BHC and 14,460 million metric tons of malathion will be used.

46. *Rural Health Programmes*.—Rs. 73.340 million have been provided for rural health services during 1976-77 which represent 9.5 per cent of the total development allocation in health sector. Agency-wise allocations are : Federal Programme for northern areas, Azad Kashmir and Federally Administered Areas Rs. 8.13 million; Punjab Rs. 21.73 million; N.W.F.P. Rs. 28.68 million; Sind Rs. 7.60 million, and Baluchistan Rs. 7.19 million. Details of physical programme appear in the chapter on Health.

(iii) **Physical Planning and Housing**

47. Rs. 162.427 million have been provided for rural development in the Physical Planning and Housing Sector against the total programme of Rs. 1336.034 million, which is roughly 10 per cent of the total development outlay for the PP&H Sector, during 1976-77. The distribution of expenditure on various projects in each province is given in the following table :—

TABLE IV
Rural Development under Physical Planning and Housing Sector

(Rs. Million)

					Rural Development				
					Water Supply Schemes	Residential plots	Agrovilles	Model Villages	Total for rural dev.
(i) Federal	..	..	..	..	—	—	1.000	—	1.000
(ii) Provincial :									
Punjab	..	..	..	..	55.900	30.000	—	—	85.900
Sind	..	..	..	..	20.327	—	3.000	2.700	26.027
N.W.F.P.	..	..	..	..	40.390	—	—	—	40.390
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	9.110	—	—	—	9.110
				Total	125.727	30.000	4.000	2.700	162.427

48. The major targets include provision of water supply and sanitation facilities to 13 lakh people and distribution of 192 thousand 5-marla plots in the rural areas for construction of houses.

49. Details of physical programmes appear in the chapter on Physical Planning and Housing.

(iv) **Rural Electrification**

50. About 16 per cent of the villages are already electrified. It is expected that electricity will be provided to cover 5,000 villages during the next five years.

51. The number of villages electrified during 1975-76 are 500. It is proposed to electrify another 1,000 villages costing Rs. 300.00 million during 1976-77.

(v) **Agriculture and Water Sectors**

52. A sum of Rs. 3240.217 million will be spent during 1976-77 as against Rs. 2561.100 million during the preceding year. Details of programme and their contribution to the rural development are available in Chapters on Agriculture and Water Resources. However, so far as Rural Water Supply is concerned, the Provincial ADPs make separate allocations and the picture which emerges is as follows :—

53. *Punjab*.—In the Punjab, a sum of Rs. 55.900 million will be spent on the rural water supply and sanitation development. During the year, 92 water supply schemes will be completed to provide 10.44 mgd. water to serve an additional population of 0.65 million. Besides, 47 new schemes for provision of water supply and drainage to various rural areas will be initiated which are expected to be completed during the next year. In addition, 10 drainage schemes will also be implemented to serve a population of 83,000.

54. *Sind*.—In Sind, water supply and sewerage facilities will be extended to a rural population of 0.12 million at a cost of Rs. 20.327 million. In all, 40 rural water supply and drainage schemes will be continued and 8000 water connections and stand posts will be provided in the province.

55. *N.W.F.P.*—In N.W.F.P., 166 rural water supply schemes will be undertaken at a cost of Rs. 40.390 million. These include 49 on-going and 117 new schemes. Out of these, 88 schemes are expected to be completed during 1976-77 providing water supply and sanitation facilities to 0.42 million rural population.

56. *Baluchistan*.—In Baluchistan, a sum of Rs. 9.110 million will be spent on implementation of 18 schemes including 6 on-going and 12 new projects. It is anticipated that 8 schemes will be completed during 1976-77, providing water supply and sanitation facilities to a population of 0.04 million persons. Besides, survey and investigation for water supply schemes at Pishkan, Genz and Jiwani will also be completed.

(vi) **Mass Media**

57. In the Mass Media Sector, radio has medium-wave coverage for roughly 81 per cent of the population and 47 per cent of the area of the country. Television reception in the rural areas is hampered by insufficient rural electrification on the one hand and the cost of television receiving sets on the other. However, television signal is now available to the bulk of the concentrated pockets of population in N.W.F.P., the Punjab and Sind. On the programming side, Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation has continuously broadcast special programmes for farmers and other rural population since its very inception, while Pakistan Television Corporation started broadcasting a weekly programme for rural people recently. The Adult Functional Literacy Programme started by Pakistan Television Corporation in August, 1975 in collaboration with I.R.D.P. has also sought to serve a sizeable section of the rural population in the Punjab.

58. *Broadcasting*.—The 300 KW MW Transmitter at Peshawar will greatly enlarge the signal of the Peshawar Station and take it to a large number of villages where the present signal of the low power transmitter is very weak. Two village Broadcasters out of the total 10 received from Australia are expected to be commissioned during 1976-77. These low-powered broadcasting-cum-transmitter stations will be the first of their kind in the country meant exclusively for rural people.

59. *Television*.—The development programme of T.V. is mainly directed to expand coverage to rural areas. An additional coverage of 11.33 million people and an increase of 18 per cent for area are sought to be achieved through the commissioning of Dadu, Shikarpur and Sahiwal Rebroadcast Centres and links of Murree-Balakot-Thandiani and Quetta-Mastung (Lak pass). Another Rebroadcast Centre at Rojhan will be established to cover Rahimyar Khan and Khan Pur areas of the Punjab.

60. *Development Support Communication Centre*.—A new scheme to provide effective rural development messages for the farmers has been planned by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Specially designed development messages prepared with the help of subject-matter experts are intended to be broadcast from the existing radio and television units in the country.

PART III
HUMAN RESOURCES AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER 21
EDUCATION AND TRAINING

REVIEW OF 1975-76

An encouraging feature of the development in the Education Sector during 1975-76 was the increased tempo of investment in primary education. The proportion of funds allotted to primary education went up from 16.3% in 1974-75 to 22.6% in 1975-76. While new schools opened were more or less the same as the number in the previous year (1,211 as compared to 1,397), the number of institutions improved or consolidated went up from 1,773 in 1974-75 to 7,526 in 1975-76. The increased enrolment capacity provided by these investments is roughly 1.5 lakh. Despite improvement over previous year, the additional capacity created is substantially below the average of 5.5 lakh per annum required for fulfilling the targets of the Education Policy. The construction of buildings also lagged behind targets and number of buildings constructed was less than that in the previous year. Progress in improving quality of education was somewhat slow and the principal step taken was the introduction of new curricula for classes I to V.

2. The participation rates for boys and girls at primary stage are estimated as follows :

	1974-75	1975-76
Boys	65.0	67.7
Girls	27.0	28.6
Both sexes	47.0	49.0

Thus the participation rate increased by only two per cent. At this rate of growth universalization of primary education would be difficult by 1979 for boys and 1984 for girls.

3. In secondary education, schools upgraded increased from 117 in 1974-75 to 273 in 1975-76. The increased enrolment capacity was 10,000 which was again well below the target of 1.6 lakh per annum required to meet the objectives of the Education Policy. Some action was initiated to improve quality of education through introduction of agro-technical courses and purchase of equipment but the programme continues to proceed more slowly than was anticipated.

4. In teacher education, emphasis was placed on the inservice training of primary school teachers in the teaching of new curricula and of secondary school teachers in the teaching of agro-technical subjects. It is estimated that 55,000 primary school teachers were imparted inservice training during the year which is quite a record. To accelerate the pace of inservice training of teachers, 1,000 master trainers were also trained.

5. The inservice training of secondary school teachers needs to be increased substantially to bring about qualitative improvement at the secondary level. That is absolutely necessary if introduction of agro-technical subjects is to have the desired impact.

6. In technical education, the main emphasis continued to be on the conversion of polytechnic institutes into technical colleges. Facilities were developed for the teaching of those technologies for which second level personnel were in short supply. The training of personnel at this level continues to be somewhat theoretical and not closely related to the requirements of the country. No serious effort has been made to give a practical bias to the training of polytechnic graduates. At the graduate level, there continues to be considerable imbalance in the supply and demand of graduates in different technologies. For example, there are indications that graduates of electrical and mining engineering are in excess of market demand. The education of engineering graduates also continues to be bookish partly because of inadequate laboratory facilities in colleges and partly because of lack of participation of industries and other related departments in their training.

7. College education continued to expand and receive allocation larger in proportion to the number of students served. The imbalance in enrolment between arts and science streams continues and the quality of education shows no tendency to improve. Twenty new intermediate colleges were opened and 14 were upgraded to degree level. Through construction of new buildings, completion of on-going work and consolidation of buildings, facilities were created for 7,906 students at the intermediate level and 3,100 at the degree level. The increase in enrolment during the year is, however, estimated at 4,200 at the intermediate level and 1,520 at degree level.

8. At the university level, the development activity mostly consisted of construction of buildings and supply of equipment for the 11 universities, 7 old and 4 recently established. The introduction of semester system and the supply of textbooks through book banks are the two major steps taken during the last three/four years to raise the standard of university education. The full impact of these measures shall be felt in the coming years.

9. For the second phase of the University of Islamabad, a sum of Rs. 7.383 million has so far been actually spent. However, enrolment at Master and Ph. D. levels decreased from 853 in 1974-75 to 618 in 1975-76. The enrolment in various diploma courses increased from 88 in 1974-75 to 120 in 1975-76. Of the five Centres of Excellence established at general universities, only one was functioning in 1974-75 (i.e. Centre of Excellence in Analytical Chemistry at Sind University) whereas, three started teaching during 1975-76 (namely, Centres of Excellence in Solid State Physics at the Punjab, in Marine Biology at Karachi and in Geology at Peshawar). The Centre of Excellence in Minerology at Baluchistan University has not yet started teaching. Only at the Sind University are there Ph. D. students while at other Centres there are two to 16 M. Phil. students.

10. The People's Open University offered, through radio and T.V., lessons in Arabic language to which 904 students were formally enrolled. A Master level correspondence course in Educational Planning and Management was also offered.

11. The amount allocated for scholarships and loans by Federal Government was utilized to support the education of 194 scholars abroad and of 3,429 students within the country. The Federal Government also granted interest-free loans to 3,500 students. The Provincial Governments awarded 35,325 scholarships to students at all levels.

12. Two special programmes progressed towards completion during 1975-76. Of 161 Federal hostels sanctioned, 73 hostels were completed in all respects providing residential facilities for 2,352 students. Work on the rehabilitation of flood-damaged institutions was also completed during the year.

13. Overall, the utilization of funds allocated for development of education was satisfactory. As against Rs. 636.630 million allocated in the A.D.P. for 1975-76, Rs. 615.738 million were spent, indicating utilization of 96.7% (Annexure I).

14. Details of Federal and provincial programmes implemented during 1975-76 are given in Appendix 'A'.

A.D.P. FOR 1976-77

15. As a result of constraint in resources and demands of major ongoing projects in water, industries, power and transport, it has not been possible to make any substantial increase in the overall allocation for education during 1976-77. The provision for education is expected to go up only 0.3% over the revised budget estimate for 1975-76 as against an increase of 25% in the previous year. It is the intention of the Government to make up for the present slow growth, through higher investments in subsequent years, as soon as major ongoing projects in industry and water near completion.

16. During 1976-77, the total expenditure on education (developmental and recurring) is estimated at 1.8% of the GDP. As indicated earlier, a substantial increase in investment in education will be undertaken as soon as circumstances permit.

17. A major policy decision of the Government is that the highest priority will be given to primary education and that further expansion of higher education would be restrained except in technical fields. Firstly, the Federal Government have decided to provide assistance to the Provincial Governments in key areas relating to improvement of quality of primary education. The next year's Federal

ADP provides for teaching kits for primary schools and also earmarks substantial sums for repair and construction of school buildings in the provinces. Inservice training programmes will be accelerated. Secondly, it has been decided that funds earmarked for primary education would not be diverted to other sectors. Thirdly, administrative measures are being taken to ensure full implementation of targets in the field of primary education through improved coordination between Federal and Provincial Governments. The emphasis on primary education decided upon by Government is not fully reflected in the ADP as funds had to be earmarked for ongoing programmes (Annexure II). It has not, therefore, been found possible to make a sharp increase in allocation for primary education.

Financial Allocation

18. A sum of Rs. 617.796 million has been allocated for various development schemes in Education and Training Sector (Annexure III) against the revised budget estimate of Rs. 615.738 million for 1975-76 (Annexure I). The A.D.P. allocations for all executing agencies except for the Punjab, have shown increase which range between 10.6% for Federal programmes to 31.8% for Baluchistan. In spite of a decrease of about Rs. 54 million in the allocation by the Punjab, the ADP shows an increase of 0.3% over the revised budget estimates for 1975-76. However, the allocation shows a decrease of 3.0% over the original allocation for 1975-76.

19. The increase in allocation over revised budget estimate for 1975-76 is quite substantial in case of educationally backward areas such as Northern Areas where one hundred per cent increase in allocation has been made. Substantial increase in allocation has also been made in case of Baluchistan (31.8%) and Sind (15.7%). The detailed breakdown of revised budget estimate for 1975-76 and A.D.P. allocation for 1976-77 are given below :

Executing Agency	Revised Estimate 1975-76	Allocation 1976-77	% Increase/Decrease
Ministry of Education	182.008	201.170	10.5
Northern Area	3.000	6.000	100.0
F.A.T.A.	31.517	22.761	(-)-27.8
A.J.K.	9.858	13.100	32.9
Establishment Division	2.450	2.650	8.2
Religious Affairs Division	2.000	10.000	400.0
Planning Division	2.261	2.200	(-)-2.7
Baluchistan	19.537	25.744	31.8
N.W.F.P.	67.286	83.124	23.5
Sind	58.867	68.097	15.7
Punjab	236.954	182.950	(-)-22.8
Total	615.738	617.796	0.3

20. The above table indicates that the size of the development programme to be implemented by the Federal Ministry of Education is the largest. This is because the Ministry shall execute a number of development programmes which the provinces could not possibly undertake because of financial difficulties. Special repair of the buildings of educational institutions shall be undertaken at a cost of Rs. 30.00 million, teaching kits shall be provided to 2,000 primary schools at a cost of Rs. 10.00 million, agro-technical equipment shall be supplied to 100 middle schools and 200 high schools at a cost of Rs. 20.00 million by the Federal Government. The programme next in size to the Federal Programme is to be implemented by the Punjab.

21. The largest overall allocation 22.6% has been made for secondary education (Annexure IV) followed by that for college education (15.2%). The Federal Government has allocated 20.8% of development outlay to secondary education and 16.8% to university education. Baluchistan has made the largest allocation to secondary education (41.8%) followed by that to primary education

(18.0 %). N.W.F.P. has allocated the largest share of the outlay to primary education (23.4 %) followed by that to secondary education (21.7%). In Sind, 28.4 % of the A.D.P. has been allocated to technical education and 21.7% to primary education. In the Punjab, secondary education and technical education have been allocated 25.2% and 19.1%, respectively.

Physical Programmes

22. For the expansion of primary education 480 primary schools shall be established during the year creating facilities for 40,000 students. The buildings of these schools shall be constructed and the ongoing construction work shall be completed. To make education interesting and meaningful, a set of National Teaching Kits has been developed for use in primary schools. The kit contains carefully designed visual aids, teaching materials and simple tools which can be used in the teaching of scientific and mathematical concepts, Urdu and social studies. In the first instance, these kits will be supplied to 2,000 primary schools in the country.

23. To provide for the expansion in secondary education, 165 primary schools shall be upgraded to middle level while 69 middle schools shall be upgraded to high school level. Besides, the buildings of existing schools shall be consolidated and equipment shall be supplied. The development programme is smaller in size than that implemented last year and falls far short of the targets laid down in the Education Policy.

24. The Federal Government shall supply the equipment required by secondary schools for the teaching of agro-technical subjects. A sum of Rs. 20,000 million has been allocated for the supply of industrial arts equipment to 584 units, agricultural equipment to 748 units and home-economics equipment to 443 units. The breakdown of equipment to be supplied to provinces is given in Appendix 'B'. With the supply of this equipment the content and quality of secondary education is likely to undergo a fundamental change and its impact shall be felt on the national economy in a couple of years.

25. Besides the conventional programmes of inservice training of primary school teachers, which shall be continued at last year's pace, the People's Open University shall launch an orientation course with the help of radio and correspondence lessons. This is a pioneering work and the task of reorientation of all primary school teachers to the revised curricula could be achieved in the shortest possible time if the programme proves successful.

26. To give a practical bias to technical education, arrangements shall be made to provide training to students of polytechnic institutes and engineering colleges in industry. Preliminary arrangement shall be made to provide this training to all. The construction of two new engineering colleges; those at Khuzdar and Taxila, shall begin during 1975-76. The ongoing work of conversion of polytechnics into technical colleges and the consolidation of existing vocational and commercial institutes shall be continued. The Manpower Division shall start training programmes for third level technical personnel.

27. The development of college education shall consist mostly of the completion of ongoing works of new buildings/consolidation of buildings. Thirteen intermediate colleges and two degree colleges shall be established. These programmes are estimated to increase enrolment at intermediate and degree levels by 4,000 and 1,200, respectively. The gradual introduction of the semester system and internal evaluation are the two measures proposed to be taken to raise the standard of education at this level.

28. Apart from the continuation of the ongoing construction work at university campuses, the development programme consists of the establishment of six Pakistan Study and six Area Study Centres which are designed, respectively, to further study and research of local cultures and developments in regions of the world that are of importance to Pakistan. To bring about qualitative improvement of higher education, better and enlarged facilities shall be provided for research and doctoral studies particularly for teachers.

29. An enlarged programme of award of scholarships and loans shall be implemented. It is estimated that 85 scholars shall be sent abroad as against 71 in 1975-76. About 4,056 students are likely to receive Federal scholarships for study within the country. About 37,000 students of various levels of schooling are to benefit from Provincial scholarship programmes.

30. The University Grants Commission proposes to award 88 scholarships to Ph. D. students as against 8 during 1975-76 at an enhanced rate of Rs. 750 per month instead of Rs. 500 per month.

31. Another significant advance in this sector shall be the completion of a number of research studies in the fields of primary and adult education. The findings of these studies are likely to determine the future strategies in these fields.

32. Development of educationally backward areas and spread of education among girls has been given special consideration in the preparation of the Annual Plan. In the Nara area of Sind, 4 primary schools and 4 middle schools shall be opened while an intermediate college shall be established at Mithi and a vocational school at Diplo. In NWFP, more primary schools shall be established for girls than for boys. Twentyone primary schools for girls shall be opened in Chitral, Dir, Swat and Malakand.

33. Details of Federal and Provincial Programmes are given in Appendix 'B'.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

CHAPTER 22

HEALTH

A substantial increase in allocations to health, despite resource constraints, was achieved during 1975-76. The revised estimates for development expenditure on health during 1975-76 are Rs. 629.099 million, as against Rs. 347.032 million in 1974-75, representing an increase of 81 per cent. The recurring expenditure on health also went up by 28 per cent between 1974-75 and 1975-76.

2. A major shift in emphasis towards preventive programmes took place in 1975-76. The actual expenditure on preventive programmes went up from Rs. 95 million in 1974-75 to Rs. 286.023 million or by nearly 200 per cent. The increase was mainly due to the launching of the massive five year programme, costing Rs. 890.45 million, aimed at the control of malaria.

3. Progress in implementing the new strategy for extension of health cover to rural areas was relatively slow. The output of all types of para-medicals (excluding nurses) went up by only 9%, from 12061 to 13250. The number of rural health centres, basic health centres and dispensaries increased by 62, 170 and 220, respectively. The population coverage is expected to have gone up from 15 per cent to 20 per cent.

4. There was slow progress in integration of health services. A decision was taken to merge malaria eradication staff with health services but this has been implemented to date in only one province and not entirely in a satisfactory manner. The high level review of the Population Planning Programme resulted in a number of recommendations for improving co-ordination between health services and family planning but these have yet to be fully implemented.

5. The programme of higher medical education continued to make rapid progress. By end of 1975-76, with 14 medical colleges functioning, a capacity for producing 4,000 doctors per annum had been created. This is approximately the target for 1980-81 and the task left, therefore, is for consolidation and improvement.

6. The Generic Drugs Scheme enforced in 1972 was modified to a considerable extent by the Drug Act, 1976. The Act provides for drugs manufacturing licences through a Central Licencing Board consisting of representatives of Federal and Provincial Governments. A system of drugs registration whether imported or locally manufactured has been introduced to ensure supply of drugs of required efficacy and quality. A national formulary comprising all drugs allowed to be imported, manufactured, and sold in the country will be published. The Act also provides for control on advertisement of drugs and publicity of un-scientific remedies. The quality control of drugs would be regulated by Federal as well as the Provincial Governments who would set up provincial quality control boards and independent drugs laboratories. Inspection machinery would also be strengthened. The District Health Officers and doctors of National Formulary Committee have already been declared as *ex-officio* drug inspectors.

7. An important aspect of the Act is to set up drugs court of high status with a serving judge of High Court as Chairman to try the offences under the Act. Penalties from 3 to 10 years imprisonment or a fine extending to Rs. one lakh or both have been provided for different offences.

8. The total number of hospital beds increased by 2519. The programme, therefore, proceeded at the pace set in earlier years.

9. The number of doctors, nurses and lady health visitors produced was 1180,450 and 220, respectively. About 250 midwives were also trained. The programme for training of auxiliaries could not make any appreciable headway. The number of doctors and nurses available during 1974-75 i.e. 1560 and 732, was exceptionally large because of graduation of two different classes during the year. Details of targets/achievements are given at Annexures I and II.

10. Allocations in ADP, 1975-76 and revised estimates are given at Annexure III. Various programmes are discussed below :

REVIEW OF 1975-76
FEDERAL PROGRAMME
HEALTH DIVISION

11. The progress of principal programmes of Health Division is given below :

(I) Malaria Eradication Programme

12. The extended plan for Malaria Control for the period 1974-75 to 1978-79 was delayed due to administrative and financial difficulties. The plan now extends from July, 1976 to June, 1981.

13. Implementation in terms of physical targets is given below :—

S.No.	Item	Target 1975-76 M.T.	Achievements M.T.
1. Insecticides Procurement :			
	Simethion	—	40
	Malathion 50%	4203	7249
	B.H.C. 12.5%	3676	3300
	D.D.T. 75%	1971	960
		9850	11549
2.	Houses to be sprayed	7.56 million	7.56 million
3.	Vehicles	102	66
4.	Sprayers	6300	1000

14. Only one round of spray in place of two planned rounds was organized by the programme. This too was on selective basis depending upon the situation of malaria in various areas. The remaining hypo-endemic areas were protected by administration of drugs. There has been no visible improvement in the epidemiological picture of malaria during 1975-76.

15. *Malaria in urban and special areas.*—There was little progress in implementing decision to include urban areas in the extended plan. Malaria survey of Azad Kashmir has been completed and the plan for its inclusion was at final stages of preparation. No progress has been made for inclusion of Northern Areas.

16. *Case detection.*—Active and passive case detection was carried out only partially.

17. *Financial.*—Rs. 239.10 million provided in Federal ADP for insecticides, equipment and vehicles have been utilized in full. The allocation for malaria control by provinces for administrative charges was Rs. 3.0 million for Baluchistan, Rs. 9.0 million for N.W.F.P., Rs. 4.3 million (against Rs. 9.2 million) for Sind and Rs. 25 million for the Punjab.

18. *Integration.*—Although the Malaria Ordinance has been repealed, there has been little progress in implementing the functional plan of integration. Sind Government has merged the malaria workers with general health system.

(II) National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases

19. An endowment grant of Rs. 45.0 million (US) in respect of National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases has been received. The amount will be utilized to meet the operating cost of the Institute from the interest or profit accrued thereof.

(III) Bolan Medical College

20. The excavation work in respect of basement has been completed. The foundations of four blocks of the hospital have been laid. The building for the boys hostel has come upto the plinth level. The implementation of the project has been taken over directly by Federal Health Ministry.

(IV) Islamabad Hospital

21. The scheme for the hospital has not yet been drawn up in detail. Anticipatory approval was given for incurring preliminary expenditure of Rs. 1.952 million for the year. Work on the development of the site was initiated.

(V) Central Government Polyclinic, Islamabad

22. The building of the new block of Central Government Polyclinic Islamabad containing operation theatre suite, casualty department and 80 beds has been completed.

NORTHERN AREAS

a. General health

23. Allocation of Rs. 4.00 million was earmarked in the ADP, 1975-76. The revised estimates stand at Rs. 3.00 million showing 75 percent utilization.

24. As regards the physical progress, work on the scheme of construction of ancillaries to 50-bedded hospital at Skardu and construction of 5 rooms hospitals at Staq/Tallu, Chotron, Hushey and Mateyal was started. Two pick-ups have been provided for agency hospital at Gilgit. Construction work on hospitals at Karimabad, Gupis, Singal, Darel and Juglote is almost complete except for some finishing and minor works.

b. Rural Health Programme

25. The allocation for 1975-76 was Rs. 2.0 million. Physical achievement as measured in terms of number of health guards produced is given below :—

<i>Health Guards</i>				<i>Target</i>	<i>Number trained</i>
Male	..	..	..	138	416
Female	..	..	..	180	130

26. The total number of health guards trained *i.e.* 1530, exceeds the envisaged original target of 1440.

AZAD KASHMIR

27. Revised estimates indicate an expenditure of Rs. 7.728 million showing 69.0% utilization. Work on construction of 38 dispensary buildings with staff quarters has reached an advanced stage of completion. Five dispensaries and T.B. clinics at Bhimber, Kotli and Sensa have been completed. Against the scheme "Construction of Rural Health Centres" administration block at Dudyal has been completed while work remained in progress in case of administration block and 12 bedded ward at Kotli.

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS

28. Upgradation of Civil Hospital, Khar has been completed and work on construction of hospitals at Parachinar, Jandola, Wana and construction of 10-bedded hospitals at Kalaya, Ladha, Razmak, Sararogha, Datta Khel and Nawagai is nearing completion.

KOHISTAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

29. In the scheme for "Provision of health facilities for earth-quake affected areas in Swat and Hazara districts" construction work on two rural centres and five basic health units was completed upto door level. Work at Banna Rural Health Centre was under progress.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

Baluchistan

30. The total allocation for Annual Development Programme 1975-76 for the Health Sector was Rs. 12.183 million. The revised estimates are also Rs. 12.183 million, showing a utilization of 100 percent.

31. *Rural Health Services*.—Work on the construction of Rural Health Centre, Panjgur was completed. Preliminary work on the new scheme of construction of 2 rural health centres and 10 basic health units remained under progress. Progress on construction work was, however, slow.

32. *Preventive Services*.—Rs. 0.584 million were allocated for completing ongoing work on T.B. centres at Sibi, Uthal and Fort Sandaman. The work is almost completed except for minor service installation.

33. *MCH Centres*.—Six new MCH centres were opened during the year.

34. *Hospitals*.—Two "C" type bungalows at Sandeman Civil Hospital were completed. Work on upper storey of 18-bedded ward was at initial stages.

35. Work remained in progress on upgradation of Civil Hospital, Fort Sandeman. About 90 percent nonconstruction work of the Administration Block was completed. Work on water supply and electrification was also in progress.

36. Preliminary work on construction of 44-bedded infectious diseases hospital at Quetta remained in progress. Eight land rovers for district headquarter hospitals and dental unit for Fort Sandeman Hospital, were purchased. One generator for the X-ray plant of Sandeman Hospital, Quetta was installed. Work on 3 TB centres was completed.

37. *Modern Dispensary at Temple Dara*.—The Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society have agreed to finance the capital cost of the dispensary. The line prints of the dispensary were finalized.

38. *Medical Education*.—The scheme of training of auxiliaries has been cleared by the departmental sub-committee. The training is to last 6 months. Applications from candidates have been invited.

N.W.F.P.

39. Allocation for Health Sector for the development programme, 1975-76 was Rs. 62.866 million. Revised estimates indicate an expenditure of Rs. 58.800 million, which is 94.4 percent of the sectoral allocation.

40. *Rural Health Services*.—Work on 70 basic health units has been completed. Work on remaining 20 units was at various stages of completion. Seven rural health centres out of 22 centres were completed during the year. Work was under execution on 79 dispensaries throughout the province while work on 44 dispensaries has been completed.

41. *Preventive Services—Malaria Eradication Programme*.—Spraying was done in focal areas. Seventy percent houses were covered.

42. *Smallpox Eradication Programme*.—The programme is maintaining zero case level. Surveillance activities were maintained.

43. *Hospitals including teaching hospitals—Hayat Sherpao Teaching Hospital*.—Work on phase I of Hayat Sherpao Shaheed Hospital remained in progress. Work on 3 nursing and teaching units was completed. Equipment for these blocks is still awaited. Air conditioning is being provided for the entire hospital building.

44. *Lady Reading Hospital*.—The improvements being carried out in the hospital were completed in the current year.

45. A sum of Rs. 7.160 million was incurred on scheme of improvement and expansion of various hospitals. The entire allocation for district headquarters hospital, D.I. Khan was utilized. The work at district headquarters hospital, Kohat has also been completed. Construction work was completed for hospitals at Nawazabad and Battal. Scheme of Batagram Hospital has been extended to next year.

Sind

46. The total allocation for the Health Sector of the province of Sind for ADP, 1975-76 was Rs. 67.5 million. Revised estimates are Rs. 67.9 million showing utilization of 100.6 per cent.

47. *Rural Health Services*.—Rs. 8.810 million were allocated for the new and ongoing scheme of 29 rural health centres, most of which remained at various stages of construction or were nearing completion. Twelve new rural health centres were opened during the year raising the total number to 41. Nine dispensaries were also opened. Besides, Rs. 13.3 million provided for construction of health facilities affected by flood in Sind were fully utilized.

48. *Preventive Services*.—No data on malaria situation is available from the province for the current year. The case detection activities are almost suspended. It is felt that the highest load of malaria cases was in the irrigated districts around the Indus river. It is estimated that 70—80 percent of the rural population in the districts of Thatta and Larkana is suffering from malaria.

49. *Medical Education*.—Enrolment in medical colleges was 1750 during the year. An allocation of Rs. 29.676 million was made for the sub-sector "Medical Education". At Chandka Medical College, Larkana, 34 rooms of hostel block I and II were completed while roofing has been completed for 26 rooms on 2nd floor of hostel block No. II. Work remained in progress on College building and equipment was purchased for laboratories. Work on Atomic Energy Medical Centre was also initiated.

50. The hostel block for 120 students in respect of Sind Medical College, Karachi has been completed. Work on academic block of the College progressed satisfactorily.

51. "D" hostel for People's Medical College, Nawabshah has been constructed and work on hostel ground floor of "G" block and construction of academic block, House Master's quarter and Mess block was completed. Work on hospital block remained in progress.

52. *Hospitals*.—The building for Paediatric Hospital at Larkana was completed. Work on the district headquarter hospital, Larkana was progressing satisfactorily. The building component is complete. Construction of additional 72 beds for T.B. Sanatorium, Kotri was completed.

53. Rs. 2.5 million were allocated for construction of six tehsil headquarter hospitals. Work was completed on Phase-I of Khipro Hospital, while on 2nd phase work was in progress. Work continued on Tehsil hospitals at Rato Dero, Malti, Tando Allah Yar and Halla. In case of hospital at Kotri, work on main building, mortuary and kitchen block was completed.

Punjab

54. The Provincial Development Programme, 1975-76 for the Health Sector made a provision of Rs. 150.00 million. Revised estimates for the year are Rs. 153.4 million which include Rs. 9.7 million for flood restoration works. This shows 102.3 percent utilization of allocation.

RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

55. Work on the construction of remaining four rural health centres out of the old scheme and 38 rural health centres started in 1974-75 has been completed during the year 1975-76. This brings the total number of rural health centres in the province to 113. During the year 1975-76, 37 basic health units are expected to have been completed in addition to seven small dispensaries.

PREVENTIVE SERVICES

56. *Malaria Eradication Programme.*—Spray coverage was provided to 70 percent of the population. Updating of geographical reconnaissance was carried out. Malaria cases in low endemicity areas were given radical treatment. Health education continued through group and individual contacts.

57. *BCG and TB Control.*—About 1.00 million persons were immunized against tuberculosis. Work was completed on the construction of 36 bedded T.B. wards at district headquarters hospitals at Jhelum and Muzaffargarh and improvement was carried out of T.B. Hospital, Sheikhpura.

58. *Smallpox Eradication.*—The province is now free of smallpox since September, 1974. Maintenance and surveillance was carried out in all the districts. More than 2.00 million persons were vaccinated during the year.

MEDICAL EDUCATION, TRAINING AND RESEARCH

59. Work on Histology Block, Administration Block, Library and Anatomy Block of Quaid-e-Azam Medical College, Bahawalpur progressed satisfactorily utilizing Rs. 8.0 million allocated for the project. Work on hostel No. III was completed.

60. Construction work on the newly purchased hostel building for Medical College at Rawalpindi was completed. Renovation of the remaining portion of the Gordon College Campus, Rawalpindi were carried out. Laboratory equipment was purchased for Punjab Medical College, Lyallpur, Rawalpindi Medical College, Post-graduate Medical Institute, Lahore, and King Edward Medical College, Lahore. Work remained in progress on construction of 2 lecture theatres and a new hostel for 150 students of the Fatima Jinnah Medical College for Women, Lahore. Extension of girls hostel in Nishtar Medical College, Multan was also initiated.

SCHOLARSHIPS

61. A sum of Rs. 7.7 million allocated for stipends and scholarships during 1975-76 to the deserving medical students, medical assistants, lady health visitors, nurses and midwives was fully utilized.

HOSPITALS INCLUDING TEACHING HOSPITALS

62. During the year, 961 beds were added. Work on improvement and expansion of district headquarters hospitals at Gujranwala, Sargodha, Lyallpur, Rahimyar Khan and upgradation of DHQ Hospital, Bahawalnagar was almost completed except for some minor works. Fifty per cent work on improvement of DHQ hospitals at Sheikhpura, Sahiwal and Sialkot was completed.

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1976-77

63. The basic problems of the Health Sector have been described in previous Annual Plan documents and need not be reiterated at any great length here. While the death rate is only 15 per 1000, infant mortality rate at 115 per 1000 live birth is still abnormally high. Morbidity, particularly from preventable causes, is also excessive. There is an imbalance between facilities in rural and urban areas. While some progress has been made towards giving appropriate weight to preventive programmes, and in promoting an integration of health services, the work remaining to be done is still very considerable. The present situation of health facilities and the capacity and output of training institutions is given in Annexures IV and V.

64. In 1976-77, a substantial increase in expenditures on health has been provided, despite the resource constraints which have tended to restrict growth in investment in social services generally. The public sector budget for 1976-77 provide for a 20% increase in developmental expenditures and a 25% increase in recurring expenditures on health. The *per capita* public sector expenditure on health will go up from Rs. 14 in 1975-76 to Rs. 17 in 1976-77.

65. The policy objectives reflected in the Annual Plan are briefly as follows :

- (i) The shift in emphasis from curative to preventive measures initiated in 1975-76 has been continued.
- (ii) To achieve a better balance between facilities available in the urban areas and the facilities provided for rural areas ; expansion of modern health services in rural areas has to be undertaken through a three-tier system consisting of doctors, paramedical or auxiliary staff and community health workers. A significant beginning would be made with the strategies in 1976-77.
- (iii) Progress would be made with the integration of special programme with the health services in a manner which does not jeopardise the fulfilment of objectives of special programme and linkages between health and other programmes would be strengthened.
- (iv) The expansion undertaken in higher medical education would be consolidated.
- (v) Emphasis will be laid on research studies dealing with specific issues on national health problems.

Targets For 1976-77

66. The specific quantitative targets are briefly listed below :—

- (i) Modern health cover will be extended from 20 percent of the population to 25 per cent.
- (ii) The number of new rural institutions (Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units) established would go up to 250 in 1976-77 as against 232 in 1975-76. The output of paramedicals (of vital importance for rural health cover) would be stepped up from 1100 to 4350.
- (iii) The incidence of communicable diseases including malaria would be brought under control or reduced wherever feasible and campaign against tuberculosis would be stepped up by expanding the immunization programme. To accomplish this, the targets of major programmes are given below :
 - (a) 100 per cent houses numbering 10.04 million in the rural areas will be sprayed by insecticides to reduce the incidence of malaria ;
 - (b) immunization programme includes the following targets :—

Immunization	Population to be covered (Million)
BCG	7.20
Smallpox	19.85
Polio	2.4
Triple vaccine for diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough	2.4

- (iv) Special programmes for vulnerable groups would be strengthened ;
- (v) 2,694 hospital beds will be added increasing the total number from 41,354 to 44,048 ;
- (vi) The output of medical personnel during the year will be : doctors : 1,200, dentists : 100, nurses : 500, pharmacists : 200, health auxiliaries : 4,350 ; and community health workers : 5,000.

67. The annual targets for 1976-77 by executing agencies appear at Annexure VI.

68. In financial terms, the Annual Plan envisages an allocation of Rs. 771.916 million for the development on health programmes. This represents an increase of 20.0 percent over the allocation of Rs. 642.632 million during 1975-76 and an increase of 21.6 percent over the revised estimates of Rs. 635.01 million for the year 1975-76. The recurring expenditure (Annexure VII) on health will increase from Rs. 375.53 million in 1975-76 to Rs. 468.31 million during 1976-77, showing an increase of 24.7 per cent.

69. The allocation of Rs. 771.916 million for 1976-77 for different programmes is given below:—

						(Million Rs.)		
						1975-76	1976-77	Percentage change
(i)	Rural Health Programme	..	..	..	..	92.159	73.310*	—20
(ii)	Preventive Programme	..	..	..	..	286.023	435.168	+52
(iii)	Hospital facilities including teaching hospitals	..	..	..	..	118.655	129.253	+ 9
(iv)	Health manpower development (including outreach services)	..	..	..	..	87.286	125.475	+44
(v)	Medical and Nutritional research	..	..	..	..	3.400	5.110	+50
(vi)	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	55.109	3.600	—93
Total ..						642.632	771.916	+20

*Decrease in expenditure during 1976-77 is because work on construction of most of rural health institutions had reached an advanced stage of completion during 1975-76.

70. A breakup of the allocation by sub-sectors and executing agencies is given at Annexure VIII.

71. Detailed programmes for 1976-77 by executing agencies are discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

FEDERAL PROGRAMME

72. An amount of Rs. 460.809 million has been allocated for the Health Sector development for the year 1976-77. This shows an increase of 31 per cent over the allocation of Rs. 350.083 million for the previous year. This allocation includes Rs. 428.747 million for the Health Division; Rs. 6.300 million for Northern Areas including Rural Health Project; Rs. 9.245 million for Azad Kashmir; Rs. 10.907 million for the Federally Administered Tribal Areas; Rs. 3.11 million for Science and Technology Division; Rs. 2.0 million for Planning and Development Division; and Rs. 0.500 million for Interior Division.

HEALTH DIVISION

73. The components of the Programme of the Health Division are as follows:—

(I) Malaria Control Programme

74. According to the plan of operation, 100 per cent houses in the rural areas are to be sprayed by the pesticides during the year 1976-77. The estimated number of houses is 10.04 million. As the malarial mosquitoes are now resistant to DDT, only BHC and malathion will be used for spray purposes. The requirements of pesticides now worked out by the Federal Health Ministry for full coverage are as follows:—

BHC	..	..	..	..	2,160 metric tons.
Malathion]	..	..	..		14,400 metric tons.]

75 During the year Rs. 415.053 million are earmarked for this programme. The breakup of allocations is as follows :—

						(Rs. in Million)
(i) Federal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	372.000
(ii) Baluchistan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3.053
(iii) N.W.F.P. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9.600
(iv) Sind .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5.400
(v) Punjab .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	25.000
						Total .. 415.000

76. The allocations of Baluchistan and Sind have been made in the Revenue Budget whereas the allocations of NWFP and Punjab are in the Development Budget.

77. The allocation of Rs. 372.0 million for the Health Division is for purchase of pesticides, equipment and vehicles, whereas the Provincial Governments have made complimentary provision for salary of the staff, POL and other contingent expenditure of the programme.

(II) Bolan Medical College

78. An amount of Rs. 20.0 million has been provided for Bolan Medical College, Quetta. This includes a foreign exchange component of Rs. 8.0 million for equipment which has already been received from Iran. Work will be continued on the hostel, College building and the hospital during the year.

(III) Islamabad Hospital

79. An allocation of Rs. 10.00 million is being made for Islamabad Hospital for which 72.8 acres of land have already been purchased. The PC-I and the detailed design are being prepared by the Federal Ministry of Health. It is now proposed to start construction of an Institute of Radiotherapy and Nuclear Medicine, and 200 beds in the first instance.

(IV) Extension of Central Govt. Polyclinic, Islamabad

80. A double storey ward block with casualty and operation theatre suite will be equipped and commissioned during the early part of the year. This will increase the bed strength from 56 to 140. An amount of Rs. 2.4 million has been provided, out of which Rs. 1.8 million are to cover the import of equipment and appliances and the balance is for custom duty and clearance charges.

(V) Improvement of Central Government Hospital, Rawalpindi

81. The allocation of Rs. 1.400 million is to be utilized for completion of a ward block for orthopaedics, more beds in officers ward and the nursing school. This will increase the bed strength by 25 and will give more space for nursing school where additional capacity will be available to train more nurses.

(VI) Improvement and extension of Jinnah Post-graduate Medical Centre

82. Rs. 4.710 million have been provided to complete the on-going schemes. This includes equipment for thoracic surgery, air-conditioning plant for the department and school of paediatrics, strengthening of existing electric distribution system, additional accommodation for dentistry department and construction of hostel for 200 nurses.

(VII) Improvement and extension of National Health Laboratories

83. A sum of Rs. 0.937 million has been provided for improvement of National Health Laboratories, Islamabad, completion of hostel unit for School of Medical Technology and completion of freeze dried smallpox vaccine production unit at National Health Laboratories.

(VIII) Improvement and extension of College of Physicians and Surgeons

84. The College has been provided an amount of Rs. 1.00 million. This allocation will facilitate the teaching programmes organized by the College to meet the demand of specialists in clinical subjects.

(IX) Food supplements for vulnerable Groups and National Nutrition Survey

85. An amount of Rs. 11.0 million has been allocated to Health Division for the weaning food and food supplements for the vulnerable group, viz. expectant and lactating mothers and pre-school children through the MCH centres of the country and also to undertake national nutrition survey, for which Rs. 1.00 million have been earmarked. The basic food ingredients like wheat, skimmed milk and butter oil will be utilized from the aid received through World Food Programme. This amount has been provided for handling of food items, their storage, processing, and distribution to the delivery points.

(X) Token allocation for important Projects

86. The following projects have been allocated token amounts for the year 1976-77.

	(Rs. Million)
Hazara Medical Complex	0.1
Establishment of Postgraduate Institute, Larkana ..	0.1
Establishment of Postgraduate Institute at Lahore ..	0.1

(XI) Teachers' Training Programme of health auxiliaries

87. To implement the training of health auxiliaries programme, the Ministry of Health will be undertaking teachers' training programme and curriculum designing. Rs. 5.0 million have been allocated for the teachers' training programme to the Health Ministry to undertake this function so that the target to train additional auxiliaries is achieved.

88. The physical targets to be achieved by the Health Division are at Annexure IX.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

89. Rs. 3.110 million have been provided for medical research out of which, an amount of Rs. 2.924 million is for research studies on national health problems and research cells in various medical colleges and universities. The bacteriological study of tuberculosis in Pakistan will be continued at T.B. Research Unit, Lahore for which Rs. 0.186 million have been provided.

90. In addition, the Pakistan Medical Research Council (PMRC) have been allocated a sum of Rs. 1.506 million in the Revenue Budget for payment of annual grant to the Council for the year 1976-77. This covers the expenditure of already established units excluding equipment and other laboratory supplies which will be provided out of development funds. Thus, the total allocation for PMRC is Rs. 4.616 million.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

91. The allocation of Rs. 2.00 million under the Planning and Development Division is for nutrition planning and research cell and for generation of data for planning and research. Generation of data for planning and research is an attempt for collection of reliable data about morbidity, mortality and other socio-economic co-relates. The project will also be utilized to study the effects of various interventions on health status of the community. An amount of Rs. 0.4 million has been allocated for the year 1976-77.

INTERIOR DIVISION

92. The allocation of Rs. 0.50 million is for drug abuse control and establishment of rehabilitation clinics for drug addicts. The programme will initially concentrate in the districts of Hazara and Swat in N.W.F.P.

NORTHERN AREAS

93. The provision for Northern Areas of Pakistan for health is Rs. 6.3 million against an allocation of Rs. 6.00 million during 1975-76. In the general health system, allocations have been made only for on-going programmes. In the Rural Health Programme, remaining targets of villages not covered by Health Guards Scheme will be completed and the existing male and female health guards will be retrained. A proper referral system of patients seen by health guards will be established.

AZAD KASHMIR

94. An allocation of Rs. 9.245 million has been made for the year 1976-77. Major programmes include setting up of a school for training of para-medicals. During the year, Rs. 3.133 million would be spent on hospitals and dispensaries. Rs. 1.150 million are for training of para-medicals and Rs. 3.056 million for preventive programme including Rural Health. Estimated physical targets are :—

1. Rural Health Centre	..	..	..	..	1
2. Basic Health Units..	..	..	..	..	5
3. Health Auxiliaries ..	..	..	..	..	80
4. Hospital beds ..	..	..	..	..	30

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS

95. The allocation for the Federally Administered Tribal Areas for the year 1976-77 is Rs. 10.907 million against the revised estimates of Rs. 10.412 million for the year 1975-76. The programme includes the following targets :

1. Rural Health Centres	..	..	..	..	2
2. Basic Health Units	..	..	..	..	10
3. Health auxiliaries ..	..	..	..	..	80
4. Hospital beds ..	..	..	..	..	60

96. These programmes are in addition to improvement, extension and strengthening of existing health facilities and various preventive measures e.g. immunizations, malaria eradication and control of leprosy.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

BALUCHISTAN

97. The allocation for the current year's A.D.P. in the Health Sector is Rs. 11.150 million, which will be utilized for extending the health coverage to rural and sparsely populated areas. It is, therefore, proposed to open 24 Basic Health Units and 2 Rural Health Centres while work on two RHCs will continue. The scheme for training of auxiliaries and Community Health Workers will be put into operation and it is expected that these workers will be functioning by the end of the year 1976-77.

98. Keeping in view the necessity of transport for proper supervision, 8 ambulances will be purchased for district headquarters hospitals.

99. Work will be completed on a 44-bedded infectious diseases hospital at Quetta and another 20 beds will be added to the existing hospital at Kohlu. Construction of residential accommodation at Modern Dispensary, Temple Dera and Civil Hospital, Mastung will be initiated. A drug testing laboratory at Quetta will be established at a cost of Rs. 0.5 million.

100. Functional breakup of the allocation of Rs. 11.150 million for the year 1976-77 is as follows :—

					(Rs. Million)
1. Rural Health Programme ..	..	..	..		7.195
2. Preventive Programme ..	..	..	..		0.650
3. Hospital facilities ..	..	..	..		3.025
4. Health manpower development	..	..	..		0.200
5. Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..		0.080
					11.150

N.W.F.P.

101. The allocation for the Health Sector is Rs. 81.067 million compared to the original allocation of Rs. 62.866 million for 1975-76, indicating an increase of more than 30 per cent. Priority has been given to protect on-going schemes. A sum of Rs. 67.8 million or 83.6 per cent is allocated to 66 on-going schemes, while Rs. 13.2 million or 16.4 per cent has been provided to 28 new schemes. Major provision for new programmes is for 20 Basic Health Units.

102. Consistent with the objectives of the Plan to provide maximum health cover to rural population, priority has been accorded to rural health programme with a provision of Rs. 28.683 million. General hospitals have been allocated Rs. 11.4 million, Hayat Sherpao Teaching Hospital Rs. 15.0 million; Lady Reading Hospital Rs. 3.8 million; and Khyber Medical College Rs. 1.1 million.

103. The allocation of Rs. 10.725 million for preventive programme includes expenditure on control of malaria, immunizations and surveillance activities for small-pox.

104. The physical targets for the financial year 1976-77 include completion of residual work on 69 dispensaries; construction of buildings for 24 basic health units in full and 27 in part in such a manner that all 51 units shall be commissioned by the end of the financial year. Out of 16 rural health centres under construction, 10 shall be completed in full, and 5 in part. Work on 7 hospitals shall be completed out of the improvement work undertaken in 14 general hospitals of various levels ranging from district headquarter hospitals to small rural hospitals. Provision has been made for construction of casualty block and for supply of sui gas to Lady Reading Hospital. The new block, however, would be adjusted into the Master Plan being prepared for the hospital.

105. In addition, work would also be undertaken on training of paramedical staff at Peshawar and Saidu Sharif, on building and equipment for modern referral hospital, on physiology, anatomy and biochemistry blocks in Khyber Medical College and on ENT and paediatrics wards in Saidu Sharif.

106. Functional break-up of the allocation of Rs. 81.067 million for the A.D.P. 1976-77 is as follows :—

	(Million Rs.)
1. Rural Health Programme	28.683
2. Preventive Programme	10.725
3. Hospitals including teaching hospitals	28.683
4. Health manpower development	7.965
5. Miscellaneous	3.110
Total ..	81.067

SIND

107. The Health Sector has been allocated a sum of Rs. 52.30 million during 1976-77. The decrease in the sector over the revised allocation of 1975-76 is about 30 per cent. The shortfall in the allocation of 1976-77 over the revised allocation of 1975-76 is due to the following factors :

	(Million Rs.)
1. Completion of US AID financed flood damaged Rural Health Centres/Hospitals	13.30
2. Transfer of Malaria Eradication to non-development budget	5.40
3. Transfer of provision of salary etc. of 3 new medical colleges to non-development budget	5.40
4. Transfer of other health schemes from development to non-development budget	0.60

108. About 20 rural health centres would be operational during 1976-77. Besides, 20 new dispensaries would be opened.

109. The number of hospital beds will be increased from 9,730 to 9,950 by the end of the year. Necessary funds have also been provided for completion of the radio therapy centre at Chandka Medical College, Larkana which is likely to be completed during the year. Two new hospital blocks at Medical College, Nawabshah and one new hostel block at Chandka Medical College, Larkana and the academic block at Sind Medical College, Karachi will also be completed.

110. The allocation for Chandka, Sind and People's Girls Medical Colleges is Rs. 23.5 million, Rs. 20.0 million would be utilized for construction of buildings while Rs. 3.50 million have been earmarked for purchase of equipment for these colleges. The medical education with an allocation of Rs. 36.2 million accounts for the major share of the development programme in health sector.

111. Functional break-up of the allocation is as follows :—

	(Million Rs.)
1. Rural Health Programme	7.6
2. Preventive Programme	1.3
3. Hospitals including teaching hospitals	7.0
4. Health manpower development	36.2
5. Minor work	0.2
	52.3

PUNJAB

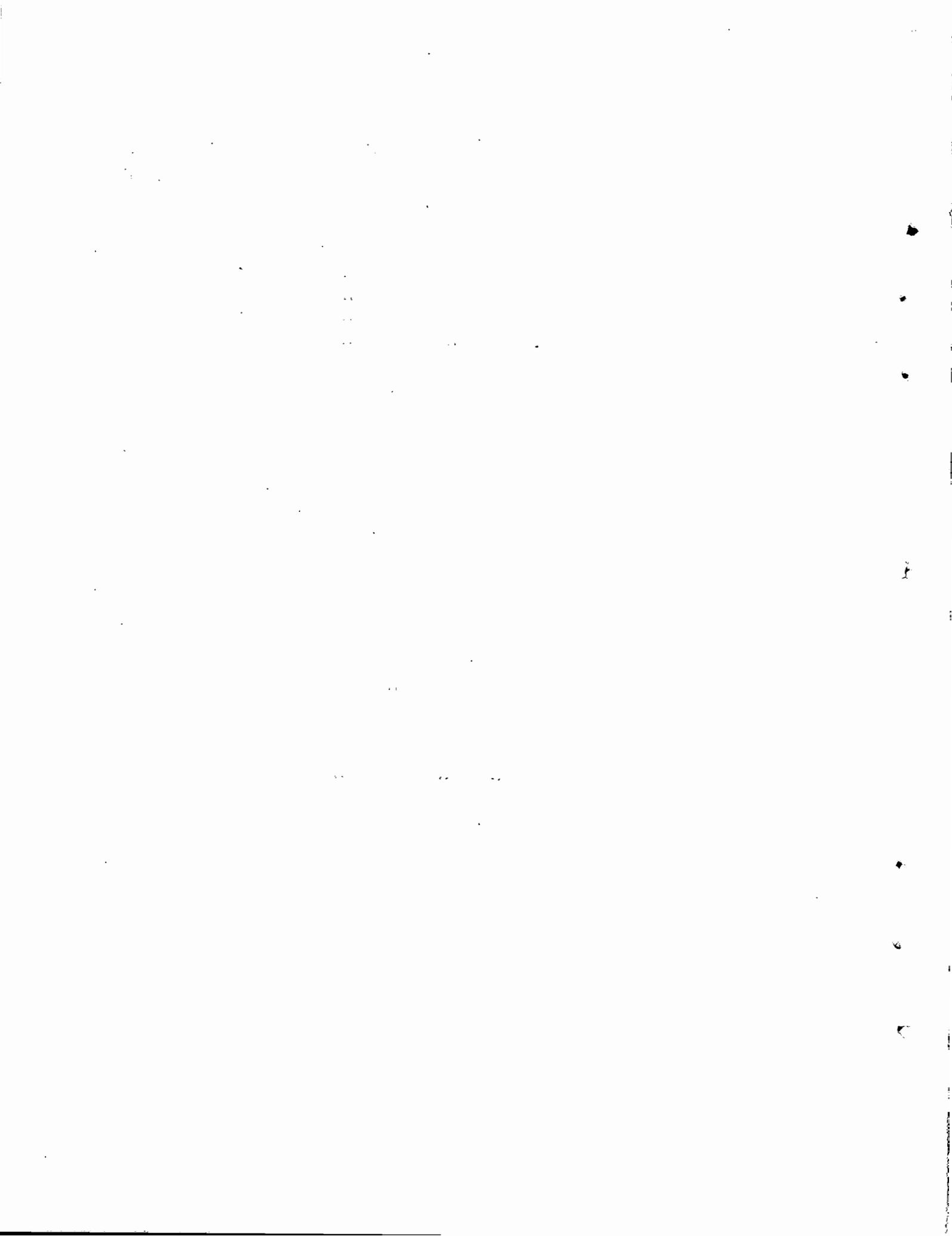
112. The allocation for the development of health for the ADP 1976-77 is Rs. 166.590 million. This gives an increase of Rs. 12.6 million over the previous year's revised estimates of Rs. 153.40 million.

113. The A.D.P., 1976-77 is based on the following objectives :—

- (i) development of health facilities in rural areas; and
- (ii) speedy execution of the on-going projects of medical colleges and hospitals.

114. In physical terms, 1960 new hospital beds will be added and 37 basic health units will be completed. Work on construction of another 100 basic health units will be initiated. Work on construction of medical colleges and allied hospitals will continue. The functional break-up of the allocation is as follows :—

	(Million Rs.)
1. Rural Health Programme	21.70
2. Preventive Programme	33.00
3. Hospital beds including teaching hospitals	59.32
4. Health manpower development	52.36
5. Miscellaneous	0.21
	166.59



CHAPTER 23

POPULATION PLANNING PROGRAMME

Population growth

The rate of growth of population in Pakistan is one of the highest in the world and constitutes perhaps the most serious problem facing the country. Developing countries with *per capita* income between \$ 100 to \$ 200 have an average growth rate of 2.5 per cent. As compared to that, population in Pakistan is currently rising at the rate of 3 per cent per annum or even more. The rapid increase in population has led to high dependency ratios, low labour force participation and has aggravated shortages of food, health and educational facilities. During the last 4 years, GNP has risen by nearly 21 per cent but population increases have offset most of these gains and *per capita* income has remained virtually stagnant.

2. Despite the controversy over the current rate of growth of population with estimates ranging from 2.5 per cent to 3.7 per cent, the Planning Commission have tentatively adopted a figure of 3 per cent. This rate of growth is derived from the figures of 1961 Census adopted for under enumeration compared with the unadjusted 1972 data. The growth rate would be reviewed when the 1972 Census adjusted for under and over enumeration is available. The components of the crude birth rate are 44.5 per thousand and the crude death rate of 14.5 per thousand.

3. The direct cause of rapid population increase is the high fertility level of 6.97 *i.e.* 7 live children born at the end of the reproductive life span. Some of the population surveys indicate that there has been a slight decline in fertility, but the findings are not conclusive. However, since the number of women is increasing every year in each age group due to past population increase the decline in fertility is partially offset by increased number of women of reproductive age resulting in slower decline in birth rate. During the next five years the total number of women in age group 15—44 is estimated to increase at the average rate of 3.15 per cent per annum in the following manner :

Year	Total number of women : 15—44 (in thousand)
1976	14,729
1977	15,193
1978	15,672
1979	16,166
1980	16,676
1981	17,201

Review of Programme, 1960—75

4. The Family Planning Programme in the public sector was started in 1960. Before this, the Family Planning Association was pioneering a very small programme through clinics. The performance of the programme from past to present can only be viewed in terms of sales of contraceptives and the number of sterilizations and IUDs undertaken. It is also convenient to look at the programme retrospectively by plan periods since the programme was changing in the organizational aspects and choices of methodology during each successive five-year plans since 1960. Statistics regarding sales of contraceptives, IUDs and sterilizations are at Annexure I. A statement of province-wise expenditure/allocations from 1960 to 1976 by plan periods appear at Annexure II. The method of conversion of sales of contraceptives into births averted is given in Annexure III. A few comments about the validity of conversion of sales of contraceptives into births averted are given in the paragraphs that follow.

5. The physical targets for the period 1960—65 were motivation and family planning services to 0.6 million couples. From the estimates derived from sales of contraceptives, it appears that only 22 per cent of the target was met. The operational performance during the plan period is given below :

Conventional contraceptives	2.6 million
Oral pills	Nil.
IUD insertions	9,165
Sterilizations	1,025

The financial utilization for the plan period was Rs. 8.60 million.

6. The physical target during the period 1965—70 was to bring down the crude birth rate from 50 to 40 per thousand population. The plan expenditure during the period was Rs. 144.68 million. In terms of physical performance it reached the following figures :

(i) Units of conventional contraceptives	390.0 million
(ii) Oral pills	75,168 cycles
(iii) No. of IUDs inserted	1.73 million
(iv) Sterilizations	86,760
(v) Couples practising contraceptives	2.3 million

There is no evidence available to adjudge the extent of physical performance of the programme in the number of births averted or reduction in the crude birth rate, as no competent measure of birth rates is available for the period under review.

7. The strategy for the first three years of the defunct 4th Five-Year Plan was to reduce the crude birth rate to 34.4 per thousand of population. The new strategy of Continuous Motivation System (CMS) was evolved during 1972 and it was envisaged that the CMS would be extended to all programme districts by 1972-73. This new system is a family planning delivery system which consists of four times a year visiting the contact population (eligible couples) for motivational and supply purposes. The CMS rests with the basic hypothesis that motivation by house to house visits is more effective than other possible methods of motivation in introducing change in fertility behaviour. The details of physical achievements are given below :

(i) Conventional contraceptives	122.4 Million
(ii) Oral pills (cycles)	0.230 million
(iii) IUD insertions	468,792
(iv) Sterilizations	11,244

The financial utilization during the same period works out at Rs. 110.097 million.

8. The achievements for 1973—75 are as under :

(i) Conventional contraceptives	130.8 million
(ii) Oral pills (cycles)	3.8 million
(iii) IUD insertions	0.23 million
(iv) Sterilization	11,868
(v) Crude birth rate to show a decline of 11 per cent from 45 per thousand to 40 per thousand in 1975	

No targets are available on the couples accepting and practising contraception or the number of births averted.

9. The financial utilization of funds during the period under review is Rs. 249.337 million. During the period 1973—75, taking the crude birth rate at 45 per thousand the total number of births would have been approximately 6.3 million whereas the births averted would have been 0.4 million or a reduction of 6.52 per cent in crude birth rate in two years and the crude birth rate would have come down to 37.5 per thousand.

10. The review of 2nd to 4th plan periods' performance of the Population Planning Programme highlights that true analysis cannot be done as the targets are given in terms of operational outputs (contraceptives) rather than births averted. The only possible way of converting the operational output into births averted is by using the conversion co-efficient based on assumptions. The assumptions are reasonable as far as sterilizations and IUDs are concerned but look to be false for conventional contraceptives which form by and large a major component of a programme. No studies are available on the sexual behaviour of our population as to how many conventional contraceptives are required to give one month's protection for conversion into notional acceptors. There is also a gap between the sale of contraceptives and their utilization.

11. It is concluded that perhaps crude birth rate had fallen from 50 per thousand in 1961 to 45 per thousand in 1975. This reduction in crude birth rate by 10 per cent cannot be fully attributed to the efforts of this programme, but may have the influence of other socio-economic determinants of fertility.

REVIEW OF 1975-76

1. Physical

12. The physical targets and achievement for the year 1975-76 by the Programme are as follows :

Item	Target	Achievement	percent- age
1. Conventional contraceptives	172.3 million	148.2 million	86
2. Oral pills	6.00 million cycles	5.154 million cycles	86
3. IUD insertions	150,000	224,576	150
4. Sterilizations	9000	13,835	154
5. Family Welfare clinics	375	248	66
6. Post partum clinics	10	10	100

2. Financial

13. A provision of Rs. 189.490 million was made in the ADP, 1975-76 for the implementation of the Population Planning Programme. This allocation was inclusive of a foreign assistance of Rs. 114.4 million.

14. The revised estimates show that the entire amount has been fully utilized.

15. No targets have been given on the number of acceptors, users of contraceptives and births averted. However, the targets can be attempted from the sale of contraceptives and devices used. A realistic technique to evaluate the performance is not available, and method of conversion of contraceptives into births averted is far from satisfactory. However, by using the formula given at Annexure III the number of births averted should have been 470,173 against 3.16 million births showing a reduction in CBR of 14.87 per cent and bring the CBR to 38.3 per thousand.

16. The results, however, have not been achieved in actual practice. These calculations are based on uncertain assumptions regarding use of contraceptives, regular usage, frequency of intercourses and effectiveness of contraceptives and do not reflect the real impact of the programme in terms of reduction in crude birth rate. These assumptions and the number of births averted need to be qualified by a proper evaluation.

POPULATION PLANNING STRATEGY

17. The estimated population on July 1, 1976 is 72.37 million, about 28 per cent urban (21.50 million) and 72 per cent rural (50.87 million). Because of the current lack of fully adequate demographic data and with uncertainty as to the achievement of a substantially higher use rate of contraception by the population, two assumptions as to estimated population growth to 1981 have

been utilized. The first assumption is that the annual rate of about 3.0 per cent in the mid-1970s will prevail to 1981 with no change in the estimated crude birth rate of 44.5 per thousand population nor in the estimated crude death rate of 14.5 per thousand population. These rates would result in a population of about 83.89 million in mid-1981. Hopeful that the Population Planning and other social sector programmes can register a high degree of success in the short run i.e. a C.B.R. 38.0 per thousand by the year 1980-81 and assuming that the C.D.R. will come down to 11.0 per thousand in that year, the picture of population projection may be as follows :

Mid year							CBR/ thousand	CDR/ thousand	Growth rate (per cent)	Population projection (000)
1976-77	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.5	14.5	3.0	73,428
1977-78	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.6	13.6	3.0	75,630
1978-79	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.5	13	2.95	77,899
1979-80	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.5	12	2.85	80,197
1980-81	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.0	11	2.70	82,482

18. The current Population Planning Programme is based on Continuous Motivation System which was initially started in 1969, on experimental basis in Sialkot district. In 1973, the CMS was expanded to cover the whole country where the population density was more than 300 persons per square mile.

19. In the light of the target of achieving the crude birth rate of 38 per thousand population by mid-1981, the Population Planning Council are formulating a specific plan for the availability of supplies, the actions of motivators within the CMS and the preparation of additional initiatives which can contribute to the spread of the small family norm. Past planning has concentrated on the achievement of availability of methods of family planning to eligible couples. This effort will be followed up during the year 1976-77 with improved contraceptive mix, more effective methods of contraception, to reach resisters to the family planning programme, younger couples, rural dwellers and the urban poor.

20. The Government has considered the report of the Committee set up to examine the working of the programme and the decision is expected to be taken shortly. The salient features of the changes under consideration are briefly noted below :

- (i) The CMS will be modified in the light of experience gained. The role of the male motivators would be changed ;
- (ii) special programme may be devised for trade unions, professional groups, etc. Some flexibility will be permitted in adopting the approach to local conditions ;
- (iii) greater use would be made of volunteer bodies and every effort would be made to secure greater public participation ;
- (iv) the integration of health and family planning services at field level will be tried out on an experimental basis. Linkages between health and population planning will be improved at all levels. In particular, the clinical backup for certain contraceptives would be made to eliminate duplication ;
- (v) operational research will be intensified and made more meaningful in order to serve as a guide to the administrators ;
- (vi) provinces will be given some options to modify the programme to suit their regions/areas.

Social Sector Programmes to reduce fertility

21. There are many ways in which improvements in the standard of living and general welfare anticipated in the Annual Plan will affect family decisions on the number of births. Many of the links between successful economic development and fertility have yet to be explored. However, there are four specific areas of planned activities which are anticipated to affect fertility now and in the future: the strategy of growth, investments in health, education and expanded employment opportunities for women.

22. The strategy of growth envisages 8 per cent increase over the level attained in 1975-76, an adequate increase in the availability of wage goods and a substantial increase in the marginal savings rate. These improvements can have the effect of depressing fertility although the timing of the effect remains in doubt. There may be some delay after incomes rise before families decide to have fewer children. Nonetheless, the growth which is achieved should lead in the period beyond the Fifth Plan to lower fertility.

23. The Government will continue its efforts to reduce mortality. Reductions of mortality are necessary to achieving the parallel goal of reducing fertility. Family decisions to limit the number of children will not be made prior to assurance that child survival into adulthood is normal. Thus the goal of reducing mortality *i.e.* crude death rate from 15 per thousand in 1976 to 11 per thousand in 1981 and infant mortality rate from a level of 115 per thousand live births to below 100 per thousand live births in 1981, is consistent with the policies of the Population Planning Programme.

24. In Pakistan and elsewhere, studies have shown that as education increases so does the acceptance and use of contraception and the proportion of families having fewer children. *Per capita* expenditure on education is expected to increase from Rs. 32 in 1975-76 to Rs. 35 in 1976-77. The proportion of primary-aged children enrolled in school would increase from 49 to 51 per cent, and the proportion of secondary school age enrolled is expected to increase from 17 per cent to 19 per cent. While effects on fertility from increased inputs in primary and secondary education would be of longer range, increased emphasis during 1976-77 on adult education for young adults of both sexes should have a more immediate influence on reducing fertility.

25. Women who work in occupation that take them out of the home environment tend to have lower fertility than those who work in agriculture and services or who do only unpaid household labour. Since the Plan foresees an increase in the female labour force participation rate, there is some possibility that increased employment opportunities will result in lower fertility.

26. The Population Planning Programme bears the principal burden of achieving the goal of slower population growth. However, the above mentioned Government activities can also contribute, particularly as they lead to changed attitudes about the desired number of children.

PROGRAMME FOR 1976-77

(1) Financial

27. An allocation of Rs. 243.00 million has been made for Population Planning Programme for the year 1976-77. This shows an increase of 28.2 per cent over the last year allocation of Rs. 189.490 million. The allocation includes a foreign exchange component of Rs. 158 million. The foreign exchange represents the cost of contraceptives, equipment and other commodities (clinical equipment, laproscopes, audio-visual aids and transport).

(2) Physical

28. Physical targets proposed by the Population Planning Programme for the year 1976-77 are as follows :

Item	Target for 1976-77
1. Conventional contraceptives	1.2 million gross
2. Oral pills	5.9 million cycles
3. IUD insertions	371,000
4. Sterilizations	29,000
5. Family Welfare Clinics	247
6. Acceptors	2.6 million with some regularity of use.

29. No targets have been given about the number of births averted. However, the programme stipulates a reduction in the CBR to 43.6 per thousand by June, 1977.

Inundation Plan of Contraceptives

30. Inundation with orals and condoms will be maintained during the year through outlet points, the details of which appear below. These include 33,000 agents (shopkeepers) in private sector. Under the Inundation Plan, each outlet is to have specified quantities of these contraceptives per month as under :

- agents (shopkeepers) 3 gross condoms and 100 cycles of oral pills.
- hospitals and large establishments .. 40 gross condoms and 200 cycles of oral pills.
- private practitioners same as that for hospitals.
- dispensaries, clinics. 20 gross condoms and 150 cycles of oral pills.
- field motivators, lady motivators, and F.W. Clinics. double the previous month's supply.

31. Stocks to be maintained at various levels of the organisation are as follows :

	<i>Months</i>
District offices	3
S.P.P.Os.	2
P.P.Os.	2
F.W. Clinics	1
Field workers	1

32. The remaining stocks estimated to meet approximately 6 months' requirement will be stored at the warehouse. The idea is that one year's supply will be available in the country at any given time.

Setting up of a Condom Factory

33. The consumption of condoms has steadily increased from 170,000 gross in 1971-72 to expected requirement of 1.2 million gross in 1976-77. The international assistance for coping with the increased demand of condoms is gradually becoming insufficient to meet the requirement of the programme. The situation is likely to become much more acute in the coming years. In view of the situation, an allocation of Rs. 5 million has been provided for setting up of a condom factory with the assistance of the Government of Federal Republic of Germany. The allocation of Rs. 5 million includes a foreign assistance of Rs. 2.5 million. This allocation appears under the Production Division.

CHAPTER 24

MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

It is necessary to preface estimates of labour force and employment provided in this chapter with a word of caution. The estimates of labour force and employment, especially year to year variations, suffer from lack of information. Labour force surveys are conducted periodically and their result are usually available with a time lag. It is, therefore, necessary to use estimation techniques to quantify employment trends. The technique traditionally used relates employment in different sectors to the growth in output in each sector. The technique suffers from imperfections which are noted later on. However, for lack of alternative, the estimates used in this chapter are based upon the use of sectoral elasticity of employment to growth in output.

2. The Labour Force Survey of 1974-75 estimates the participation rate (ratio of labour force to the total population) at 29.5 per cent. Thus, of the population of 69.2 million, the total labour force in 1974-75 was estimated at 20.4 million out of which 98.3 per cent was employed. Of this, about 54.8 per cent was in agriculture, 13.63 per cent in manufacturing, 11.09 per cent in trade, 9.78 per cent in community, social and personal services, 4.87 per cent in transport and communications, 4.2 per cent in construction and 11.63 per cent in other sectors. Based on these figures, the total employment by sectors was estimated for the year 1974-75 which formed the basis of projection for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77.

REVIEW OF 1975-76

3. During 1975-76, labour force is estimated to have increased by 0.65 million. On the basis of the sectoral composition of 5 per cent GDP growth, employment is estimated to have increased by 2.8 per cent. The estimated increase in employment of 0.57 million indicates that the total number of people unemployed rose to 0.41 million.

4. The year 1975-76 has witnessed the steady consolidation of the labour reforms introduced earlier. Legislation designed to strengthen the labour discipline was enacted. On the whole, 1975-76 was a year of industrial peace with sharp decrease in the number of strikes, the number of workers involved and the man-days lost. The comparative picture is shown below :

Year							No of strikes	No of worker per strike (000)	Man-days lost (000)	Average. duration of strikes (days)
1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	779	361	2,018	5.58
1973	..	..	..	..	..	..	536	234	804	3.44
1974	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	302	1,434	4.75
1975	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	129	789	6.17

PROGRAMME FOR 1976-77

Labour Force

5. According to the Labour Force Survey, 1974-75, the participation rate (the proportion of population that is employed or actively seeking civilian employment) was 29.50 per cent. Participation rate is influenced by the age structure of the population, women's participation in the non-household activities and the spread of secondary and higher education. Distinct changes in these attributes do not occur in the short run. Besides the above factors, the participation rate responds positively to employment opportunities, a factor which can be important in the short run but on which correct information is lacking. In the absence of data to quantify the effect of this factor on the participation rate, it has been assumed that the labour force will increase at the rate of increase

of working age population over the rate of growth of total population. The working age population is increasing at 3.2 per cent compared to 3 per cent growth in the total population. The total picture of labour force thus emerges as under :

							('000' Nos.)		
							1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
(a) Total population	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,210	71,286	73,425
(b) Participation rate %	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.50	29.56	29.62
(c) Total labour force	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,417	21,072	21,748
(d) Numerical increase	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	655	676
(e) Growth rate %	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	3.2	3.2

6. The employment in 1975-76 and 1976-77 has been estimated on the basis of sector-wise growth rates in output (actual in 1975-76 and those envisaged in 1976-77) and the employment elasticities calculated from the sector-wise employment and output data available for the years 1964-65 to 1969-70. It may, however, be noted that the figures of employment elasticities are rough and need further refinements and verifications through empirical research.

7. The method of sectoral employment elasticities suffers from shortcoming both for short run and long run projection or estimation. In the short run, agricultural production can go up or down due to climatic factors alone without a corresponding change in labour input; industrial production, can also increase without a parallel movement in employment if firms are recovering from a recession during which workers were not laid off. Similarly, long run elasticities can run a foul of structural changes within a sector or shifts in technology. Thus sectoral elasticities for the manufacturing sector estimated from past trends would not serve as a good guide for projections if the composition of additions to output in the future are in capital intensive industries while industrialization in the past has been in labour intensive industries. It is obvious that changes in technology can be equally significant.

8. Clearly, considerable refinements and dis-aggregation will be necessary to assure that the estimates provided by the elasticity approach are reasonably firm. The projections contained in this chapter must be viewed as crude estimates.

9. Based upon projected growth rates of 8.1 per cent and 7.6 per cent, employment in agriculture is projected to increase by 504 thousand, in large scale manufacturing by 35 thousands and in small scale manufacturing by 66 thousands man-year. The construction, transport and trade sectors are expected to grow rather more rapidly. The rates of growth envisaged for these sectors in 1976-77 are : construction 15.2 per cent and trade, transport and communications at 10 per cent. The high growth rate coupled with high elasticities in these sectors are expected to contribute to about 29.6 per cent to additional employment in 1976-77.

10. In the construction and agriculture sectors, the main problem of employment is that the jobs are of irregular and seasonal nature. Moreover, the demand for labour in the construction sector is at places which do not have surplus labour force in the immediate neighbourhood.

11. The education sector provides for an increase of about 13,472 jobs of teachers, at all levels and in training, and an increased enrolment of about 10,000 students above class X.

12. In the absence of data on emigration, it has been assumed that about 25,000 people would emigrate in 1976-77. A broad judgement is that compared to the rate of growth of 3.2 % in the labour force, the employment in 1976-77 is expected to increase at 4.54 per cent which means that apart from absorbing the entire increase in the labour force about 0.261 million workers from the backlog would also be absorbed. The sector-wise composition of employment is shown below:

							1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
(a) Agriculture, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	54.80	54.32	54.30
(b) Mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.15	0.15	0.14
(c) Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.63	13.36	13.25
(d) Electricity, Gas etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.49	0.50	0.51

1	2	3	4
(e) Construction	4.20	4.63	4.97
(f) Trade	11.09	11.26	11.23
(g) Transport and Communications	4.87	4.95	5.02
(h) Banking, Insurance	0.67	0.67	0.66
(i) Services	9.78	9.83	9.62
(j) Others	0.33	0.33	0.32
	100	100	100

13. It would be observed that the relative share of agriculture and manufacturing sectors has decreased and that of construction, transport and trade sectors has increased. However, the agriculture and manufacturing sectors still remain the major source of employment.

Educated Unemployment

14. The problem of educated unemployed has been causing grave concern. Particularly, the output of those trained in arts subjects is clearly in excess of increase in white collar jobs. Certain special measures have already been introduced to facilitate the absorption of educated manpower in the labour force. Firstly, the Government have been endeavouring to discourage the enrolment in arts subjects in higher educational institutions. Secondly, vocational and agricultural subjects are being introduced at school level so as to give a bias towards acquisition of practical skills. Thirdly, the Government have undertaken a special programme, the NDVP which has a special responsibility for securing placements for technically qualified persons and also providing interim relief, before permanent absorption can be arranged. In 1975-76, about 2,800 persons were permanently absorbed against the average enrolment of 3,000 persons. The enrolment target for 1976-77 has been fixed at 1,200 persons.

15. In the Annual Development Programme, a sum of Rs. 25.632 million has been provided for the Manpower and Employment Sector. The detailed allocations are :

	(Million Rs.)		
	1975-76 Allocation	1975-76 Estimated	1976-77 Allocation
Federal	18.454	24.225	12.837
Punjab	10.000	5.540	9.800
Sind	0.500	0.030	0.500
N.W.F.P.	0.609	0.085	1.474
Baluchistan	2.000	0.050	1.021
	31.563	29.930	25.632

The increase in estimated expenditure of the Federal Government over the allocation in 1975-76 is attributed to the N.D.V.P.

FEDERAL PROGRAMME

16. Against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 24.225 million in 1975-76, a sum of Rs. 12.837 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 0.56 million has been provided in the Annual Development Programme for 1976-77. The entire programme covers the on-going schemes only. About 82 per cent of the total ADP provision is meant for the National Development Volunteer Programme.

(a) *National Development Volunteer Programme.*—As one of the measures for promoting, developing and regulating systematic apprenticeship programme for technically qualified persons, the NDVP was established in 1973. To start with, it established more than 20 centres and sub-centres all over the country and registered 60,000 educated unemployed persons from 1st May, 1973 to 30th September, 1974. Thereafter, the registration was closed. Of these, 20,700 were placed for on-the-job training/apprenticeship and out of them 1,992 volunteers were provided permanent employment

by the end of 1974-75. During 1975-76, only educated volunteers particularly engineers both B.Sc. and Diploma holders were registered. In all, 3,000 persons were enrolled out of which, 2,800 were permanently absorbed. The enrolment target for 1976-77 has been fixed at 1200. An amount of Rs. 10.5 million has been provided for NDVP in the Annual Development Programme of 1976-77.

(b) *FAO/ILO-PAK Joint Rural Employment Survey (Un-approved)*.—The scheme aims at evaluating the present and projected situation of supply and demand for labour and resultant income distribution in agriculture and other rural industries. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 4.166 million, out of which, Rs. 0.375 million are estimated to have been incurred during 1975-76. A provision of Rs. 0.100 million has been made during the ADP, 1976-77.

(c) *Pilot Survey on Measurement of Labour Productivity (Un-approved)*.—The work on this project could not be started during 1975-76. However, a sum of Rs. 0.266 million has been provided in the ADP, 1976-77. The aims and objectives of the scheme are to undertake a comprehensive survey in order to measure the labour productivity.

(d) *Secretariat Training Institute for Women*.—The scheme at a total cost of Rs. 1.00 million envisages to impart training to the female workers for employment in Government and semi-Government organizations. This institute will establish offices in the four provinces with head office at Islamabad. About Rs. 0.10 million were spent in 1975-76 and Rs. 0.338 million have been provided in the A.D.P., 1976-77.

(e) *Crash Programme for training of skilled and semi-skilled workers for overseas employment (U.A)*.—The scheme has been sponsored by the Manpower Division with a view to imparting training to the skilled and semi-skilled workers in various trades for overseas employment. The first phase of training programme is expected to start in July, 1976. A sum of Rs. 1.00 million has been provided for this project in the A.D.P., 1976-77.

17. In addition to the above schemes, the following four new schemes have also been included in the Federal ADP for 1976-77 :

	(Million Rs.)
(i) Setting up of Orientation, Briefing and language centres for Pakistanis proceeding on foreign employment (Un-approved)	0.100
(ii) Scheme regarding hostel for working women (Un-approved)	0.077
(iii) Foreign Employment Promotion Centre	0.100
(iv) National Talent Pool	0.356

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME

Baluchistan

18 Only one scheme namely, Artisan Training Centre, Quetta has been included in ADP, 1976-77. On this scheme, Rs. 1 million has been incurred upto the end of 1975-76. An amount of Rs. 1.02 million has been provided in the ADP, 1976-77.

N.W.F.P.

19 The ADP of N.W.F.P. covers two on-going and four new schemes with a total provision of Rs. 1.474 million. These are :

20. *Vocational Guidance Unit, Peshawar*.—The schemes proposing to advise new entrants to the Labour Force on job opportunities, training or further education was started in 1974-75. Upto the end of 1975-76, about Rs. 1.00 million have been spent. The ADP allocation for 1976-77 is Rs. 0.087 million.

21. *Strengthening of Factory Inspection Services*.—The scheme aims at preventing the occurrence of industrial accidents in the industrial establishments and improving the safety of workers at the work places. About Rs. 0.026 million have been spent upto the end of 1975-76. The ADP provision for 1976-77 is Rs. 0.085 million.

22. *Workers' Recreation Counselling Centre*.—It is a new scheme with ADP provision of Rs. 0.085 million. The scheme aims at providing the recreational/counselling facilities to the workers.

23. *Development of Workers' Housings Colonies.*—The scheme envisages development of workers' housing colonies in Sawat, Hazara and Peshawar districts. Rs. 0.148 million have been provided in the A.D.P., 1976-77.

24. *Occupational Rehabilitation Centre, Kalabat, Hazara, Rs. 0.569 million.*

25. *Technical Training Centre, D. I. Knan, Rs. 0.500 million.*

Sind

26. The ADP of Sind covers one on-going and three new schemes with a total provision of Rs. 0.5 million. The scheme are summarised below :

27. *Additional facilities at existing Technical Training Centre, Karachi.*—The project for providing additional facilities at the Technical Training Centre, Karachi for industrial apprenticeship was started in 1974-75. Upto the end of 1975-76, Rs. 0.3 million have been spent. The ADP provision for 1976-77 is Rs. 0.02 million.

28. *New Technical Training Centre at Sukkur.*—It is a new scheme with ADP provision of Rs. 0.15 million. The scheme aims at providing the apprenticeship facilities in the new Technical Training Centre, Sukkur.

29. *Institute of Industrial Safety, Health and Factory Inspection at Karachi.*—The scheme for setting up an institute of industrial safety health and factory inspection at Karachi was originally included in the 4th Plan with a total cost of Rs. 2.2 million. The ADP provision for the project during 1976-77 is Rs. 0.2 million.

30. *Laboratory for Weights and Measurements at Karachi.*—It is a new scheme with an ADP provision of Rs. 0.13 million. The scheme will provide testing facilities for the newly introduced metric system of weights and measurements.

Punjab

31. The Punjab ADP covers 16 on-going and three new schemes with a total provision of Rs. 9.8 million. The schemes are briefly summarised below :

32. *Technical Training Centre, Gujar Khan.*—The scheme will be implemented for the exclusive pre-release training of defence personnel. The expenditure upto 1975-76 was Rs. 6.808 million. The ADP allocation for 1976-77 is Rs. 1.5 million.

33. *Staff Training Wing in Technical Training Centre, Lahore.*—The scheme was started in 1973-74. The expenditure upto the end of 1975-76 amounts to Rs. 1.14 million. The ADP provision for 1976-77 is Rs. 0.52 million.

34. *Technical Training Centre, Rahim Yar Khan, Phase-III.*—The scheme was started in 1972-73. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1.5 million. The expenditure upto the end of 1975-76 was Rs. 0.642 million. The ADP provision for 1976-77 is Rs. 0.4 million.

35. *Apprentice-ship Training Centre, Gujranwala.*—It is an on-going scheme and the expenditure upto 1975-76 amounts to Rs. 0.5 million. Rs. 0.4 million have been provided in the ADP; 1976-77.

36. *Apprentice-ship Training Centre, Rawalpindi.*—The scheme aims at providing the apprentice-ship training. The ADP provision for 1976-77 is Rs. 0.2 million.

37. *Vocational Guidance and Employment Councelling Centres.*—Centres at Lahore, Multan, Lyallpur and Rawalpindi have been set up to provide vocational guidance to the people. About Rs. 0.302 million have been spent upto the end of 1975-76. The ADP provision for 1976-77 is Rs. 0.5 million.

38. *Reorganization and Strengthening of Survey and Statistical Wing of Directorate of Manpower and Training.*—The scheme was started in 1975-76 with ADP provision of Rs. 0.946 million. The estimated expenditure upto 1975-76 amounts to Rs. 0.35 million. The ADP provision for 1976-77 is Rs. 0.7 million.

39. *Introduction of Interviewer scheme in the Employment Exchanges of 19 Districts of Punjab.*—The scheme was started in 1975-76. The expenditure upto the end of 1975-76 amounts to Rs. 0.033 million. The ADP provision for 1976-77 is Rs. 0.654 million.

40. *Manpower Planning Project.*—The scheme was started in 1975-76 with ADP allocation of Rs. 0.38 million. The expenditure upto the end of 1975-76 is Rs. 0.138 million. The ADP allocation for 1976-77 is Rs. 0.2 million.

41. *Workers' Education Recreational and Free Councelling Centres.*—Centres at Lahore, Lyallpur, Multan and Rawalpindi have been set up to educate and reorientate the workers in the industrial relations and labour management relationship, and also to provide them with recreational facilities. The expenditure upto the end of 1975-76 is Rs. 0.958 million. The ADP provision for 1976-77 is Rs. 0.937 million.

42. *Medical Inspectorate of Factories under the Directorate of Labour Welfare, Punjab.*—The scheme for strengthening of Medical Inspectorate of Factories was included in the ADP, 1975-76. The expenditure upto the end of 1975-76 was Rs. 0.084 million. The ADP provision for 1976-77 is Rs. 0.078 million.

43. *Mines Rescue and Safety Station, Khushab.*—The scheme will provide rescue facilities to the persons involved in accidents or disasters in mines. The expenditure upto the end of 1975-76 was Rs. 1.14 million. The ADP provision for 1976-77 is Rs. 1.44 million.

44. *Mobile Training Unit, Rawalpindi.*—The scheme was started in 1975-76 with a provision of Rs. 0.492 million. The ADP provision for 1976-77 is Rs. 0.1 million.

45. Three new schemes namely, the introduction of International System of Weights and Measures, creation of a Statistical Cell in the Directorate of Labour Welfare and strengthening of Industrial Relations Institute, Lahore have been included in the ADP, 1976-77 with allocations of Rs. 1.594 million, Rs. 0.2 million and Rs. 0.372 million, respectively.

CHAPTER 25

SOCIAL WELFARE

The financial allocation of Social Welfare Sector has increased over 200 per cent since 1972 when the total expenditure of the Sector was only Rs. 7.6 million (Federal Rs. 2.1 million; Punjab Rs. 2.7 million; Sind Rs. 1.7 million; N.W.F.P. Rs. 0.6 million; Baluchistan Rs. 0.5 million). However, despite this increase the Social Welfare Sector could hardly have nation-wide effect or impact of development.

2. It will be noted that almost all the projects as established comprise on-going and piecemeal programmes. No new schemes reflecting the approach of the present Government to start social welfare programmes at local bodies level in collaboration with other sectors concerned, have been formulated. The social welfare objectives and contents are reflected in a number of socio-economic reforms, statutory measures and development programmes undertaken by different sectors. Integrated Rural Development Programme, People's Works Programme, People's Health Programme, Labour Welfare and Social Security Measures, N.D.V.P., Land Reforms, even Administrative and Banking Reforms have levelling, equalizing and more precisely social welfare effect on imbalances created by development process. Hence, under the new strategy, Social Welfare is no longer left merely to the narrow confines of one small sector in isolation from other sectors.

REVIEW OF 1975-76

3. The Annual Plan for 1975-76 had provided a total financial outlay of Rs. 18.37 million for Social Welfare Sector : Federal—Rs. 6.22 million; Punjab—Rs. 10.00 million; Sind—Rs. 1.50 million; N.W.F.P.—Rs. 0.50 million and Baluchistan—Rs. 0.15 million.

4. The main physical targets as envisaged during 1975-76 at Federal level included distribution of Rs. 2.4 million as grants-in-aid to 600 voluntary social welfare agencies, 5 university departments of social work and 27 colleges for field social work practice; establishment of 6 assessment, vocational training and rehabilitation service units for the physically handicapped; one comprehensive-multipurpose community centre in Federally Administered Northern Areas; organization of two social work training courses for social welfare personnel in private and public agencies, expansion of staff welfare projects at Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar & Quetta and establishment of one industrial home in Azad Kashmir.

5. At provincial level the main physical targets consisted of :

(a) Punjab

6. Continuation and expansion of on-going programmes of grants-in-aid to 300 social welfare agencies, mothers and children's homes, model orphanages, abandoned babies and destitute children homes, day-care centres, homes for destitute and under-privileged women, rescue homes for women without support, industrial and economic rehabilitation centres for poor women, and a child welfare training institute. The new projects as undertaken consisted of assessment, training and rehabilitation centres for the physically handicapped and one treatment and rehabilitation centre for the mentally retarded children; 4 additional day-care centres; construction of buildings for 5 rescue homes; 5 mothers-children's homes, 50 community development centres and establishment of 15 medical social welfare projects in hospitals.

(b) Sind

7. Continuation of on-going projects of grants-in-aid to 200 voluntary social welfare agencies; 26 urban community development projects and 7 rural community development projects at Karachi and other districts; one in-service and child welfare training institute at Karachi for training child-care workers, as well as in-service training of social welfare officers and orientation training of voluntary social workers; one home for under-privileged women (Darul Aman) at Karachi; one day-care centre for children of working mothers in Karachi; 6 school social work projects at Karachi; one evaluation and research unit at Karachi; and 15 medical social work projects in hospitals at Karachi and other districts.

(c) N.W.F.P.

8. Continuation of on-going programmes of grants-in-aid to 42 voluntary welfare agencies, establishment of 8 community development projects—4 in urban and 4 in rural areas.

(b) Baluchistan

9. Expansion and construction work of 4 rural community development projects at Fort Sandeman, Kharan, Usta Mohammad and Pishin.

10. All the physical targets as proposed at provincial level were achieved. However, there was a considerable shortfall in achievement of physical targets in Federal sector. The Federal Government (Social Welfare Division) could not initiate any programmes for the new schemes due to lack of trained personnel and sudden administrative reorganization of the Social Welfare Ministry. Nevertheless, all the targets relating to staff welfare projects at Karachi, Islamabad, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta and one industrial home in Azad Kashmir were achieved.

PROGRAMME FOR 1976-77

11. The Prime Minister's recent directives on Social Welfare, *inter alia*, require formulation of (1) a National Social Welfare Policy; (2) preparation of large-scale social welfare development projects in collaboration with other sectors concerned; and (3) streamlining of the social welfare organizational structure at Federal and Provincial level, in order to implement the schemes at local bodies level. In view of the fact that the directives have been issued only on 15th April, 1976, and they require fundamental changes in the approach and content of social welfare programmes, as well as re-organization of the whole structure of social welfare administrative set-ups, the proposed Annual Plan for 1976-77 would not reflect them. The directives, however, would be translated into action under a long-term plan.

TABLE I

Utilization for 1975-76 and Allocation for 1976-77 by Executing Agencies

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Executing Agencies	Allocation 1975-76	Utilization 1975-76	Percentage achievement	Allocation 1976-77	Percentage increase in allocation
1. Federal Government :					
(a) Social Welfare Division	4.60	2.40	41.00	9.00*	(+) 52.5
(b) Establishment Division (Staff Welfare)..	1.50	1.50	100.00	1.95	(+) 30.0
(c) Kashmir Affairs Division	0.12	0.12	100.00	0.20	(+) 60.7
Total Federal Government ..	6.22	4.02	53.50	11.15	(+) 48.3
2. Punjab	10.00	8.40	84.00	11.40	(+) 14.0
3. Sind	1.50	2.90	193.30	0.20**	(-) 76.7
4. N.W.F.P.	0.50	0.30	60.00	0.60	(+) 20.0
5. Baluchistan	0.15	0.15	100.00*	1.00	(+)566.0
Total Social Welfare ..	18.37	15.77	81.00	24.35	(+) 32.5

*The allocation of Social Welfare Division does not include a block allocation of Rs. 18.00 million for Social Welfare, IRDP and PWP sectors for new schemes which are yet to be prepared for implementation of Prime Minister's Directives. Nor it includes P.W.P., I.R.D.P., FATA and Northern Areas provisions of Rs. 17.5 million.

**All the on-going schemes have been completed and transferred to Revenue Budget and no new schemes could be included for paucity of suitable projects.

FEDERAL PROGRAMMES

(a) Social Welfare Division

12. The main physical targets as envisaged for the year 1976-77 are :

- (i) financial, technical and professional assistance to 600 voluntary social welfare agencies—300 in Punjab, 200 in Sind, 50 in N.W.F.P. and 50 in Baluchistan;

- (ii) grants-in-aid to 5 university departments of social work at Karachi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta and 27 colleges throughout the country for students field social work;
- (iii) preliminary construction work for 6 units of assessment, vocational training and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped;
- (iv) organization of two training courses for social welfare personnel in public and private sectors; and
- (v) establishment of a demonstrative and model comprehensive community development project in Federally Administered Northern Areas.

(b) Establishment Division (Staff Welfare Organization)

13. The staff welfare programmes during 1976-77 include expansion and construction work relating to holiday centres, industrial homes for members of low-paid government employees, multi-purpose community centres in the neighbourhood of residential quarters of Government employees, distribution of grants-in-aid to sports/social clubs of Federal Government employees and establishment of a day-care centre in Islamabad.

(c) Kashmir Affairs Division

14. There is only one programme of establishment of 6 industrial homes in Azad Kashmir.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

(a) Baluchistan

15. The Government of Baluchistan will construct and establish one Darul Aman (a home for women without support) at Quetta, 4 community centres, one evaluation and research cell in the Social Welfare Directorate and distribute of Rs. 0.12 million as financial and professional assistance to 40 voluntary social welfare agencies.

(b) N.W.F.P.

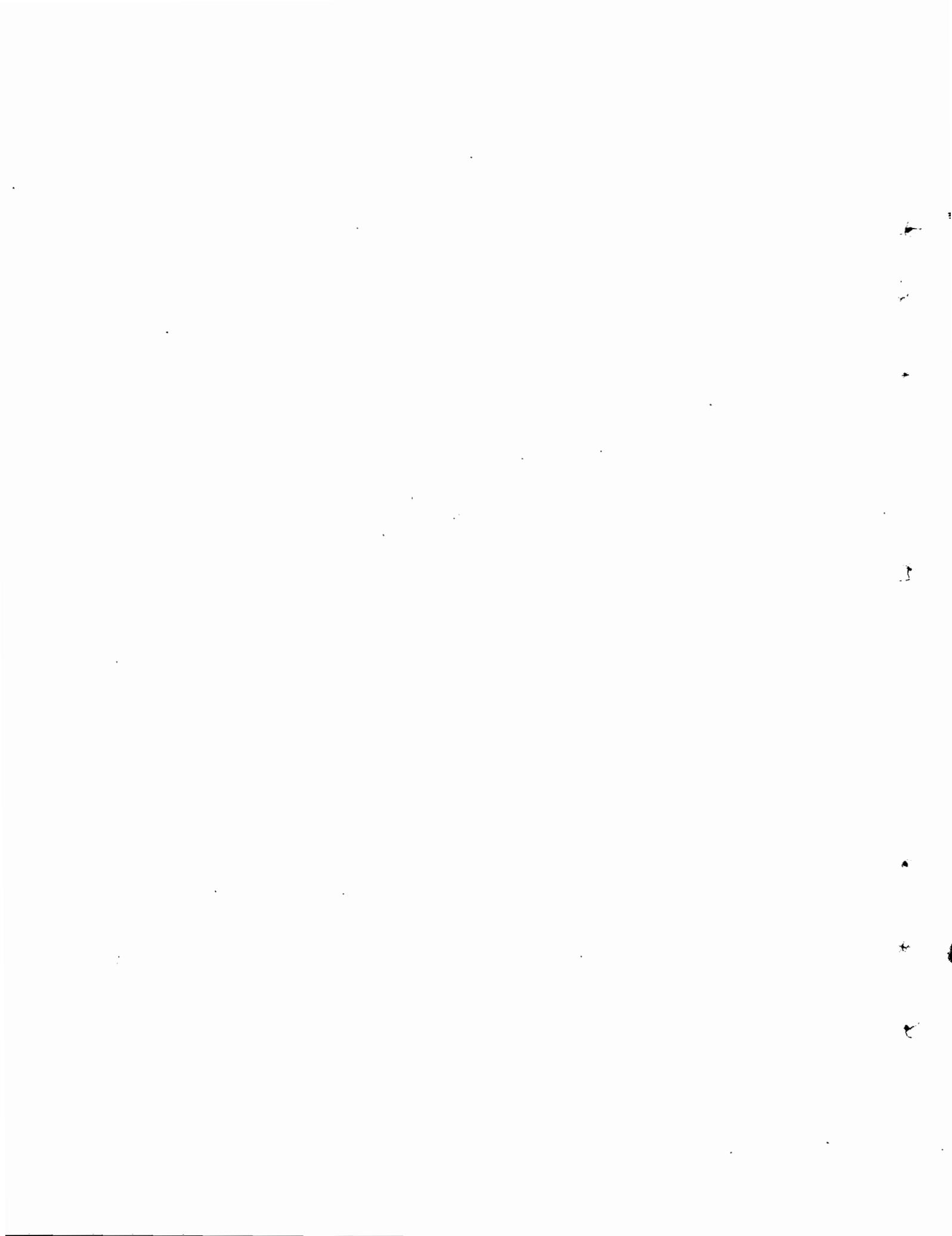
16. The NWFP Government proposes to establish 8 pilot community development projects—4 in rural areas and 4 in urban areas. It will also assist 50 voluntary social welfare agencies with financial grants-in-aid technical assistance.

(c) Sind

17. The Government of Sind, after the completion and transfer of all the on-going projects to revenue budget during 1975-76 has not included any new scheme for next year for want of suitable Projects. It will continue only its programme of financial and professional assistance to voluntary social welfare agencies. About 200 agencies will be provided with grants-in-aid and technical assistance. However, some funds would be re-allocated in case suitable schemes are prepared by the executing agencies.

(d) Punjab

18. The Government of Punjab will construct 5 community centres at Tehsil level and will establish 10 new community development projects in the IRDP areas. Additionally, it will carry on its construction and expansion works relating to the on-going projects of one Darul Aman at Rawalpindi; and one child welfare and training institute at Lahore; mothers and children's home at Sialkot and divisional headquarters; socio-economic centres for women at divisional headquarters; 4 rescue homes at Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Multan and Bahawalpur; community development projects at tehsil level; one abandoned baby home at Rawalpindi; industrial centres of excellence in every district; 6 day-care centres—2 at Lahore and one each at Rawalpindi, Lyallpur, Multan and Bahawalpur; one treatment and rehabilitation centre for mentally retarded children at Lahore; display centres and industrial homes production units at every district; 4 centres for lost and kidnapped children—one each at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Multan and Bahawalpur, 2 homes for old and infirm—one each at Lahore and Rawalpindi; 4 hostels for working women—one each at Rawalpindi, Multan, Lyallpur, and Bahawalpur; and 15 medical social work projects at district headquarters. The Government of the Panjab will also distribute Rs. 1.5 million as grants-in-aid to about 300 voluntary social welfare agencies and at the same time will provide technical assistance to them.

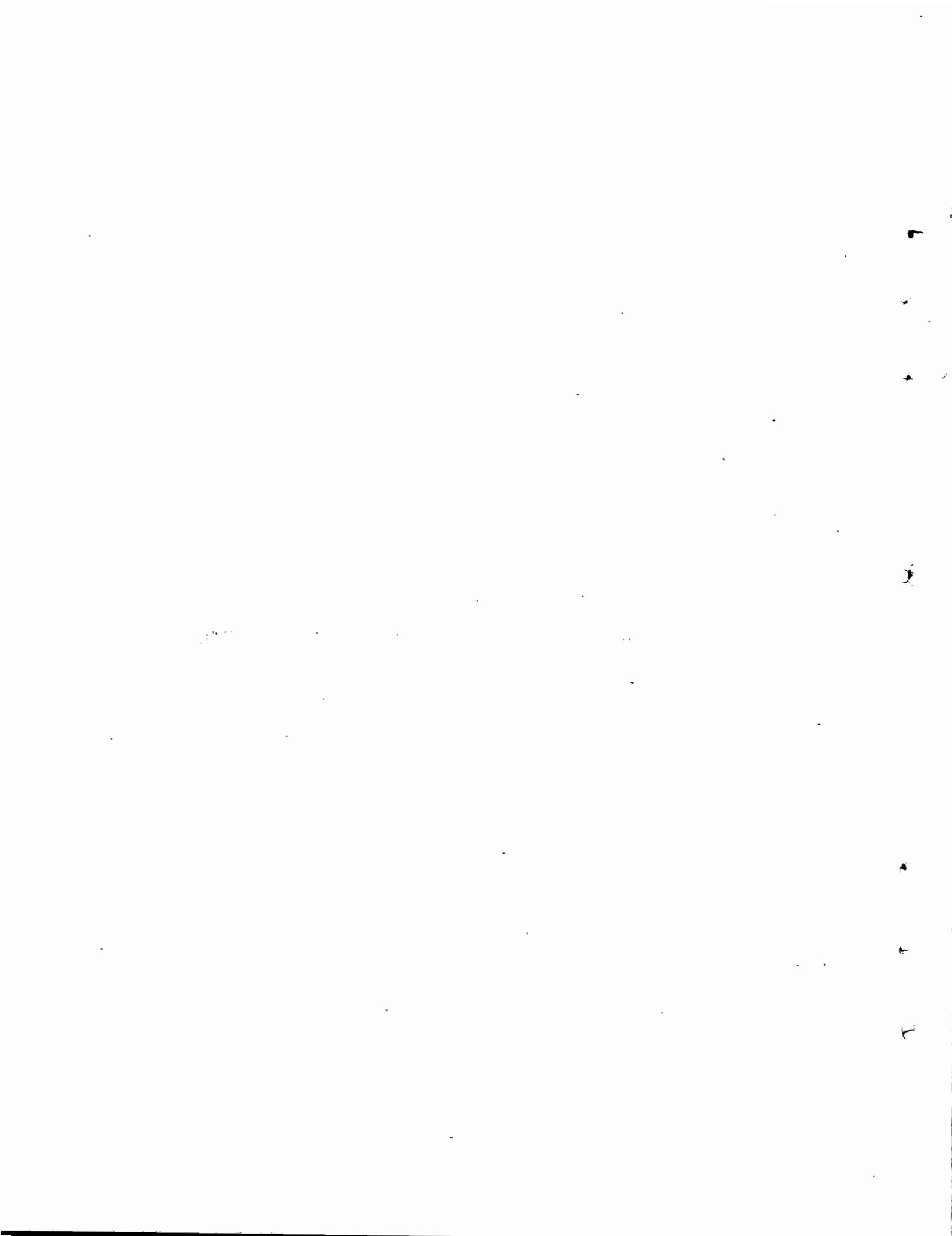


PART IV
ANNEXURES

VI 1915

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CHAPTER 4
PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



Annexure I

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1975-76 AND 1976-77 BY EXECUTING AGENCIES

(Million Rupees)

Executing Agency	1975-76 (Budget)	Allocation for 1976-77	Percentage increase
1	2	3	4
I. Federal Programme			
(a) Federal Government	3963.612	5251.910	32.5
(b) WAPDA :			
(i) Water	682.090	1043.200	52.9
(ii) Power	1935.446	2114.500	9.2
(c) Pakistan Railways	620.000	682.000	10.0
(d) Industrial and Mineral Development Corporations	2394.990	4357.468	81.9
(i) Karachi Steel Mills Corporation	780.000	2000.000	156.4
(ii) PIDC	197.780	433.070	119.0
(iii) National Fertilizer Corporation	909.600	1240.000	36.3
(iv) Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation	153.520	161.030	4.9
(v) State Heavy Engineering Corporation	83.300	76.268	—
(vi) State Petroleum Refinery and Petrochemical Corporation	128.000	49.100	—
(vii) State Cement Corporation	115.900	323.000	178.7
(viii) Textile Machinery Corporation of Pakistan	5.000	27.000	440.0
(ix) Resources Development Corporation	1.500	17.700	1080.0
(x) Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation	17.700	26.800	51.4
(xi) Other Industrial Development Corporation	2.690	3.500	30.1
(e) Indus Basin/Tarbela	530.569	530.495	—
(f) Earthquake Relief and Reconstruction Programme	120.000	120.000	—
(g) Sports Complex	100.000	112.500	12.5
Total Federal Government (Gross)	10,346.707	14,212.073	37.4
Less Shortfall	—	712.073	—
Total (Net)	10,346.707	13,500.000	30.5
2. Provincial Governments			
(i) Punjab	1807.500	2286.004	26.5
(ii) Sind	675.000	804.500	19.2
(iii) N.W.F.P.	576.700	660.000	14.4
(iv) Baluchistan	290.800	296.590	2.0
Total Provincial Programme (Gross)	3350.000	4,047.094	20.8
Less Shortfall	—	547.094	—
Total (Provincial Programme (Net)	3,350.000	3,500.000	4.5
Total (Federal and Provincial Net)	13,696.707	17,000.000	24.1

Annexure II

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1976-77 BY PROVINCES AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sector	Federal	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Sectoral Programme :							
1.	Agriculture	770.626	367.660	90.053	73.872	34.343	1336.554
2.	Water	1097.053	337.737	99.875	63.114	70.100	1667.879
3.	Power	2520.830	—	—	—	—	2520.830
4.	Industry	4577.526	104.800	39.945	48.757	6.222	4777.250
5.	Fuels	739.900	—	—	—	—	739.900
6.	Minerals	71.450	15.200	—	8.937	—	95.587
7.	Transport and Communications	2066.388	415.272	269.200	128.114	93.600	2972.574
8.	Physical Planning and Housing	474.335	534.610	144.330	149.990	31.269	1334.534
9.	Mass Media	110.893	—	—	0.951	—	111.844
10.	Education and Training	257.881	182.950	68.097	83.124	25.744	617.796
11.	Health	460.809	166.590	52.300	81.067	11.150	771.916
12.	Population Planning	243.000	—	—	—	—	243.000
13.	Social Welfare	11.150	11.385	0.200	0.600	1.000	24.335
14.	Manpower and Employment	12.837	9.800	0.500	1.474	1.021	25.632
15.	People's Works Programme	16.400	140.000	40.000	20.000	11.500	227.900
16.	Crash Programme	—	—	—	—	10.641	10.641
17.	Block Provision for new schemes of Social welfare, IRDP & PWP	18.000	—	—	—	—	18.000
Total (Sectoral Programme)		13449.078	2286.004	804.500	660.000	296.590	17496.172
B. Indus Basin/Tarbela		530.495	—	—	—	—	530.495
C. Earthquake Relief and Reconstruction Programme		120.000	—	—	—	—	120.000
D. Sports Complex		112.500	—	—	—	—	112.500
Gross (ADP)		14212.073	2286.004	804.500	660.000	296.590	18259.167
Less Operational Shortfall		(—)712.073	(—)388.129	(—)95.750	(—)63.215	—	1259.167
Net (ADP)		13500.000	1897.875	708.750	596.785	296.590	17000.000

Annexure III

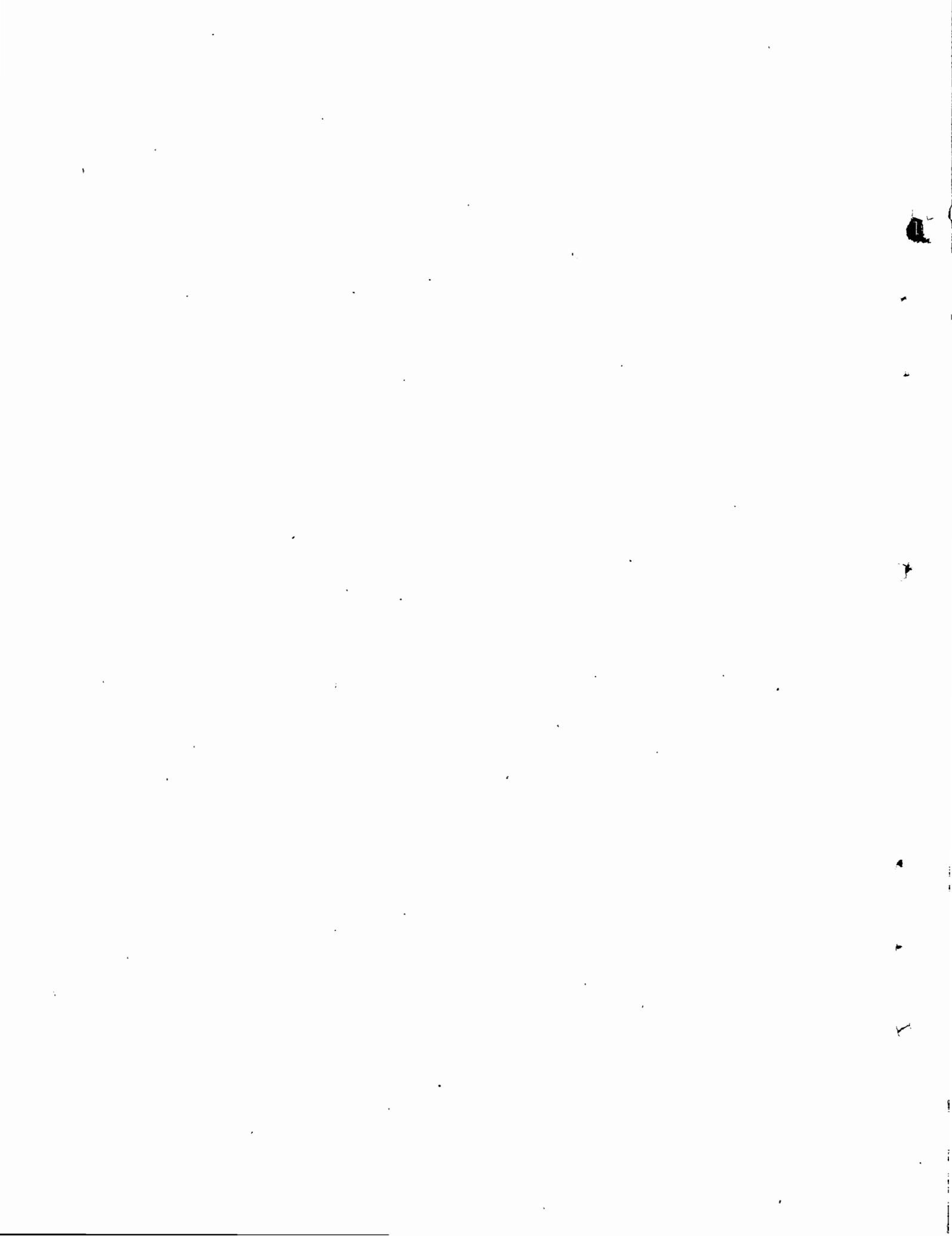
SECTORAL PRIORITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1975-76 AND 1976-77

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sector	ADP 1975-76		ADP 1976-77	
		Allocation	%	Allocation	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Sectoral Programme					
1.	Agriculture	1225.244	8.7	1336.554	7.6
2.	Water	1335.956	9.5	1667.879	9.1
3.	Power	2072.214	14.6	2520.830	13.8
4.	Industry	2492.214	17.6	4777.250	26.2
5.	Fuels	824.127	5.8	739.900	4.0
6.	Minerals	73.536	0.6	95.587	0.5
7.	Transport and Communications	2413.337	17.0	2972.574	16.3
8.	Physical Planning and Housing	1092.322	7.7	1334.534	7.2
9.	Mass Media	88.600	0.6	111.844	0.6
10.	Education and Training	636.630	4.5	617.796	3.4
11.	Health	648.569	4.6	771.916	4.2
12.	Population Planning	189.490	1.4	243.000	1.3
13.	Social Welfare	18.226	0.2	24.335	0.1
14.	Manpower and Employment	31.563	0.3	25.632	0.1
15.	People's Works Programme	211.440	1.5	227.900	1.2
16.	Lump Provision for essential Schemes	12.000	0.1	—	—
17.	Crash Programme	—	—	10.641	0.1
18.	Block Provision for new Schemes of Social welfare, IRDP & PWP.	—	—	18.000	0.1
Total (Sectoral Programme)		13365.468	94.7	17496.172	95.8
B.	Indus Basin Tarbela	530.569	3.8	530.495	2.9
C.	Earthquake Relief	120.000	0.9	120.000	0.7
D.	Sports Complex	100.000	0.6	112.500	0.6
Total (Gross)		14116.037	100.0	18259.167	100.0
Less (Operational Shortfall)		419.330	—	1259.167	—
Total (Net)		13696.707		17000.000	

CHAPTER 5
FINANCING OF PUBLIC SECTOR PROGRAMME

(221—222)



FINANCING OF PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

(Million Rs.)

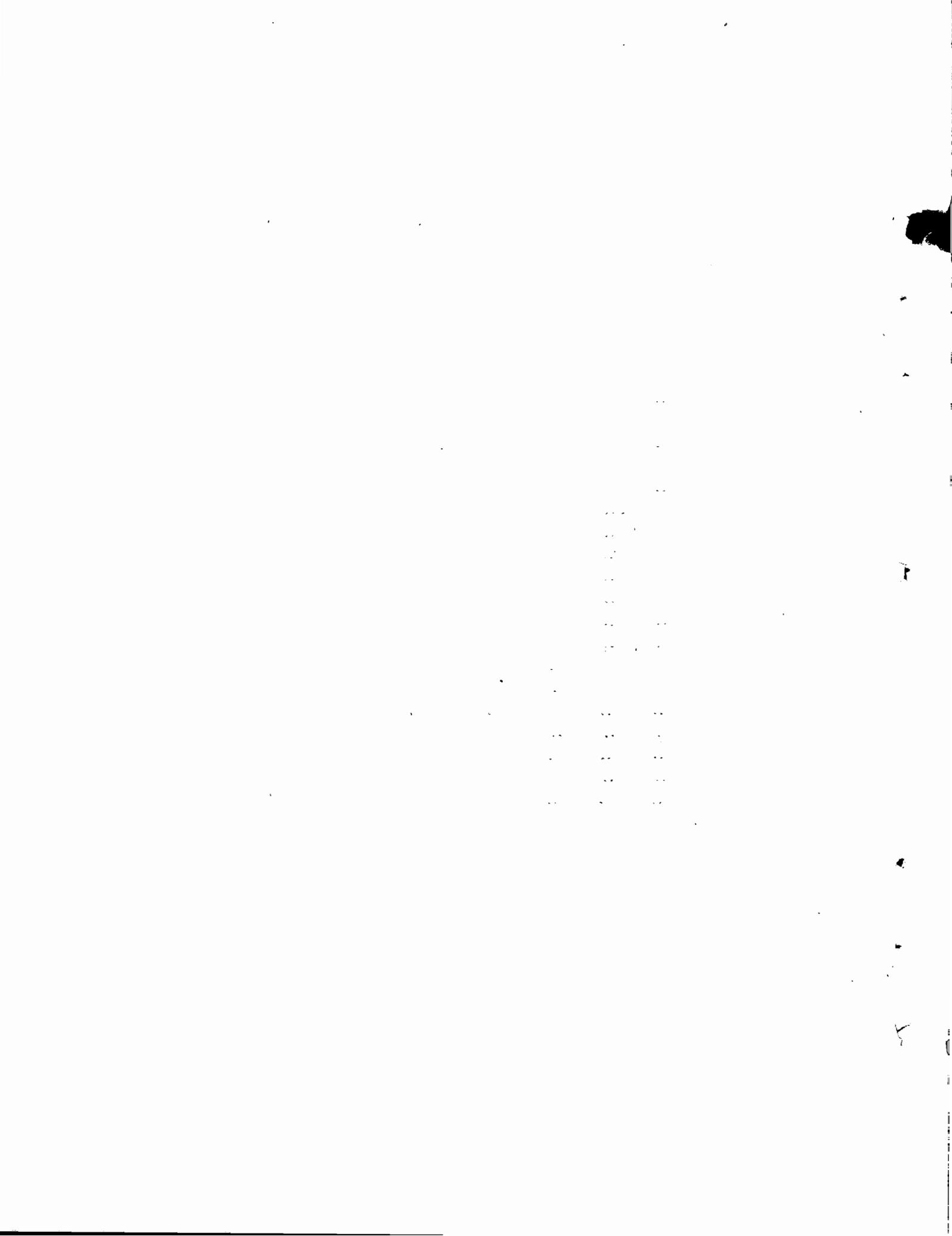
	1975-76 Budget	1975-76 Revised	1976-77 Budget
A. DOMESTIC RESOURCES			
(a) Federal Government			
(1) Revenue Receipts (Gross)	17,613	17,477	18,918
(i) Tax Receipts	13,814	13,484	14,667
Import Duties	4,714	4,409	4,700
Export Duties	1,211	652	760
Federal Excise	4,486	4,294	4,800
Taxes on Income	1,276	1,850	2,040
Sales Tax	1,250	1,150	1,270
Other Taxes	71	82	87
Surcharges	806	1,047	1,010
(ii) Non-Tax Receipts	3,799	3,993	4,251
Interest Receipts	1,527	1,830	2,448
Post Office and T&T	236	177	197
Currency and Mint	365	363	369
Defence Services	346	441	383
Trading Profits	922	687	368
Others	403	495	486
Less—Provincial Share and Payment to A.J.K. Government	2,304	2,506	2,775
Net Revenue Receipts	15,309	14,971	16,143
(2) Non-Development Revenue Expenditure	14,536	14,895	16,147
Defence	7,203	7,507	7,987
Debt Services	3,086	3,016	3,531
(Internal)	(922)	(967)	(1,062)
(External)	(2,164)	(2,049)	(2,469)
Subsidies	1,598	1,612	1,249
Administrative Depts.	1,673	1,559	1,879
Development Departments	488	423	547
Grants to Provinces	208	338	527
Others	280	440	427
(3) Revenue Surplus	773	76	(—)4
(4) Net Capital Receipts	109	297	693
(i) Capital Receipts	1,699	1,838	1,935
Small Savings	895	852	905
Recoveries of Loans	512	575	635
Reserve Funds (Net)	72	(—)28	36
Special Treasury Deposit Receipts	250	250	250
Others	(—)30	189	109

						1975-76 Budget	1975-76 Revised	1976-77 Budget
(ii) Capital Payments						1,590	1,541	1,242
Non-Development Loans						36	62	55
Repayment of Food Credits						1,384	1,390	821
Partition Debt						70	—	70
Non-Development Works						53	49	76
Other Investments						115	226	227
State Trading (Net)						(—)68	(—)186	(—)7
Total—Federal Government (3+4)						882	373	689
(b) Self-Financing by Autonomous Bodies						579	401	801
WAPDA						240	168	404
Railway						203	97	181
BIM Corporations						76	76	126
C.D.A.						40	40	90
Others						20	20	—
(c) A.J.K. Government						15	15	—
(d) Provincial Contribution						(—)18	168	—
(e) Effect of New Fiscal Measures						—	—	1,103
(f) Total (a to e)						1,458	957	2,593
(g) Gap between Development Expenditure and Resources (Including deficit financing)						742	1,512	1,693
Total Domestic Resources						2,200	2,469	4,286
B. EXTERNAL RESOURCES						11,500	12,126	12,714
(a) Project Assistance						3,546	3,333	4,973
(i) Indus Basin						30	342	193
(ii) Others						3,516	2,991	4,780
(b) Commodity Aid						2,370	1,985	2,015
(c) Food Aid						1,142	1,809	1,726
(d) Other Loans						4,442	4,999	4,000
Total Financing						13,700	14,595	17,000

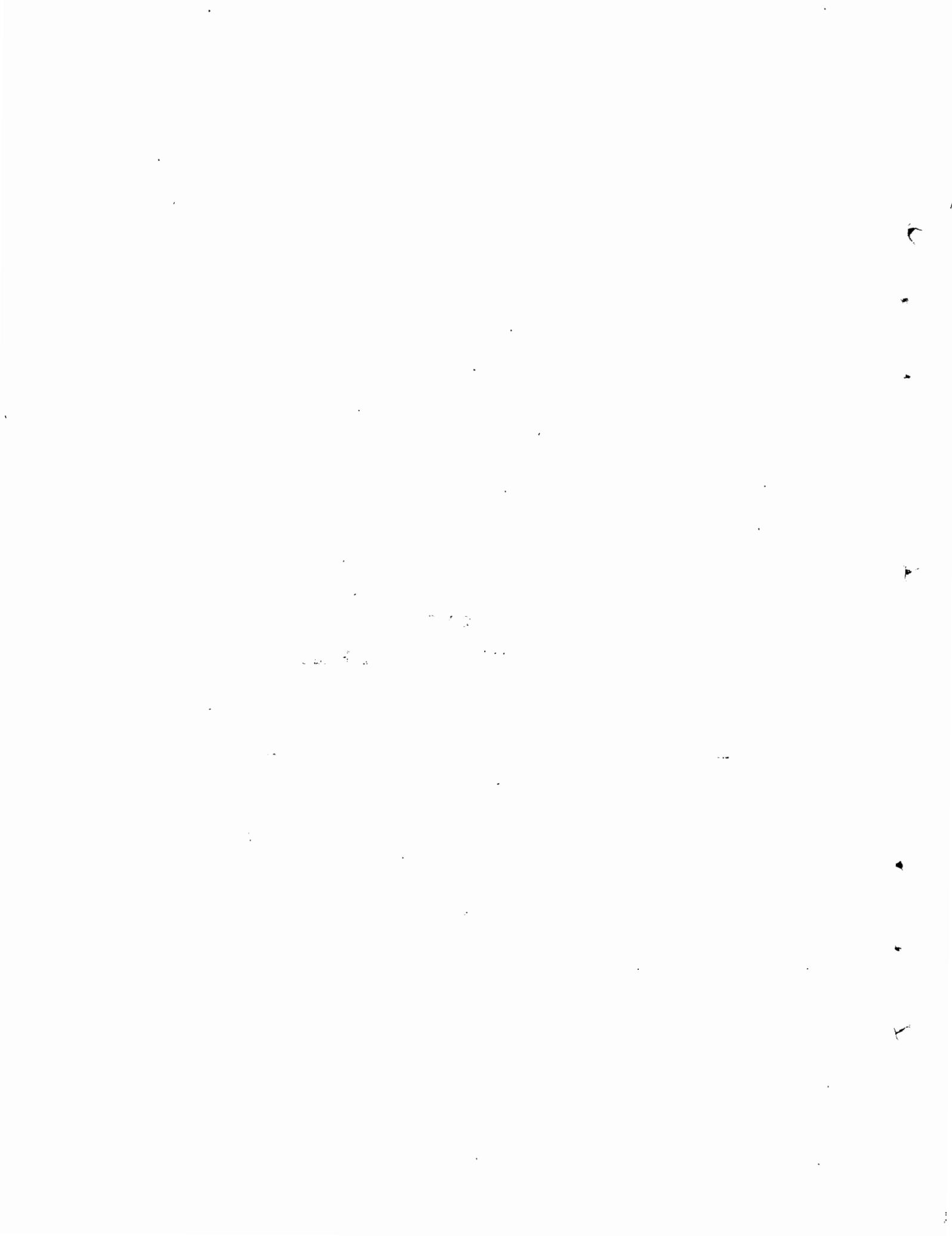
RELATIONSHIP OF PUBLIC REVENUES AND
NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES WITH GNP

(Million Rs.)

			1973-74 Accounts	1974-75 Estimated Actuals	1975-76 Revised	1976-77 Estimates	Annual Compound Growth Rate (%)
1. G.N.P. (Current Factor Cost)	..	..	79,803	1,04,425	1,21,298	1,38,486	20.0
2. Tax Receipts	..	..	10,485	12,778	15,034	17,464	18.5
(As % of GNP)	..	..	(13.14)	(12.23)	(12.39)	(12.61)	
(a) Central Govt.	..	..	9,444	11,429	13,484	15,715	18.5
(As % of GNP)	..	..	(11.83)	(10.94)	(11.12)	(11.35)	
(b) Provincial Govts.	..	..	1,041	1,349	1,550	1,749	18.9
(As % of GNP)	..	..	(1.31)	(1.29)	(1.27)	(1.26)	
3. Non-Tax Receipts	..	..	3,334	4,031	5,023	5,455	17.8
(As % of GNP)	..	..	(4.18)	(3.86)	(4.14)	(3.94)	
(a) Central Govt.	..	..	2,511	2,956	3,993	4,297	19.6
(As % of GNP)	..	..	(3.15)	(2.83)	(3.29)	(3.10)	
(b) Provincial Govts.	..	..	823	1,075	1,030	1,158	12.0
(As % of GNP)	..	..	(1.03)	(1.03)	(0.85)	(0.84)	
4. Total Revenue Receipts	..	..	13,819	16,809	20,057	22,919	18.4
(As % of GNP)	..	..	(17.32)	(16.09)	(16.53)	(16.55)	
(a) Central Govt.	..	..	11,955	14,385	17,477	20,012	18.7
(As % of GNP)	..	..	(14.98)	(13.77)	(14.41)	(14.45)	
(b) Provincial Govts.	..	..	1,864	2,424	2,530	2,907	16.0
(As % of GNP)	..	..	(2.34)	(2.32)	(2.12)	(2.10)	
5. Non-Development Revenue Expenditure	..	..	13,698	18,498	19,897	21,961	17.0
(As % of GNP)	..	..	(17.16)	(17.71)	(16.40)	(15.86)	
(a) Central Govt.	..	..	11,053	14,644	14,895	16,147	13.5
(As % of GNP)	..	..	(13.85)	(14.02)	(12.28)	(11.66)	
(b) Provincial Govts.	..	..	2,645	3,854	5,002	5,814	30.0
(As % of GNP)	..	..	(3.31)	(3.69)	(4.12)	(4.20)	



CHAPTER 9
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



MAJOR EXPORTS (1970-75)

(\$ million)

Item	Unit Quantity	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Cotton	'000' tons	98.6	56.8	192.6	168.1	212.4	109.2	36.1	38.0	197.3	155.9
Yarn	Million lbs	223.4	72.3	284.9	101.3	401.9	186.2	215.7	182.4	167.2	86.0
Cloth	Million sq. yds.	397.9	65.4	457.0	72.3	617.4	114.6	415.3	143.0	475.0	132.6
Rice	'000' tons	178.4	36.3	194.9	43.6	776.4	110.6	577.0	207.4	470.1	232.7
Basmati	'000' tons	(178.4)	(36.3)	(194.9)	(43.6)	(108.9)	(26.0)	(231.3)	(109.9)	(115.6)	(118.9)
Coarse	'000' tons	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(667.5)	(84.6)	(345.7)	(97.5)	(314.5)	(113.8)
Others			189.0		205.4		291.7		448.1		431.8
Total ..			419.8		590.7		817.3		1018.9		1039.0

Source : Statistics Division.

OTHER EXPORTS* (1970-75)

(\$ million)

S.No.	Items	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1.	Cotton made-ups	19.0	20.0	28.6	60.6	82.3
2.	Wool and Manufactures (wool and carpets) ..	18.4	22.5	33.6	48.2	42.2
3.	Leather and products	24.7	30.9	56.8	43.4	38.1
4.	Fish and Fish preparations	12.9	21.3	22.0	27.5	15.8
5.	POL Products	8.1	7.3	12.1	17.7	14.0
6.	Cement and products	4.3	7.9	9.4	16.8	28.2
7.	Guar Products	8.3	7.2	8.9	17.4	16.5
8.	Sports Goods	7.0	8.7	13.1	19.2	20.9
9.	Handicrafts	3.0	3.7	7.9	13.7	10.6
10.	Surgical Instruments	3.9	3.6	4.2	8.6	13.1
11.	Tobacco Products	3.2	4.3	4.5	10.2	12.3
12.	Footwear (all kinds)	6.2	7.4	7.9	9.5	12.7
13.	Oil Seed Meal, etc.	1.3	2.8	7.6	9.0	3.5
14.	Fruits and Vegetables	2.6	4.6	6.3	5.4	7.9
15.	Crushed Bones	2.3	2.8	2.5	4.7	6.0
16.	Molasses	2.9	3.5	3.8	5.2	9.0
17.	All Other Items	60.9	46.9	62.5	130.9	98.7
	Total ..	189.0	205.4	291.7	448.1	431.8

*Excluding Cotton, Yarn, Cloth and Rice.

Source : Statistics Division.

IMPORTS
PRICE AND VOLUME INDEX

	Value of Imports at Current Prices (\$ million)		Value of Imports at Constant Prices (\$ mill- ion) 1974-75	Price Index (1974-75 = 100)	Volume Index (1974-75 = 100)
	1974-75	1975-76	1975-76	1975-76	1975-76
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Consumer Goods	551.20	498.00	522.91	95	95
Wheat	248.50	180.00	211.76	85	85
Tea	67.10	62.00	68.88	90	103
POL Products	118.00	101.00	87.06	116	74
Worn Clothings	11.45	10.43	10.64	98	93
Others	106.15	144.57	144.57	100	136
Raw Material for Consumer Goods	760.20	712.00	833.61	85	110
Edible Oil	137.40	110.00	207.54	53	151
Animal Fallow	17.62	15.84	16.67	95	95
Fertilizers (Nitrogenous)	83.20	35.00	52.23	67	63
Fertilizers (Phosphatic)	20.00	23.00	38.98	59	194
Pesticides	20.70	18.00	16.82	107	81
POL Crude	218.80	258.00	245.71	105	112
Synthetic Fibres	11.92	4.95	5.15	96	43
Natural Rubber	7.79	6.07	6.25	97	80
Rubber Synthetic	1.98	1.74	1.68	103	85
Printing Paper Uncoated	4.11	1.82	2.16	84	53
Kraft Paper	3.65	5.16	6.53	79	179
Nylon Yarn	15.33	10.18	12.26	83	80
Artificial Silk Yarn	17.52	12.86	13.12	98	75
Dyes Coal tar	15.45	11.74	10.87	108	70
Others	184.73	197.64	197.64	100	107
Raw Material for Capital Goods	178.80	123.00	126.83	97	71
Pig Iron	24.90	4.58	5.87	78	24
Iron and Steel and Ship Scrap	20.48	21.49	23.61	91	115
M.S. Billets	38.10	1.70	1.93	88	5
Aluminium Ingots	10.70	0.75	0.67	111	6
Zinc Ingots	5.80	0.96	1.23	78	21
Others	78.82	93.52	93.52	100	119
Capital Goods	623.80	767.00	776.52	99	124
Wire Rods of Iron and Steel	4.85	4.29	4.98	86	103
Bars of Iron and Steel	5.86	2.89	3.36	86	57

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Plates heavy of Steel	8.56	4.89	9.05	54	106
Sheets heavy of Steel	32.92	26.46	32.26	82	98
Sheets Stainless Steel	3.48	3.52	4.24	83	122
Tinned Plates (Electrolytic)	23.54	5.62	9.85	57	42
Iron Tubes and Pipes Seamless	3.71	4.73	4.30	110	116
Iron Tubes and Pipes Welded	5.77	24.79	25.29	98	438
Tubes and Pipe Fittings	5.08	11.80	14.56	81	287
Copper Rods	11.39	1.21	1.44	84	13
Buses	1.26	0.83	0.91	91	72
Tractors	29.30	38.93	34.14	114	117
Engines for Trucks and Buses	11.16	13.12	10.66	123	96
Cars	19.96	9.07	6.71	135	34
Light Commercial Vehicles	1.18	1.37	1.29	106	109
Others	455.78	613.48	613.48	100	135
Total ..	2114.00	2100.00	2259.87	93	107

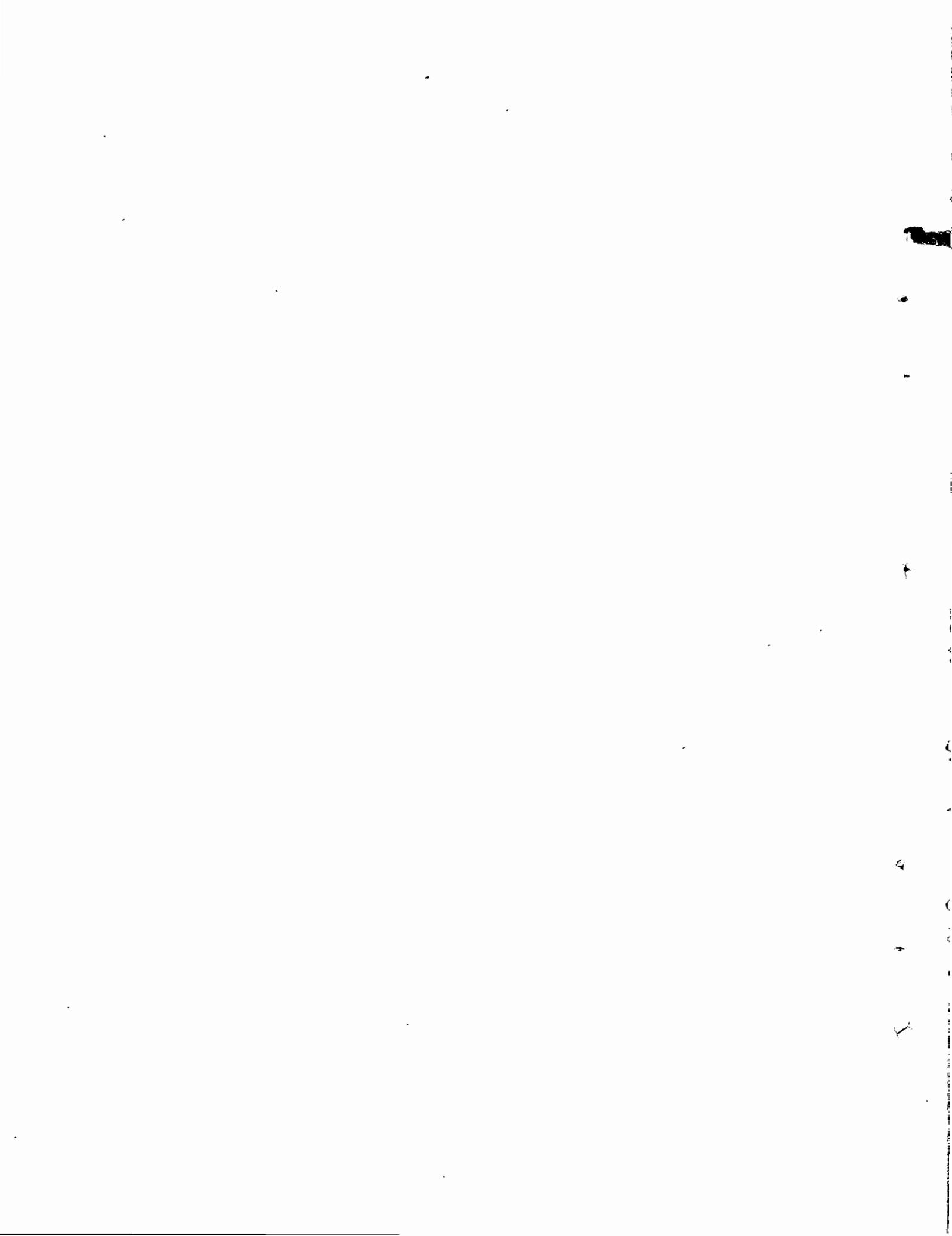
Source : Statistics Division, Estimate for 1975-76 is provisional.

EXPORTS
PRICE AND VOLUME INDEX

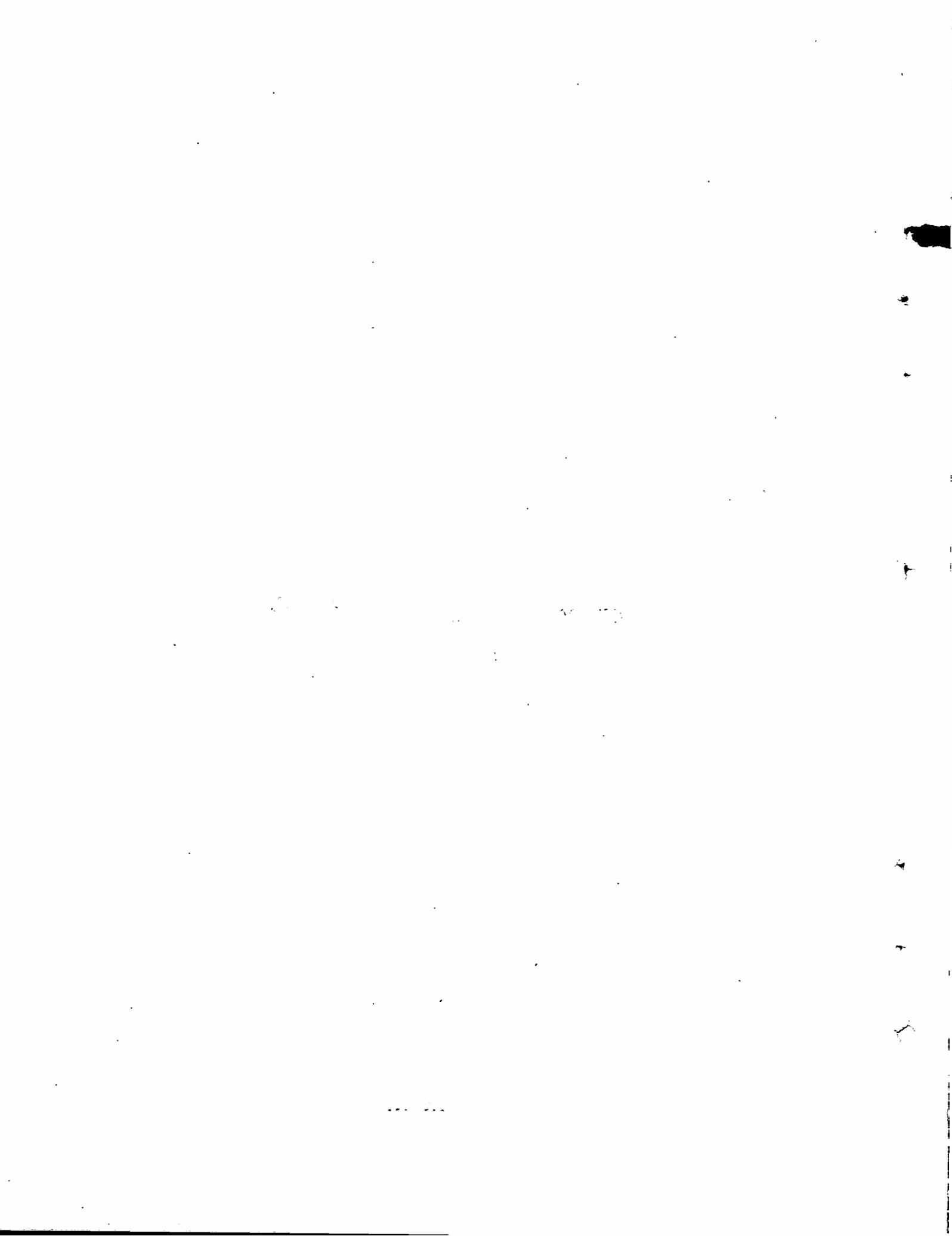
	Value of Exports at Current Prices		Price Index (1974-75 = 100)	Volume Index (1974-75 = 100)	Value of Exports at Constant (1974-75) Prices
	1974-75	1975-76	1975-76	1975-76	1975-76
Cotton	155.9	99.0	114.3	56.6	87.6
Yarn	86.0	143.6	115.7	145.6	124.2
Cloth	132.6	130.4	85.7	115.1	153.0
Rice Basmati	118.9	124.1	68.9	151.7	180.3
Rice Coarse	113.8	126.3	72.7	169.7	174.0
Fish and Fish Preparations	15.8	28.2	179.1	99.6	15.7
Guar Gum Finished	14.3	15.7	82.6	132.9	19.0
Molasses	9.0	4.6	76.7	66.6	6.0
Carpets and Rugs	40.2	73.0	95.2	189.5	75.6
Tents and Canvas	22.4	25.0	98.6	113.6	25.5
Others	330.1	362.4	100.0	109.8	362.4
Total	1039.0	1132.3	92.6	117.7	1223.3

Source : Statistics Division.

Note.— It is necessary to put in a word of caution about the price and volume indices for imports and exports. The price index is based upon unit values of non-homogenous commodities. For instance, there are various varieties of raw cotton, rice, cotton yarn and cotton cloth but a single unit value has been used for each category. If there was a shift in the composition of exports within each category, from one variety to another, the index would to that extent be in error. Also the "Others" category in both the import and export indices has been related to the overall index which can introduce errors. The indices should therefore be taken to represent a rough order of magnitude rather than a firm estimate.



CHAPTER 10
CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION PLANNING



REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABILITY OF WHEAT (MAY—APRIL)

(000 tons)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	(Actual)	(Estimates)	(Targets)
1. Production*	7508	7552	8500*
2. Deduction for seed and wastage	751	755	850
3. Net Availability	6757	6797	7650
4. Government Procurement	1230	1210	2000
5. Available with Private sector	5527	5587	5650
6. Off-take from Government Stocks	2270	2400	2650
7. Total Domestic Consumption	7797	7987	8300
8. <i>Per capita</i> Availability (ozs./day)	(11.06)	(11.00)	(11.10)
Lbs. p.a.	252.35	250.96	253.19

* A period of one year lag is assumed between production and consumption.

Appendix II

REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABILITY OF RICE (JULY—JUNE)

(000 tons)

							1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
							(Actual)	(Estimates)	(Targets)
1. Local Production	..	..	..	..	..	..	2277	2576	2650
2. Deduction for seed and wastage @ 6%	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	155	159
3. Procurement by the Government for exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	654	700	700
4. Net availability	..	..	..	..	..	..	1486	1721	1791
5. <i>Per capita</i> availability ozs/day	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.11	2.37	2.39
(lbs/annum)	..	..	..	..	..	..	(48.09)	(54.08)	(54.63)

REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABILITY OF PULSES (JULY—JUNE)

(000 tons)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
I. Production			
1. Gram ¹	601.0	527.0	540.0
2. Other Pulses	163.0	199.0	219.5
II. Deduction for seeds, feed and wastage			
1. Gram @ 31%	186.3	163.4	167.4
2. Other Pulses @ 11%	17.9	21.9	24.1
III. Exports			
1. Gram	—	—	—
2. Other Pulses	—	—	—
IV. Imports			
1. Gram	—	—	—
2. Other Pulses	—	—	—
V. Net availability of gram and other pulses			
	559.8	540.7	568.0
VI. Per capita Availability (lbs per annum)	18.12	16.99	17.33

¹A period of one year has been taken as time lag between production and consumption.

Appendix IV

REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABILITY OF SUGAR (NOVEMBER—OCTOBER)

(000 tons)

	1974-75 (Actual)	1975-76 (Estimates)	1976-77 (Targets)
I. Sugarcane			
1. Production	20906	25148	25700
2. Deduction for seed feed and wastage, 10%	2090	2515	2570
3. Crushed by mill Sector	5180	6944	7222
4. Available for raw sugar production	13636	15689	15908
II. Refined sugar			
1. Opening Stocks	101	65	70
2. Local Production	495	625	650
3. Imports	—	—	—
4. Exports	—	—	—
5. Closing Stocks	65	70	35
6. Net Availability	531	620	685
7. <i>Per Capita</i> availability (lbs. per annum)	17.19	19.48	20.90
III. Raw Sugar			
1. Production at the rate of 10% recovery	1364	1569	1591
2. Deduction for Animal Feeding 10%	136	157	159
3. Net availability	1228	1412	1432
4. <i>Per capita</i> availability (lbs. per annum)	39.74	44.37	43.68
IV. Total availability (lbs. per annum)	56.93	63.85	64.58

PRODUCTION OF VANASPATI AND REQUIREMENTS OF EDIBLE OILS (JULY—JUNE)

(000 tons)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
A. Edible oil availability			
1. Opening Stocks	24	42	66
2. Local Production	257	230	291
(i) From Cotton Seeds	150	121	168
(iii) From Other Deeds	107	109	123
3. Imports	180	240	220
Total Availability	461	512	577
B. Uses			
1. Industrial Use	45	50	56
2. Direct Consumption and Re-fined poly Un-saturated Oil	87	96	106
3. Required for Vansapati	287 (267)	300 (280)	343 (320)
4. Closing Stocks	42	66	72
Total	461	512	577
C. Per capita Availability			
1. Veg. Ghee (lbs. per annum).. .. .	8.64	8.80	9.76
2. Direct Consumption (lbs. per annum).. .. .	2.82	3.02	3.23
Total	11.46	11.82	12.99

PRODUCTION DATA FOR EDIBLE OILS

(000 tons)

Items	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	(Actual)	(Estimates)	(Targets)
Cotton	1248	1012	1400
Rape and Mustard	244	241	260
Groundnut ..	56	60	72
Sesamum ..	8	8	10
Others	3	5	10

AVAILABILITY OF COTTON CLOTH (JULY—JUNE)

	Unit	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
		(Estimates)	(Provisional)	(Targets)
Yarn				
1. Opening Stocks	Mln. lbs.	75	60	40
2. Production	Do.	774	790	930
3. Required for Hosiery	Do.	105	110	115
4. Exports of yarn and thread	Do.	173	254	305
5. Consumed by mill sector	Do.	199	180	195
6. Closing stocks	Do.	60	40	30
7. Available for non-mill Cloth producing Sector	Do.	312	266	325
Cloth				
1. Opening stock	(Mln. yds.)	88	200	55
2. Total Production	Do.	1866	1684	1966
(a) Mill Sector	Do.	665	660	715
(b) non-Mill Sector*	Do.	1201	1024	1251
3. Exports of cloth	Do.	475	535	600
4. Required for cotton bags	Do.	130	120	125
5. Closing stocks	Do.	200**	55	25
6. Available for domestic consumption	Do.	1149	1174	1271
7. <i>Per capita</i> availability (yds. p.a.)	Do.	16.60	16.47	17.30

* 1 lb of yarn=3.85 yds of cloth.

** Includes adjustment for abnormal increase in non-mill stocks.

REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABILITY OF MEAT AND POULTRY MEAT (JULY—JUNE)

(000 tons)

	1975-76	1976-77
1. Total Production	510	555
<i>Per capita</i> availability (lbs per annum)	16.03	16.93
2. Production (Meat)	492	534
<i>Per capita</i> availability (lbs per annum)	15.46	16.29
3. Production (Poultry)	18	21
<i>Per capita</i> availability (lbs per annum)	0.57	0.64

REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABILITY OF MILK (JULY—JUNE)

(000 tons)

									1975-76	1976-77
									(Estimates)	(Targets)
1. Production	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7283	7643
2. <i>Per capita</i> per annum (lbs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228.84	233.15
3. 55% consumed as Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4006	4204
4. <i>Per capita</i> per annum (lbs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125.87	128.23

Appendix X

REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABILITY OF VEGETABLES (JULY—JUNE)

(000 tons)

	1975-76	1976-77
	(Estimates)	(Targets)
1. Total Availability	2,160	2,277
2. Exports of Onions and Potatoes	15	15
3. Net availability	2,145	2,262
4. <i>Per capita</i> (lbs per annum)	67.40	69.00

Appendix XI

REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABILITY OF TEA (JULY—JUNE)

(Min. lbs.)

	1975-76	1976-77
Imports	120	130
Availability <i>per capita</i> per annum (lbs.)	1.68	1.77

Annexure XII

AVERAGE DAILY *PER CAPITA* CALORIE CONSUMPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME GROUP, 1968—72*

Income Groups (Rs/household/month)	Cumulative percentage of Total Population	Daily average <i>per capita</i> calorie consumption	Daily average <i>per capita</i> calories consumption as percentage of over-all requirement
Less than 50	0.3	1,805	87
50—99	6.1	1,880	92
100—149	23.7	1,931	94
150—199	43.6	1,951	95
200—249	59.9	2,008	98
250—299	71.6	2,070	100
300—399	85.5	2,078	101
400—499	91.7	2,129	103
500—749	96.7	2,187	106
750—999	98.4	2,302	112
1000—1499	99.3	2,450	119
1500—1999	99.6	2,559	124
2000 and above	100.0	2,890	140
All Groups	100.0	2,035	99

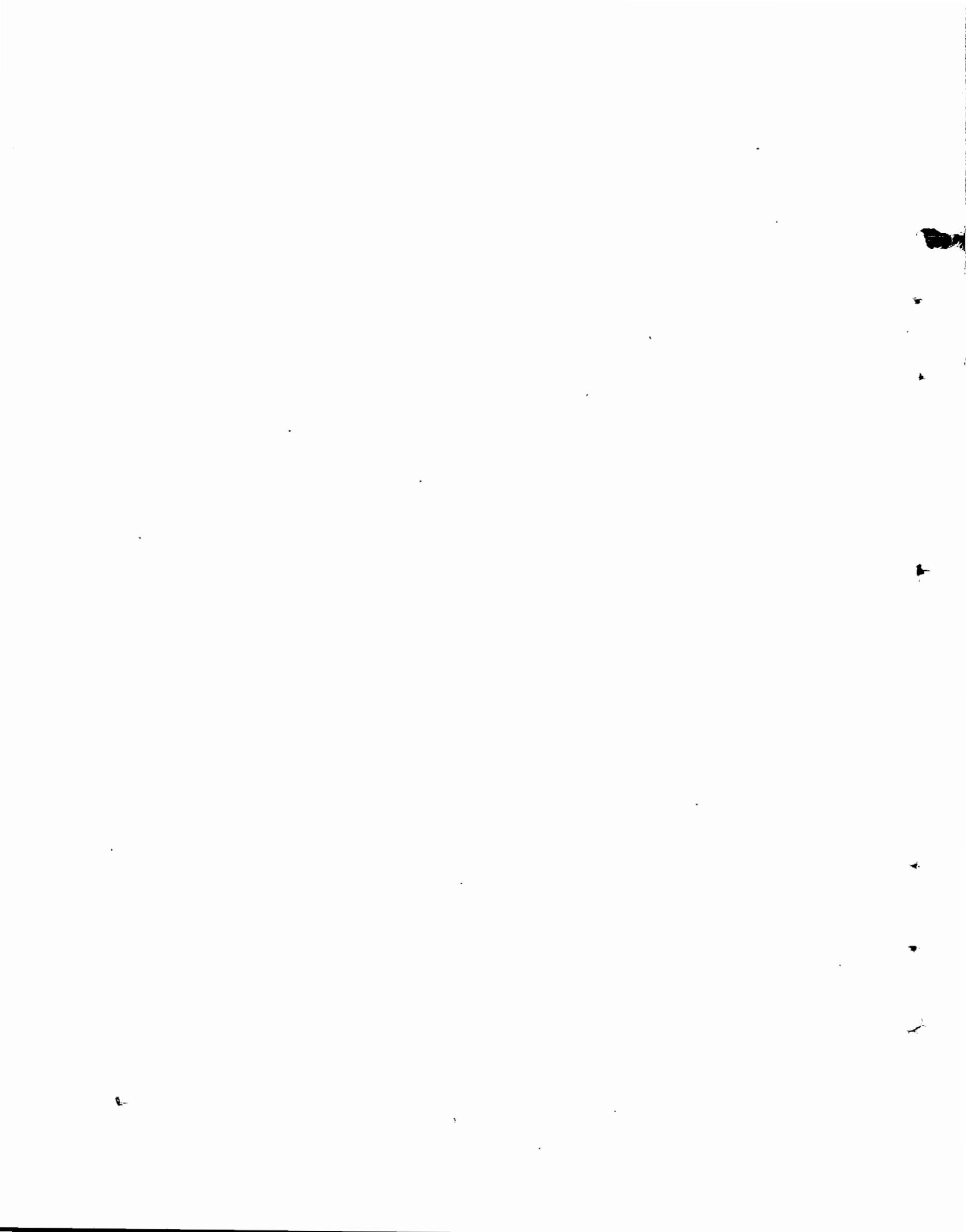
*Data Source : Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1968-69 to 1971-72 issues, Statistical Division, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development Division, Government of Pakistan.

FOOD EXPENDITURE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME BY INCOME GROUP, 1970-71

Income group	% of Total Population	% of income spent on food purchases
0—50	0.1	—
50—99	5.1	59.64
100—149	17.1	58.69
150—199	19.6	58.37
200—249	16.2	57.01
250—299	13.0	56.79
300—399	14.1	54.20
400—499	6.3	52.43
500—749	5.3	48.30
750—999	1.6	42.03
1000—1499	0.9	41.13
1500—1999	0.5	33.95
2000 and above	0.2	24.98
All Pakistan Average	100.00	54.25

*Source : Household Income and Expenditure Survey 1970-71 Statistical Division, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development Division, Government of Pakistan.

CHAPTER 11
PRICE SITUATION



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS (1959-60=100)

Month	General	Food	Raw Materials	Fuel, lighting and lubricants	Manufac- turing
1975 June	311.10	326.73	251.00	362.92	305.47
1975 July	315.85	332.46	252.72	362.92	310.42
1975 August	317.44	334.17	252.81	363.02	312.99
1975 September	320.34	339.30	253.10	363.02	312.48
1975 October	318.44	336.73	251.25	369.76	310.91
1975 November	316.68	333.29	215.30	369.73	311.98
1975 December	322.12	336.80	264.65	370.13	318.32
1976 January	321.28	330.57	270.81	370.36	325.51
1976 February	318.03	324.63	269.73	371.94	326.98
1976 March	320.07	327.95	266.54	371.94	327.70
1976 April	325.56	333.53	274.16	376.10	333.31
1976 May	328.86	336.75	283.63	376.10	333.33
1976 June	*335.67	*346.54	*286.91	*376.10	*335.91
Percentage change June, 1976 over June, 1975 ..	7.9	6.0	14.3	3.6	9.9
Percentage Monthly increase/decrease ..	0.65	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.82

*Provisional.

Annexure II

COMBINED CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL INCOME GROUPS) (1969=70=100)

Month	Food, beverages and tobacco	Apparel, textile and footwear	Housing and household operations	Miscellaneous	General	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Apparel, Textile and Footwear	Housing and household operations	Miscellaneous
1975 June	214.39	225.66	228.52	192.64	196.17	214.39	225.66	228.52	192.64
1975 July ..	218.19	230.90	229.13	194.53	198.82	218.19	230.90	229.13	194.53
1975 August	219.11	230.66	231.08	196.84	201.56	219.11	230.66	231.08	196.84
1975 September	221.21	232.72	234.02	199.45	202.92	221.21	232.72	234.02	199.45
1975 October	224.48	237.14	237.86	200.35	204.32	224.48	237.14	237.86	200.35
1975 November	222.99	232.87	239.41	202.02	206.73	222.99	232.87	239.41	202.02
1975 December	223.42	281.20	241.69	203.67	211.47	223.42	281.20	241.69	203.67
1976 January	222.27	228.21	242.10	205.24	212.46	222.27	228.21	242.10	205.24
1976 February	223.09	228.42	243.07	207.08	214.02	223.09	228.42	243.07	207.08
1976 March	224.25	230.14	243.28	208.24	213.93	224.25	230.14	243.28	208.24
1976 April	226.69	233.36	243.77	210.39	215.07	226.69	233.36	243.77	210.39
1976 May	226.67	232.12	243.41	211.74	216.11	226.67	232.12	243.41	211.74
1976 June	227.01	232.00	247.89	213.00	216.79	227.01	232.00	247.89	213.00
Percentage change June, 1976 over June, 1975 ..	5.88	1.02	8.47	10.56	10.51	5.88	1.02	8.47	10.56
Monthly % change	0.49	-0.08	0.70	-0.88	0.87	0.49	-0.08	0.70	-0.88

Sensitive Price Indicators

(Base 1969-70=100)

Month	Industrial	Commercial	Government	All Combined
1975 June	215.92	214.85	212.42	214.39
1975 July	219.94	218.62	216.11	218.19
1975 August	220.30	219.76	217.11	219.11
1975 September	222.30	221.89	219.26	221.21
1975 October	225.45	225.30	222.41	224.48
1975 November	223.55	223.83	221.22	222.99
1975 December	223.70	224.34	221.74	223.42
1976 January	222.34	223.36	220.48	222.27
1976 February	223.14	224.17	221.33	223.09
1976 March	224.24	225.37	222.47	224.25
1976 April	226.67	227.83	224.87	226.69
1976 May	226.50	227.87	224.89	226.67
1976 June*	*226.82	*228.15	*225.34	*227.01
Percentage change June, 1976 over June, 1975 ..	5.05	6.19	6.08	5.88

*Provisional.

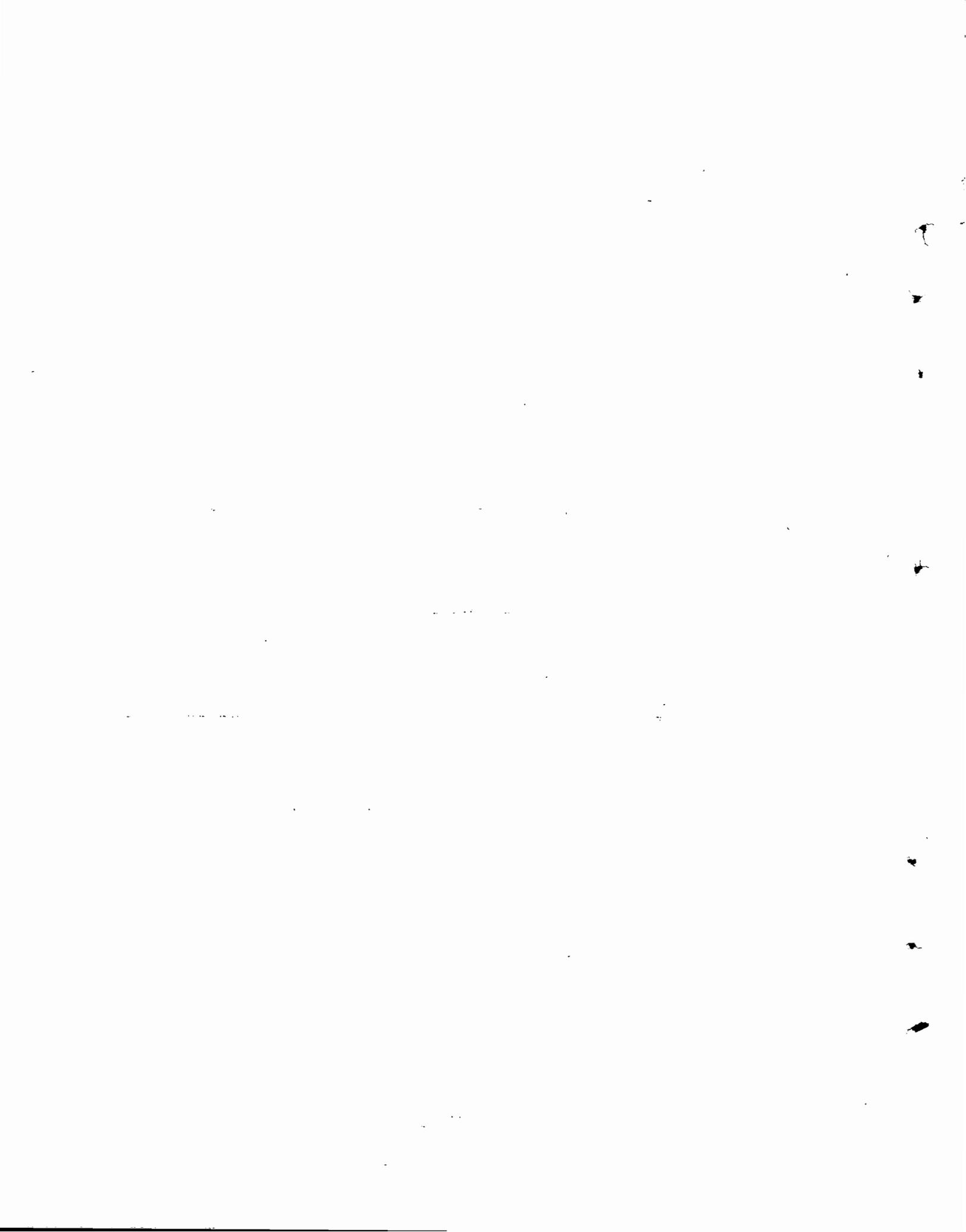
Annexure IV

AVERAGE PRICES AND PRICE INDICATORS OF 18 ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

(In Rupees)

	End June, 1975	End Septem- ber, 1975	End Decem- ber, 1975	End March, 1976	End April, 1976	End May, 1976	End June, 1976	Per- centage increase/ decrease end June, 1975
Wheat (AV. Qlty)	1.16	1.19	1.19	1.08	1.11	1.10	1.04	-10.35
Wheat Flour (AV. Qlty)	1.22	1.27	1.25	1.17	1.12	1.21	1.21	-0.82
Wheat Flour (Ration)	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.00
Rice Basmati (Broken)	1.77	1.89	1.92	1.92	1.94	1.99	2.05	15.82
Pulse gram (AV. Qlty)	2.03	1.83	1.85	1.73	1.66	1.63	1.59	-21.68
Beef	5.63	5.69	6.18	6.02	6.10	6.03	6.16	9.41
Mutton Goat	10.80	10.85	11.84	11.80	11.93	12.08	12.14	12.40
Potato white	1.00	1.58	1.03	0.88	0.95	1.11	1.74	74.00
Onion dry	1.12	1.94	1.44	0.80	1.13	0.91	0.79	-29.47
Vegetable Ghee	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.09	1.00
Salt rock	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.68	0.68	0.96	0.70	6.06
Sugar (Ration)	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
Gur	2.49	2.59	2.57	1.45	2.26	2.60	2.51	0.81
Washing Soap	1.08	1.05	1.04	0.50	0.01	1.00	0.99	-8.34
Tea Brook Bond (W. Rose)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
Kerosene Oil (Blue)	0.75	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.00
Match box 40/50	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.00
Long cloth 15000	4.68	4.83	4.85	4.81	4.81	4.79	4.85	-3.63
Industrial Price Indicator	214.52	222.55	218.46	212.99	214.95	217.09	219.60	2.36
Commercial	217.31	223.51	221.11	215.64	218.42	220.42	221.41	1.80
Government	215.93	222.10	220.38	214.40	216.88	218.35	219.64	1.71
All combined	216.20	222.92	220.20	214.60	217.09	219.00	220.49	1.98
Percentage increase/decrease		3.1	1.3	2.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	

CHAPTER 12—AGRICULTURE



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROCUREMENT PRICE OF WHEAT AND SALE PRICE OF FERTILIZER

Year	(Rupees)							
	Procurement price of wheat		Sale price of Urea (bag of 110 lbs.) 50.6 lbs. of N	Sale price per lb. of N	Lbs. of wheat needed to buy 1 lb. of N			
	per maund	Per lb.						
1961-62	13.50	0.16	12.00	0.23	1.44
1962-63	13.50	0.16	24.00	0.47	2.94
1963-64	13.50	0.16	24.00 (July—December 1963)	0.47	2.94
					0.16	14.00 (January—June 1964)	0.28	1.75
1964-65	13.50	0.16	14.00	0.28	1.75
1965-66	13.50	0.16	15.00 (October—January 1966)	0.29	1.81
				14.50	0.18	15.00	0.29	1.61
1966-67	14.50	0.18	25.00	0.49	2.72
1967-68	17.00	0.21	26.00	0.51	2.43
1968-69	17.00	0.21	26.00	0.51	2.43
1969-70	15.00	0.18	26.00	0.51	2.83
				17.00	0.21	26.00	0.51	2.43
1970-71	17.00	0.21	28.50	0.56	2.67
1971-72	17.00	0.21	28.50	0.56	2.67
1972-73	17.00	0.21	28.50	0.56	2.67
				22.50	0.27	35.00 (September 1972 to March, 1973)	0.69	2.56
1973-74	22.50	0.27	42.00 (July—August, 1973)	0.83	3.07
				22.50	0.27	55.00 (August 73 to April 74)	1.09	4.04
				25.50	0.31	75.00 (From April, 1974)	1.48	4.77
1974-75	37.00	0.45	75.00	1.48	3.29
1974-75	37.00	0.45	65.63 (for 6 weeks from 19-12-74)	1.30	2.89
1975-76	37.00	0.45	75.00	1.48	3.29
				37.00	0.45	68.00 (April, 76 to date)	1.35	3.00
1976-77	37.00	0.45	68.00	1.35	3.00

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1976-77, AGRICULTURE

SUMMARY—PAKISTAN

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector/Category	1975-76		1976-77		
	A.D.P. Allocation	Utilisation	On-going	New	Total
I. Crop Production Sub-sectors					
1. Fertilizers	431.590	431.590	370.136	1.260	371.396
2. Improved Seeds	42.335	18.193	25.041	39.456	64.497
3. Plant Protection	261.110	242.058	321.820	4.968	326.788
4. Soil Surveys	2.350	2.242	1.717	0.500	2.217
5. Mechanization	97.751 (a)	86.450	24.660	23.025	47.685(a)
6. Soil Conservation	1.817	0.817	1.042	2.953	3.995
II. Infra-Structure and Institutional Arrangements					
7. Agril. Marketing	0.926	0.460	1.023	1.277	2.300
8. Cooperatives	13.663	5.416	11.083	4.012	15.095(a)
9. Government Foodgrain Storages	16.174	33.925(b)	37.977	83.523	121.500
10. Research on crop production	64.882	30.907	45.912	8.280	54.192
11. Agril. Education	10.112(c)	6.241	10.915	2.000	12.915(c)
12. Agril. Extension	18.169	14.146	7.499	18.260	25.759
13. IRDP	68.538	43.575	46.000	6.000	52.000(d)
14. Agricultural Economics and Statistics	3.000	2.999	3.200	1.593	4.793
15. Consolidation of Agri. Land Holdings	7.729	7.350	8.200	—	8.200
III. Other Sub-sectors					
16. Animal Husbandry	65.309	38.344	45.680	16.723	62.403
17. Range Management	3.144	2.847	3.004	—	3.004
18. Forestry	38.152	30.252	33.713	9.333	43.046(e)
19. Watershed Management	1.934	1.240	3.016	—	3.016
20. Fisheries	21.197	10.492	9.982	6.503	16.485(f)
IV. Block Provision					
Miscellaneous	2.115	—	—	—	—
Total	1,171.997	1,009.544	1,011.620	229.666	1,241.286
Commerce Division	7.500	7.500	30.000	—	30.000
Finance Division	2.500	2.500	20.000	—	20.000
Science and Technology Division	—	—	0.400	—	0.400
Planning and Development Division	4.500	0.536	4.200	—	4.200
Kashmir Affairs and Northern Affairs Division	21.149	14.642	N.A.	N.A.	22.078
Interior Division	—	0.535	1.000	—	1.000
States and Frontier Regions Division (F.A.T.A.)	17.566	16.941	N.A.	N.A.	17.590
GRAND TOTAL	1,225.212	1,052.198			1,336.554

(a) Excludes provision made for subsidy on installation of tubewells (including tubewells on cooperative basis) and for minor irrigation schemes which have been reflected under the Water Resources Sector. The relevant provisions are:

(i) 1975-76—Baluchistan Rs. 6.316 million; N.W.F.P. Rs. 1.705 million; and Punjab Rs. 29.694 million.

(ii) 1976-77—Baluchistan Rs. 5.250 million; N.W.F.P. Rs. 2.367 million; Sind Rs. 4.000 million; and Punjab Rs. 60.689 million.

(b) Includes Rs. 20.000 million provided as supplementary grant.

(c) Includes provision for schemes relating to Agricultural Education shown under Education and Training Sector in the Provincial Governments A.D.P. documents. These Provisions are:

(i) 1975-76—Punjab Rs. 6.600 million.

(ii) 1976-77—Sind Rs. 5.153 million and Punjab Rs. 3.150 million.

(d) Includes Rs. 52 million shown under Rural Development/PWP/IRD.

(e) Excludes Rs. 0.048 million for Flood Rehabilitation work in Punjab, reflected under water Resources Sector.

(f) Excludes Rs. 0.500 million for Gwadar Fish Harbour, reflected under the Water Resources Sector.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1976-77, AGRICULTURE
SUMMARY—ALL PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector/Category	1975-76		ADP 1976-77		
	ADP Allocation	Utilization	On-going	New	Total
I. Crop Production Sub-sectors					
1. Fertilizers	0.290	0.290	0.328	1.260	1.588
2. Improved Seed	42.335	18.193	25.041	36.856	61.897
3. Plant protection	119.810	102.133	137.320	4.968	142.288
4. Soil Surveys	1.150	1.042	0.517	0.500	1.017
5. Mechanization	97.751(a)	86.450	24.660	23.025	47.685(a)
6. Soil Conservation	1.817	0.817	1.042	2.953	3.995
II. Infra-structure and Institutional arrangements					
7. Agril. Marketing	—	—	—	0.600	0.600
8. Cooperatives	13.663	5.416	11.083	4.012	15.095(a)
9. Govt. Foodgrain Storages	16.174	13.925	17.977	36.223	54.200
10. Research on crop production	18.232	10.855	18.532	8.210	26.742
11. Agril. Education	10.112(b)	6.241	10.915	2.000	12.915(b)
12. Agril. Extension	18.169	14.146	7.499	10.260	17.759
13. IRDP.	68.538	43.123	44.500	—	44.500(e)
14. Agril. Economics and Statistics	—	—	0.700	1.593	2.293
15. Consolidation of Agri. land Holdings	7.729	7.350	8.200	—	8.200
III. Other-Sub-sectors					
16. Animal Husbandry	64.809	37.844	45.680	16.123	61.803
17. Range Management	3.144	2.847	3.004	—	3.004
18. Forestry	38.152	30.252	33.713	9.333	43.046(c)
19. Watershed Management	1.934	1.240	3.016	—	3.016
20. Fisheries	18.429	8.001	6.303	7.803	15.785(d)
IV. Block Provision	—	—	—	—	14.285
Total	542.238	390.165	401.709	164.219	565.928

(a) Excludes provision made for subsidy on installation of tubewells (including tubewells on cooperatives basis) and for minor irrigation schemes which have been reflected under the Water Resources Sector. The relevant provisions are :

(i) 1975-76 : Baluchistan Rs. 6.316 million ; N.W.F.P. Rs. 1.705 million and Punjab Rs. 29.694 million.

(ii) 1976-77 : Baluchistan Rs. 5.250 million ; N.W.F.P. Rs. 2.367 million ; Sind Rs. 4.000 million and Punjab Rs. 60.689 million.

(b) Includes provision for schemes relating to Agricultural Education shown under Education and Training Sector in the Provincial Governments ADP documents. These provisions are :

(i) 1975-76 : Punjab Rs. 6.600 million.

(ii) 1976-77 : Sind Rs. 5.153 million and Punjab Rs. 3.150 million.

(c) Excludes Rs. 0.048 million for Flood Rehabilitation work, in Punjab, reflected under Water Resources Sector.

(d) Excludes Rs. 0.500 million for Gwadar Fish Harbour, reflected under the Water Resources Sector.

(e) Includes Rs. 44.500 million shown under IRDP/PWP.

**ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1976-77, AGRICULTURE
SUMMARY—BALUCHISTAN**

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector/Category	ADP 1975-76		ADP 1976-77		
	ADP Allocation	Utilization	On-going	New	Total
I. Crop Production Sub-sectors					
1. Fertilizers	—	—	—	0.260	0.260
2. Improved Seeds	2.938	1.200	3.844	3.156	7.000
3. Plant Protection	—	—	—	2.025	2.025
4. Soil Surveys	—	—	—	—	—
5. Mechanization	2.100(a)	0.995	0.900	2.000	2.900(b)
6. Soil Conservation	0.817	0.817	0.642	0.215	0.857
II. Infra-structure and Institutional arrangements					
7. Agril. Marketing	—	—	—	—	—
8. Cooperatives	1.000	—	—	1.750	1.750
9. Govt. Foodgrain Storages	—	—	—	1.500	1.500
10. Research on Crop Production	1.500	1.100	1.074	0.727	1.801
11. Agril. Education]	—	—	—	—	—
12. Agril. Extension	1.006	1.006	—	—	—
13. IRDP	13.800(c)]	5.000	5.500	—	5.500(d)
14. Agricultural Economics and Statistics	—	—	—	0.394	0.394
15. Consolidation of Agri. Land Holdings	—	—	—	—	—
III. Other Sub-sectors]					
16. Animal Husbandry	8.103	5.075	2.985	2.350	5.335
17. Range Management]	0.130	0.033	0.012	—	0.012
18. Forestry	3.041	3.086	2.587	1.639	4.226
19. Watershed Management	—	—	—	—	—
20. Fisheries]	7.211	0.111	0.783	—	0.783(e)
Total	41.646	18.423	18.327	16.016	34.343

(a) Excludes Rs. 6.316 million for subsidy of Tubewell installation reflected under the Water Resources Sector.

(b) Excludes Rs. 5.250 million for 2 schemes relating to distribution of diesel engines and persian wheels, reflected under Water Resources Sector.

(c) Includes Rs. 8.800 million allocated for Special Development Funds under PWP/IRDP in the Provincial ADP, 1975-76.

(d) Includes Rs. 550 million shown under PWP/IRDP.

(e) Excludes Rs. 0.500 million for the Gwader Fish Harbour reflected under the Water Resources Sector.

**ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1976-77, AGRICULTURE
SUMMARY—N.W.F.P.**

(Million Rupees)

Sub-Sector/Category	1975-76		1976-77		Total
	ADP Allocation	Utilization	On-going	New	
I. Crop Production Sub-sectors					
1. Fertilizers	0.290	0.290	0.328	—	0.328
2. Improved Seeds	2.572	1.386	3.984	—	3.984
3. Plant Protection	10.400	10.100	11.643	—	11.643
4. Soil Surveys	—	—	—	—	—
5. Mechanization	2.447(a)	0.422	0.560	4.850	5.410(b)
6. Soil Conservation	1.000	—	0.400	—	0.400
II. Infra-structure and Institutional arrangements					
7. Agril. Marketing	—	—	—	—	—
8. Cooperatives	1.663	1.021	1.936(c)	1.062	2.998
9. Govt. Foodgrain Storages	1.674	1.500	—	5.000	5.000
10. Research on crop production	5.772	2.449	5.654	1.162	6.816
11. Agril. Education	0.192	0.202	0.192	—	0.192
12. Agril. Extension	3.013	0.808	0.705	0.200	0.905
13. IRDP	32.323(d)	19.323	15.000	—	15.000(e)
14. Agricultural Economics and Statistics	—	—	—	—	—
15. Consolidation of Agri. land Holdings	0.729	0.350	0.700	—	0.700
III. Other Sub-sectors					
16. Animal Husbandry	7.948	4.370	3.154	4.614	7.768
17. Range Management	0.450	0.483	0.492	—	0.492
18. Forestry	13.801	8.275	9.534	0.300	9.834
19. Watershed Management	0.958	0.838	2.000	—	2.000
20. Fisheries	0.718	0.679	0.402	—	0.402
Total	85.950	52.496	56.684	17.188	73.872

(a) Excludes Rs. 1.705 million for subsidy on installation of tubewells, reflected under the Water Resources Sector.

(b) Excludes Rs. 2.092 million for 3 schemes relating to subsidy on installation of tubewells reflected under the Water Resources Sector.

(c) Excludes Rs. 0.275 million for the scheme on subsidy on installation of tubewells and centrifugal pumps, reflected under the Water Resources Sector.

(d) Includes Rs. 0.619 million for the Directorate of Rural Development, which administers Peoples' Works Programme also.

(e) Includes Rs. 15 million shown under Rural Development.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1976-77, AGRICULTURE
SUMMARY—SIND

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector/Category	1975-76		1976-77		
	A.D.P. Allocation	Utilization	On-going	New	Total
I. Crop Production Sub-sectors					
1. Fertilizers	—	—	—	—	—
2. Improved seeds	4.600	5.463	3.000	5.000	8.000
3. Plant production	5.000	7.500	15.000	1.500	16.500
4. Soil Surveys	0.500	0.500	—	—	—
5. Mechanization	14.500	20.151	18.000(a)	—	18.000(a)
6. Soil Conservation	—	—	—	—	—
II. Infra-Structure and Institutional arrangements					
7. Agril. Marketing	—	—	—	—	—
8. Cooperatives	1.000	0.745	—	0.200	0.200
9. Govt. Foodgrain Storages	4.500	4.500	7.700	—	7.700
10. Research on crop production	6.800	4.794	5.500	—	5.500
11. Agril. Education	3.200(c)	0.338	6.753(b)	—	6.753(b)
12. Agril. Extension	0.600	0.400	—	—	—
13. IRDP	13.000	9.385	14.000	—	14.000(d)
14. Agril. Economics and Statistics	—	—	0.700	—	0.700
15. Consolidation of Agri. land Holdings	—	—	—	—	—
III. Other Sub-sectors					
16. Animal Husbandry	6.100	3.384	5.400	—	5.400
17. Range Management	0.564	0.564	0.500	—	0.500
18. Forestry	4.436	4.347	4.700	1.000	5.700
19. Watershed Management	—	—	—	—	—
20. Fisheries	0.500	0.300	0.600	0.500	1.100
Total	65.300	62.371	81.853	8.200	90.053

(a) Excludes Rs. 3.000 million and Rs. 1.000 million for installation of 2,000 tubewells under subsidised scheme and for on farm water management, reflected under Water Resources Sector.

(b) Includes Rs. 5.000 million and Rs. 0.153 million for establishment of Sind Agricultural University at Tandojam and Award of scholarships to the students of Sind Agricultural College, Tandojam respectively shown under Education Sector.

(c) Includes Rs. 3.000 million allocated for up-grading of Sind Agricultural College to University level, reflected under Education Sector.

(d) Includes Rs. 14 million shown under Rural Development.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1976-77, AGRICULTURE
SUMMARY—PUNJAB

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector/Category	1975-76		1976-77		
	ADP allocation	Utilization	On-going	New	Total
I. Crop Production Sub-sectors					
1. Fertilizers	—	—	—	1.000	1.000
2. Improved Seeds	32.225	10.144	14.213	28.700	42.913
3. Plant Protection	104.410	84.533	110.677	1.443	112.120
4. Soil Surveys	0.650	0.542	0.517	0.500	1.017
5. Mechanization	78.704(a)	64.882	5.200	16.175	21.375(b)
6. Soil Conservation	—	—	—	2.738	2.738
II. Infra-Structure and Institutional arrangements					
7. Agril. Marketing	—	—	—	0.600	0.600
8. Cooperatives	10.000	3.650	9.147	1.000	10.147
9. Govt. Foodgrain Storages	10.000	7.925	10.277	29.723	40.000
10. Research on crop production	4.160	2.512	6.304	6.321	12.625
11. Agril. Education	6.720 (c)	5.701	3.970	2.000	5.970(d)
12. Agril. Extension	13.550	11.932	6.794	10.060	16.854(e)
13. IRDP	9.415	9.415	10.000	—	10.000(f)
14. Agricultural Economics and Statistics	—	—	—	1.199	1.199
15. Consolidation of Agricultural land Holdings	7.000	7.000	7.500	—	7.500
III. Other Sub-sectors					
16. Animal Husbandry	42.658	25.015	34.141	9.159	43.300(g)
17. Range Management	2.000	1.767	2.000	—	2.000
18. Forestry	16.874	14.544	16.892	6.394	23.286(h)
19. Watershed Management	0.976	0.402	1.016	—	1.016
20. Fisheries	10.000	6.911	6.197	5.803	12.000
IV. Block Provision					
Total	349.342	256.875	244.845	122.815	367.660

(a) Excludes Rs. 29.694 million provided for subsidy on installation of tubewells and other small irrigation schemes reflected under Water Resources Sector.

(b) Excludes Rs. 60.689 million for subsidy on installation of tubewells and minor irrigation schemes reflected under Water Resources Sector.

(c) Includes Rs. 6.600 million allocated for Agril. University, Lyallpur shown under Education Sector in Prov. A.D.P.

(d) Includes Rs. 3.000 million for schemes of Agril. University, Lyallpur shown under Education and Training Sector in the Prov. A.D.P.

(e) Includes Rs. 0.150 million for "Dissemination of Improved Agril. Technology in the Extension Field Areas", reflected under Education Sector.

(f) Includes Rs. 10.000 million shown under PWP.

(g) Includes Rs. 1.000 million for Establishment of Departt : of Animal Reproduction at Agricultural University, Lyallpur, reflected under Education Sector.

(h) Excludes Rs. 0.048 million for the scheme for Flood restoration work, reflected under Water Resources Sector.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1976-77, AGRICULTURE
SUMMARY—FEDERAL PROGRAMMES

(Million Rupees)

Sub-sector/Category	1975-76		1976-77		
	ADP Allocation	Utilization	On-going	New	Total
I. Crop Production Sub-sectors					
1. Fertilizers	431.300	431.300	369.808	—	369.808
2. Improved seeds	—	—	—	2.600	2.600
3. Plant protection	141.300	139.925	184.500	—	184.500
4. Soil Surveys	1.200	1.200	1.200	—	1.200
5. Mechanization	—	—	—	—	—
6. Soil Conservation	—	—	—	—	—
II. Infra-structure and Institutional arrangements					
7. Agril. Marketing	0.926	0.460	1.023	0.677	1.700
8. Cooperatives	—	—	—	—	—
9. Govt. Foodgrain storages	—	20.000(a)	20.000	47.3000	67.300
10. Research on crop production	46.650	20.052	27.380	0.070	27.450
11. Agricultural Education	—	—	—	—	—
12. Agricultural Extension	—	—	—	8.000	8.000
13. IRDP	—	0.452	1.500	6.000	7.500
14. Agricultural Economics and Statistics	3.000	2.999	2.500	—	2.500
15. Consolidation of Agriculture Land holdings	—	—	—	—	—
III. Other Sub-sectors					
16. Animal Husbandry	0.500	0.500	—	0.600	0.600
17. Range Management	—	—	—	—	—
18. Forestry	—	—	—	—	—
19. Watershed Management	—	—	—	—	—
20. Fisheries	2.768	2.491	2.000	0.200	2.200
IV. Block Provision					
Miscellaneous	2.115	—	—	—	—
Total	629.759	619.379	609.911	65.447	675.358
Commerce Division	7.500	7.500	30.000	—	30.000
Science and Technology Division	—	—	0.400	—	0.400
Finance Division	2.500	2.500	20.000	—	20.000
Planning and Dev. Division	4.500	0.536	4.200	—	4.200
Kashmir Affairs Division	21.149	14.642	N.A.	N.A.	22.078
States and Frontier Regions Division	17.566	16.941	N.A.	N.A.	17.590
Interior Division	—	0.535	1.000	—	1.000
GRAND TOTAL	682.974	662.033			770.626

(a) Provided as supplementary grant.

**ESTIMATED CROP-WISE COVERAGE BY GROUND OPERATIONS IN VARIOUS PROVINCES OF
PAKISTAN DURING 1975-76**

Crops	Punjab		Sind		N.W.F.P.		Baluchistan		Total	
	Actual acres	Spray acres	Actual acres	Spray acres	Actual acres	Spray acres	Actual acres	Spray acres	Actual acres	Spray acres
	———— 000 acres ————									
Rice (Nursery) ..	43	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	85
Rice	129	258	9	18	25	25	5	5	168	306
Cotton	409	1325	8	41	2	2	Neg.	Neg.	419	1368
Sugarcane	239	479	8	15	32	65	Neg.	Neg.	279	559
Maize	139	297	—	—	35	35	Neg.	Neg.	174	332
Fruits and Vegetables ..	195	789	22	43	30	60	10	31	257	921
Oil Seeds	—	—	2	6	6	6	—	—	8	12
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	30	60	Neg.	Neg.	30	60
Others	325	325	8	14	47	47	21	21	401	407
Total ..	1479	3556	57	137	207	300	36	57	1779	4050

Appendix X

**ESTIMATED CROP-WISE COVERAGE BY AERIAL OPERATIONS IN VARIOUS PROVINCES OF
PAKISTAN DURING 1975-76**

Crops	Punjab		Sind		N.W.F.P.		Baluchistan		Total	
	Actual acres	Spray acres	Actual acres	Spray acres	Actual acres	Spray acres	Actual acres	Spray acres	Actual acres	Spray acres
	———— 000 acres ————									
Cotton	225	826	170	355	—	—	—	—	395	1181
Paddy	775	1512	350	701	50	50	—	—	1175	2263
Sugarcane	1	3	131	309	215	524	—	—	347	836
Maize	—	—	—	—	127	127	—	—	127	127
Orchard	—	—	—	—	33	33	8	21	41	54
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	41	41	—	—	41	41
Miscellaneous	6	6	—	—	2	2	—	—	8	8
Total	1007	2347	651	1365	468	777	8	21	2134	4510

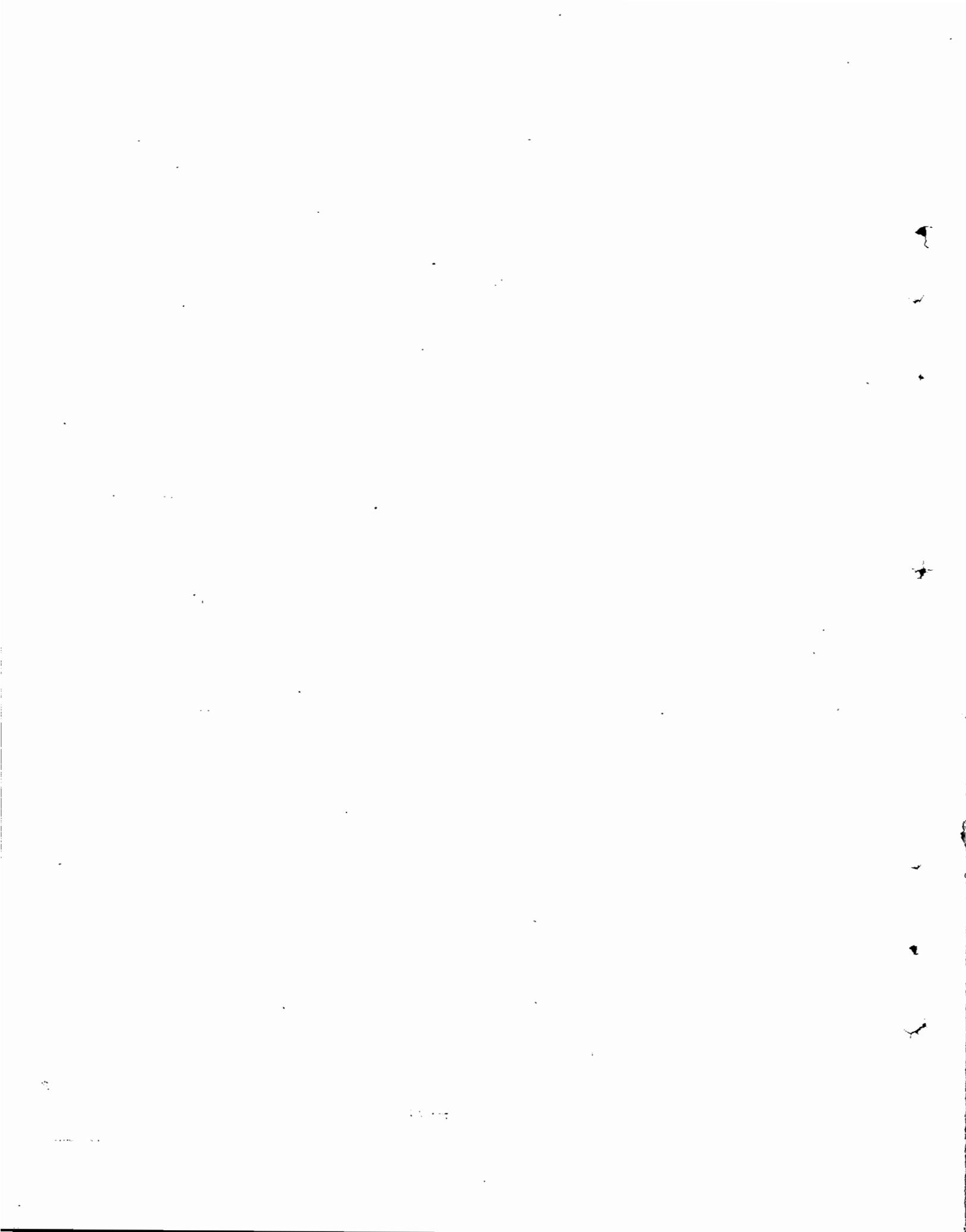
**TARGETS OF CROP-WISE COVERAGE OF AREA BY GROUND OPERATIONS IN VARIOUS PROVINCES
OF PAKISTAN DURING 1976-77**

Crops	Punjab		Sind		N.W.F.P.		Baluchistan		Total	
	Actual acres	Spray acres	Actual acres	Spray acres	Actual acres	Spray acres	Actual acres	Spray acres	Actual acres	Spray acres
	———— 000 acres ————									
Rice (Nursery) ..	50	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	100
Rice	175	350	110	220	30	60	6	6	321	636
Cotton	800	2400	50	250	4	4	3	3	857	2657
Sugarcane	200	400	9	36	65	110	1	1	275	547
Maize	125	250	1	31	40	80	1	1	167	334
Fruits and Vegetables ..	200	600	9	27	60	80	38	114	307	821
Oil Seeds	—	—	6	24	10	10	—	—	16	34
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	60	100	—	—	60	100
Others	600	600	50	50	56	56	25	25	731	731
Total ..	2150	4700	235	610	325	500	74	150	2784	5960

**TARGETS OF CROP-WISE COVERAGE BY AERIAL OPERATIONS IN VARIOUS PROVINCES OF
PAKISTAN DURING 1976-77**

Crops	Punjab		Sind		N.W.F.P.		Baluchistan		Total	
	Actual acres	Spray acres	Actual acres	Spray acres	Actual acres	Spray acres	Actual acres	Spray acres	Actual acres	Spray acres
	———— 000 acres ————									
Cotton	400	1600	200	800	—	—	—	—	600	2400
Paddy	750	1500	400	800	50	50	—	—	1200	2350
Sugarcane	—	—	90	270	215	430	—	—	305	700
Maize	—	—	—	—	135	135	—	—	135	135
Oilseeds	—	—	—	—	75	150	50	100	125	250
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	50	100	—	—	50	100
Orchards	—	—	—	—	60	120	15	45	75	165
Total	1150	3100	690	1870	585	985	65	145	2490	6100

CHAPTER 13 — WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT



ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1975-76

(Million Rupees)

Executing Agency	Allocation	Revised Estimate	Percentage Change
A. Provincial Governments :			
(a) Punjab	329.84	220.66	67
(b) Sind	112.10	90.02	80
(c) N.W.F.P.	77.59	76.17	98
(d) Baluchistan	69.09	51.98	75
B. Federal Government :			
(a) WAPDA	682.09	741.09	109
(b) Central Government Agencies/Division	65.24	64.09	98
(c) Tarbela/I.B.P.	530.57	915.40	173
Total	1866.520	2159.41	116

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1976-77

										(Million Rs.)
Sponsoring Agency										Allocation
Federal Government :										
(a)	WAPDA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1043.20
(b)	Other Divisions of the Federal Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.85
Sub-Total										1097.05
(c)	Indus Basin/Tarbela	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	530.50
Total Federal Government										1627.55
Provincial Governments :										
(A) Punjab :										
(a)	Irrigation and Power Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312.74
(b)	WAPDA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.00
Total (Punjab)										337.74
(B) Sind :										
(a)	Irrigation and Power Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.80
(b)	WAPDA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Total (Sind)										99.80
(C) N.W.F.P. :										
(a)	Irrigation and Power Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.35
(b)	WAPDA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.76
Total (N.W.F.P.)										63.11
(D) Baluchistan :										
(a)	Irrigation and Power Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70.10
(b)	WAPDA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Total (Baluchistan)										70.10
GRAND TOTAL										2198.38

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ADP, 1976-77

(Million Rs.)

Sponsoring Agency/Department	A.D.P. Allocation 1975-76	Revised Estimated 1975-76	Allocation for 1976-77	% age in- crease + de- crease —
1. Aviation Division :				
Pakistan Meteorological Department.. ..	15.00	14.82	14.00	— 7
2. Science and Technology Division :				
(a) I.D.F.C.R. Council	6.85	6.05	5.70	—17
(b) Survey of Pakistan	0.60	0.60	0.60	Nil
3. Natural Resources Division :				
WAPDA	682.09	741.09	1043.20	+53
4. Kashmir Affairs Division :				
(a) Azad Kashmir	0.56	—	0.11	—78
(b) Northern Areas	4.36	—	4.58	+ 5
5. State and Frontier Regions Division :				
FATA Development Corporation	37.93	42.62	28.87	—24
Sub-Total	747.33	805.18	1097.05	+47
6. Indus Basin/Tarbela Works	530.57	915.40	530.50	Nil
GRAND TOTAL	1277.90	1720.58	1627.55	+27

DISTRIBUTION OF ALLOCATION FOR 1976-77 SUB-SECTOR AND AGENCY-WISE

(Million Rs.)

Sub-sector	Federal	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
1. Survey and Investigation	64.40	12.64	3.80	1.62	26.47	108.93
2. Irrigation	283.55	137.27	82.33	54.28	32.58	590.01
3. Drainage and Reclamation	728.80	32.32	1.55	3.59	—	766.26
4. Flood Regulation/Restoration	—	115.78	10.00	1.62	4.55	131.95
5. Research and Water Management	5.70	5.50	—	2.00	—	13.20
6. Miscellaneous	14.60	34.23	2.20	—	6.50	57.53
Total	1097.05	337.74	99.88	63.11	70.10	1667.88
7. Indus Basin/Tarbela	530.50	—	—	—	—	530.50
GRAND TOTAL	1627.55	337.74	99.88	63.11	70.10	2198.38

ACCELERATED PROGRAMME OF WATERLOGGING AND SALINITY CONTROL, 1976-77

(Million Rupees)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Status	Total Estimated Cost	Estimated Expen. up to June, 1976	Allocation for 1976-77
(A) PUNJAB					
<i>(i) On-going Schemes :</i>					
1.	SCARP II (Chaj Doab)	App.	743.236	732.970	78.000
2.	SCARP III (Lower Thal)	App.	407.153	418.044	14.800
3.	SCARP IV (Upper Rechna)	App.	310.980	201.596	—
4.	Pilot project Shorkot Kamalia	App.	35.152	28.800	6.500
5.	SCARP Panjnad Abbasia	App.	194.590	51.360	74.400
4.	SCARP Shahpur	App.	125.419	42.838	42.700
7.	SCARP Forwah Sidiqia	PC-I with ECNEC	60.953	10.500	28.200
8.	Pilot Project Satiana	Do.	28.097	10.000	19.200
9.	Paharang Drain	App.	56.400	18.000	10.000
10.	Replacement of Demand and deteriorated Tubewells of existing Scarps	Un-app.		38.357	40.000
11.	Shorkot Kamalia	PC-II under Preparation	N.A.	1.380	1.020
12.	Panjnad Abbasia	PC-II with Planning Div.	16.180	6.441	1.161
13.	Shujabad	Do.	6.200	3.448	0.247
14.	Saline Zone Scarp II	Do.	4.470	3.057	0.525
15.	SCARP III (Saline Zone)	Do.	1.800	0.250	0.346
16.	Shahpur	Do.	1.690	3.053	0.875
17.	Pilot Tile Drainage Project Haveli and L.B.D.C.	PC-II under Preparation	N.A.	0.200	0.220
18.	Fordwah Siddiquia	PC-II with Planning Div.	11.150	3.163	3.476
19.	Pilot Project Satiana	PC-II under Preparation	N.A.Q.	.300	0.350
20.	SCARP Central Bari Doab Canal	Do.	N.A.	—	1.263
21.	SCARP depalpur below B. S. Links	Do.	N.A.	—	0.730
22.	Bhawal Qaim	PC-II with Planning Div.	7.810	0.200	2.526
23.	Depalpur above B.S.	Do.	3.180	1.367	0.182
24.	Remaining Upper Bechna	Do.	11.750	1.000	2.898
25.	D. G. Khan	Do.	6.050	2.606	2.428
26.	Sukh Bais	PC-II under preparation	N.A.	2.400	2.360
27.	Remaining Lower Rechna	PC-II with ECNEC.	18.020	1.000	2.152
28.	Disposal Works for existing Brackish Tubewells	PC-II under Preparation	N.A.	0.500	0.810
29.	SCARP Thul	Do.	N.A.	—	2.631
Total			2050.280	1582.830	340.000
(B) SIND					
<i>(i) Ongoing Schemes.</i>					
30.	SCARP Rohri North	Approved	500.072	358.313	30.000
31.	Sukkur Right Bank (FGW)	Do.	170.696	39.526	25.000
32.	Left Bank out fall Drain	Original Approved	229.320	72.537	45.000
33.	Larkana Shikarpur Stage-II	Approved	1111.161	89.320	40.000

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Status of the scheme	Total Estimated cost	Estimated Expdt. up to June, 1976	Allocation for 1976-77
34.	Kotri Surface Drain	Not Known	130.980	156.443	28.000
35.	Khairpur Tile Drainage	Un-Approved	72.870	0.400	10.000
<i>(ii) New Schemes :</i>					
36.	North Dadu Drain	Do.	321.134	—	20.000
37.	Kandkot Tubewells	Do.	98.900	—	10.000
38.	Rohri South Tubewells	PC-I with CDWP	708.106	—	30.000
39.	Ghotki (FGU)	PC-I with ECNEC	426.820	—	50.000
40.	Replacement of Damaged and deteriorated T/Wells in SCARP Khairpur	Do.	N.A.	—	2.000
41.	Nawabshah	Approved	3.359	0.500	0.500
42.	Right Bank out fall Drain	Un-Approved	1.313	0.500	0.200
43.	South Dadu	Do.	1.118	0.400	—
44.	Gaja Area	Do.	N.A.	1.962	0.100
45.	Khairpur South	Do.	N.A.	—	0.500
46.	Ghotki	Approved	7.000	4.136	0.100
47.	Khandkot Thul Shahdad Kot Surface Drainage	Do.	2.857	3.853	1.000
48.	Khairpur Feeder remodelling (East and West)	PC-II under Preparation	—	—	0.200
49.	Gudu Right Bank	Do.	N.A.	1.500	1.200
50.	Rohri South	Approved	9.778	4.372	—
Total ..			3795.484	733.942	293.800

(C) N.W.F.P.

(i) On-going Schemes :

51.	Antiwater-logging Peshawar Phase-I	Un-approved.	N.A.	3.737	5.000
52.	Kafur Dhari	Approved.	41.470	21.399	19.000
53.	Pabbi Pilot Phase-II	Do.	16.106	14.854	14.000
54.	Jui Sheikh Unit	Do.	28.363	14.649	15.000
55.	Warsak Uit	Un-approved.	N.A.	—	2.000
56.	Mardan SCARP	PC-I with ECNEC	99.103	1.700	12.000
57.	Bannu Scarps	Un-approved.	N.A.	1.200	5.000

(ii) New Schemes:

58.	SCARP D. I. Khan	Un-approved.	N.A.	—	1.000
59.	D. I. Khan District	PC-II under preparation	N.A.	1.256	1.000
60.	Peshawar Investigation	Do.	N.A.	—	0.700
61.	Kohat District	Do.	N.A.	1.756	0.800
62.	Hazara District	Do.	N.A.	1.256	1.000
63.	Project Planning in N.W.F.P.	Do.	N.A.	5.404	3.500
Total ..			185.042	67.211	80.000

(D) BALUCHISTAN

64.	Hairdin Drainage Project (Pat feeder)	Approved.	32.086	7.601	15.000
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ACHIEVEMENT UPTO 1975-76 TARGETS FOR 1976-77

	Achievements						Target for 1976-77
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	
1. Water Availability at Farmgate (MAF) :							
1. Canal withdrawals ⁽²⁾ ..	(87.4)	(86.7)	(100.9)	(96.1)	(88.2)	(98.6) ⁽¹⁾	(107.4)
	55.9	55.5	64.6	61.5	56.4	63.1	68.7
2. Ground Water ..	20.8	22.8	24.6	26.7	28.6	30.0	32.2
Total ..	76.7	78.3	89.2	88.2	85.0	93.1	100.9
2. Tubewells (No.) :							
(i) Private Tubewell ..	7957	9865	8303	8444	8340	6000	7000
(ii) SCARP Tubewell ..	641	280	1948	114	520	415	15000
(iii) Deptt. Tubewell ..	29	199	112	63	143	40	150
				Cumulative			
3. Length of Drains (Mcf)/(Miles) ..				2137	413	319	301
				2522	399	316	
4. Area Protected against Water-logging and Salinity (MA) ..			Cumulative	5.90	0.74	0.4	0.6
5. Tubewell Subsidy ⁽³⁾ (Rs. million) :							
Punjab ..			20.14	2.54	27.0	12.00	24.40
Sind ..					6.93	3.0	3.0
N.W.F.P. ..					0.0	1.71	2.37
Baluchistan ..			3.54	3.37	2.92	4.42	5.25
Federal ..					0.0	21.13	35.02
6. Area benefited :							
Tarbela releases ..			Rabi—1975-76—1.6 MAF 5.95				
Area benefited : ..			Early Kharif—1976-77—0.3 MAF.				
(1) Existing area ..							
(2) New area ⁽⁴⁾ ..			It is not possible at this stage to know-how much area has been benefited.				

(1) Kharif—62.9 MAF Rabi—35.7 MAF (Received information on telephone from WAPDA).

(2) Losses taken as 36%.

(3) Received information on telephone from Mr. Nasiruddin, D. S. Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

(4) New area within and outside CCA which would receive irrigation.

RIM STATIONS INFLOWS OF WESTERN RIVERS

Annexure VII

(Million Acres feet)

Year	Indus at Kalabagh (Above)			Jhelum at Mangla (Above)			Chanab at Marala (Above)			Total		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1965-66	76.36	12.86	89.22	22.23	4.22	26.45	18.57	3.98	22.55	117.16	21.06	138.22
1966-67	77.40	13.91	91.31	17.59	5.52	23.11	21.48	4.35	25.83	116.47	23.78	140.25
1967-68	81.61	14.91	96.52	18.41	5.44	23.85	20.00	5.15	25.15	120.02	25.50	145.52
1968-69	78.71	14.40	93.11	16.40	5.21	21.61	20.37	3.50	23.87	115.48	23.11	138.59
1969-70	74.22	12.97	87.19	20.09	4.09	24.18	19.84	2.63	22.47	114.15	19.69	133.84
1970-71	60.75	10.13	70.88	12.32	3.02	15.34	16.52	2.73	19.25	89.59	15.88	105.47
1971-72	62.12	9.29	71.41	10.05	3.32	13.37	15.77	3.00	18.77	87.94	15.61	103.55
1972-73	66.96	12.61	79.57	17.80	7.20	25.00	16.76	4.77	21.53	101.52	24.58	126.10
1973-74	94.48	11.45	105.93	22.01	4.32	26.33	27.41	3.44	30.85	143.90	19.21	163.11
1974-75	51.71	8.96	60.67	12.68	3.57	16.25	14.26	3.87	18.13	78.65	16.40	95.05
1975-76	58.97	13.99	72.96	20.52	5.60	25.58	27.27	5.12	32.39	106.76	24.17	130.93

OVERALL WATER AVAILABILITY AT FARMGATES

(Million Acre Feet)

Year				Surface Water		Ground Water		Total Water Availability
				At Canal Heads	At farm-gates	Public T/Wells	Private T/wells	
1965-66	Kharif	..	..	65.08	41.65	1.24	4.140	47.03
	Rabi	..	..	26.17	16.75	1.23	4.140	22.12
	Total	..	..	91.25	58.40	2.47	8.280	69.15
1966-67	Kharif	..	..	66.37	42.47	0.865	5.135	48.47
	Rabi	..	..	29.59	18.94	0.865	5.135	24.94
	Total	..	..	95.96	61.41	1.730	10.270	73.41
1967-68	Kharif	..	..	61.72	39.50	.985	6.080	46.57
	Rabi	..	..	32.98	21.11	.985	6.080	28.17
	Total	..	..	94.70	60.61	1.970	12.160	74.74
1968-69	Kharif	..	..	66.73	42.71	1.41	6.850	50.97
	Rabi	..	..	31.58	20.21	1.41	6.850	28.47
	Total	..	..	98.31	62.92	2.82	13.700	79.44
1969-70	Kharif	..	..	69.19	44.28	1.77	7.515	53.57
	Rabi	..	..	30.66	19.62	1.77	7.515	28.90
	Total	..	..	99.85	63.90	3.54	10.030	82.47
1970-71	Kharif	..	..	60.83	38.93	2.165	8.235	49.33
	Rabi	..	..	26.58	16.98	2.165	8.235	27.38
	Total	..	..	87.36	55.91	4.330	16.470	76.71
1971-72	Kharif	..	..	60.60	38.78	2.240	9.135	50.16
	Rabi	..	..	26.05	16.67	2.240	9.135	28.04
	Total	..	..	86.65	55.45	4.480	18.270	78.20
1972-73	Kharif	..	..	68.67	43.95	2.405	9.880	56.24
	Rabi	..	..	32.23	20.63	2.405	9.880	32.91
	Total	..	..	100.90	64.58	4.810	19.760	89.15
1973-74	Kharif	..	..	63.42	40.59	2.70	10.650	53.94
	Rabi	..	..	32.65	20.89	2.70	10.650	34.24
	Total	..	..	96.07	61.48	5.40	21.300	88.18
1974-75	Kharif	..	..	62.91	40.26	2.905	11.405	54.57
	Rabi	..	..	25.26	16.17	2.905	11.405	30.48
	Total	..	..	88.17	56.43	5.81	22.810	85.05
1975-76	Kharif	..	..	62.90	40.25	3.05	11.95	55.30
	Rabi	..	..	35.70	22.85	3.04	11.95	37.79
	Total	..	..	98.60	63.10	6.09	23.90	93.09

Water Losses :

(i) From canal head to outlet	..	..	25% of canal head.
(ii) From outlet to farmgate	..	..	11% of canal head.
Total	..	..	36% of canal head.

WATER AVAILABILITY 1975-76

Source	At Canal Head			At Farmgate		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
Surface Water	52.9	35.7	98.6	40.30	22.80	63.10
Groundwater :						
1. Private tubewells	—	—	—	11.96	11.95	23.90
2. Public tubewells	—	—	—	3.05	3.04	6.09
Sub-Total	—	—	—	15.00	14.99	29.99
GRAND TOTAL	52.9	35.7	98.6	55.30	37.79	93.09

EXPECTED WATER AVAILABILITY DURING 1976-77

(MAF)

Source	At canal head			At farm gate		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
Surface Water :						
1. Canal Withdrawals (Bench mark)	65.5	32.5	98.0	41.92	20.80	62.72
2. Tarbela	—	9.3	9.3	—	5.95	5.95
3. Canal Remodelling	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Small Irrigation Scheme	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.04
5. Hub and Khanpur Dam	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Chashma	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total	65.54	41.82	107.36	41.95	26.76	68.71
Groundwater :						
1. Private Tubewells	—	—	—	12.59	12.58	25.17
2. SCARP Tubewells	—	—	—	3.32	3.31	6.63
3. Other than SCARP	—	—	—	0.21	0.22	0.43
Sub-Total	—	—	—	16.12	16.11	32.23
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	—	58.07	42.87	100.94

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1975-76 AND TARGETS FOR 1976-77
WAPDA

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Unit	Achievement during 1975-76	Targets for 1976-77	Remarks
1. Investigation					
(a)	Surface Development Schemes	No.	—	—	
(b)	Groundwater Schemes (No. of Test Holes)	No.	66	30	
(c)	Master Planning		(i) North Dadu, (ii) Ghothi, (iii) Kandkot Thul Shahdadkot. (iv) South Rohri.	(i) Gaja, (ii) Right Bank Outfall Drain. (iii) Rivera, Area. (iv) Nawab Shah Saline Groundwater Project. (v) Kandhkot-Thul.	
2. Drainage and Reclamation					
(a)	Remodelling open drains	Miles.	Nil	Nil	
(b)	Accelerated Programme :				
(i)	Installation and Energiza- tion of S. G. W. Tubewells.	No.	Installation-650 Energization-285 Nil	Installation-465 Energization-1095 Nil	
(ii)	Installation and energiza- tion of S.G.W. Tubewells	No.			
(iii)	Opern drains	Mile	112	191	
3. Surface Water Development Schemes]					
(a)	Hub Dam :				
(i)	Earth work	Mcft.	34.3	98.7	
(ii)	Concrete	1,000 Cft.	276.0	4460.0	
(b)	Khandpur Dam :				
(i)	Earth work	Mcft.	10.04	33.0	
(ii)	Concrete	1,000 Cft.	731.00	1012.0	
(iii)	Impervious fill	Mcft.	4.01	35.25	
(iv)	Pervious fill	Mcft.	0.35	14.14	
(v)	1-1/2 in. concrete lining.	1,000 cft.	613.0	546.0	
(vi)	Stone Masonry	1,000 cft.	411.0	1658.0	
(vii)	Tunnel Excavation	Mcft.	0.41	—	

**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS, 1975-76 AND 1976-77
PUNJAB**

					Targets 1975-76	Achievements 1975-76	Targets 1976-77
1. Survey and Investigation							
(a)	Reconnaissance Survey	..	..	Sq.mi.	140	50+50=100	12170
(b)	Topographic Survey	..	..	Sq. ml.	100	19+13=32	12.40
(c)	Detailed Investigations (Dam Sites)	..	..	No.	29	+7=7	6
(d)	Surface Water Development Schemes	..	..	No.	1	1	1
2. Irrigation							
(a)	Extension of Canals	..	..	Miles	156	48.63	109.85
(b)	Remodelling of Canals	..	..	Miles	823	181.0	482.7
(c)	Enlargement of Canals	..	..	Miles.	—	—	220
(d)	Remodelling of Structures	..	..	No.	377	108	412
(e)	New structures	..	..	No.	270	217	443
(f)	Residential Accommodation	..	..	No.	200	163	275
(g)	Metalled Roads	..	..	Sq. ft.	51000	105429	64372
(h)	Small Dams	..	..	Etwork M.cf.	140	0.43	3.4
(i)	Area Benefited	..	..	Acres	38000	103400	125900
3. Drainage and Reclamation							
(a)	Extension and Remodelling of open drains	..	..	Length (m)	122	91.74	204.7
(b)	Area Protected	..	..	Acres	92000	107583	82429
4. Flood Protection							
(a)	Extension of Flood Embankment	..	..	Length (miles)	57	19.6	44.8
(b)	Stone Pitching	..	..	M.cf.	1.71	5.5	1.5
(c)	Strengthening Restoration	..	..	Miles	208	681.4	122.6
(d)	Structures	..	..	No.	232	26.0	15
5. Water Management							
(a)	Total length of watercourses to be improved	..	..	Miles	—	3.14	72.15
(b)	Precision land levelling	..	..	Acres	—	—	—
6. Requirements of Material							
(a)	Cement	..	..	Tons.	—	8078	7884
(b)	Bricks	..	..	Million	—	100.48	35.67
(c)	Reinforces/steel structure	..	..	Tons	—	702.5	639
(d)	Blind pipe strainer	..	..	r.ft.	—	480	8990
(e)	Timber	..	..	c.ft.	—	11240	30555
7. Plant and Machinery							
(a)	Drilling Rigs	..	..	No.	—	—	1
(b)	Scrapers	..	..	No.	—	5	14
(c)	Excavators	..	..	No.	—	2	2
(d)	Draglines	..	..	No.	—	1	4
(e)	Pumps	..	..	No.	—	44	—

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1975-76 AND 1976-77
SIND

Works	Unit	Target for 1975-76	Achievements upto June, 76	Targets for 1976-77
1. Survey and Investigation :				
A. Survey :				
(a) Reconnaissance Survey	Sq. miles	1000	1000	700
(b) Topographic Survey	Sq. miles.			
B. Investigation :				
Surface Water Development Schemes	Nos.	5	3	5
2. Irrigation :				
(a) Extension of Canals	Miles	17	17	15
	Mcf.	40	50	45
(b) Remodelling of Canals	Do.	75	75	68
		25	41	37
(c) Remodelling of Structure	Nos.	33	30	25
(d) New Structures	Nos.	16	16	14
(e) Residential Accommodation	Nos.	15	10	8
(f) Public Tubewells	Nos.	35	in progress	—
(g) Pumping Station	Nos.	2	2	1
(h) Cropped Area Benefited	Acres	1,00,000	4,82,000	10,000
3. Flood Regulation :				
(a) Strengthening/Restoration of flood embankment	Mcf.	400	100	40
(b) Stone Pitching	Mcf.	2	0.1	2
4. Open surface drains				
	Mcf.	2	1	1

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1975-76 AND 1976-77

N.W.F.P.

Sub-sector	Unit	Targets for 1975-76	Achievements during 1975-76	Targets for 1976-77
1. Survey and Investigation :				
(a) Reconnaissance Survey	Sq. mile	100	190	196
(b) Topographic Survey	Sq. mile	100	203.5	29.0
(c) Detailed Investigations (Dam sites)	No.	9	9—	1
(d) Surface Water Development schemes	No.	35	7	—
2. Irrigation :				
(a) Extension of Canals]	miles	10	39.34	75.9
(b) Remodelling of Canals.. .. .	miles	6	62.88	37.10
(c) Enlargement of Canals.. .. .	miles	0.5	45.0	—
(d) Remodelling of structures	No.	30	9	—
(e) New structures	No.	2	39	57
(f) Residential Accomodation	No.	—	45	4
(g) Matelled Road§	Sq. ft.	—	5,99,380	10,18,500
(h) Small Dams (E/Work)	mcf	1.0	0.19	0.20
(i) Public Tubewells	No.	—	3	2
(j) Area Benefitted	Acres			
(i) Surface Water	Acres	24,000	70,770	28,820
(ii) Groundwater	Acres	—	3,500	7,800
3. Drainage and Reclamation :				
(a) Extension and Remodelling of open drains	miles	—	15.58	44.14
(b) Area protected	Sq. miles	—	2.93	25.00
4. Flood Protection :				
(a) Extension of Flood embankment	miles	2.2	1.60	2.00
(b) Stone Pitching	miles	—	1.86	2.0
(c) Strengthening/Restoration	miles	1.0	1.07	0.37
(d) Structures	No.	—	10	—
5. Water Management :				
(a) Water-courses improved	mile	—	52	—
(b) Precision Land levelling	Acres	—	—	—
6. Requirement of Material :				
(a) Cement	tons	—	22,981	20,963
(b) Bricks	'000' No	—	1,550	1,371
(c) Reinforcing/Structural Steel	tons	—	183	207
(d) Blind Pipe and Strainers	ft.	—	—	3,220
(e) Timber	cft.	—	4,064	1,312
7. Plant and Machinery :				
(a) Drilling Rigs	No.	—	2	2
(b) Pumps	No.	—	1	—
(c) Draglines	No.	—	—	2

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT, 1975-76 AND 1976-77

BALUCHISTAN

Sub-sector	Unit	1975-76		Target for 1976-77
		Targets	Achievements	
(1) Survey and Investigation				
(i) Reconnaissance Survey	Mile	5000	3500	N.A.
(ii) Topographic Survey	Mile	10	10	N.A.
(iii) Geological Survey	Mile	5000	3500	N.A.
(iv) Detailed Investigation Schemes	No.	—	2	2
(v) Test Holes	No.	250	27	130
(2) Irrigation				
(a) Extension of Canals	Sq. mile Mcf.	—	805	—
	Mcf.	—	5.24	—
(b) Remodelling of Canals	Sq. miles	—	1	—
	Mcf.	—	0.08	—
(c) Enlargement of Canals	Sq. miles	—	6.7	—
	Mcf.	—	0.76	—
(d) Remodelling of structure	Nos.	—	4	3
(e) New structures	Nos.	—	12	9
(f) Small Dams	Nos.	—	3	4
(g) Area benefited (cropped)	acres.	15500		
(3) Ground Water Development				
(a) Private Tubewells	No.	—	25	50
(b) Non SCARP Tubewells	No.	—	—	—
(c) Area to be given additional supplies	acres	—	2000	4000
(d) New cropped area	acres.	—	2000	4000
(4) Plan and Machinery				
(a) Drilling Rigs	No.	—	2	10
(b) Pumps	No.	—	6	10
(c) Scrapers	No.	—	—	2
(d) Excavators	No.	—	—	2
(e) Drillines	No.	—	—	1

EXTENT OF WATERLOGGING AND SALINITY

Province	CCA	Area Waterlogged			Area Salt Affected			
		0—5 Depth (m.a.)	5—10 Depth (m.a.)	Total (m.a.)	Moder- ately (m.a.)	Seve- rely (m.a.)	Saline Alkali (m.a.)	Total (m.a.)
Punjab ¹	20.29	1.52 (7%)	6.72 (33%)	8.24 (41%)	1.00 (5%)	3.0 (15%)	5.18 (26%)	9.18 (45%)
Sind ²	12.60	2.98 (23%)	4.33 (33%)	7.31 (56%)	7.98 (63%)	4.62 (37%)	—	12.60 (100%)
N.W.F.P. ¹	0.99	—	—	0.11 (11%)	—	—	—	0.09 (9%)
Baluchistan ¹	0.61	—	—	0.002 (0.3%)	—	—	—	0.11 (18%)
Total	34.49	4.50 (13%)	11.05 (33%)	15.662 (45%)	8.98 (26%)	7.62 (22%)	5.18 (15%)	21.98 (64%)

¹Source : CMO, WAPDA 1973-74 for waterlogging and Regional Plan (T & K) for salinity.

²Source : LIP Report Summary (W.T. Depth of 0—4 feet and 4—8 feet in case of Sind).

UPTO DATE PROGRESS OF SCARP PROJECTS (JUNE 1976)

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Scope					Total Achievements upto June 1976				
		Area		No. of T/wells		Drains	Area		No of Tubewells		Drains
		(GCA (M.A.))	CCA (M.A.)	F.G.W.	S.G.W.	Length/ E.W. Mile/ (M.cf)	GCA (M.A.)	CCA (M.A.)	F.G.W.	S.G.W.	Length/ E.W. Miles/ (Mcf.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Punjab											
1.	SCARP-I (Central Rechna)	1.22	1.14	2069	—	—	1.22	1.14	2069	—	—
2.	SCARP-II (Chaj Doab)	2.42	2.10	2205	717	375/ 450	2.42	2.10	2205	—	289/ 352
3.	SCARP-III (Lower Thal)	1.28	1.05	1635	100	150/ 125	1.28	1.05	1635	—	115/ 109
4.	SCARP-IV (Upper Rechna)	0.62	0.56	935	—	—	0.62	0.56	935	—	—
5.	SCARP-Shorkot Kamalia (Pilot)	0.17	0.15	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	SCARP Panjnad Abbasia (Pilot)	0.22	0.20	633	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	SCARP Shahpur	0.11	0.09	263	—	—	0.05	0.04	125	—	—
8.	SCARP Fordwah Sadiqia	0.08	0.07	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Pilot Satiana	0.12	0.10	69	—	—	.008	.007	5	—	—
10.	Pahang Drain	0.05	0.04	—	—	52/ 102	—	—	—	—	31/ 56
11.	Disposal Works (Ex. T/wells)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Replacement of Tubewells	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub-Total (Punjab) ..	6.29	5.50	8089	817	577/ 677	5.598	4.897	6974	—	435/ 517
Sind											
1.	SCARP Khairpur	0.350	0.320	163	377	352/ 218	0.350	0.320	163	377	352/ 218
2.	Larkana Shikarpur (Stage-I)	0.69	0.59	—	—	133/ 118	0.690	0.590	—	—	133/ 118
3.	Pilot Sukkur	0.014	0.011	0.0 15	—	—	0.014	0.011	18	—	—
4.	Anti-Waterlogging Scheme Shikarpur Town	0.01	—	16	—	—	0.01	—	16	—	—
5.	Pilot Larkana	0.01	0.01	28	7	—	0.01	0.01	28	7	—
6.	Pilot Sikarpur	0.017b	0.014	34	—	—	0.017	0.014	34	—	—
7.	Rohri North	0.79	0.69	1392	—	—	0.505	0.441	875	—	—
8.	L.B.O.D (Phase-i)	1.810	1.710	—	—	1003/ 1759	0.243	0.212	—	—	157/ 210
9.	Kotri Surface Drains	3.00	2.7	—	—	2045/ 2506	2.1	1.90	—	—	1319/ 1368
10.	Sukkur Right Bank FGW	0.151	0.130	408	—	—	0.018	0.015	50	0	—
11.	Larkana Shikarpur Stage-II	0.69	0.59	—	—	550/ 315	0.50	0.45	—	—	537/ 363
	Sub-Total (Sind)	7.532	6.765	2056	384	4083/ 4916	4.457	3.963	1184	384	2498/ 2277

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
N.W.F.P.											
1. Peshawar City Phase-I	0.01	—	30	—	1/	0.01	—	30	—	1/	
2. Pabbi Unit-I ..	0.01	0.01	28	—	—	0.01	0.01	28	—	—	
3. Kafur Dheri Unit ..	0.03	0.02	70	—	13/	—	—	—	—	—	1/
					4						2
4. Pabbi Unit-II ..	0.03	0.02	40	—	—/	—	—	—	—	—	1/
					8						5
5. Jui Sheikh Unit ..	0.06	0.05	32	—	30/	—	—	—	—	—	4/
					11						9
6. SCARP Mardan (L. Swat)	0.16	0.13	45	—	172/	—	—	—	—	—	—/
					114						5
Sub-Total (N.W.F.P.)	0.30	0.23	245	—	216/	0.02	0.01	58	—	—	7/
					137						21
					(Rem)						
Baluchistan											
1. Hairdin Drainage (Pat Feeder) ..	0.09	0.07	—	—	*632/	0.041	0.032	—	—	—	32/
					77						37
GRAND TOTAL ..	14.212	12.565	10390	1201	5508/	10.116	8.902	8216	384	—	2972/
					5807						2852

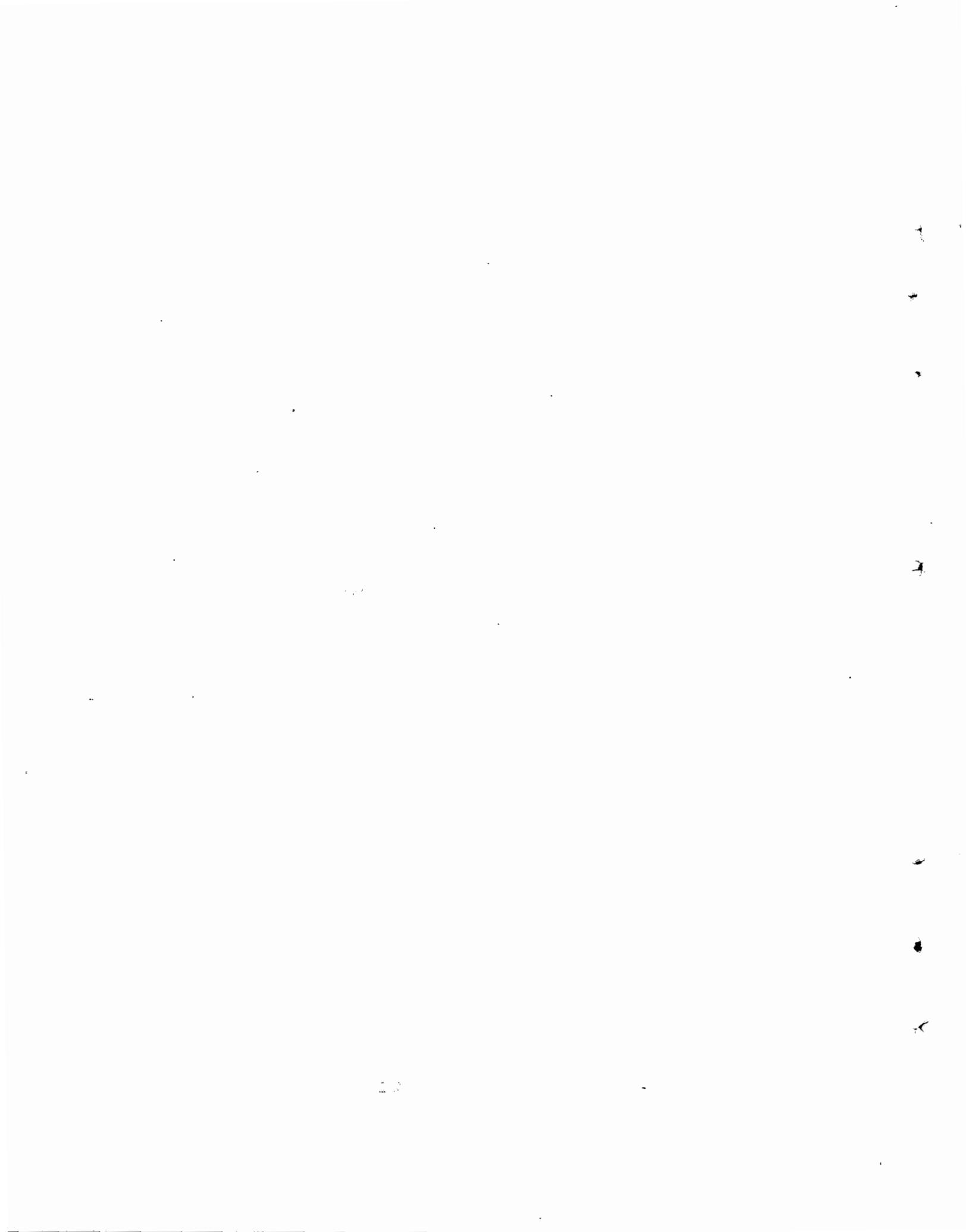
*Including 550 miles of field drains.

ACCELERATED PROGRAMME WAPADA

Target for 1976-77

Province	Tubewells			Open drains (Miles)
	Installed (No.)	Energized (No.)	Replaced	
Punjab	449 FGW 151 SGW	449 FGW 241 SGW	400	78
Sind	455	1095	—	115
N.W.F.P.	41	41	—	62
Baluchistan	—	—	—	46
Total	945 FGW 151 SGW	1585 FGW 241 SGW	400	301

CHAPTER 15—INDUSTRY



INCREASE IN OUTPUT OF SPECIFIC MAJOR INDUSTRIES

S. No.	Industry	Unit	1969-70	1971-72	1975-76 Estimated
1.	White Sugar	000 tons.	600	369	625
2.	Vegetable Ghee .. .. .	.. .. .	124	159	280
3.	Cigarettes	Billion Nos.	22	22	27
4.	Cotton Yarn	Million Lbs.	602	740	790
5.	Mill-made Cotton Cloth	Million yds.	725	751	660
6.	Boards	Thousand tons.	37	34	36
7.	Writing and Printing Paper	Do.	—	—	30
8.	Soda Ash	Do.	67	76	80
9.	Caustic Soda	Do.	28	34	40
10.	Sulphuric Acid (non-captive)	Do.	6	6	7.0
11.	Nitrogenous Fertilizer	Thousand N Tons.	120	193	320
12.	Phosphate Fertilizer	Do.	4	5	9
13.	M. S. Products	Thousand tons.	177	163	222
14.	Cement	Do.	2614	2564	3100

Annexure II**PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRY**

(Rs. Million)

	1974-75		1975-76*	
	ADP	Outside ADP	ADP	Outside ADP
Federal Programme	852.79	213.35	1788.075	518.088
Baluchistan	11.68	1.93	9.264	7.560
N.W.F.P.	51.98	83.12	46.733	80.470
Sind	7.18	—	20.354	60.880
Punjab	34.46	—	124.137	121.700
Total	958.09	298.40	1988.563	788.698

*Estimated Achievements

PROJECTED PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR 1976-77

(I) Lashela Textile Mills

(i) Design of civil works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
(ii) Construction of boundary wall and technicians hostel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
(iii) Tenders for factory building	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
(iv) Construction of factory building	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
(v) Tenders for housing colony No. 1 and 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
(vi) Construction of housing colony No. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
(vii) Construction of housing colony No. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60%
(viii) Installation of tubewells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
(ix) Construction of roads	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75%
(x) External Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75%
(xi) Receipt of machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
(xii) Installation of machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5%

(II) Bolan Textile Mills

(i) Construction of boundary wall and technicians hostel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
(ii) Design for civil works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
(iii) Tenders for factory building	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
(iv) Construction of factory building	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75%
(v) Tender for housing colony No. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
(vi) Construction of housing colony No. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
(vii) Tenders for housing colony No. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
(viii) Construction for housing colony No. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30%
(ix) Installation of tubewells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
(x) Construction of road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
(xi) External Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50%
(xii) Receipt of Machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
(xiii) Installation of machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5%

Annexure IV**PAKISTAN INDUSTRIAL CREDIT AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION LTD., KARACHI****(Letter of Credit Outstanding As on May 31, 1976)****(Rs. in Million)**

Industry	Local	Foreign	Total
1. Cotton Textile	1.204	37.150	38.354
2. Specialised Textiles	0.240	34.792	35.032
3. Woollen Textiles	0.910	0.475	1.385
4. Sugar	1.068	25.079	26.147
5. Chemical and Pharmaceuticals	—	7.317	7.317
6. Tobacco	—	0.505	0.505
7. Leather and Rubber Products	0.531	0.287	0.818
8. Food Products and processing	—	3.851	3.851
9. Paper and Paper Products	0.150	1.980	2.130
10. Match	—	0.010	0.010
11. Glass	0.876	0.386	1.262
12. Ceramics	—	7.723	7.723
13. Plastic products	—	9.030	9.030
14. Hotels	—	25.277	25.277
15. Miscellaneous	2.802	0.089	2.891
Total	7.781	153.951	161.732

FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE AND ADP ALLOCATION (MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY) 1976-77

PAKISTAN

(Million Rupees)

Sector/Sub-Sector	Allocation for 1975-76	Revised Estimates during 1975-76	% implemen- tation	Allocation for 1976-77
1. Food Manufacture	55.700	85.960	154	151.140
2. Beverages	—	—	—	—
3. Tobacco Manufacture	0.049	1.206	246	—
4. Manufacture of Textile	166.550	54.050	32	395.750
5. Footwear and Apparels	0.853	1.500	176	5.663
6. Wood and Cork	6.700	11.425	170	20.000
7. Furniture and Fixture	—	—	—	—
8. Paper and Paper Products	2.000	0.800	40	0.200
9. Printing and Publishing	0.502	—	—	4.697
10. Leather and Leather Products	4.168	2.100	50	5.855
11. Rubber Products	—	—	—	—
12. Chemical Industries	1054.740	773.640	73	1426.030
13. Production of Petroleum, Coal and Gas	—	—	—	—
14. Petro-chemical Industries	18.000	29.040	161	49.100
15. Non-metalic Mineral Pro.	67.100	51.800	77	323.000
16. Basic Metal Industries	720.000	579.000	80	2000.000
17. Metal Product Industries	88.300	145.204	164	76.368
18. Machinery except Electrical Machinery	6.000	4.270	71	27.000
19. Electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances	0.690	1.321	193	1.000
20. Transport Equipment	15.000	24.500	163	10.000
21. Miscellaneous Industries	23.186	23.869	103	70.607
22. Industrial Estate	9.281	14.095	152	7.635
23. Training and Research	10.584	6.485	61	27.543
24. Small Industries Promotional Programme	38.364	35.766	93	41.577
25. Scientific and Industries Research	4.820	4.720	98	14.800
26. Survey and Investigations	0.165	0.165	100	—
27. Pakistan Mint, Lahore	1.000	0.115	1	0.115
28. Projects of Industrial Dev. Board	5.000	103.500	2070	72.000
29. SDA Projects	53.031	34.022	—	41.798
30. Security Printing Corporation	10.000	—	—	5.000
Total	2361.783	1988.563	84	4777.250

FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE AND ADP ALLOCATION (MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY) 1976-77

FEDERAL

(Million Rupees)

Sector/Sub-sector	Allocation for 1975-76	Revised Estimates during 1975-76	% implementation	Allocation for 1976-77
1. Food Manufacture	29.700	68.160	129	116.140
2. Beverages	—	—	—	—
3. Tobacco Manufacture	0.049	1.206	146	—
4. Manufacture of Textile	166.550	54.050	32	395.750
5. Footwear and Apparels	0.853	1.500	176	5.663
6. Wood and Cork	5.000	9.125	182	20.000
7. Furniture and Fixture	—	—	—	—
8. Paper and Paper Products	2.000	0.800	40	0.200
9. Printing and Publishing	—	—	—	—
10. Leather and Leather Products	4.147	2.100	51	5.855
11. Rubber Products	—	—	—	—
12. Chemical Industries	1054.740	773.640	73	1426.030
13. Production of Petroleum, Coal and Gas	—	—	—	—
14. Petro-chemical Industries	18.000	29.040	161	49.100
15. Non-metallic Mineral Pro.	67.100	51.800	77	323.000
16. Basic Metal Industries	720.000	579.000	80	2000.000
17. Metal Product Industries	83.300	145.204	174	76.268
18. Machinery except Electrical Machinery	6.000	4.270	71	27.000
19. Electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances	0.690	1.331	192	1.000
20. Transport Equipment	15.000	24.500	163	10.000
21. Miscellaneous Industries	13.649	15.894	116	67.050
22. Industries Estate	—	—	—	—
23. Training and Research	4.462	3.932	88	21.900
24. Small Industries Promotional Programme	9.340	17.688	189	12.655
25. Scientific and Industries Research	4.820	4.720	98	14.800
26. Survey and Investigations	—	—	—	—
27. Pakistan Mint. Lahore	1.000	0.115	1	0.115
28. Projects of Industrial Dev. Board	—	—	—	—
29. SDA Projects	—	—	—	—
30. Security Printing Corporation	10.000	—	—	5.000
	2216.400	1788.075	81	4577.526

FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE AND ADP ALLOCATION (MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY) 1976-77

BALUCHISTAN

(Million Rupees)

Sector/Sub-sector	Allocation for 1975-76	Revised Estimates during 1975-76	% implemen- tation	Allocation for 1976-77
1. Food Manufacture	6.000	0.579	9	—
2. Beverages	—	—	—	—
3. Tobacco Manufacture	—	—	—	—
4. Manufacture of Textile	—	—	—	—
5. Footwear and Apparels	—	—	—	—
6. Wood and Cork	0.200	0.200	100	—
7. Furniture and Fixture	—	—	—	—
8. Paper and Paper Products	—	—	—	—
9. Printing and Publishing	—	—	—	0.650
10. Leather and Leather Products	—	—	—	—
11. Rubber Products	—	—	—	—
12. Chemical Industries	—	—	—	—
13. Production of Petroleum, Coal and Gas	—	—	—	—
14. Petro-chemical Industries	—	—	—	—
15. Non-metallic Mineral Pro.	—	—	—	—
16. Basic Metal Industries	—	—	—	—
17. Metal Product Industries	5.000	—	—	0.100
18. Machinery except Electrical Machinery	—	—	—	—
19. Electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances	—	—	—	—
20. Transport Equipment	—	—	—	—
21. Miscellaneous Industries	0.160	4.366	273	2.000
22. Industrial Estate	1.000	1.525	153	0.800
23. Training and Research	0.500	0.474	95	0.500
24. Small Industries Promotional Programme	4.263	2.120	50	2.172
25. Scientific and Industries Research	—	—	—	—
26. Survey and Investigations	—	—	—	—
27. Pakistan Mint, Lahore	—	—	—	—
28. Projects of Industrial Dev. Board	—	—	—	—
29. SDA Projects	—	—	—	—
30. Security Printing Corporation	—	—	—	—
	17.123	9.264	54	6.222

FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE AND ADP ALLOCATION (MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY) 1976-77

N.W.F.P.

(Million Rupees)

Sector/Sub-sector	Allocation for 1975-76	Revised Estimates during 1975-76	% implemen- tation	Allocation for 1976-77
1. Food Manufacture	—	—	—	—
2. Beverages	—	—	—	—
3. Tobacco Manufacture	—	—	—	—
4. Manufacture of Textile	—	—	—	—
5. Footwear and Apparels	—	—	—	—
6. Wood and Cork	1.500	2.100	140	—
7. Furniture and Fixture	—	—	—	—
8. Paper and Paper Products	—	—	—	—
9. Printing and Publishing	—	—	—	0.633
10. Leather and Leather Products	0.021	—	—	—
11. Rubber Products	—	—	—	—
12. Chemical Industries	—	—	—	—
13. Production of Petroleum, Coal and Gas	—	—	—	—
14. Petro-chemical Industries	—	—	—	—
15. Non-metallic Mineral Pro.	—	—	—	—
16. Basic Metal Industries	—	—	—	—
17. Metal Product Industries	—	—	—	—
18. Machinery except Electrical Machinery	—	—	—	—
19. Electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances	—	—	—	—
20. Transport Equipment	—	—	—	—
21. Miscellaneous Industries	—	—	—	—
22. Industrial Estate	1.013	5.546	547	0.265
23. Training and Research	1.258	0.076	6	—
24. Small Industries Promotional Programme	10.443	4.824	46	6.061
25. Scientific and Industries Research	—	—	—	—
26. Survey and Investigations	0.165	0.165	100	—
27. Pakistan Mint, Lahore	—	—	—	—
28. Projects of Industrial Dev. Board	—	—	—	—
29. SDA Projects	53.031	34.022	64	41.798
30. Security Printing Corporation	—	—	—	—
	67.431	46.733	69	48.757

FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE AND ADP ALLOCATION (MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY) 1976-77

SIND

(Million Rupees)

Sector/Sub-sector	Allocation for 1975-76	Revised Estimates during 1975-76	% implementation	Allocation for 1976-77
1. Food Manufacture	20.000	17.221	86	35.000
2. Beverages	—	—	—	—
3. Tobacco Manufacture	—	—	—	—
4. Manufacture of Textile	—	—	—	—
5. Footwear and Apparels	—	—	—	—
6. Wood and Cork	—	—	—	—
7. Furniture and Fixture	—	—	—	—
8. Paper and Paper Products	—	—	—	—
9. Printing and Publishing	—	—	—	—
10. Leather and Leather Products	—	—	—	—
11. Rubber Products	—	—	—	—
12. Chemical Industries	—	—	—	—
13. Production of Petroleum, Coal and Gas	—	—	—	—
14. Petro-chemical Industries	—	—	—	—
15. Non-metallic Mineral Pro.	—	—	—	—
16. Basic Metal Industries	—	—	—	—
17. Metal Product Industries	—	—	—	—
18. Machinery except Electrical Machinery	—	—	—	—
19. Electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances	—	—	—	—
20. Transport Equipment	—	—	—	—
21. Miscellaneous Industries	—	—	—	—
22. Industrial Estate	—	0.147	—	0.160
23. Training and Research	0.932	1.170	125	1.381
24. Small Industries Promotional Programme	2.068	1.816	88	3.032
25. Scientific and Industries Research	—	—	—	—
26. Survey and Investigations	—	—	—	—
27. Pakistan Mint, Lahore	—	—	—	—
28. Projects of Industrial Dev. Board	—	—	—	—
29. SDA Projects	—	—	—	—
30. Security Printing Corporation	—	—	—	—
	23.000	20.354	88	39.945

FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE AND ADP ALLOCATION (MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY) 1976-77

PUNJAB

(Million Rupees)

Sector/Sub-sector	Allocation for 1975-76	Revised Estimates during 1975-76	% implemen- tation	Allocation for 1976-77
1. Food Manufacture	—	—	—	—
2. Beverages	—	—	—	—
3. Tobacco Manufacture	—	—	—	—
4. Manufacture of Textile	—	—	—	—
5. Footwear and Apparels	—	—	—	—
6. Wood and Cork	—	—	—	—
7. Furniture and Fixture	—	—	—	—
8. Paper and Paper Products	—	—	—	—
9. Printing and Publishing	0.502	—	—	3.414
10. Leather and Leather Products	—	—	—	—
11. Rubber Products	—	—	—	—
12. Chemical Industries	—	—	—	—
13. Production of Petroleum, Coal and Gas	—	—	—	—
14. Petro-chemical Industries	—	—	—	—
15. Non-metallic Mineral Pro.	—	—	—	—
16. Basic Metal Industries	—	—	—	—
17. Metal Product Industries	—	—	—	—
18. Machinery except Electrical Machinery	—	—	—	—
19. Electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances	—	—	—	—
20. Transport Equipment	—	—	—	—
21. Miscellaneous Industries	9.377	3.609	38	1.557
22. Industrial Estate	7.268	6.877	95	6.410
23. Training and Research	3.432	0.853	24	3.762
24. Small Industries Promotional Programme	12.250	9.318	76	17.657
25. Scientific and Industries Research	—	—	—	—
26. Survey and Investigations	—	—	—	—
27. Pakistan Mint. Lahore	—	—	—	—
28. Projects of Industrial Dev. Board	5.000	103.500	1070	72.000
29. SDA Projects	—	—	—	—
30. Security Printing Corporation	—	—	—	—
	37.829	124.137	328	104.800

KARACHI STEEL MILLS
PROJECTED PHYSICAL TARGETS UPTO 1975-76

Sl. No.	Description of Work	Percentage of completion			
		Projected Targets upto 30-6-1976		Actual upto 30-4-1976	
		Planning and Designing	Construction	Planning and Designing	Construction
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Infra-Structure Facilities					
	(i) Potable Water (Distribution Lines)	100%	55%	100%	5%
	(ii) Industrial water supply (Distribution Lines) ..	100%	50%	100%	—
	(iii) Railway Siding from Pipri station to Construction Base :				
	(Priority-I)	100%	100%	100%	100%
	(Priority-II)	100%	100%	100%	65%
	(iv) Railway Siding from Pipri Station to Plant Marshalling Yard	100%	100%	100%	70%
	(v) Railway Siding from Construction Base to Steel Structure Yard	100%	100%	100%	60%
	(vi) Railway Siding from Marshalling Yard to Plant ..	100%	20%	50%	—
	(vii) Railway Siding from Pig Casting Yard to Slag Dump.	100%	30%	—	—
	(viii) Storm Water Disposal (Diversion Channel) ..	100%	25%	100%	—
	(ix) Sea Water Intake and Outlet Facilities	100%	25%	50%	—
	(x) Sewerage Treatment and Disposal	100%	25%	75%	—
	(xi) Unloader and Conveyor System	100%	15%	35%	—
	(xii) Road Net-work	Continuous process.	50%	Continuous process.	20%
	<i>Construction Power 12.5 M.W.</i>				
	(xiii) Main Power Supply	100%	100%	100%	100%
	(xiv) Distribution power supply	100%	100%	100%	50%
	<i>Telephones :</i>				
	(xv) 10+100 Lines PMBX	100%	100%	100%	100%
	(xvi) 10+100 Lines PABX	100%	100%	100%	—
	(xvii) Natural Gas	30%	—	15%	—
	(xviii) Office Block, Canteen and Conference Hall ..	100%	100%	100%	92%
	(xix) Four Additional Barracks	100%	100%	100%	80%
	2. Metallurgical Training Centre	100%	100%	100%	80%
	3. Construction Base				
	(i) Batching Plant Complex :				
	(a) Reinforcement Shop	100%	100%	100%	98%
	(b) Concrete Mixers and Aggregate Supply Gallery Foundation	100%	100%	100%	80%
	(c) Storage Bins	100%	100%	100%	40%
	(d) Cement Silos and Pneumation Transport system.	100%	100%	100%	80%

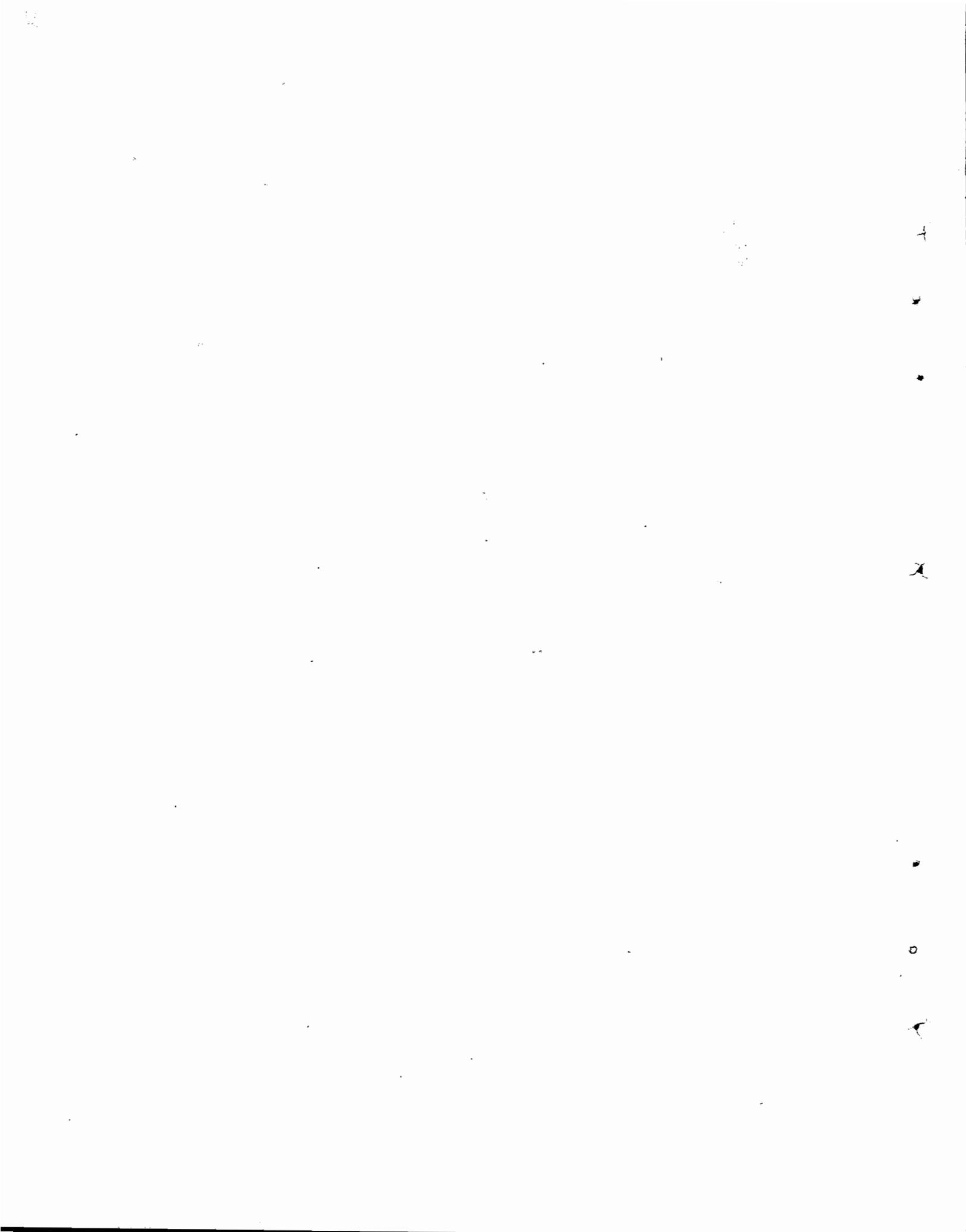
KARACHI STEEL MILLS

PROJECTED PHYSICAL TARGETS UPTO 1976-77

Sl. No.	Description of Work	Percentage of completion	
		Projected target upto 30-6-1977	
1	2	3	4
CONSTRUCTION BASE			
(i) Batching Plant Complex			
	(a) Concrete Mixer and Aggregate supply Gallery	100%	100%
	(b) Storage Bins	100%	100%
	(c) Cement Silos and Pneumatic Transport system	100%	100%
	(d) Store for Reinforcing Steel and Casting Yard	100%	100%
(ii)	Reinforcement Shop	100%	100%
(iii)	Engineering Production Base	100%	100%
(iv)	Shuttering Shop	100%	100%
(v)	Central Store and Supply Base (Godown)	100%	100%
(vi)	Repair and Maintenance Shop for Construction Machinery	100%	100%
(vii)	Maintenance and Servicing Shop for Heavy Vehicles	100%	100%
(viii)	General Facilities	100%	100%
(ix)	Roads, Drains and Boundary Wall	100%	100%
Off-site Facilities			
1.	Railway Siding from Pipri Station to Construction Base	—	—
2.	Railway Siding from Pipri Station to Plant Site	—	—
3.	Railway Siding from Pipri Station to Stock Yard	—	—
4.	Railway Siding from Marshalling Yard to Plant	100%	100%
5.	Railway Siding from Pig Casting Yard to Slag Dump	100%	80%
6.	Extension of Siding from Construction Base to Stock Yard	100%	100%
7.	Road Net-work	—	75%
8.	Diversion of Flood Water Discharge	100%	100%
9.	Industrial Water Supply	100%	80%
10.	Potable Water Supply	100%	90%
11.	Sea Water Supply	100%	60%
12.	Unloading Facilities at Berth	100%	65%
13.	Sewerage and Treatment	100%	70%
14.	Conveyor System for delivery of Raw Material from Berth	100%	65%
15.	Office Block, Canteen, Barracks and Conference Hall	—	—
16.	Four Additional Barracks	—	—
17.	Slag and Slug Dump	10%	—
POWER SUPPLY			
(i) Construction Power 12.5 MW			
	(a) Main Power Supply	—	—
	(b) Distribution Power Supply	—	—

1	2	3	4
(ii) Power Supply for Township (Additional Feeder for Township)		—	—
(iii) 132 KV Transmission line for Grid Station to TPI & MSD's		100%	100%
TELEPHONES			
10+100 lines PMBX		—	—
10+100 Lines PABX		—	—
DISTRIBUTION OF TELEPHONES SYSTEM			
(a) Secondary Cabling		100%	25%
(b) Inter Block Wiring		100%	25%
NATURAL GAS		100%	50%
METALLURGICAL TRAINING CENTRE		—	—
TOWNSHIP			
(a) Soviet Expatriate Colony			
(i) Single Expatriate Hostel 51 Rooms 6		—	—
(ii) Two rooms Apartment for married Soviet Expert Specialists 11 Blocks		—	—
(iii) Three rooms Apartment for Soviet Specialists with family 5 Blocks		—	—
(iv) Amenities Buildings, Club Building, Shopping Centre, School, Health Clinic		—	—
(v) Two Rooms Apartment for Soviet Specialist 15 Blocks		100%	100%
(vi) Three Rooms Apartments for Soviet Specialists 7 Blocks		100%	100%
(b) Pakistani Staff Accommodation			
1. Double Story-20 Units		100%	100%
2. Single Story-200 Units		100%	100%
3. Row House -2500 Units		100%	60%
4. Courtyard House-2000 Units		100%	60%
5. Health Centre-2 Nos.		100%	75%
6. Mosque-2 Nos.		100%	75%
7. College-1 Nos.		100%	75%
8. High School-2 Nos.		100%	75%
9. Primary School-6 Nos.			
10. Nursery School-12 Nos.		100%	75%
11. Hospital-1 Nos.		100%	75%
12. Community Hall-4 Nos.		100%	75%
13. Shops-100 Nos.		100%	75%
14. Roads pavement		100%	100%
15. Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage		100%	100%
MAIN PLANT			
1. Soil, Testing, Levelling and Grading			
Soil, Testing		—	—
Pile Testing		—	—
Levelling and Grading		100%	80%

1	2	3	4
2. Repair Shop Complex and Storage Facilities			
(a) Block of Forge and Steel Fabrication	100%	100%
(b) Block of Mechanical Repair, Heat Treatment and Hard Surfacing Shop	100%	100%
(c) Power Equipment Repair	} Designing and Drawings being done in USSR.	75%
(d) Block of pattern and Building Repair Shop		
(e) Foundry		
(f) Locomotive and Wagon Shed		
(g) Stores		
(i) Auxiliary Material Store	} Drawings and Designing being done in USSR.	75%
(ii) Building Material and Timber Store		
(iii) Lubricant, Paraffine Store		
(iv) Ferro-alloys store		
(v) Equipment Store		
3. Coke Oven and By-product Plant	Do.	75%
4. Thermal Power Plant	Do.	75%
5. Turbo Blower Station	Do.	75%
6. Main Step Down Sub-Station	Do.	100%
7. Raw Material Preparation Plant	Do.	60%
8. Iron Making Plant	Do.	57%
9. Steel Making Plant	Do.	30%
10. Hot Rolling Mill	Do.	15%
11. Refractory and Lime Production	Do.	37%
12. Gas Facilities	Do.	40%
13. Power Supply	Do.	30%
14. Transport Facilities	Do.	30%



CHAPTER 16—FUEL AND POWER

309—310

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A. DETAILS OF CAPABILITY STATION-WISE NORTHERN GRID AND UPPER SIND

Name of Station	Capability (MW)	
	September 1976	March 1977
Tarbela	—	700
Mangla	690	350 (R.L. 1075)
Warsak	160	160
Small Hydel	85	75
Multan	230	230
Lyallpur Steam	120	120
Shahdara Steam	85	85
Sukkur	50	50
Lyallpur GT	200	200
Guddu	170*	170*
	1790	2140
Spinning Reserve	110	110
Capability net of spinning reserve	1680	2030

*50MW accounted towards Southern Zone.

B. LOWER SIND

Name of Station	Capability (MW)
Hyderabad	30
Kotri	30
Import from Guddu	50
	110

C. QUETTA

Name of Station	Capability (MW)	
	September 1976	March 1977
Quetta Steam and G.T.	27	27
Quetta New G.T.	20	20
	47	47

D. KARACHI (K.E.S.C.)

Name of Station	Capability (MW)
C1	66
C2	66
C3	125
B-1	30
B-2	30
B	24
A	9
D.E.	10
	360
KANUPP	125
Spinning Reserve	485 125
Capability net of spinning reserve	360

OGDC APPRAISAL OF PERFORMANCE IN DRILLING PROGRAMME (1975-76)

Name of Well	Classification Drilling	Rig No.	Targets for 1975-76				Achievements			Remarks/Reasons for not completing targets (whatever applicable)
			Rig building	Drilling	Production Testing	Total months	Postage to be drilled	By 31-5-76	Expected by the end of 1975-76	
1. Dhodhak Test Well No. 1 ..	Exploratory	306	Nil	7500	Nil	5 months	—	5539	—	Blow out.
2. Second Rig building ..	Do.	304	4 months	—	—	4 "	—	Completion of rig building.	Completed	
3. Pirkoh Test Well No. 1 ..	Do.	F-125	4 "	8250 ft.	—	8 "	8250	5254 ft.	5908 ft.	Due to drilling complications and increase in total depth.
4. Toof Well No. 6 ..	Development	305	—	2732 ft.	2 months	10 "	—	2732 ft.	Well brought on production since 2-6-76.	—
5. Toof Well No. 5 ..	Do.	301	—	—	12 "	12 "	—	—	Do.	Work suspended due to shortage of drillers.
6. Toof Well No. 4 ..	Do.	303	—	—	—	12 "	Nil	Production Testing.	Production Testing.	—
7. Hundi Well No. 4 ..	Do.	201	—	—	—	2 "	Nil	Do.	Do.	—
8. [Sari Well No. 4 ..	Do.	201	—	—	—	12 "	Nil	Do.	Do.	—

OGDC APPRAISAL OF PERFORMANCE IN EXPLORATION PROGRAMME 1975-76

Name of Survey parties	Type of Survey	Area surveyed		Months	Achievements	
		Description (Geological)	Location (Admn Distt.)		Upto 31-3-76	Expected by 30-6-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Geological Party 1 & 2.	1. (i) Detailed Geological mapping, 1 : 50,000 Scale. (ii) Detailed structural investigation with special emphasis on the delineation of the faults developed between Loti and West Zin structures, including determination of Lateral extent, displacement hade and morphology etc.	Loti, Uch Bombor and Nandrakki tory and Kohat structures.	Mari tribal territory and Kohat.	5 months 25 days.	Loti, Uch and Bombor. 378 Km upto end of March. Party carried out structural and stratigraphic investigation and instrumental traverses across Loti structure, and completed its assignment in Loti area. The party was advised to start work in Bombor area from 1st week of February 1976 under army protection, they moved to start field survey but on 12 February, 1976 the party was ambushed, before the work could commenced One geologist was killed and two were injured. The work in Bombor area had to be suspended because of hostility.	Nandrakki. 35 Km structural traverse. 20 Km traverses ran in connection with study of faults. Assignment was completed and party closed on 5th May 1976.
	2. Geological Survey :					
	(i) Geological traverse using contact prints and toposheets.					
	(ii) Instrumental survey for horizontal and vertical control.					
	3. (i) Structural traverses on cross profiles to evaluate the prospect are to be conducted. (ii) One additional structural traverse running north south along Latitude 71030' or slightly west of it.					
Gravity-1	Detailed gravimetric Survey. Semi detailed Gravimetric Survey.	Loti Structure (Marri Bugri and Jacobabad Geolo-3 gical Province. (South East of Shikarpur High).	Sibi (Baluchistan)	Nov. 15, 1975 May 16, 1976 (6 months).	2077 stations.	3126 stations.
Gravity-3	Detailed gravimetric survey.	Cholistan platform	Bahawalpur (Punjab).	Nov. 15, 1975 June 1, 1976 (6 months 17 days).	2130 stations.	3499 stations.
		Nandrakki Struc- ture (Potwar- Bannu).	Kohat (NWFP).			

Continued Annexure III

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Seismic-1	.. Reflection with 12 fold CDP Technique	Area between Mari Gas field and Jacobabad High.	Jacobabad Sukkur (Sind).	Dec. 25, 1975 May 12, 1976 (4 months 17 days).	235.6 Km.	383 Km.
Seismic-2	.. Do.	Tuziani (Western Sulaiman). North of Kashmore.	D.G. Khan (Punjab). Jacobabad (Sind).	Dec. 25, 1975 May 22, 1976 (5 months).	254 Km.	367 Km.
Seismic-5	.. Do.	Tut-Nuryal. Nandrakki-Potwar Bannu.	Campbellpur (Punjab). Kohat (NWFP).	Nov. 20, 1975 June 1, 1976 (5 months 10 days).	156 Km.	167 Km.

DIRECTORATE OF PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS

Performance of Private Companies in drilling 1975-76

Name of the Company	Area leased out	Region	Name of the Well	Total Depth of Well to be drilled	Depth Planned to be drilled during 1975-76	Depth Actually Drilled
Pakistan Oil Fields Limited.	Mayal M.L.	Potwar Punjab.	No. 4	12,640 ft.	12,60 ft.	12,640 ft.
Pakistan Oil Fields Limited.	Mayal M.L.	Potwar Punjab.	No. 6	14,000 ft.	14,000 ft.	12,095 ft. till May 27, 1976.
Amoco Pakistan Exploration	9330 sq. miles.	Multan.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Pakistan Taxes Gulf Inc. Karachi.	11,120 sq. miles.	Punjab, Sind Baluchistan	None.	None.	None.	None.
Marathon Petroleum Pakistan Limited.	10,000 sq. miles under the exploration and prospecting License No. 50/Baluchistan.	Makran Coast, Baluchistan.	Garr-Koh No. 1	15,000 ft.	15,000 ft.	During 1975-76 the final 1,157 ft. were drilled on the Garr-Koh No. 1. This well was tested and plugged as a dry hole at 11,886 ft.
Pakistan Petroleum Limited.	Sui, Kandhkot, Mazarani and Trithari MLs.	Baluchistan and Sind.	Sui Wells No. 20 and 21.	9161 ft.	Sui-20 : 4606 ft. Sui-21 : 4555 ft.	9161 ft.

DIRECTORATE OF PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS
Performance of Private Companies in exploration 1975-76

Name of the Company (Operator)	Area leased out	Number of survey plan- ned to be deployed dur- ing 1975-76	Number of survey par- ties deployed during 1975-76	Type of survey and are surveyed	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pakistan Oil Fields Limited	Meyal M.L.	—	—	—	Well completed producer on 15-11-1975.
Pakistan Oil Fields Limited	Meyal M.L.	—	—	—	—
Pakistan Texas Gulf Inc. Karachi.	11,120 sq. miles.	Two	Two	Gravity Magnetic and seismic Kashmir and Larkana Blocks.	Area has been relinquished (effective 30th June 76) after drilling four wells during 1972-74. All the four wells were found to be dry.
AMOCO Pakistan exploration Co.	9330 sq. miles.	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
Pakistan Petroleum Ltd., (PPL-AMCO/Total Joint Venture).	Sui, Kandhkot, Mazarani and Tithari MLS.	Two	One	Seismic.	—
Do.	Do.	One	One	Geological.	—
Marathon Petroleum Pakistan Limited.	10,000 sq. miles under the Exploration and Prospecting Licence No. 50/Baluchistan.	One geological and one marine seismic crew.	One geological Party.	Field	The onshore drilling programme was suspended after completion of Garr Koh No. 1. Subsurface information obtained at Garr Koh and additional and Seismic studies in the western onshore portion of Licence 50/Baluchistan indicated that the drilling of an onshore well was not justified at the current time.
Pakistan Petroleum Limited (PPL-AMOCO/Total Venture).	Mula River, Kirta, Rabin-yar Khan, South and EL areas.	Sindh and Punjab.	Sui Well Nos. 20 and 21.	Seismic	9,161 (sui 20 : 4606 and 21 : 4555.
Joint	East Potwar	—	—	One land survey.	—
				Two marine surveys.	—
				Seismic	—
				About 326 Line Miles were shot.	—
				About 560 Line Miles were shot.	—

SNGPL PROGRESS DURING 1975-76

Loopline Section 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 miles of 16 inch dia between AB and RAVI-hydrostatically tested and commissioned.
Loopline Section 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 miles of 16 inch dia between AV 4) and Lyallpur hydrostatically tested and commissioned.
Rahwali-Gujrat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.92 miles of 8 inch dia pipeline hydrostatically tested and commissioned.
Sargodha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.2 miles of 6 inch dia pipeline hydrostatically tested and commissioned.
Rahwali-Sialkot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.80 miles of 8 inch pipeline.
(i) Right-of-way clearing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70% completed.
(ii) Yard coating and wrapping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80% "
(iii) Stringing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40% "
(iv) Welding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10% "
(v) Trenching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8% "
(vi) Lowering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not commenced.
(vii) Back-filling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— —

A-1 Sadiqabad—survey of 14 miles of 8 inch pipeline is in progress.

PROGRESS ON VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION

Item				Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
Total No. of villages	..	..	..	24,996	5,907	6,768*	5,059**	42,730
Electrified Upto 1975-76	..	..	..	4,132	1,999	1,658	90	7,879
Programme for 1976-77	..	..	..	515	260	175	50	1,000

BREAK UP OF CONNECTIONS PROVINCEWISE

General	..	..	..	93,000	24,000	27,000	6,000	1,50,000
Industrial	..	..	..	5,900	1,500	2,400	200	10,000
Agricultural Tubewells	..	..	..	4,720	1,200	1,920	160	8,000
				1,03,620	26,700	31,320	6,360	1,68,000

*Including 3,493 settlements in Malakand Division.

**Including 3,191 settlements in Kalat Division.

PRODUCTWISE DETAILS OF DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF OIL

Annexure VIII

(Tons)

Products	1974-75 Actual	1975-76 Revised Estimate	1976-77 Budget	% Change
100/130 ON	2,777	3,636	4,000	10.01
73 ON	1,527	1,525	2,400	57.38
JP-4	85,109	77,456	88,000	13.61
M.S.	2,64,597	2,73,736	2,79,000	1.92
H.O.B.C.	65,127	70,755	74,000	4.59
Sub-Total Light Distillates	4,19,137	4,27,108	4,47,400	4.75
J. P-I.	2,57,972	2,88,214	3,03,000	5.13
S.K.	5,56,237	4,96,107	5,13,000	3.41
H.S.D.	11,11,802	12,08,587	13,02,000	7.73
L.D.O.	2,85,559	2,91,415	3,05,000	4.66
Sub-Total Middle Distillates	22,11,570	22,84,323	24,23,000	6.07
Furnace Oil	9,57,684	7,11,267	6,73,000	5.38
Total Fuel products	35,88,391	34,22,698	35,43,400	3.53
Asphalt	76,688	63,802	1,00,000	56.73
Others	75,184	85,190	72,900	14.43
Total Heavy Distillates	1,51,872	1,48,992	1,72,900	16.05
GRAND TOTAL	37,40,263	35,71,690	37,16,300	4.05

PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND DISPOSAL OF OIL PRODUCTS (1976-77)

(All figures in Tons)

Products	Availability of P.O.L.				Disposal				Change in Stock
	Local Production	Import	Total Availability	Export	Bunker	Total External	Domestic Consumption	Total Disposal	
100/130 ON	..	4,000	4,000	..	..	..	4,000	4,000	..
73 ON	..	2,400	2,400	..	..	..	2,400	2,400	..
JP-4	88,000	..	..	..	88,000	88,000	..
M.S.	2,79,000	..	..	..	2,79,000	2,79,000	..
HOBC	..	7,000	74,000	..	..	..	74,000	74,000	..
Naphtha	1,99,000	2,04,000	..	2,04,000	..	2,04,000	-5,000
Total (Light Distillates)	..	13,400	6,46,400	2,04,000	..	2,04,000	4,47,400	6,51,400	..
JP-I	3,03,000	..	1,26,000	1,26,000	3,03,000	4,29,000	-1,26,000
S.K.	..	1,35,000	5,13,000	..	..	..	5,13,000	5,13,000	..
H.S.D.	..	5,49,000	13,13,000	..	11,000	11,000	13,02,000	13,13,000	..
L.D.O.	..	77,000	3,10,000	..	5,000	5,000	3,05,000	3,10,000	..
Total (Middle Distillates)	..	7,61,000	24,39,000	..	1,42,000	1,42,000	24,23,000	25,65,000	-1,26,000
Furanc Oil	9,90,000	2,47,000	70,000	3,17,000	6,73,000	9,90,000	..
Total of Fuel Products	..	7,74,400	40,75,400	4,51,000	2,12,000	6,63,000	35,43,400	42,06,400	-1,31,000
Asphat	1,20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,00,000	1,20,000	..
Others	73,000	..	100	100	72,900	73,000	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	7,74,400	42,68,400	4,71,000	2,12,100	6,83,100	37,16,300	43,99,400	-1,31,000

OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION TARGETS FOR DRILLING PROGRAMME 1976-77

S. No.	Name of Well	Place	Rig No.	Expected date of commencement of drilling	To be completed during 1976-77	To be Started during 1976-77	Drilling to Continue	Recent Depth in Feet	Estimated Depth to be drilled 1976-77	Test drilling or Development
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Dhodhak Test Well No. 1.	D. G. Khan Punjab.	303	15-7-1976	Drilling and Production Testing.	Production Testing.	—	5539	8250	Exploratory.
2.	Pirkoh Test Well No. 1.	Dera Bugti Baluchistan.	F-125	—	8250	Production Testing.	—	5628	2622	Exploratory.
3.	Toot Well No. 7	Compbalpur Punjab.	305	Sept. 76	March 76 Rig Building Drilling.	Rig Drilling/Production Testing.	—	Nil	15,180	Development.
4.	Toot Well No. 4	Do.	303	July 76]	Aug. 76 Drilling and Production Testing	Drilling Production Testing Rig Building.	—	15,510	300	Do.
5.	Toot Well No. 8	Do.	303	Nov. 76	May 76 Drilling.	Rig Building Drilling Production Testing.	—	Nil	15,180	Do.
6.	Toot Well No. 9	Do.	N-1 Rig.	Feb. 77	Rig Building.	Rig Building Drilling.	Further Drilling.	Nil	15,180	Do.
7.	Toot Well No. 10	Do.	N-2 Rig.	March 77	Rig Building.	Rig Building Drilling.	Further Drilling.	Nil	15,180	Do.
8.	Choti No.1	.. D. G. Khan Punjab.	301	Jan. 77	Rig Building.	Rig Building Drilling	Further Drilling.	Nil	15,180	Exploratory.
9.	Shahdadpur No. 1	.. Sind.	N-3 Rig.	March 77	Rig Building.	Rig Building Drilling	Further Drilling.	Nil	14,850	Do.
10.	Bambhor No. 1 Dhermond.	Baluchistan.	N-4 Rig.	March 77	Rig Building.	Rig Building Drilling	Further Drilling.	Nil	9,500	Do.
11.	[Nandraki	.. N.W.F.P.	F-125	Dec. 76	Rig Building.	Rig Building Drilling	Further Drilling.	Nil	8,500	Do.

OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION TARGETS FOR EXPLORATION PROGRAMME 1976-77

Name of Survey Parties	Type of Survey	Area to be surveyed				Parties Months
		Description	Location	Physical Targets		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Gravity Party 1 and 3	Detailed and Semi detailed gravimetric survey.	(a) Cholistan E.L. (Eastern Sulaiman). (b) Panu Aqil E.L. (Jacobabad). (c) Thatta E.L. (Karachi Trough).	(Administrative) Bahawalpur, Sukkur, Jacobabad, Nasirabad, Thatta and Dudu distt.	7668 stations	14 months.	
Seismic Parties 1, 2, 4, and 5.	Reflection Survey by 12 fold ODP technique.	(a) Cholistan E.L. (Eastern Sulaiman). (b) Loti structure (Mari-Bughti). (c) Panu Aqil (Jacobabad). (d) Dhadar (Kachi Trough). (e) Lakki E.L. (Bannu Easin). (f) Thatta E.L. (Karachi Trough).	(Geological) Bahawalpur, Mari-Bugli, D.G. Khan, Sukkur, Jacobabad, Kalat, Sibbi, Nasirabad, Bannu, Thatta and Dudu Distts. (Admn. Distt.)	1300 Km.	23 months.	
Geological Party 1, 2, 3	(i) Detailed geological mapping. (ii) Structural and stratigraphic investigations.	(Geological) Potwar, Bannu, Nandrakki, Dhadar, Thatta, Karachi trough.	(Admn. Distt.) Campbellpur, Bannu, Kohat, D. I. Khan, Thatta, Sibbi and Dadu.	285 Km.	18 months.	

DIRECTORATE OF PETROLEUM CONCESSION TARGETS OF PRIVATE COMPANIES FOR DRILLING DURING 1976-77

Name of the Company (Operator)	Area leased out	Region	Name of the Well	Projected depth of well to be drilled	Depth Planned to be drilled during 1976-77
1	2	3	4	5	6
AMOCO Pakistan Exploration Co.	Block A, 9359 sq. miles.	Jacobabad-Khairpur (Sind and Baluchistan).	None	Nil	Nil
AMOCO Pakistan Exploration Co.	Block C, 6417 sq. miles.	Mari-Bugti Hilles (Baluchistan and Sind).	Sakhi Sarwar No. 1.	14,000 ft.	14,000 ft.
Marathan Petroleum Limited.	10,000 sq. miles the exploration and prospecting Licence No. 50/Baluchistan.	Makran Coast, Baluchistan	One offshore well planned for late 1976. Location not yet decided.	14,000 ft.	14,000 ft.
Pakistan Petroleum Limited.	Sui, Kandhkot, Mazarani and Tithari MLs.	Baluchistan and Sind.	Sui well No. 22,23 and 24 may be drilled depending on demand from the field.	About 4,500 each well.	13,500 depending on demand from the field.
*Pakistan Oil Field Limited	Meyal.	Potwar Punjab.	No. 5	12,860	11,000
*Pakistan Oil Field Limited	Meyal.	Potwar Punjab.	No. 7	14,300	14,300

*The above programme is subject to availability of funds.

DIRECTORATE OF PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS TARGETS OF PRIVATE COMPANIES FOR EXPLORATION IN 1976-77

Name of the Company (Operator)	Area leased out	Number of Survey parties planned to be deployed during 1976-77	Type of survey and are to be surveyed	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
AMOCO Exploration Co.	.. Block-A, 9359 sq. miles.	One	Seismic	—
AMOCO Exploration Co.	.. Block-C, 6517 sq. miles.	Nil	Nil	—
Marathan Petroleum Pakistan Limited.	10,000 sq. miles under the exploration and prospecting Licence 50/Baluchistan.	(1) One geological field party if any additional field checking is required during our current geoseismic studies. (2) Additional seismic work is not anticipated unless it is considered necessary at the conclusion of the data now being processed.	Geological, structural, stratigraphic, palaeontological and photo-geological studies.	—
Pakistan Petroleum Limited. (PPL-AMOCO/Total Joint Venture).	Mula River, Kirta Rahimyar Khan, Kandhot South and East Potwar ELS.	One	Seismic	—
Pakistan Petroleum Limited. (PPL-AMOCO/Total Joint Venture).	Mula River, Kirta Rahimyar Khan, Kandhot South and East Potwar ELS.	One	Geological	—

SNGPL DISTRIBUTION DEVELOPMENT 1976-77

S. No.	Area	Footage
1.	Lyalpur :	
	(Sargodha, Chiniot, etc.)	3,56,000 ft.
2.	Lahore :	
	(Sheikhurpura, Shahdara)	5,40,000 ft.
3.	Peshawar :	
	(Charsadda, Mardan, Nowshera and Tekht Bhai)	1,48,000 ft.
4.	Rawalpindi :	
	(Kewra, Campbellpur, Islamabad, Chakwal, Taxila)	3,55,000 ft.
5.	Gujranwala	3,83,500 ft.
6.	Sadia abad	33,000 ft.
7.	Bahawalpur	70,000 ft.
		18,85,500
		Say (19,00,000)

SCHEDULE OF WORK FOR CONSTRUCTION OF COMPRESSOR STATION DURING 1976-77

Compressor Station	Works Envisaged
New Station AC1	All civil works involving piling, construction of industrial building and colony are expected to be completed by 30th September, 1976. Foundation for compressor units and Shed. — Commencement of construction 15th June, 1976 — Completion of construction 31st Oct, 1976 Mechanical installation of compressor units will be carried out in 1976-77.
Compressor Station AC4	Civil works for housing colony, foundation of compressor station and shed. — Commencement of construction 1st July, 1976 — Completion of construction 31st January, 1977 Works on mechanical installation of units will be undertaken in the fiscal year 1976-77.
Compressor Station AC6	Civil works for housing colony, foundation for compressor station and Sheds. — Commencement of construction 1st October, 1976 — Completion of construction 30th April, 1977 Mechanical installation of units to be carried out in the fiscal year 1976-77.

GAS COMPANIES FINANCIAL PLANS

(Rs. in Million)

	Actual Expenditure 1975-76					Proposed for 1976-77				
	SNGPL	SGTC	IGC	KGC	Total	SNGPL	SGTC	IGC	KGC	Total
Local Loan	24.349	—	7.500	6.69	38.539	140.00	—	38.500	178.75	357.250
Foreign Loan	249.440	204.167	—	22.97	476.577	148.438	26.280	14.000	146.00	334.718
Foreign Equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Equity	110.00	97.50	—	—	207.50	80.00	32.500	5.000	—	117.500
Self Financing	65.673	12.334	21.750	229.00	328.757	96.321	—	8.138	103.74	208.199
Funds from Govt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.500	—	30.500
Subsidy from Govt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.307	—	8.307
Debenture issue	—	—	—	—	—	—	165.000	—	—	165.000
Total	449.462	314.001	29.25	258.66	1051.373	464.759	223.78	104.445	428.49	1221.474

GAS CONSUMERS STATISTICS

Categories	As on 30-6-75				Estimates for 1975-76				Targets for 1976-77				
	SNGPL	KGC	IGC	Total	SNGPL	KGC	IGC	Total	SNGPL	KGC	IGC	Total	
General Industry	..	1,715	653	140	2,508	385	12	2	399	335	20	4	359
Fertilizer	..	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Power	..	10	3	5	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cement	..	5	2	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial	..	6,692	2,596	1,403	10,691	2,056	284	235	2,575	2,505	120	300	2,925
Domestic	..	76,204	92,918	20,412	189,534	29,398	20,892	3,447	53,737	27,160	30,000	7,073	64,233
Total	..	84,629	96,172	21,962	202,763	31,839	21,188	3,684	56,711	30,000	30,140	7,377	67,517

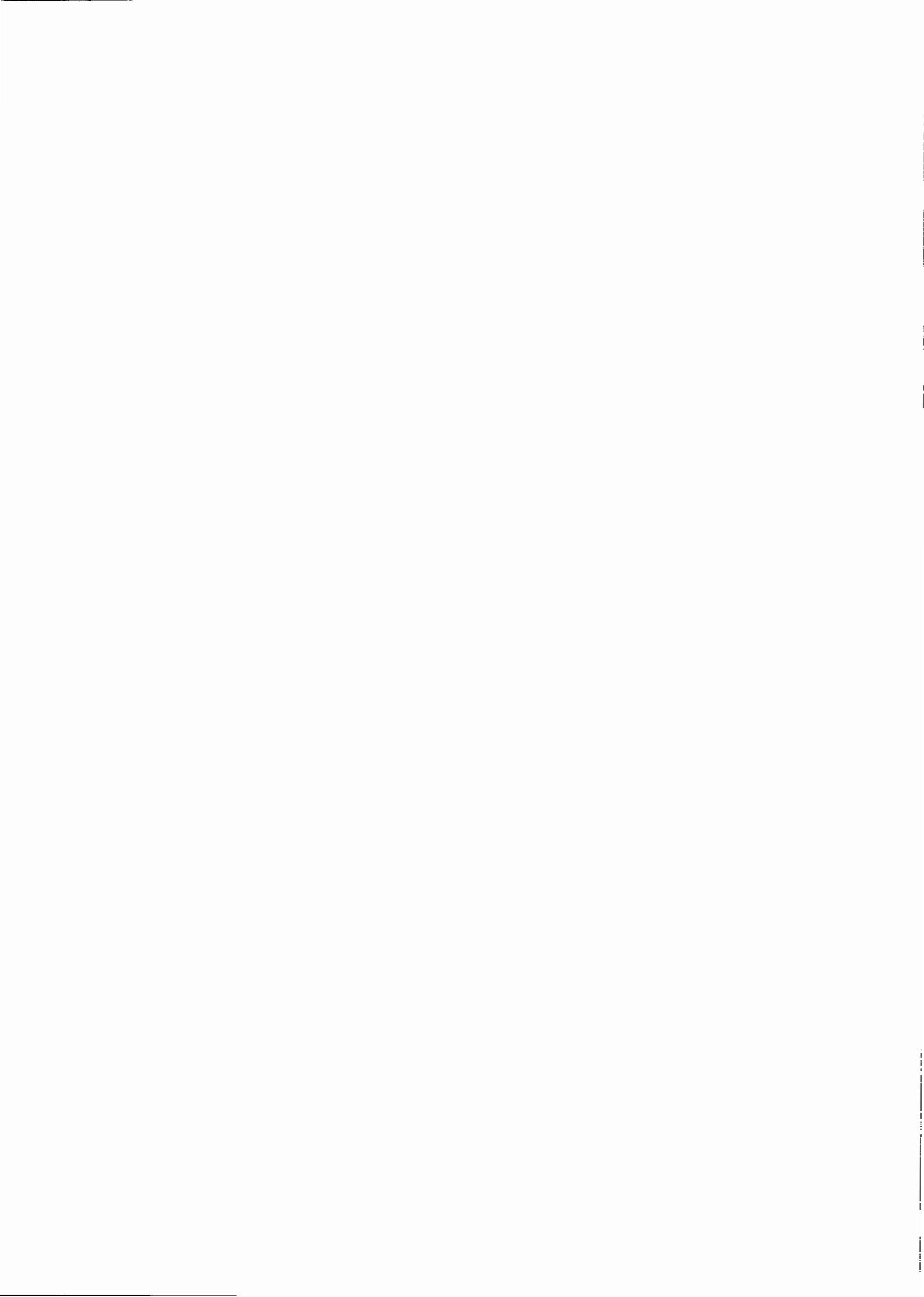
ABSTRACT OF 1976-77 A.D.P. FOR FUEL AND POWER SECTOR

FUELS

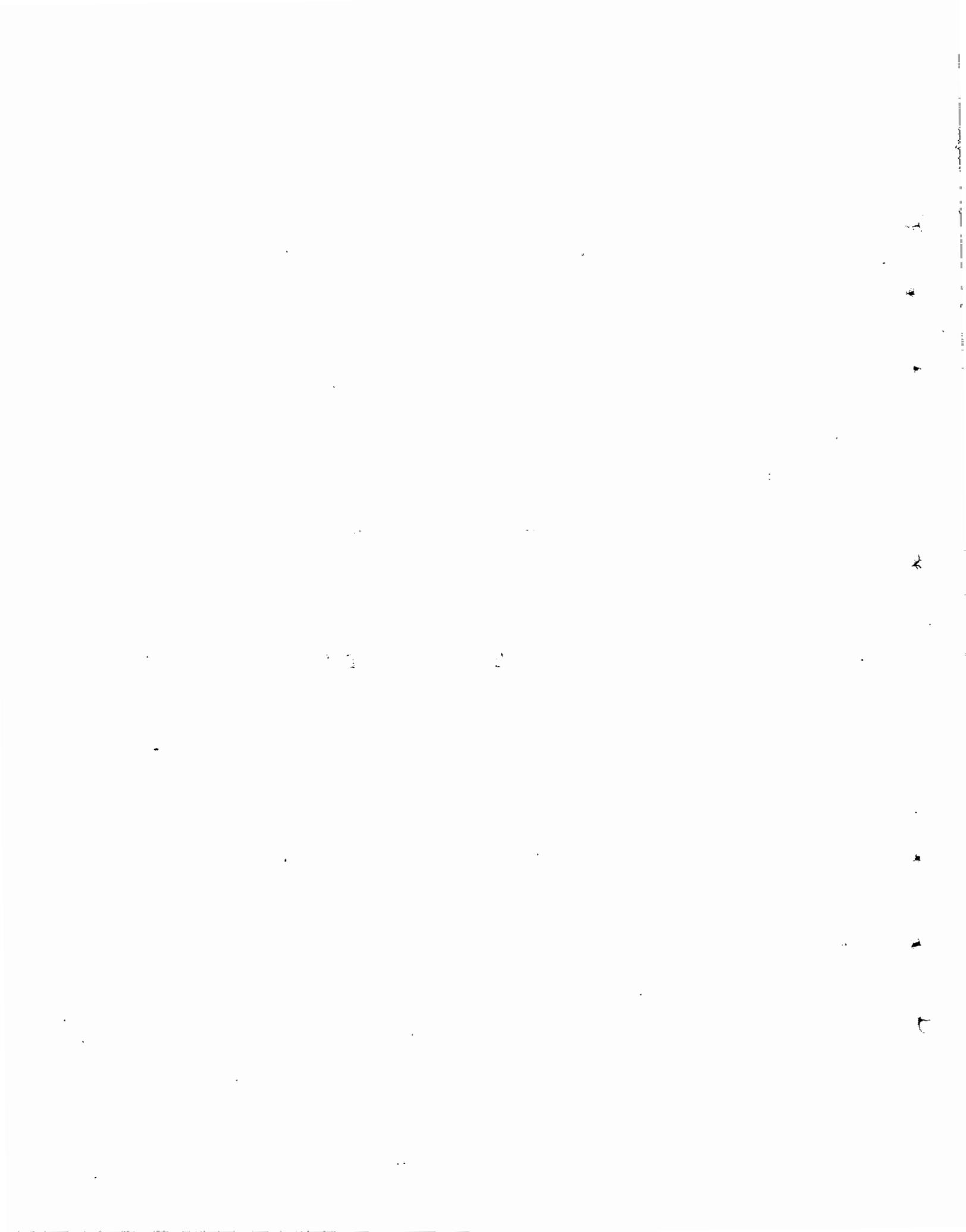
(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Provision for 1976-77	Foreign Exchange Component		
		Total	Own Resources	Foreign Aid
1. Petroleum Concessions	33.900	—	—	—
2. Oil Operations	205.900	—	—	—
3. Development of Oil and Gas Resources	419.800	150.270	120.000	30.270
4. Gas Operations	80.300	—	—	—
5. Petroleum Refining	49.100	30.330	—	30.33
Total ..	789.000	180.600	120.000	60.600
POWER				
(a) Natural Resources Division :				
(i) WAPDA	2114.500	500.098	64.600	435.498
(ii) KESC	77.600	—	—	—
(iii) Energy Resources	3.700	2.400	—	2.400
(iv) Small Hydel Projects in N.W.F.P. Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas	40.000	—	—	—
(b) Prime Minister's Secretariat :				
(i) PAEC	250.000	105.776	3.800	101.976
(c) Kashmir Affairs Division :				
(i) Azad Kashmir	8.462	—	—	—
(ii) Northern Areas	14.933	—	—	—
(d) States and Frontier Regions Division FATA				
.. .. .	11.635	—	—	—
Total ..	2520.830	608.274	68.400	539.874
Total Fuel and Power ..	3309.83	788.874	188.4	600.474

Sl. No.	Name of major Schemes	Expenditure in 1974-75	Revised Estimates 1975-76	Provision for 1976-77
Power (PAEC)				
1.	Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology, Rawalpindi ..	5.000	4.000	15.000
2.	Chashma Nuclear Power Project (Un-app.)	—	5.000	60.000
3.	Nuclear Power Generation Training Project (Un-approved)	15.000	10.000	10.000
Natural Resources Division				
4.	Installation of 100 Hydrel Stations :			
	(i) N.W.F.P.	—	20.000	40.000
	(ii) Azad Kashmir	—	—	—
	(iii) Northern Areas	—	—	—
Fuels				
1.	Pak-Stanvac Petroleum Project	0.682	15.974	14.900
2.	Marathon Petroleum Pakistan Limited	3.480	4.000	9.500
3.	Pak-Arab Refinery Ltd., approved by Government (ECNEC) in September, 1973 at a cost of Rs. 901.260 million with a F.E.C. of Rs. 555.460 million Revised Project at a cost of Rs. 1800.000 million with F.E.C. of Rs. 1217.000 million which is under submission to ECNEC	20.000	80.000	204.000
4.	Development of Oil and Gas Resources	146.200	210.000	381.300
Directorate of Gas Operations				
5.	SNGPL's Project 4 (Original Approved Revised under CDWP) ..	75.000	110.000	80.000
Production Division				
6.	State Petroleum Refining and Petro Chemical Corporation	27.000	51.130	49.100
POWER (WAPDA)				
Generation				
1.	Guddu Thermal Power Station Stage-II Approved PC-I under revision.	50.000	311.330	220.000
2.	Mangla Hydro Electric Power Station (Unit 7-8) approved Revised PC-I with CDWP	20.00	13.620	46.200
3.	Tarbela Hydro Electric Power Station (unit 1—4) (approved) ..	125.00	16.690	77.000
4.	Tarbela Hydro Electric Power Station (unit 5&8) Approved ..	5.000	12.440	55.000
Transmission				
5.	500 KV Tarbela Lyallpur Transmission Line (Rev. PC-I with CDWP) (Approved)	120.000	546.450	270.000
6.	220 KV D/C Tarbela Wah Burhan Transmission Line PC-I with CDWP (Approved)	60.000	144.860	34.000
7.	Guddu-Sibbi-Quetta Transmission Line Approved (Revised PC-I with CDWP)	28.500	99.290	96.000
8.	500 KV Lyallpur-Multan-Guddu-Karachi Transmission Line (PC-I with CDWP)	—	0.500	244.800
Secondary Transmission and Grid Stations				
9.	Secondary Transmission and Grid Stations PC-I with CDWP) ..	210.00	400.000	420.000
Distribution				
10.	Distribution of Power and Village Electrical Fabrication PC-I with CDWP	250.000	416.970	500.000



CHAPTER 18
THE MASS MEDIA



Annexure I

PROJECT-WISE A.D.P. ALLOCATION OF PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION FOR 1976-77

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Name and Status of the Scheme	Estimated Cost		Estimated Expenditure upto 1974-75	Revised Estimates for 1975-76	Provision for 1976-77
		Total	Foreign Exchange Component			
A. On-going Schemes						
1.	2-250 KW SW Transmitters, Islamabad ..	29.25	15.78	19.85	0.83	0.15
2.	2-100 KW SW Transmitters, Islamabad ..	20.08	11.21	11.06	0.74	0.15
3.	Laboratory and Workshop, Islamabad ..	0.69	0.23	0.30	0.13	—
4.	100 KW MW Transmitter, Muzaffarabad ..	18.09	7.10	—	1.90	1.00
5.	Transcription Service	0.97	0.36	1.05	0.10	—
6.	Village Broadcasters	10.83	2.95	—	1.40	1.70
7.	10 KW MW Transmitter, D.I. Khan ..	7.13	2.32	2.85	—	0.10
8.	100 KW MW Transmitter, Karachi ..	14.64	4.73	7.87	2.50	3.00
9.	Security Works	4.23	—	—	3.82	0.40
10.	Housing Scheme for P.B.C. employees ..	15.00	—	1.63	1.00	0.50
11.	100 KW MW Transmitter, Khairpur ..	17.85	4.15	0.37	1.00	7.00
12.	Diesel Generators (5 Nos.)	5.07	2.57	1.38	0.10	—
13.	10 KW MW Transmitter, Bahawalpur ..	4.81	1.63	2.26	1.09	1.40
14.	10 KW MW Transmitter, Skardu ..	13.00	2.29	1.11	—	2.50
15.	150 KW MW Transmitter, Quetta ..	16.75	6.00	10.17	1.69	—
16.	1000 KW MW Transmitter, Islamabad ..	57.29	19.64	31.25	3.67	4.00
17.	Broadcasting House, Islamabad	75.68	14.07	33.92	15.40	10.00
18.	300 KW MW Transmitter, Peshawar ..	38.75	11.04	24.07	8.06	2.00
19.	Broadcasting House, Peshawar	20.02	4.20	2.86	1.42	5.00
20.	Security Works at Receiving Centre, Peshawar	2.12	—	—	1.20	0.90
21.	Balti Service	2.20	0.95	0.24	2.05	—
	Total A ..	374.55	111.22	115.75	48.10	39.80
B. New Schemes						
22.	Studio Transmitter Link (3 Nos.) approved.	2.03	0.30	—	—	0.20
23.	300 KW MW Transmitter, Khuzdar (un-approved)	—	—	—	—	1.00
	Total B ..	2.03	0.30	—	—	1.20
	Total A+B ..	349.58	111.52	115.75	48.10	41.00

PROJECT-WISE A.D.P. ALLOCATION OF PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION FOR 1976-77

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Name and Status of the Scheme	Estimated Cost		Estimated Expenditure upto 1974-75	Revised Estimates for 1975-76	Provision for 1976-77
		Total	Foreign Exchange Component			
A. On-going Schemes						
1.	2-250 KW SW Transmitters, Islamabad ..	29.25	15.78	19.85	0.83	0.15
2.	2-100 KW SW Transmitters, Islamabad ..	20.08	11.21	11.06	0.74	0.15
3.	Laboratory and Workshop, Islamabad ..	0.69	0.23	0.30	0.13	—
4.	100 KW MW Transmitter, Muzaffarabad ..	18.09	7.10	—	1.90	1.00
5.	Transcription Service	0.97	0.36	1.05	0.10	—
6.	Village Broadcasters	10.83	2.95	—	1.40	1.70
7.	10 KW MW Transmitter, D.I. Khan ..	7.13	2.32	2.85	—	0.10
8.	100 KW MW Transmitter, Karachi ..	14.64	4.73	7.87	2.50	3.00
9.	Security Works	4.23	—	—	3.82	0.40
10.	Housing Scheme for P.B.C. employees ..	15.00	—	1.63	1.00	0.50
11.	100 KW MW Transmitter, Khairpur ..	17.85	4.15	0.37	1.00	7.00
12.	Diesel Generators (5 Nos.)	5.07	2.57	1.38	0.10	—
13.	10 KW MW Transmitter, Bahawalpur ..	4.81	1.63	2.26	1.09	1.40
14.	10 KW MW Transmitter, Skardu ..	13.00	2.29	1.11	—	2.50
15.	150 KW MW Transmitter, Quetta ..	16.75	6.00	10.17	1.69	—
16.	1000 KW MW Transmitter, Islamabad ..	57.29	19.64	31.25	3.67	4.00
17.	Broadcasting House, Islamabad	75.68	14.07	33.92	15.40	10.00
18.	300 KW MW Transmitter, Peshawar ..	38.75	11.04	24.07	8.06	2.00
19.	Broadcasting House, Peshawar	20.02	4.20	2.86	1.42	5.00
20.	Security Works at Receiving Centre, Peshawar	2.12	—	—	1.20	0.90
21.	Balti Service	2.20	0.95	0.24	2.05	—
	Total A	374.55	111.22	115.75	48.10	39.80
B. New Schemes						
22.	Studio Transmitter Link (3 Nos.) approved.	2.03	0.30	—	—	0.20
23.	300 KW MW Transmitter, Khuzdar (un-approved)	—	—	—	—	1.00
	Total B	2.03	0.30	—	—	1.20
	Total A+B	349.58	111.52	115.75	48.10	41.00

PHYSICAL TARGETS OF ADP, 1976-77
PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

S. No.	Name and status of the Scheme	Physical Progress on 30-6-1976 (%)	Physical Targets for 1976-77 (%)
A. On-gong Schemes			
1.	2-250 KW SW Transmitters, Islamabad	99.2	100
2.	2-100 KW SW Transmitters, Islamabad	99.2	100
3.	Laboratory and Workshop, Islamabad	70	70
4.	100 KW MW Transmitter, Muzaffarabad	2	10
5.	Transcription Service	100	—
6.	Village Broadcasters	5	50
7.	10 KW MW Transmitter, D.I. Khan	25	30
8.	100 KW MW Transmitter, Karachi	50	90
9.	Security Works	10	100
10.	Housing Scheme for P.B.C. Employees	5	6
11.	100 KW MW Transmitter, Khairpur	5	50
12.	Diesel Generators (5 Nos.)	30	30
13.	10 KW MW Transmitter, Bahawalpur	85	100
14.	10 KW MW Transmitter, Skardu	25	30
15.	150 KW MW Transmitter, Quetta	99	100
16.	1000 KW MW Transmitter, Islamabad	80	85
17.	Broadcasting House, Islamabad	70	85
18.	300 KW MW Transmitter, Peshawar	60	80
19.	Broadcasting House, Peshawar	30	50
20.	Security Works at Receiving Centre, Peshawar	—	100
21.	Balti Service	75	75
B. New Schemes			
22.	Studio Transmitter Link, (3 Nos.)	—	20

ADDITIONAL AREAS AND POPULATION TO BE COVERED BY T.V. BOOSTERS/LINKS
DURING 1976-77

T.V. Boosters	Link from	Areas to be covered	Population to be covered (Million)
Shikarpur ..	Karachi/ Lahore	Larkana, Shikarpur, Sukkur, Rohri, Jacobabad, Garhi Yaseen, Khairpur, Zaar Khan	2.763
Dadu ..	Do.	Dadu, Sehwan Sharif, Omer Kot, Lalu, Daulatpur, Shahpur, Nawab Shah, Jan Sahib.	1.496
Rojhan ..	Do.	Rojhan, Hajipur, Kashmore, Rajanpur, Rahimyar Khan, Sadiqabad, Khanpur, Liaqatpur, Machi Gott.	2.865
Sahiwal ..	Do.	Pak Pattan, Okara, Arifwala, Chicha Watni, Kassowal, Toba Tek Singh, Kamalia, Mian Channu, Burewala, Renala Khurd.	3.676
T.V. Links			
Murree-Balakot- Thandiani.	..	Mansehra, Balakot, Garhi Habibullah.	0.400
Quetta-Mastung (Lak pass).	..	Mastung-Kalat, Johan, Manguchar, Schikh	0.125

Annexure IV

PROJECT-WISE ADP ALLOCATIONS OF PAKISTAN TELEVISION CORPORATION FOR 1976-77

(Million Rupees)

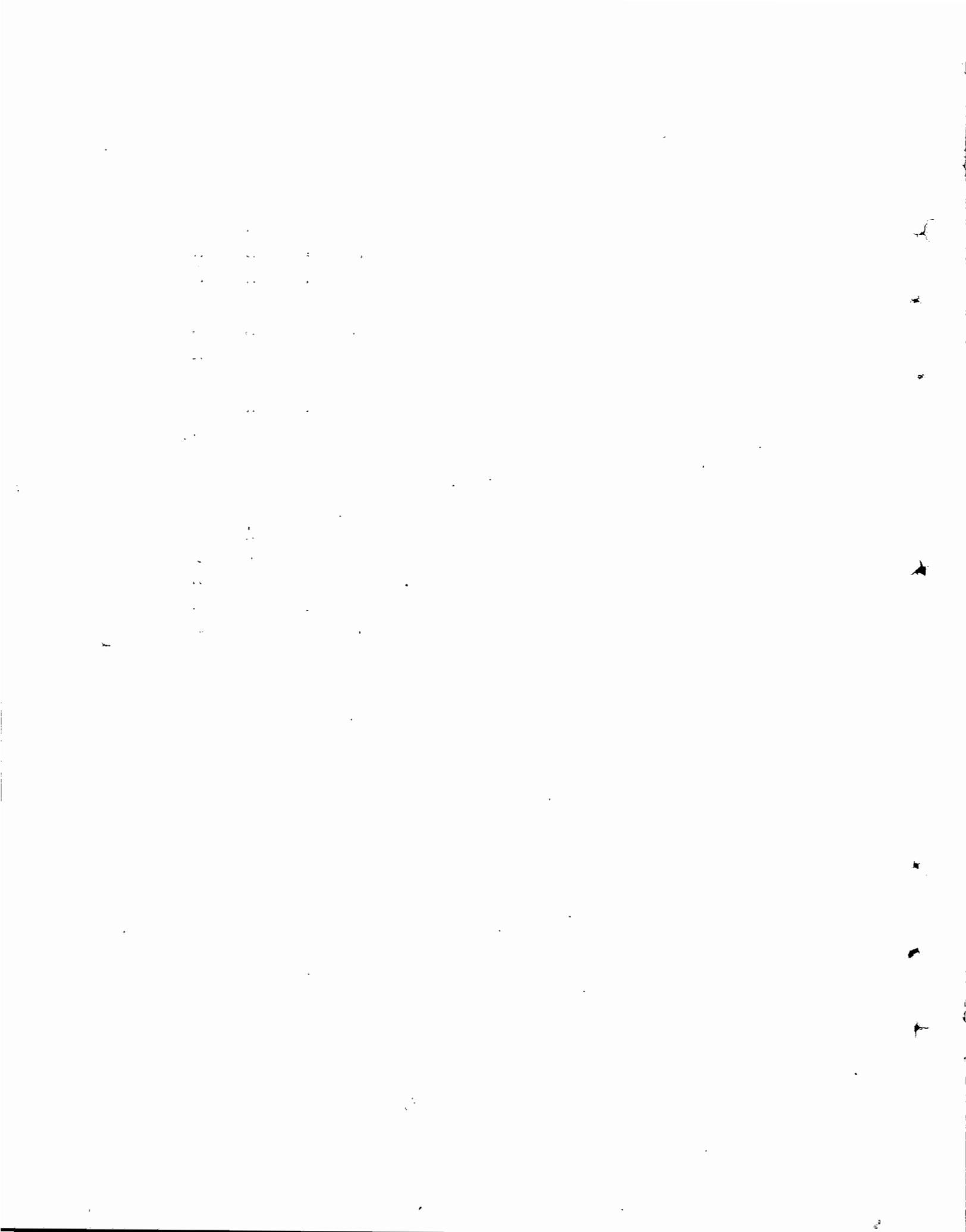
Sl.No.	Name and Status of the Scheme	Estimated Cost				Provision for 1976-77
		Total	Foreign Exchange component	Estimated Expenditure upto 1974-75	Revised Estimates for 1975-76	
A. Approved on-going						
1.	Islamabad T.V. Station	82.38	58.88	23.54	5.48	52.30
2.	Karachi T.V. Station	89.58	47.02	39.67	4.67	20.00
3.	Lahore T.V. Station	88.47	44.64	44.82	4.00	14.60
4.	Thana Bulla Khan Rebroadcast Centre	5.23	2.43	3.51	1.15	0.57
5.	Sakesar Rebroadcast Centre	5.72	3.68	4.80	—	0.92
6.	Cherat Rebroadcast Centre	5.61	3.20	3.97	—	1.64
7.	Shujabad Rebroadcast Centre	16.81	8.21	13.77	1.56	1.48
8.	Sahiwal Rebroadcast Centre	18.39	6.28	4.47	12.20	1.72
9.	Quetta T.V. Station	57.40	26.82	33.29	15.47	5.00
10.	Peshawar T.V. Station	51.95	23.87	29.77	13.58	5.00
11.	Dadu Rebroadcast Centre	19.38	7.07	5.45	5.26	9.60
12.	Shikarpur Rebroadcast Centre	13.95	4.08	4.45	8.73	0.77
13.	Murree-Balakot-Thandiani T.V. Link	14.52	4.44	—	12.05	2.47
14.	Quetta-Mastung Lakpass T.V. Link	12.21	4.05	—	9.91	2.29
	Total A ..	481.60	244.67	210.51	94.06	118.36
B. New Schemes						
15.	Rojhan Rebroadcast Centre	9.70	4.39	—	—	9.70
16.	Augmentation of Quetta T.V. Centre*	6.54	2.91	—	—	6.54**
17.	Thandiani-Naran T.V. Booster	34.90	12.00	—	—	30.40
	Total B ..	51.14	19.30	—	—	46.64
	Total A + B ..	532.74	263.97	210.51	94.06**	165.00

*Admitted subject to the condition that the scheme should be got approved in the proper form from CDWP.

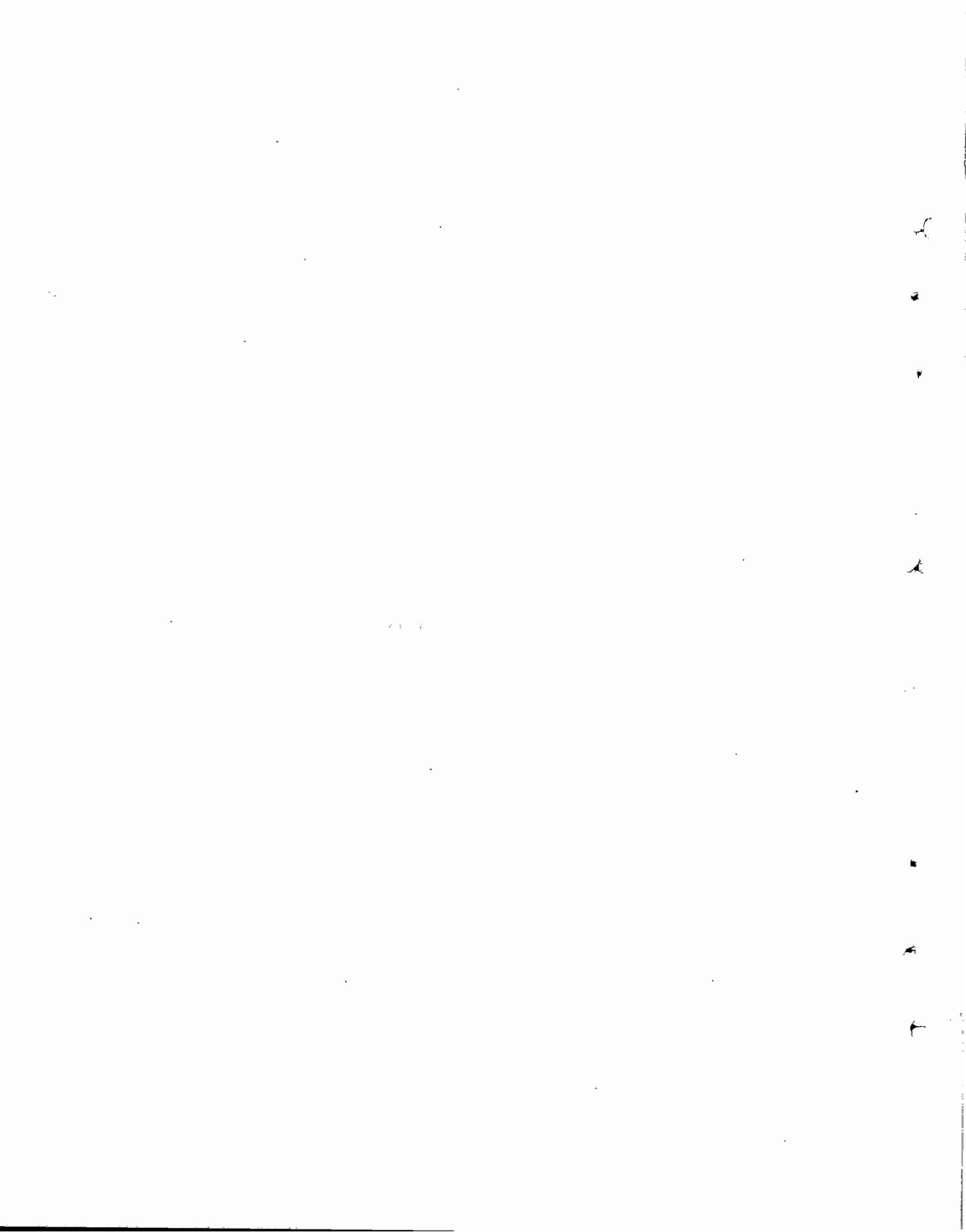
**Excluding Rs. 0.62 million spent on temporary installation of T.V. transmitter at Larkana.

**PHYSICAL TARGETS OF ADP, 1976-77
(PAKISTAN TELEVISION CORPORATION)**

S.No.	Name of Project											Percentage achievement by June, 1977
1.	Islamabad	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	50%
2.	Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60%
3.	Lahore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70%
4.	Thana Bulla Khan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
5.	Sakesar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
6.	Cherat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
7.	Shujabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
8.	Sahiwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
9.	Quetta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70%
10.	Peshawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70%
11.	Dadu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
12.	Shikarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
13.	Rojhan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80%
14.	Thandiani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
15.	Lakpass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
16.	Augmentation of Facilities at Quetta T.V. Centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100%
17.	Naran T.V. Booster Centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50%



CHAPTER 19
PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING



PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING SECTOR
ADP 1976-77 ALLOCATIONS

(Million Rs.)

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Federal	Total
1.	Basic development and Regional Planning..	18.300	1.048	1.970	—	0.50	21.818
2.	Agrovilles	—	3.000	—	—	1.000	4.000
3.	Low income housing	166.500	3.500	13.000	0.700	—	183.700
4.	Advances to Govt. Servants	—	—	—	—	30.000	30.000
5.	HBFC	—	—	—	—	80.000	80.000
6.	Rural water supply	55.900	20.327	40.390	9.110	—	125.727
7.	Urban water supply	207.400	37.000	18.297	—	—	262.697
8.	Special Projects	—	30.800	—	—	—	30.800
9.	Govt. Servants' Housing	20.600	15.050	—	9.600	37.424	82.674
10.	Government Offices and Buildings	45.660	15.005	59.242	10.559	11.476	141.942
11.	Model villages	—	2.700	—	—	—	2.700
12.	Islamabad	—	—	—	—	174.300	174.300
13.	Tourism	10.250	—	6.000	—	36.900	53.150
14.	Azad Kashmir	—	—	—	—	16.816	16.816
15.	Northern Regions	—	—	—	—	11.941	11.941
16.	FATA	—	—	—	—	23.010	23.010
17.	FATA DC	—	—	—	—	0.668	0.668
18.	Baluchistan and Frontier Constabulary	—	—	—	—	15.00	15.000
19.	Interior Division	—	—	—	—	36.100	36.100
20.	Works and Housing Research	—	—	—	—	0.700	0.700
21.	Aid to local bodies	10.000	15.900	11.091	1.300	—	38.291
	Total ..	534.610	144.330	149.990	31.269	475.835	1336.034

PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING SECTOR

MAJOR PHYSICAL TARGETS

S. No.	Items	Unit	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Federal	Total
(i)	Urban residential plots ..	Nos.	55,000	25,000	5,000	2,000	15,000	102,000
(ii)	Rural residential plots ..	Nos.	192,000	—	—	—	—	1,92,000
(iii)	Urban water supply ..	Addl. popula- tion (000 per- sons)	1,573	200	127	—	—	1,900
(iv)	Urban sewerage and drainage	Do.	1,000	300		—	—	1,300
(v)	Rural Water supply and sanitation	Do.	733	120	420	40	—	1,313
(vi)	Govt. Servants Housing ..	Houses	200	210	142	150	450	1,152
(vii)	Govt. Offices and Buildings	Area (000 sft)	450	100	197	100	50	897

TOTAL KEY BUILDING MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS DURING 1976-77

S. No.	Sector	Requirement of Material				
		Steel (Million tons)	Cement (Million tons)	Bricks (Million)	Timber (Million cft)	Coal (Million tons)
1.	Public Sector for Building Construction ..	0.079	0.502	840.246	0.624	0.210
2.	Private Investment, Semi Public Investment, Non-development Expenditure and Invest- ment by Local bodies for Building Construc- tion	0.092	0.590	989.143	0.736	0.247
3.	All Investment for construction other than Buildings and for road construction pro- gramme	0.033	0.520	944.557	0.198	0.236
4.	Pipe (R.C.C., P.R.C.C.) Manufacturing ..	0.031	0.119	—	—	—

Note : The construction components in various sectors and material requirements for each type of construction are taken from "A Study of Structure and Capacity of Construction Industry in Pakistan" by Naseeruddin and Associates Ltd., prepared for the Planning Division.

FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF ADP 1975-76

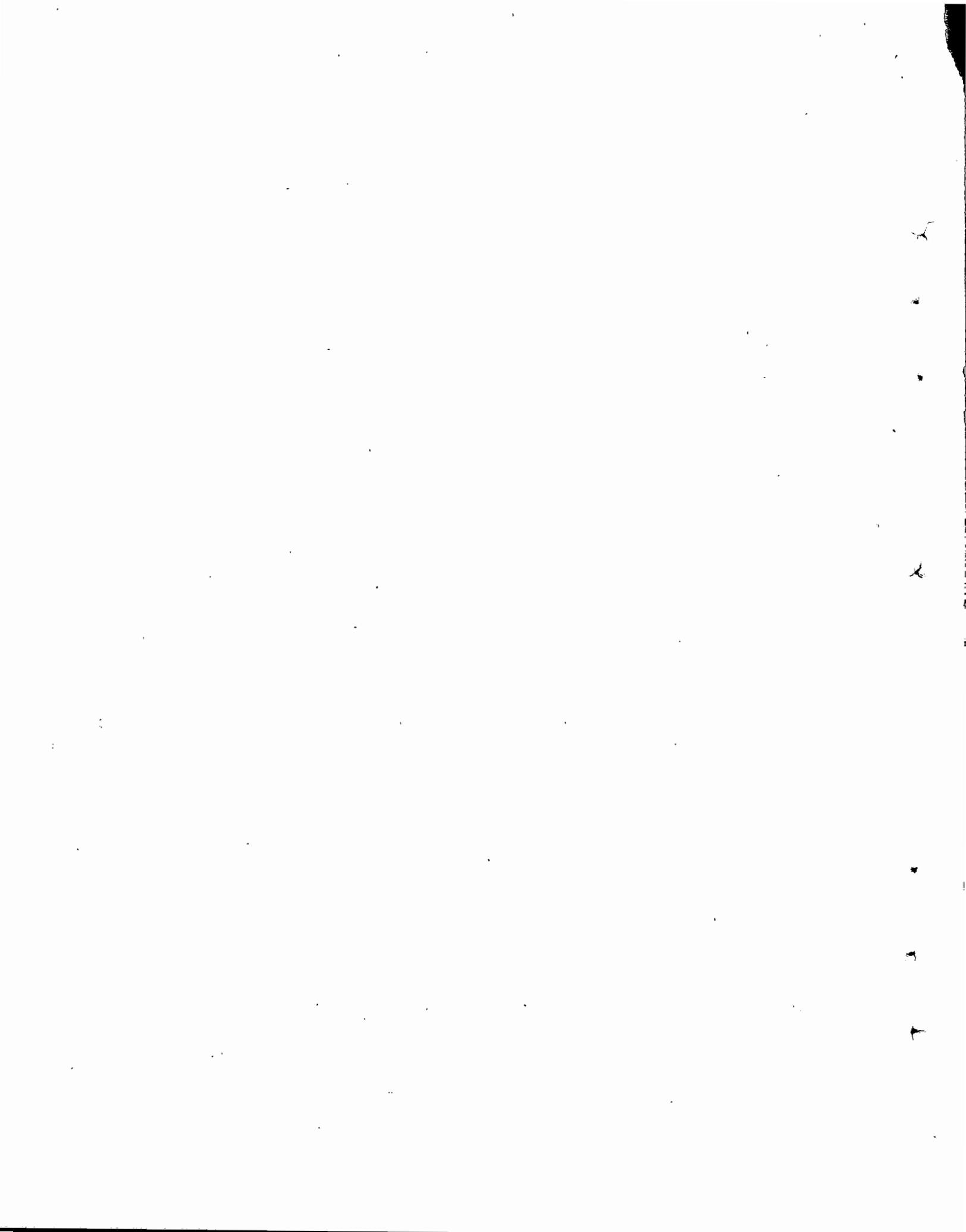
TABLE I
Financial Implementation

Executing Agency	ADP 1975-76 Allocation (Rs. Million)	Expenditure 1975-76 (Rs. Million)	Percentage Utilisation
(i) Baluchistan	32.9	16.3	49.5
(ii) N.W.F.P.	128.2	113.8	88.8
(iii) Sind	186.2	159.6	85.7
(iv) Punjab	398.6	481.7	120.8
(v) Federal Government	378.4	437.8	115.7
Total	1124.3	1209.2	107.6

TABLE II
Physical Implementation

Sub-Sector	Units	Target 1975-76	Achievement 1975-76	Percentage Achievement
(i) Development of urban plots	Nos.	50,700	47,500	97.7
(ii) Construction of flats	Do.	1,000	980	98.0
(iii) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	Additional Population	15.00 lakh	10.11 lakh (<i>ex-handpump programme</i>)	67.4
(iv) Urban Water Supply and Sewerage	Do.	10.52 lakh	13.00 lakh	123.6
(v) Govt. Servants' Housing	Houses	2,000	1,000	50

CHAPTER 20
RURAL DEVELOPMENT



LAND REFORMS

Far reaching land reforms were introduced in March, 1972 with a view to ameliorating the lot of the rural population, by breaking the hold of feudal lords over the rural masses. The ceiling on individual holding was drastically cut from 500 acres of irrigated or 1,000 acres of un-irrigated land to 150 acres of irrigated or 300 acres of un-irrigated land. All land in excess of this limit was resumed by the State without compensation for free distribution to the landless farmers or tenants. A unique feature of the reforms was the decision to shift all costs of traditional inputs from the tenant to the land-owner, creating an income redistribution effect of several million rupees per annum. The capricious ejection of the tenants was also prohibited.

2. Upto April 1976, 21.35 lakh acres of land had been resumed throughout the country. Of this, more than 10.34 lakh acres were distributed among 1.08 lakh landless farmers and tenants. In case of Baluchistan, where implementation of the land reforms was effectively enforced recently, about 4 lakh acres of land had been resumed from 134 persons. Of this, more than 1.7 lakh acres have been distributed among 8,000 farmers. The Federal Government conferred proprietary rights over 5.0 lakh acres of state land commanded by Pat Feeder in Baluchistan on tillers of the soil in July 1976. Persons in cultivating possession of land were to get permanent ownership on their holdings subject to a maximum of 16 acres. Holders of land Sanads awarded by former rulers of Kalat were to be accommodated firstly on the remaining lands commanded by Pat Feeder in Nasirabad and Pat Feeder sub-division and, secondly in lower areas to the extent to be determined by the Government. The remaining lands after accommodating these two categories were to be allotted to persons who had no land in their possession. Besides, 25 thousand acres of land was reserved for allotment to the dependents of the martyrs.

Exemption of land revenue

3. In a historic measure announced on November 10, 1975, land-owners, owning upto 12 acres of irrigated or 25 acres of un-irrigated land were absolved from the payment of land revenue, local rates, development cess and all other cesses related to land revenue from Rabi 1975-76. The owners of land between 12—25 acres of irrigated or 25—30 acres of un-irrigated land were allowed payment of revenue at the existing rates. For persons owning more than 25 and upto 50 acres of irrigated land or more than 50 and upto 100 acres of un-irrigated land the rate of revenue was raised by 50 per cent. These rates were increased by 100 per cent in case of persons owning more than 50 acres of irrigated or 100 acres of unirrigated land.

4. As a result, in the Punjab, 158 lakh acres of agricultural land, owned by 50 lakh small farmers have been totally exempted from payment of land revenue, and related taxes. On the other hand, 134 lakh acres of 2,66,000 big landlords have been made to bear the increased burden of taxation. The revenue loss is estimated at Rs. 50.00 million

5. In case of Sind, where the number of farmers was 7.4 lakh (owning an area 94.69 lakh acres), nearly 5.28 lakh farmers 71 per cent of the total, have been exempted, resulting in a revenue loss of Rs. 17.30 million. Twenty-two per cent of the farmers have not been affected at all.

6. In N.W.F.P., about 17.42 lakh land-holders constituting about 67 per cent of the total farmers in the province, have benefitted from this exemption, which meant a revenue loss of Rs. 4.18 million annually.

7. In Baluchistan, the land revenue burden of 93 per cent of the farmers aggregating to Rs. 1.5 million per annum has been abolished. Four per cent of big land-lords will have to bear the burden of increased rates while only 3 per cent of the farmers will remain unaffected.

Abolition of Sardari System

8. Another revolutionary step to end the exploitation of teeming millions in the rural tribal areas was the abolition of Sardari System on April 8, 1976. The sardars were deprived of judicial powers, and prevented from maintaining private jails, arresting the people, taking free labour and receiving a tribute.

9. Termed as the "greatest of the reforms" so far introduced, this measure will mainly benefit the people of Baluchistan where there were about 400 sardars.

Annexure II

RURAL DEVELOPMENT OUTLAY 1972-76 BY IRDP AND PWP

	I.R.D.P.		P.W.P.		TOTAL	
	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
Punjab including Federal Capital Area	25.469	31.820	372.000	368.250	397.469	400.070
Sind	50.700	20.376	72.552	92.485	123.252	112.861
N.W.F.P. including F.A.T.A.	62.136	46.121	68.570	84.830	130.706	130.951
Baluchistan]	19.305	6.285	36.267	26.520	55.572	32.805
Azad Kashmir including Northern Area	14.700	2.047	39.420	35.250	54.120	37.297
	172.310	106.649	588.909	607.335	630.413	713.984

Annexure III

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF I.R.D.P. PROGRAMME

(i) To improve the socio-economic conditions of rural masses, especially the small and medium farmers in order to raise their standard of living. The initial thrust is on increasing agricultural production especially to attain food self-sufficiency.

(ii) To improve rural-urban income disparity;

(iii) To provide necessary amenities in the rural areas;

(iv) To establish agro-based industry to generate more job opportunities to improve the employment situation ; and

(v) To establish industrial centres with all urban amenities to check rural-urban migration.

Annexure IV

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF PEOPLE'S WORKS PROGRAMME

(i) To combat un-employment and under-employment by significantly enlarging opportunities for gainful work ;

(ii) To undertake within the framework of the country's overall development plan, such productive projects as will satisfy the felt needs of the people and build up the economy through the provision of basic capabilities and amenities. The projects undertaken are split into comparatively small units so that they materialise quickly ;

(iii) To mobilise local resources and to motivate the people for a massive productive effort so that the process of development gets institutionalised and is associated with a large segment of the population ;

(iv) To provide opportunities for constructive leaderships and to draw upon local initiative to the maximum extent ;

(v) To generate confidence and self-reliance among the masses through proper training and skill formation.

CHAPTER 21
EDUCATION AND TRAINING

1944

RECORDS OF THE

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS 1975-76

Primary Education

A sum of Rs. 139.408 million was spent on the development of primary education against the original allocation of Rs. 108.081 million (Annexure V). The utilization percentage of 129% was attained because in the Punjab an amount of Rs. 64.315 million was utilized against an A.D.P. allocation of Rs. 31.100 million. The amount was utilized on the opening of primary schools, construction of new and consolidation of existing primary school buildings, supply of equipment, etc. The details of the physical achievements and targets are given in the table below :

Executing Agency	Opening of Primary Schools		Construction of Buildings		Consolidation of Primary Schools	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Federal Government	10	10	165	120	350	325
Baluchistan	50	16	30	16	—	—
N.W.F.P.	75	155	174	155	40	18
Sind	30	30	82	91*	38	33
Punjab	1,000	1,000	1,550	—*	6,200	7,150
Total	1,165	1,211	2,001	382	6,628	7,526

*In addition 229 primary school buildings in Sind and 1,250 in the Punjab were reconstructed under the programme of rehabilitation of institutions damaged by flood.

2. The above table indicates that whereas more primary schools were opened in the country than originally planned, only 16 were opened in Baluchistan against the target of 50. In N.W.F.P., 155 primary schools were opened though only 75 were originally planned. The construction of primary school buildings did not proceed according to the Plan. Only 382 of the 2,001 school buildings planned could be constructed. Only in Sind was the target exceeded. In the Punjab, none of the 1,550 school buildings originally planned could be constructed. Instead, the A.D.P. allocation was utilized for the consolidation of 7,150 existing schools as against the target of 6,200. In addition, radio sets were supplied to 3,953 schools.

Secondary Education

3. An expenditure of Rs. 113.426 million has been incurred on the development of secondary education in the country against an ADP allocation of Rs. 120.307 million, giving a utilization percentage of 94. Baluchistan and Sind utilized about 131 and 108 per cent of original allocations whereas N.W.F.P. utilized only 81% of the allocation. The physical achievements and targets for this sub-sector are given in the table below :—

Executing Agency	Up-gradation				Construction of buildings				Consolidation	
	Primary Schools		Middle Schools		Middle Schools		High Schools		Target	Achievement
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Federal Government	4	4	2	2	28	20	17	12	163	144
Baluchistan	15	15	4	4	24	15	4	4	19	19
N.W.F.P.	38	49	28	8	50	—	26	—	117	98
Sind	23	20	11	11	29	20	19	11	239	31
Punjab	120	120	40	40	45	—	4	—	1,623	160
Total	200	208	85	65	176	55	70	27	2,161	452

4. These figures indicate that while the A.D.P. target for the upgradation of primary schools to middle standard was exceeded, the upgradation of middle schools to high school level was not fully accomplished particularly in N.W.F.P. The construction of middle and high school buildings also lagged behind the target in so far as only 82 buildings were constructed against the target of 246. Even though originally planned, no school building was constructed in N.W.F.P. and the Punjab. The work of consolidation of middle and high schools also did not proceed according to the Plan, particularly in Sind and the Punjab.

Teacher Education

5. The A.D.P. allocation for teacher education sub-sector was utilized almost completely. The utilization of Rs. 22.021 million against the allocation of Rs. 22.164 million gives the utilization percentage of 99. While Baluchistan and Punjab utilized 105% and 101% of the allocation, the Federal government utilized only 88% of the allocation.

6. Under the Federal programmes in-service training in the teaching of new curricula was imparted to 342 primary school teachers at the In-service Teacher Education and Resource Material Centre, Islamabad. In addition seminars were conducted at Islamabad and Mirpur (Azad Kashmir) on techniques of supervision of the teaching of agro-technical subjects at which 134 heads of institutions participated. The number of primary and secondary school teachers who received in-service training during the year is given in the table below :

Executing Agency	In-service Training of Primary School Teachers	Training of Master Trainers	Training of Secondary School Teachers
1	2	3	4
Federal Government	342	200	—
Baluchistan	400	—	100
N.W.F.P.	5,000	100	—
Sind	2,500	—	—
Punjab	46,700	709	318
Total	54,942	1,009	418

7. The table indicates that while the in-service programme made good progress in the Punjab and N.W.F.P., the progress in other provinces was slow. The in-service training of secondary school teachers needs to be accelerated. Over 1,000 master teacher trainers were trained during the year. However, this programme is not being implemented in Baluchistan and Sind.

8. The institutional grant programme for the Institute of Education and Research, Lahore, was continued by the Federal government, enabling it to strengthen its research capabilities in association with a foreign university.

9. In Baluchistan, the on-going construction of the laboratories and library of the Education Extension Centre, Quetta, was completed. The consolidation of the building and construction of student's hostel of the Teacher Training School for Men at Quetta were completed. The construction of the buildings of Teacher Training Schools Uthal and Panjgur was also completed.

10. In the Punjab, the on-going work of construction of three Colleges for Elementary Teachers at Kot Adu, Kot Lakhpat and Mianwali and three Elementary training Colleges for pre-service and in-service at Bahawalpur, Multan and Sargodha continued to make progress. Work also continued on the establishment of a Science Teacher Training College at Lahore. The audio-visual resources of the eight existing colleges of Elementary Teachers were improved and facilities for the teaching of agrotechnical courses were developed at these colleges. Facilities for the teaching of home-economics at Lady MacLagan Training College, Lahore, were strengthened.

Technical Education

11. The utilization percentage for Technical Education (68%) was lowest among all sub-sectors of Education and Training. Against an allocation of Rs. 77.762 million, an expenditure of Rs. 53.009 million was made. The low utilization percentage was caused by the utilization of only 53% in the Punjab. The utilization in Baluchistan was also low (79%).

12. Under the Federal programme work, continued on the construction of the college building and the girls hostel of the National College of the Arts, Lahore, and third and fourth floors of the building of the National College of Engineering and Technology, Karachi. The research potential of the University of Peshawar Engineering College continued to be developed under the institutional grant programme.

13. In Baluchistan, land was acquired for the construction of the building of Engineering College, Khuzdar, and survey was conducted. The construction work could not begin because the preliminaries could not be completed.

14. In N.W.F.P., work continued on the conversion of Polytechnic Institute, Peshawar, into a technical college. The on-going work of construction of the buildings of vocational institutes for women at Abbottabad and D.I. Khan, and for men at Bannu was continued. Work also continued on the construction of buildings of commercial institutes at Chitral, D.I. Khan, Hazara and Kohat. Scientific equipment was supplied to Peshawar University Engineering College and equipment to Vocational Institute, Abbottabad.

15. In Sind, the work of development of NED Engineering College, Karachi, and upgradation of Sind University Engineering College, Jamshoro, was continued. The on-going work connected with the upgradation of Polytechnic institutes at Hyderabad, Karachi and Khairpur was continued and equipment was supplied. Work of consolidation of nationalized Polytechnic institutes (Jinnah and Saifee at Karachi and Habib at Nawabshah) continued to make progress. The on-going work connected with the establishment of vocational schools for women in cities, rural areas/small towns and *talukas* was continued. Work also continued on the establishment of vocational schools at Kotri, Mirpur Sakro and Shahdadpur. The existing facilities of nationalized vocational schools at Jamia Millia and the Haroon Institute in Karachi were further consolidated.

16. In the Punjab, work continued on on-going development schemes. The construction of additional buildings for the upgradation of polytechnic institutes of Bahawalpur and Lahore into Technical colleges continued to make progress. The consolidation of facilities of Multan and Sargodha Polytechnic institutes in connection with the introduction of additional technologies was continued. Work also continued, on the construction of buildings of existing vocational and commercial institutes.

17. No action was taken to give a practical bias to the training imparted to the students of polytechnic institutes and engineering colleges.

College Education

18. In the College Education sub-sector a sum of Rs. 105.190 million was spent on various development schemes against an original allocation of Rs. 113.702 million. Though the over-all utilization percentage was 93, the utilization percentages for Sind, Federal Government and Baluchistan were 112, 108 and 104, respectively.

19. Under the Federal programmes work continued on the construction of additional buildings of Federal Government colleges for men and women at Islamabad. Science equipment was also supplied to men's college. The men's college in the Federal Area has been supplied books worth Rs. 10,000.

20. In Northern Areas, work continued on the construction of newly established intermediate colleges and upgraded degree college at Gilgit.

21. In Federally Administered Tribal Areas, work of construction of college buildings at Darra Adam Khel, Ladda, Landikotal and Wana continued to make progress. Consolidation of the building of upgraded degree college at Tank and the construction of staff quarters of Parachinar Degree College were continued.

22. In Azad Kashmir, work continued on the buildings of Girls College, Muzaffarabad and Boys College, Palandari. Consolidation of the buildings of high schools at Bhimber and Garhi Dupatta was initiated in connection with the introduction of intermediate classes at these institutions.

23. In Baluchistan, the construction of the buildings for the establishment of four colleges for boys (Bagh, Barkhan, Kalat and Pangjur) and one for girls (Kalat) was started. The on-going work of construction of buildings of intermediate colleges at Usta Mohammad, Bella and Naushki were completed.

24. In N.W.F.P., work of consolidation of the buildings of six intermediate colleges was completed. The construction of one degree college was also completed.

25. In Sind, five new intermediate colleges were established. Of these one has started functioning in its building while the remaining four are functioning in improvised buildings. Eight intermediate colleges were upgraded into degree colleges and the additional building requirement of one has been met.

26. In the Punjab, 15 new intermediate colleges were opened and 6 intermediate colleges were upgraded to the degree level. Under the on-going schemes, science units were added to 81 existing intermediate colleges and 10 degree colleges.

University Education

27. A sum of Rs. 80.504 million was utilized for the development of university education against an allocation of Rs. 66.778 million giving a utilization percentage of 121. In the Punjab, the utilization percentage was 238 whereas in Sind it was 71.

28. Under Federal programmes, the work of construction of library building, cafeteria and mosque of Islamabad University continued to make progress. Further development of the site has also been done. Construction of staff residences also made some progress. Scientific and technical equipment, books, furniture and fixtures were also supplied to the university. At the People's Open University campus development work such as construction of internal roads, installation of water, gas etc., was continued, and equipment was acquired.

29. An Arabic language course was offered by People's Open University through radio and television, and 904 students were formally enrolled. An M.A. level correspondence course in Educational Planning and Management was offered. Preparations were made for the Orientation Course for Primary Teachers to be offered in 1976-77.

30. The construction of the buildings of Centres of Excellence established at general universities continued to make progress and equipment was also supplied. The enrolment at Ph. D. level remained static while that at M. Phil. level increased because three centres started teaching during 1975-76. The details of enrolment at different centres of excellence are as follows :

Centres of Excellence in	1974-75		1975-76	
	M. Phil.	Ph. D.	M. Phil.	Ph. D.
Solid State Physics	—	—	10	—
Analytical Chemistry	16	7	16	6
Marine Biology	—	—	2	—
Minerology	—	—	—	—
Geology	—	—	4	—
Total ..	16	7	32	6

31. In Baluchistan, the on-going work of construction of the university buildings continued and the entire allocation was utilized.

32. In N.W.F.P., work of construction continued at Peshawar and Gomal universities. The A.D.P. allocation was utilized in full.

33. In Sind, the ongoing construction work at Karachi and Sind university campuses was continued besides preliminary work in connection with the development of Shah Abdul Latif university campus.

34. In the Punjab, the on-going work of development of new Punjab University campus was continued. Physical facilities continued to be developed at the Institute of Chemical Engineering to facilitate teaching and research in petroleum and gas, material science and corrosion, instrument method analysis, plastic, polymer, sugar, paper and fertilizer technologies. Work was continued on the development of unit process laboratories and pilot plant division.

35. Preliminary work in connection with the development of Multan University campus has been completed. Steps have also been taken for the establishment of Islamia University, Bahawalpur.

Scholarships and Loans

36. The revised budget estimates of expenditure on scholarships and loans during 1975-76 amounted to Rs. 51.399 million against the original allocation of Rs. 58.046 million. The low utilization percentage of 89 was mainly because in the Punjab only Rs. 20 million was utilized against an allocation of Rs. 26 million.

37. The Federal government awarded scholarships and loans to students amounting to Rs. 22.874 million against an allocation of Rs. 23.893 million. Two hundred and twenty foreign students studying in Pakistan were awarded scholarships. Under the scheme of supplementing foreign offers of scholarships, ninety Pakistani students were granted cost of air passage. One hundred and ninety-four students continued their studies abroad under different schemes while 12,206 received scholarships and loans for studies within the country.

38. Under various provincial programmes scholarships amounting to Rs. 28.525 million were awarded against an allocation of Rs. 34.153 million giving a utilization percentage of 84.

39. In Baluchistan, 8,860 students at various levels were awarded scholarships out of development funds. An expenditure of Rs. 0.525 million was incurred even though no provision was made initially because scholarships used to be awarded out of revenue funds.

40. In N.W.F.P., the entire allocation of Rs. 4.500 million was utilized in awarding scholarships to 3,993 students.

41. In Sind, nine thousand students were awarded scholarships under internal merit and poverty-cum-merit scholarship schemes. The amount spent on scholarship was Rs. 3,500 million which was 96% of the A.D.P. allocation.

42. In the Punjab, an amount of Rs. 20.000 million was spent on the award of scholarships to 13,472 students against an allocation of Rs. 26.000 million.

43. The details of the scholarships awarded under various federal and provincial programmes are given in Appendix 'C'.

Inter-sectoral Programmes

44. A number of programmes relating to various sub-sectors were continued. The expenditure incurred on these programmes has been apportioned to the sub-sectors served.

45. *Curriculum Development.*—The work of revising and modernizing curriculum was continued and curricula for classes VI—X were finalized after due consultation at provincial and national levels and microtesting, wherever necessary. As part of the introduction of the revised curricula, inservice training of 200 master-trainers was conducted, in-service training institution for teachers of agro-technical subjects were established in all provinces and teaching kits for primary school teachers were developed.

46. *Examination Reforms.*—As part of the examination reforms programme model lessons and objective type tests have been developed covering each lesson in all textbooks for classes I to VIII. Cumulative records are being maintained in schools and the system of numerical grading is being gradually replaced by letter grading at public examinations. Grants have been given to University Grants Commission and Boards of Technical Education to develop objective type test items for all subjects. Training in the use and preparation of new type tests was given to teachers at different levels.

47. *Books and Libraries.*—The National Book Foundation continued its programmes of import of foreign textbooks required in lesser numbers, local reprint of foreign textbooks required in bulk and publication of books for children and general public. The number of titles and books imported or published under each category is given in the table below :—

Programme	Number of	
	Titles	Books
Import of Textbooks	1,100	10,000
Local reproduction of imported textbooks	100	1,50,000
Books for children	52	2,79,000
Books for general readers	40	50,000
Total ..	1,292	4,89,000

48. Preliminaries connected with the establishment of Pak-Libya Publishing House were completed. The Board of Directors has been constituted and the details of the scheme are being worked out.

49. *Federal Students Hostels*.—Work continued on the construction of 107 Federal Students Hostel for the benefit of students living in educationally backward areas. Forty-eight one-unit and twenty-five two-unit hostels were completed in all respects thus creating hostel facilities for 2,352 students.

50. *Reconstruction of Educational Institutions Damaged by Floods*.—This on-going programme was completed during 1975-76. The buildings of 1,250 primary schools were reconstructed in the Punjab and 229 in Sind. The reconstruction of these schools has created rooms for approximately 1.47 lakh students.

Miscellaneous Programmes

51. *Archaeology, Museums and Archives*.—The developments consisted of extension of galleries at the National Museum of Pakistan, Karachi, establishment of a museum and construction of office block at Hyderabad Fort, and construction of staff quarters at Harappa, Taxila and Saidu Sharif. At Shalimar Garden, the conservation work consisted of repair of 2nd and 3rd terraces. A *Naggar Khana* adjoining the garden has been acquired from a private owner. At the Lahore Fort, conservation of Alamgir gate, *Sheesh Mahal* and Jehangir's quadrangle was undertaken. Construction of the buildings of National Library and National Archives continued to make progress.

53. *Sports and Cultural Activities*.—The resources of the National Sports and Coaching centres and the National Sports Trust were further strengthened and training of participants of 8th Asian Games was continued. Work also continued on the establishment of National Folklore Archives and preservation of oral traditions. The construction of an hostel for artists at the Liaquat Memorial Hall was also continued.

54. *Research, Statistics and Planning*.—The Planning and Development departments and statistical units were strengthened at provincial as well as national level. The Federal Planning Division completed five research studies and contracted out five other research proposals.

55. *Other Programmes*.—Preliminary work has been completed on the setting up of the Pak-Libya Islamic Centre and the construction of the building for the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics.

56. *Islamabad Sports Complex*.—An allocation of Rs. 100.000 million has made for the Islamabad Sports Complex in addition to the total allocation for education. A sum of Rs. 90.000 million was spent giving a utilization percentage of 90. About 80 % of the earth work connected with the levelling of site and major roads has been completed. Temporary structures for housing various workshops have been completed with the exception of pre-casting plant and concrete mixing station. An exhibition hall and an arch have been completed.

PHYSICAL PROGRAMMES 1976-77

(A) FEDERAL PROGRAMME

Primary Education

1. In the ADP 1976-77, a sum of Rs 36.595 million has been allocated for primary education as against Rs. 52.819 million allocated last year. This allocation also represents a lower percentage of the total federal programme—14.2% against 20.9% last year. This lower allocation is due to the completion of the programme for the reconstruction of educational institutions damaged by floods for which Rs. 50.00 million was allocated last year.

2. A sum of Rs. 10.000 million has been earmarked for a new scheme being launched this year for supplying teaching kits to 20,000 primary schools in the country. These kits contain carefully designed visual aids, which can be used for the teaching of scientific and mathematical concepts, Urdu and social studies.

3. Another major new programme is the repair of buildings of educational institutions. Details of the scheme, including province-wise breakdown of institutions to be repaired, are being worked out.

4. Under an on-going scheme of establishment of nine primary schools, three primary school buildings shall be constructed in Islamabad. Implementation of the scheme for the construction of ten primary school buildings in the Federal Area shall begin. Furniture shall be supplied to six primary boys schools in the Federal Area and two primary schools in Wah and Rawalpindi cantonments.

5. In Northern Area, ongoing work of construction of primary school buildings shall be continued alongwith the work of consolidation of school buildings. Equipment and furniture shall be supplied to schools.

6. In Federally Administered Tribal Areas, work shall be continued on the construction of 78 primary school buildings out of which 58 buildings are likely to be completed.

Secondary Education

7. A sum of Rs. 53.671 million has been allocated for federal development programmes in secondary education as against Rs. 30.416 million allocated last year. This allocation represents 20.8% of Federal outlay for 1976-77 and an increase of 76.4% over last year's allocation. This increase is mainly because of two major programmes being started this year, namely supply of agro-technical equipment and repair of school buildings. The federal government shall provide equipment for 584 industrial arts units (of 60 students each), 748 agricultural units (of 40 students each), and 443 home economics units (of 60 students each) in 1,000 middle and 200 high schools in the country at a cost of Rs. 20.000 million. The province-wise breakdown of the supply of equipment is as follows :—

Executing Agency	Supply of Equipment to			No. of schools	
	Industrial Arts Units	Agriculture Units	Home Economics Units	Middle	High
1	2	3	4	5	6
Federal Area	13	8	15	30	6
Northern Area	3	6	1	10	2
F.A.T.A.	2	8	—	10	2
Azad Kashmir	12	16	15	40	8
Baluchistan	20	15	5	40	8
N.W.F.P.	35	72	26	120	24
Sind	287	52	100	250	50
Punjab	212	571	281	500	100
Total	584	784	443	1,000	200

8. As a result of the implementation of this programme facilities shall be developed for teaching industrial arts to 35,040 students, agriculture to 29,920 students and home economics to 26,580 students.

9. The landscaping and electrification of three newly constructed secondary school buildings in Islamabad shall be completed and the buildings shall be made fit for use. The ongoing work of construction of chowkidar quarters in secondary schools of Islamabad shall be completed.

10. To improve physical facilities at the cantonment educational institutions taken over by the Federal Government during 1975-76, provision has been made for the supply of furniture to 4 boys and 3 girls middle schools and 8 boys and 9 girls high schools. In addition, science equipment shall be supplied to 19 boys and 15 girls high schools and 3 boys, 3 girls and 24 mixed public schools.

11. Four rooms shall be added to the existing buildings of the Directorate of Nationalized Cantonment Educational Institutions to ease the present accommodation difficulty.

12. In Northern Area the ongoing work of construction shall be continued and equipment shall be supplied to middle and high schools.

13. In Federally Administered Tribal Areas, the ongoing work of construction of 24 up-graded middle and 12 up-graded high schools shall be continued. The work of construction of three existing high schools and principals' residences and staff quarters at 15 high schools shall be completed. Agro-technical subjects shall be introduced at 25 high schools, and agro-technical workshops shall be constructed at five high schools.

14. In Azad Kashmir, work shall be continued on the ongoing programmes of providing additional accommodation to 34 old and 60 new high schools. Equipment and books shall be supplied to 195 middle and 60 high schools. The on going work of construction of hostels at Dudyal (Mirpur) and Muzaffarabad girls high schools shall be continued. The programme of acquisition of land and providing play grounds to 34 old and 60 new high schools shall be continued. Provision has been made for the construction of agro-technical workshops at 8 high schools and supply of equipment to 8 high and 40 middle schools, for the introduction of agro-technical subjects in classes VI-VIII.

Teacher Education

15. For Federal programmes of teacher education a sum of Rs. 4.080 million has been allocated as against Rs. 2.465 million during 1975-76. Apart from the traditional in-service teacher education programmes, the People's Open University shall offer a primary teachers' reorientation course through radio.

16. With the introduction of new curricula in primary schools the retraining teachers both in subjects matter areas and methodology has become necessary. It is proposed to impart in-service training to about 770 secondary school teachers in science, mathematics, Pakistan studies and languages. In addition, it is proposed to train about 560 teachers of agro-technical subjects in industrial arts, metal work, wood work and agriculture.

17. In Federally Administered Tribal Areas, the ongoing work of construction of additional rooms and staff quarters for the Teacher Training school, Jamrud, shall be continued.

18. In Azad Kashmir, work shall continue on the on going scheme for the upgradation of Teacher Training Institute, Afzalpur, into a full-fledged training college. The in-service teacher training programme shall be continued at 15 centres and 40 teachers shall be trained at each centre.

Technical Education

19. For the implementation of programmes for the development of technical education under the Federal government, a sum of Rs. 5.960 million has been allocated. This allocation is 14.5% lower than the allocation of Rs. 6.967 million made last year. The entire amount shall be spent on the completion of ongoing schemes. The construction of the building of the National College of the Arts, Lahore and its girls hostel shall be continued. The third and fourth floor of the building of National College of Engineering and Technology, Karachi, shall be continued. The research capabilities of the Peshawar University Engineering College shall continue to be strengthened under institutional grant programme.

College Education

20. A reduced allocation of Rs. 40.549 million has been made for the development of college education. This allocation is 21.5% lower than the Rs. 51.650 million allocated last year. The on going construction of the buildings of Federal Government colleges for Men and Women at Islamabad shall be completed. The college for Women shall also be supplied with science equipment and library books to meet the requirements for degree classes. Library books shall also be supplied to the college in Federal Area. In Northern Area, the buildings of two intermediate colleges shall be constructed.

21. In Federally Administered Tribal Areas, the on going work connected with the up-gradation of Parachinar Intermediate College shall be continued and equipment shall be supplied. The work of construction of Landikotal and Derra Adamkhel colleges shall be continued and equipment shall be supplied. Work shall also continue on the buildings of upgraded Miranshah Degree College and inter colleges at Ladda and Wana.

22. In Azad Kashmir, the ongoing work of extension of the building of Government College, Pallandari, shall be completed. Work of construction of buildings of girls colleges at Mirpur, Muzaffarabad and Rawalakot shall be continued and equipment shall be supplied.

University Education

23. A sum of Rs. 43.453 million has been allocated for development of university education as against Rs. 35.175 million during 1975-76 showing an increase of 23.5%. This amount, which is about 17% of the total Federal outlay in Education and Training, shall be mostly spent on the completion of ongoing schemes. At the Islamabad University, construction of academic blocks and library, mosque and cafeteria buildings, and faculty housing shall be continued. Books, equipment and furniture shall also be supplied to meet the growing needs of students.

24. The People's Open University shall offer orientation course for working primary school teachers through radio. The ongoing Master level course in Educational Planning and Management shall be continued and group training programmes shall be organized. At its Lahore regional centre, a course in typing and shorthand shall also be conducted. Beginning in January, 1977 it shall broadcast and telecast foundation level courses in social science, modern mathematics, integrated science and English. Equipment required for the production of lessons to be telecast shall be purchased.

25. The construction of buildings of centres of excellence established at general universities shall be continued. Equipment, books and furniture shall also be supplied to these centres.

26. Under new schemes for the establishment of Area Study Centres and Pakistan Study Centres, books, equipment and furniture shall be supplied to the general universities where these centres are being established.

Scholarships and Loans

27. A sum of Rs. 26.240 million has been allocated for the grant of scholarships and loans to students as against Rs. 23.893 million during 1975-76. This amount is about 10% higher than that allocated last year. The various scholarship programmes for education abroad shall be continued and a larger number of students shall receive scholarships as per details below :

Scholarship Scheme	No. of Schools		Returnees	
	Sent during 1975-76	To be sent during 1976-77	1975-76	1976-77
1	2	3	4	5
Central Overseas	60	60	15	31
Merit	6	16	2	7
Quaid-i-Azam	5	9	1	7
Total	71	85	18	45

28. The services of a larger number of foreign trained scholars shall be made available as 45 scholars are likely to return during 1976-77 as against 18 during 1975-76.

29. Scholarships and interest-free loans shall continue to be awarded for higher studies within the country under various schemes as per schedule below :

Scholarship Scheme	Contribution of scholarships awarded earlier	Scholarship to be awarded during 1976-77	Total estimates recipients during 1976-77
1	2	3	4
(i) President's Thousand	2,000	1,000	3,000
(ii) Nishani-Haider	40	16	56
(iii) Interest-free Loans	*	3,000	3,000
(iv) Loan to Displaced East Pakistani Students	*	400	400
(v) Stipend for indigent students	*	1,000	1,000
Total	2,040	5,416	7,456

*Sanctioned on year-to-year basis.

30. To encourage talented students to enrol in Ph. D. degree programmes of national universities, the University Grants Commission has decided to enhance the value of junior fellowships from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 per month. In addition, the award shall carry a grant of Rs. 1,000 on account of contingent expenses. The Commission proposes of award 88 fellowships during the current year as per details below :

University	No. of Fellowships
Baluchistan University	2
Peshawar	6
Sind	4
Karachi	18
Punjab	24
Multan	2
University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore.. .. .	3
Agriculture University, Lyallpur	21
Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad	7
Open University	1
Total	88

Inter-sectoral Programmes

31. The various on-going inter-sector programmes shall be continued and some new ones shall be initiated. Detailed allocations for these programmes are given in Annexure III.

32. *Curriculum Development.*—Revision and redesigning of curricula shall be continued. The curricula for classes XI and XII are expected to be finalized and micro-tested during 1976-77. The Bureau of Curriculum Development shall organize workshops/training courses/seminars for key personnel and master trainers for the implementation of revised curricula. Programmes of evaluation, training of teachers and training of guidance, counselling workers shall be initiated. Work shall also be initiated on the development of integrated textbooks for primary classes and standard textbooks for English medium schools.

33. *Examination Reforms.*—The on-going work of preparation of new type tests shall be continued. The test items prepared shall be circulated to educational institutions all over the country. In service training of teachers in educational measurement and preparation of cumulative records by Provincial governments shall be financed through Federal grants. Work shall also be initiated on the development and standardization of aptitude tests for selective admission into professional colleges.

34. *Books and Libraries.*—The on-going schemes of development of book banks and supply of textbooks to university/college students shall be continued. One hundred book banks shall be opened at colleges to be established/upgraded.

35. The National Book Foundation shall continue the various programmes designed to make books available at reasonable prices. The physical targets for various programmes are as follows:—

Programme	Number of	
	Titles	Books
Import of Foreign Textbooks	2,400	25,000
Local Reproduction of Foreign Textbooks	150	2,25,000
Books for Children	26	15,000*
Books for General readers	45	45,000

*The actual number of books to be printed shall depend upon the size of the order received from Provincial Governments.

36. The National Book Foundation proposes to push the sale of its books in foreign markets. Contacts with publishers in UK, USA and Egypt have been made. The Foundation proposes to translate its books in Arabic and Persian languages if there is scope for sale in the Middle East.

37. Funds have also been earmarked for Pakistan's share in the equity of the Pak-Libya Publishing House to be established at Karachi.

38. *Cadet Colleges.*—Three new Cadet Colleges shall be established, one each in Baluchistan, Sind and Azad Kashmir. The construction work shall start during 1976-77.

39. *Adult Education.*—A sum of Rs. 1.341 million has been earmarked for the development of adult education. A research-orientated adult education programme shall be launched in the Federal Area. The emphasis shall be on pooling together the experience gained through adult education programmes launched earlier and devising of alternative methodologies for experimentation in 16 representative villages. Each village shall have two field literacy/education centres for men and two for women. During the year, two groups of 30 adults shall complete the training at each centre. Thus about 3,840 adults shall be involved in the experimentation with different methodologies. On the basis of this study it is hoped to evolve an effective method which may be used for implementing adult education programmes at national level.

40. Under the Integrated Functional Education project the first cycle of courses is scheduled to be conducted at Daultala, Punjab, from July to October, 1976. It is proposed to hold twenty functional education classes each for males and females. Four hundred men and 400 women are likely to attend these classes. Before launching the programme 25 males and 25 females field teachers and four field coordinators from the area concerned shall be duly trained.

41. *Special Education.*—Rs. 1.000 million shall be spent on the development programmes in special education sub-sector. With a view to developing a comprehensive programme of special education, pilot projects shall be launched for the education of deaf and dumb, blind, physically handicapped and mentally retarded. In addition, the existing institutions for the blind shall be strengthened by the supply of instructional aids. Work shall also be started on the establishment of a Braille printing press for producing textbooks and other reading material for the blind.

42. *Repair of Educational Institutions.*—A sum of Rs. 30.000 million has been allocated for special repairs of buildings of educational institutions in the country under a new scheme.

43. *Federal Students Hostels.*—A sum of Rs. 29.500 million has been allocated for continuing work of constructing federal students hostels at 49 sites.

Miscellaneous Programmes

44. A sum of Rs. 47.333 million has been earmarked for miscellaneous programme during 1976-77. This amount is 4% lower than the allocation of Rs. 49.246 million made last year.

45. *Archaeology, Museums and Archives.*—A sum of Rs. 17.900 million shall be spent on the on-going development schemes relating to archaeology, museums and archives. The on-going work of construction of the Museum of Science and Technology, Lahore, shall be continued and photographic equipment and furniture shall be supplied.

46. The walls of the *Naqqar Khana*, acquired last year, shall be fortified, conservation work of 2nd and 3rd terraces of Shalimar Garden shall be continued and the restoration of the pavement of 3rd terrace shall be completed. On the western side restoration work of the main entrance, underpinning of decayed brick masonry and lime plastering of wall shall be undertaken.

47. At the Lahore Fort, restoration work of *Sheesh Mahal* shall be continued. The stone flooring of main corridor and courtyard, brick pavement of Jehangir's quadrangle and restoration of red sand-stone wall of one of the apartments in Jehangir's quadrangle shall be undertaken.

48. Under the on-going scheme of development of archaeology and museum, additional galleries shall be constructed in the National Museum at Karachi. The on-going programmes relating to the preservation of pre-historic remains at Moenjodaro shall be continued. In this connection the work of ground water control, river training and conservation of structural remains shall be continued. The work of removing debris at the Moenjodaro site shall be continued along with the replacement of bricks and sinking of tubewells.

49. The implementation of a new scheme for the preservation of archaeological remains at Harappa shall be initiated by starting restoration and conservation work of structural remains.

50. The construction of the building of National Archives shall be started. It is expected that the foundation work shall be completed and the first floor shall be constructed. Old, out-of-print books, manuscripts, historical documents and microfilming equipment shall be acquired. Equipment and material required in connection with the preservation and restoration of Quaid-i-Azam's papers shall be supplied to the National Archives.

51. The on-going work of construction of the building of National Library of Pakistan shall be continued. A library van and other equipment shall also be acquired besides the addition of books.

52. *Sports and Cultural Activities.*—For the implementation of on-going schemes relating to sports and other cultural activities a sum of Rs. 6.385 million has been allocated. Work shall be continued on the following :

- (i) A multipurpose gymnasium and a swimming pool shall be constructed at the proposed sports nursery at Federal Government Colleges for Men at Islamabad. Besides, the football field and the tennis courts shall be prepared.
- (ii) Work shall be continued on the development of National Sports Training and Coaching Centres and the on-going construction work at Karachi and Lahore shall be completed. A gymnasium hall and a swimming pool shall be constructed at Quetta and Peshawar. The training capability of regional and national coaching centres shall be further strengthened by the supply of sports equipment, stationery and drawing apparatus. Work on the construction of the cricket house shall be started. As part of the preparation for participation in 8th Asian Games, training of 400 sportsmen and 50 coaches shall be continued under the supervision of foreign coaches.
- (iii) The on-going work of construction of the National Folklore Archives shall be continued and sound equipment, acoustic treatment and archive gadgets, and display material shall be procured. Ethnological collections shall continued to be made and research conducted in folklore heritage.
- (iv) At the Liaquat Memorial Hall, Rawalpindi, a hostel shall be constructed for Pakistan National Council of the Arts which shall be used by visiting national and foreign performing artists. Renovation of Hayat Sherpao Hall, and supply of furniture, fixture and paintings to Shakir Ali Museum, Lahore, shall be continued.
- (v) The Children's Art workshop, an ensemble of 30 children of 6—14 years, would continue to provide youngsters opportunity to make healthy use of their leisure time and give song and dance performances at different places. Documentary films shall be made on

national poets and artists like Josh Malihabadi, Faiz Ahmad Faiz, Abdul Rahman Chughtai, Madam Auzuri and Afroza Bulbul. The Roving Theatre of the Pakistan National Council of the Arts shall travel to different towns and villages to take properly-staged, healthy, thematic and purposeful theatre to the doorsteps of the common man. The National Puppet Theatre, consisting of artists trained in China in the art of puppet making and puppet handling, shall train others to revise the dying art of puppetry. An audio library of music is being established and the work of recording music and documentation shall continue.

53. *Research, Statistics and Planning.*—A sum of Rs. 6.505 million has been allocated for development schemes in this sub-sector. The National Commission on Historical and Cultural Research shall continue research into national history. It shall be supplied with books, journals, equipment and furniture to enable it to fulfil its task. The preliminaries in connection with construction of the buildings shall be completed and work of construction shall begin.

54. Equipment, furniture and transport facility shall be provided for the Experimental Pilot Project Integrating Education in Rural Development. Training of teachers and supervisors shall be conducted and research studies initiated.

55. A number of research studies, designed to ascertain the needs, problems and approaches of universal primary education shall be conducted. The Bureau of Educational Planning and Management shall conduct seminars, workshop and research studies. Preliminaries in connection with the construction of the building of the Bureau shall be completed.

56. The Planning Division proposes to undertake 12 studies during 1976-77. The topics for research have already been selected

57. *Other Programmes.*—Funds have been provided for the establishment of Pak-Libya Islamic Centre ; establishment of the Federal Board of Education, Islamabad, construction of the building of Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, etc.

58. *Islamabad Sports Complex.*—A sum of Rs. 112.500 million has been allocated for the Islamabad Sports Complex. This allocation is 12.5% more than that made last year. The allocation shall be used for completing all earthwork except that for the swimming pool and for the completion of all temporary structures which are to house various workshops. The Sportmen's hostel, is likely to be completed during 1976-77. Work shall also start on the gymnasium and the stadium, and the foundation and the steel structure is likely to be completed.

(B) PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

Primary Education

A sum of Rs. 52.988 million shall be spent on the development of primary education in the provinces. This is about 15% of the total outlay in Education and Training Sector in the provinces. The allocation for 1976-77 is about 4% lower than the allocation of Rs. 55.262 million made last year. This allocation shall be utilized to establish 470 new primary schools. The breakdown into provinces is as follows :

Baluchistan	NWFP	Sind	Punjab
56	100	114	200

2. The details of the provincial programmes are given in the following paragraphs.

3. *Baluchistan.*—Baluchistan has allocated a sum of Rs. 4.636 million for the development of primary education. This allocation is about 18% of her total outlay in Education and Training Sector and is next only to that for secondary education. The allocation is 20% higher than that made last year. With this allocation it is proposed to open 56 new primary schools of which 42 for boys and 14 for girls. The existing buildings of 200 primary schools shall also be improved.

4. *N.W.F.P.*—An allocation of Rs. 19.427 million has been made for the development of primary education in the province. This is the highest allocation made to any sub-sector, and is over 88% higher than the allocation for 1975-76. This is the highest increase in allocation made by any province for primary education. Under new schemes, 49 primary schools for boys and 51 for girls shall be established and buildings for these schools shall be constructed. Twenty two of the 51 girls schools shall be in educationally backward areas like Chitral (3), Dir (10), Swat (7) and Malakand (2). The on-going work of establishment of 53 primary schools shall be continued. Of these four are in Chitral, four in Dir and eight in Swat. The on-going work of construction of 45 primary school buildings shall also be completed during the year. In order to improve physical facilities in primary schools, additional rooms shall be constructed and equipment shall be supplied to 45 schools under on-going programme and 50 schools under new programme. In addition, 32 existing primary schools shall be provided new buildings. The task of improving 71 existing primary school buildings shall also be taken up. In addition, new and better school buildings shall be constructed for 32 primary schools which at present have extremely inadequate accommodation. Under the on-going programmes of establishment of new primary schools, the buildings of existing 43 primary schools shall be improved by the addition of one more class room. In addition, the buildings of two existing primary schools shall be reconstructed.

5. *Sind*.—Sind has allocated Rs. 14.800 million for various development schemes in the field of primary education. This amounts to over 21% of the total provincial allocation for this sector and represents an increase of about 50% over the allocation made last year.

6. It is proposed to establish 114 new primary schools including fourteen in the educationally backward Nara area (in Sukkur district). The buildings of these 114 primary schools shall be constructed and equipment shall be supplied. The ongoing programme of construction of primary schools and supply of equipment shall also be completed. The on-going programme of consolidation of existing primary schools shall be continued and 95 buildings shall be improved and equipment supplied. Under the on-going programme of improvement of nationalized schools, additional class-rooms shall be constructed at 39 schools and 200 schools shall be provided with equipment and furniture.

7. *Punjab*.—An allocation of Rs. 14.125 million has been made for the development of primary education in the Punjab. This allocation is 7.5% of the total allocation for Education and Training Sector in the Punjab and is less than 50% of the allocation made last year. Punjab is the only province which has assigned a low priority to primary education and has reduced its allocation. With this allocation, 200 new primary schools shall be opened and 500 existing primary schools shall be consolidated. In addition, 99 war-damaged educational institutions of Sialkot district shall be reconstructed and equipment shall be provided to institutions damaged in 1973 floods. Existing primary school buildings shall be improved and equipment shall be supplied. Improvement in the quality of primary education shall be effected through the introducing of Arts and Crafts curriculum in 20,000 primary schools, supply of radio sets to 5,000 primary schools and supply of teaching kits to 2,000 primary schools.

Secondary Education

8. The largest allocation in provincial programmes has been made for secondary education. The allocation of Rs. 85.885 million, which is about 24% of the total provincial ADPs, is about 5 per cent lower than that made last year. Excepting Baluchistan, all other provinces have either maintained the allocation at last year's level or have made a reduced allocation for secondary education. This allocation shall be utilized for upgradation of 169 primary schools into elementary schools, upgradation of 69 middle schools into high schools and construction/consolidation of 242 middle/high school buildings.

9. *Baluchistan*.—Baluchistan has allocated a sum of Rs. 10.762 million, which is 41.8% of her total outlay in Education and Training. Baluchistan has increased the allocation for secondary education by about 180% over the allocation for last year. It is proposed to upgrade 25 primary schools to middle standard and to repair/consolidate the buildings of 40 middle schools. Nineteen middle schools shall be upgraded to high school standard and 10 high schools shall be consolidated by improvement in building and supply of additional equipment. Agro-technical workshops shall be constructed in 14 middle and high schools. The teaching of commerce shall be introduced at two high schools. Under another programme, additional accommodation shall be constructed for nine high schools. The quarter for the headmistress and flats for lady teachers, currently under construction, at Pishin shall be completed.

10. *N.W.F.P.*—A sum of Rs. 18.016 million has been allocated for the development of secondary education in NWFP. This amount is 21.7% of the provincial ADP for Education and is 8% lower than the allocation for last year. Under the on-going programme of introduction of diversified courses, the buildings of four comprehensive high schools shall be completed. The construction of the buildings of five existing high schools and two new high schools shall be completed. Under the programmes of upgradation of middle schools to high standard, construction of buildings shall be continued at one site and shall be completed at another two sites. The on-going programme of extension of high school buildings shall be continued and additional rooms shall be constructed for two high schools. Work shall continue on the student hostel under construction at Ghaznikhel in Bannu District while the hostel under construction at Pareo in D.I. Khan shall be completed. The ground floor of the student hostel in Chitral shall be completed during the year. With a view to introducing the teaching of science in high schools, the on-going work of construction of three science laboratories shall be completed. Under a new scheme the construction of 12 science laboratories shall be completed and equipment shall be supplied. Of these, four shall be in educationally backward areas ; one each in Chitral, Dir, Swat and Malakand. Twenty two agro-technical work shops shall be constructed and equipment shall be supplied. Of these nine shall be in educationally backward areas ; 1 each in Chitral and Dir, 2 in Malakand and 5 in Swat. Science apparatus, library books, and furniture shall be supplied to 43 existing high schools. Under an on-going scheme, land shall be purchased to provide playfield to a high school.

11. *Sind.*—For the execution of development schemes in Sind a sum of Rs. 10.957 million (16%) has been allocated. This amount is almost equal to that allocated last year. The development programme consists of upgradation of fifteen primary schools to elementary level and ten middle schools to high school level. The on-going work of upgradation of middle schools to high level shall be completed. Four middle schools shall be established in the educationally backward Nara area. Under another on-going programme additional class rooms shall be provided to seven high schools and the work of construction of fifty middle schools shall be continued. The on-going construction of buildings of comprehensive schools shall be completed. The construction of the buildings of girls school, Naushero Feroze, shall be completed and of high school at Ratodero (Larkana) shall be continued. The ongoing programme of consolidation of nationalized high schools shall be continued and buildings of 15 schools shall be improved while equipment shall be supplied to 40. The boundary walls and laboratories of 18 middle girls schools shall be constructed. The work of consolidation of Cadet college, Petaro, and Public School, Hyderabad, shall be continued. The on-going work in connection with the conversion of comprehensive high school, Sukkur, into a public school shall be continued.

12. Under new schemes additional buildings and equipment shall be supplied to six schools in educationally under-developed areas and four middle schools shall be established in Nara area. The construction of the hostel of Naudero High school shall be started. Agro-technical equipment shall be supplied to 200 schools.

13. *Punjab.*—A reduced allocation of Rs. 46.150 million has been made against an allocation of Rs. 55.602 million during 1975-76. This allocation is a little over 25% of the total development budget for Education in the province. The expansion in secondary education shall be effected through the upgradation of 125 primary schools to middle level and 40 middle schools to high school standard. The buildings of 120 middle and 40 high schools shall be constructed during the year. Physical facilities of existing high schools shall be improved and equipment shall also be supplied. Agro-technical workshops shall be constructed at 200 middle and high schools, and equipment shall be supplied.

Teacher Education

14. A sum of Rs. 18.200 million has been allocated by the provinces for the development of teacher education. This amount, which is 5% of the total provincial allocations for education, shall be mostly spent on new projects. The allocation for 1976-77 is 7.6% lower than the allocation made last year. With the introduction of revised curricula at primary level and introduction of agro-technical subjects at middle and high school levels, there is need for expansion in teacher education programmes.

15. *Baluchistan.*—A reduced allocation of Rs. 1.000 million has been made against an allocation of Rs. 1.333 million made last year. Preliminaries connected with the construction of Teacher Training schools for women (at Pishin) and for men (at Mastung) shall be completed and construction shall start.

16. *N.W.F.P.*—The allocation has been increased from Rs. 1.236 million to Rs. 2.000 million. In-service training of 4,000 primary school teachers shall be organized to enable them teach the new curricula effectively. Training of science teachers shall also be arranged.

17. *Sind.*—Sind has allocated Rs. 1.600 million for teacher education as against Rs. 0.320 million last year. The training capability of service teacher training institutions (at Khairpur, Karachi and Mithiani) shall be further improved and work on the establishment of one more Teacher Training Institute shall be started.

18. *Punjab.*—An allocation of Rs. 13.600 million has been made which is 19% lower than the allocation of Rs. 16.810 million made last year. The construction of the buildings of six colleges for Elementary Teachers under the Third Education Project shall be started. For this purpose an implementation unit shall be established. The preliminaries connected with the construction of the building of college for Physical Education for Women, Lahore, shall be completed and construction shall start.

19. The on-going construction work for the establishment of three colleges for Elementary Teachers (Kot Adu, Kot Lakpat and Mianwali) and three Elementary Colleges for pre-service and in-service training (Bahawalpur, Multan and Sargodha) shall be continued. Supply of audio-visual aids shall be made to eight colleges for Elementary teachers and facilities for training in the teaching of Home Economics shall be developed at Lady Macalagan Training College, Lahore.

20. Provision has been made for in-service training of primary, middle and high school teachers for orientating them with the modernized curricula and for the in-service training of college teachers.

Technical Education

21. Development programmes in technical education have been allocated a sum of Rs. 59.827 million by the provinces which is 16.6% of the total provincial outlay on Education and Training. This allocation is 15.5% lower than the allocation of Rs. 70.795 million made last year. Most of this investment shall be on the completion of on-going schemes. In *N.W.F.P.* no new development programme shall be taken up, while in other provinces only nominal allocations have been made for new schemes.

22. *Baluchistan.*—In Baluchistan a sum of Rs. 1.700 million (6.6%) has been allocated as against an allocation of Rs. 0.500 million last year. This allocation is much higher than that made last year because of the proposed Engineering College at Khuzdar. The preliminaries connected with the establishment of Engineering College at Khuzdar having been completed, the construction of buildings shall be started. The consolidation of polytechnic and commercial institutes at Quetta shall be taken up. The existing vocational schools shall also be consolidated by improvement to their buildings and supply of equipment.

23. *N.W.F.P.*—The allocation of Rs. 3.907 million, which is 22.8% lower than the allocation of Rs. 5.065 million made last year, shall be spent on on-going schemes. Educational capabilities of the Peshawar University Engineering College shall be further strengthened through the supply of scientific equipment. The on-going work of construction of building for the upgradation of Polytechnic Institute, Peshawar, into a technical college shall be continued. The on-going work of construction of buildings of commercial institutes at Hazara, Kohat, D.I. Khan and Chitral shall be continued. The work of construction of vocational institutes for women at Abbottabad and D.I. Khan shall be continued and equipment shall be supplied to the institute at Abbottabad. The construction of the proposed Vocational Institute for 300 boys at Bannu shall be continued.

24. *Sind.*—The allocation of Rs. 19.350 million shall be spent mostly on the completion of on-going schemes. The allocation for 1976-77 shows an increase of 9.7% over the allocation of Rs. 17.630 million made in 1975-76. The on-going work of construction of N.E.D. Engineering College campus at Karachi shall be continued. Work connected with the upgradation of Sind University Engineering College into a university shall be continued.

25. The on-going work of upgradation of polytechnic institutes at Hyderabad, Karachi and Khairpur shall be continued and equipment shall be supplied. Additional physical facilities for the Khairpur Polytechnic shall also be provided under another scheme. The consolidation of nationalized polytechnic institutes (Jinnah and Saifee at Karachi and Habib at Nawabshah) shall be continued by improvement in building and supply of equipment.

26. The on-going work of establishment of vocational schools for women at 4 cities, 10 small towns and 45 *talukas* shall be continued. A vocational school shall be established at Diplo in Nara area. Work shall also continue on establishment of vocational schools at Shahdadpur, Kotri and Mirpur Sakro. Construction of the buildings of commercial institutes at Mirpur Khas, Sukkur and Dadu shall be continued and equipment shall be supplied. In addition, grants-in-aid shall be given to private vocational institutes.

27. *Punjab*.—An allocation of Rs. 34.870 million has been made for the development of technical education as against an allocation of Rs. 47.600 million made last year. Thus the allocation for 1976-77 shows a decrease of 26.7% over that of last year. Under the on-going scheme for the upgradation of polytechnic institutes into technical colleges work of construction of buildings at Lahore and Bahawalpur shall be continued while equipment shall be supplied to technical colleges at Bahawalpur, Lahore, Lyallpur, Multan, Rasul and Rawalpindi. For the introduction of radio, electronic and textile technologies at Polytechnic Institute, Multan, and instrument technology at Sargodha, additional physical facilities shall be developed and necessary equipment shall be supplied. The on-going work of construction of buildings of existing vocational institutes at Bahawalpur, Lahore, Multan and Sargodha shall be continued and commercial institutes at Bahawalpur, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Sargodha shall be continued. The newly established commercial institutes shall be supplied equipment. Provision has also been made for the supply of professional books, journals and literature for technical colleges, polytechnic, vocational and commercial institutes.

28. The on-going programme of in-service training of teachers at Swedish Pakistan Institute of Technology, Gujrat, shall be continued. Facilities for the training of polytechnic teachers at the Rawalpindi Polytechnic shall be expanded through construction of building and supply of equipment.

29. To bring about qualitative improvement in technical education, a Curriculum Development and Research Centre shall be set up and industrial training of students and teachers of polytechnic, commercial and vocational institutes shall be provided.

College Education

30. Under the provincial programmes a sum of Rs. 53.589 million shall be spent on the development of college education. This amount is 14.9% of the development budgets of the four provinces and is next only to the allocation for secondary education. The allocation for 1976-77 shows a decrease of 13.6% over the allocation of Rs. 62.052 million made last year. While over-all allocation has decreased, allocation by Sind has increased by 59%. Most of this allocation shall be spent on the completion of on-going schemes.

31. *Baluchistan*.—A sum of Rs. 3.889 million has been allocated for the development programmes in the province. This allocation is about half of what was allocated last year. Under the on-going programme, the construction of nine college buildings shall be completed. Of these eight are for boys (Beia, Dukki, Harnai, Kalat, Kharan, Kohla, Panjgur and Pishin) and one for girls (Kalat). The construction of additional accommodation for Mastung Intermediate College upgraded to degree level shall be continued. Construction of the buildings of existing intermediate colleges for boys at Chaman and Jhal Magsi and for proposed intermediate colleges for girls at Sibi and Loralai shall start. The Town Committee, Chaman, has contributed Rs. 0.30 million for the construction of college building.

32. *N.W.F.P.*—An allocation of Rs. 16.735 million has been made for the development of college education in the province. This allocation is 20% of the total provincial development budget and is equal to that made last year. Most of this amount shall be spent on the completion of on-going schemes. The construction of the buildings of 12 boys colleges and 3 girls colleges, including one each at Chitral, Dir and Malakand shall continue. Work of extension of main buildings of the college at Mardan and construction of Biology block at D.I. Khan shall be continued. The on-going work of construction of Men's colleges at Balakot and Karak (Kohat), and Haripur Girls college shall be completed. The construction of buildings of 10 newly established colleges shall be continued during the year. These colleges are at Dir, Kulachi (D.I. Khan), Lakki, Bannu and Ghaznikhel (Bannu district), Mansehra (Girls), Abbottabad (Girls), Ghazi (Hazara district), Tope (Mardan district), and Tangi and Nowshera (Girls) in Peshawar district. The construction of college assembly and professors' bungalows at Chitral shall be completed. Residential accommodation for college staff shall be constructed at a college. Under a new scheme, equipment shall be supplied to intermediate and degree colleges.

33. *Sind*.—In Sind an allocation of Rs. 8.090 million has been made for college education. This allocation is almost 59% higher than that made last year. Three new intermediate colleges shall be established; one each at Dokri and Nasirabad and one in the educationally backward Nara area. Two science degree colleges shall be established at Karachi. The on-going construction work in connection with the opening of eight intermediate colleges (at Sehwan, Kandhkot, Shahdadkot, Khairpur Nathan Shah, Landhi, Sakrand, Gambat and P.I.B. Colony, Karachi) shall be completed while that connected with the opening of six colleges (at Khipro, Matli, Kandiaro, Saudabad, New Karachi and Thul) shall be continued. The work of upgradation of the science section of seven colleges (three of Karachi and one each of Latifabad, Shikarpur, Mirpurkhas and Gothki) to degree level shall be continued. The on-going work of establishment of a composite degree college at Lyari shall be continued. Work shall also continue on the establishment of workshop/laboratories in intermediate colleges for introduction of Industrial Arts, Agriculture, Home Economics, Business Administration and Education courses. Construction of hostel at Mumtaz College, Khairpur, science class in girls College, Dadu and the building of city Girls College, Nasirabad (Karachi) shall also be continued.

34. *Punjab*.—A reduced allocation of Rs. 24.875 million has been made against an allocation of Rs. 32.988 million made last year. Ten new intermediate colleges shall be established. The construction of the building of 35 newly established intermediate colleges and four degree colleges shall be continued. Construction of a new building for Bahawalnagar men's college shall be started and the on-going work of construction of college buildings in Haroonabad, two colleges in Jhang, Gojra, Jauharabad Women's degree college and colleges at Lyallpur and Narowal shall continue. Consolidation of Government College, Lahore, and Lahore College for Women shall be taken up while that of Gujranwala college shall be continued. New schemes for the introduction of semester system in colleges, improvement of colleges and hostels in the province and provision of additional hostel facilities at Lahore shall be implemented.

University Education

35. University education has been allocated 9.8% of the total provincial outlay for Education as against 8.2% in 1975-76. The allocation of Rs. 35.006 million represents an increase of 10.8% over the allocation of Rs. 31.603 million made last year. While over-all allocation has increased, allocation by Sind has decreased by 11.8%. The allocation shall be mostly spent on the completion of on-going schemes except for the Punjab where on-going and new schemes have been allocated almost equal amounts.

36. *Baluchistan*.—In Baluchistan, the allocation of Rs. 3.000 million made last year has been maintained for the on-going scheme of development of Baluchistan university. Work shall continue on the construction of two academic blocks, laboratories and staff quarters.

37. *N.W.F.P.*—A sum of Rs. 10.026 million has been allocated for university education as against Rs. 7.603 million made last year, showing an increase of 31.8%. Under various on-going programmes construction of women's college, Pushto Academy and residential quarters for 20 class III employees, 20 class IV employees and 50 sweepers shall be completed at the Peshawar University campus. Books, journals and furniture shall be provided to women's college and Pushto Academy. In addition, a new scheme for the construction of residences of teachers and other staff shall be implemented and seven houses for lecturers and three for Associate Professors shall be constructed. A tubewell shall be sunk and sui gas shall be provided at the campus.

38. At the Gomal University campus, work shall be continued on the construction of Arts block, Physics laboratories, hostels and cafeteria. Necessary equipment shall also be supplied.

39. *Sind*.—A sum of Rs. 7.500 million has been allocated for the completion of on-going schemes as against allocation of Rs. 8.500 million made last year. Sind is the only province which has made reduced allocation for university education. The work of construction of the buildings of Statistics and Physiology departments of Karachi University, and Nuclear Chemistry and consolidation of the institutes of Education and Chemistry of Sind University shall be continued. The development of Shah Abdul Latif campus at Khairpur shall also be continued.

40. *Punjab*.—A sum of Rs. 14.480 million has been allocated for university education as against an allocation of Rs. 12.500 million in 1975-76, showing an increase of 15.8%. The on-going work of consolidation of Chemical Engineering Institute in connection with the development of unit process laboratories, pilot plant division and provision of facilities for instrument method analysis, plastic, polymer, sugar, paper and fertilizer technologies.

Scholarships

41. An allocation of Rs. 35.700 million has been made for the award of scholarships by provincial governments as against Rs. 34.148 million allocated last year. This amount is about 10% of the total provincial outlay on Education. About 37,000 students at various levels of education are likely to be awarded scholarships by provincial governments.

Inter-sectoral Programmes

42. In Baluchistan, a sum of Rs. 1.060 million has been allocated for the production of textbooks, for the establishment of book banks in schools, colleges, polytechnics and commercial institutes and for the Divisional Library at Quetta.

43. In N.W.F.P. the on-going work on the scheme for the establishment of a public library at Peshawar shall be continued. A sum of Rs. 2.500 million has been earmarked for the repair of educational institutions.

44. In Sind, work shall be continued on the establishment of the Curriculum Bureau, district audio-visual aid centres and Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto library at Larkana.

45. In the Punjab, work shall continue on the on-going scheme of development of cumulative record form in connection with examination reforms. An allocation of Rs. 2.010 million has been made for the development of Central Library, Bahawalpur, and supply of library books to high schools, polytechnics, vocational and commercial institutes. A sum of Rs. 3.000 million has been allocated for the repair of educational institutions. In addition, work shall continue on the development of an Audio-visual Aid Bureau, on production of teacher guides, on improvement and purchase of evacuee trust buildings, housing educational institutions and on development of facilities for the training of N.C.C. volunteers.

Miscellaneous Programmes

46. An allocation of Rs. 18.720 million has been made for various miscellaneous programmes.

47. In Baluchistan, provision has been made for the development of Baluchistan museum. For research, evaluation and feasibility studies to be conducted by the Planning and Development department a sum of Rs. 0.500 million has been provided.

48. In N.W.F.P., a new scheme for the establishment of adult education centres has been prepared. Under the scheme, 19 adult education centres shall be established during 1976-77 at a cost of Rs. 0.300 million. Provision has also been made for continuing work on the establishment of a museum and public park at Gorkhatri, Peshawar, and the development of other museums in the province. Books and equipment shall be supplied to the Planning and Development department to strengthen its capabilities for pre-investment surveys/feasibility studies which it shall conduct during 1976-77. Training programmes and seminars shall also be conducted by the department. The provincial bureau of statistics shall also be strengthened through supply of books and equipment.

49. In Sind, provision has been made for continuing work on the establishment of Sind Archives at Karachi and for the consolidation of the College of Physical Education, Karachi.

50. In the Punjab, work shall continue on the on-going programme of development and up-gradation of Bhawalpur Institute for the Blind, for the introduction of technical courses in Deaf and Dumb High School, Lahore, for the supply of free books to handicapped students and for the development of nationalized institutes for the handicapped.

51. The facilities of the Bureau of Statistics shall be consolidated by the setting up of reproduction and sample survey units. Research and planning cells shall be created in the directorates of Public Instruction and Technical Education, Lahore, to enable these organizations to conduct research studies.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOANS

(A) FEDERAL PROGRAMME

The details of 194 scholarships awarded for study abroad are as follows :—

Scholarship scheme	No. of scholars abroad (June 75)	No. of scholars sent abroad during 75-76	No. of returnees during 75-76
1	2	3	4
(i) Quaid-e-Azam	11	5	1
(ii) Merit	12	6	2
(iii) Overseas Training	100	60	15
Total	123	71	18

2. For studies within the country, scholarships and loans were awarded to 6,647 students under different schemes as per details below :—

Scholarships scheme	Continuation of scholarships awarded earlier	Scholarships awarded during 1975-76	Total recipients during 1975-76
(1) President's thousand	1,200	1,000	2,200
(2) Nishan-i-Haider	31	16	47
(3) Interest Free loans	*	3,000	3,000
(4) Loan to displaced East Pakistani students	*	500	500
(5) Stipend for Indigent students	*	900	900
Total	1,231	5,416	6,647

*Sanctioned on year-to-year basis.

3. Under a scheme for the grant of scholarship to students from under-developed areas for studies in Cadet Colleges Public Schools, 134 students received scholarships. This included the continuation of scholarship of 34 students of Baluchistan admitted during 1974-75. The details of scholarships granted under this scheme are as follows :—

Area	Continuation of scholarships awarded in 1974-75	Scholarships awarded in 1975-76	Recipients of scholarships during 1975-76
1	2	3	4
Federal Area	—	4	4
Northern Area	—	10	10
F.A.T.A.	—	10	10
Azad Kashmir	—	14	14
Baluchistan	34	20	54
N.W.F.P.	—	14	14
Sind (Rural)	—	14	14
Punjab (Rural)	—	14	14
Total	34	100	134

4. The following scholarships of Rs. 500 per month were awarded by the University Grants Commission to students enrolled in Ph. D. degree programmes in different universities :—

University	No. of scholars
Peshawar	2
Karachi	1
Sind	2
Punjab	1
Agriculture, Lyallpur	2
Total ..	8

5. One hundred and forty students of Islamabad were awarded merit scholarships, of these 60 were awarded scholarship at the rate of Rs. 50 per month and 80 at the rate of Rs. 30 per month.

6. The Establishment Division awarded 5,417 scholarships to children of government servants in grades 1 to 15. The number of scholarships awarded to students at different levels is as follows :—

Level	No.
Class VI to X	3,115
Intermediate	1,308
Degree	478
Post-graduate	74
Professional (degree)	240
Professional (diploma)	202
Total ..	5,417

(B) PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

7. In all 35,325 students at various levels of schooling received scholarships awarded by provincial governments. Of these, 13,472 were in the Punjab, 9,000 in Sind, 8,860 in Baluchistan and 3,993 in N.W.F.P. Of the 35,325 scholarships awarded, school students received 15,644 scholarships (44%). Over 31% of the scholarships were awarded to students of intermediate and degree colleges. Province and level-wise distribution of scholarships is given in the table below :—

Level	Provinces				Total
	Baluchis- tan	N.W.F.P.	Sind	Punjab	
Middle school	3,330	573	1,590	2,375	7,868
High School	1,960	691	2,050	3,075	7,776
Intermediate	1,220	660	2,490	3,720	8,090
Degree	630	451	720	1,073	2,874
University	260	282	570	855	1,967
Technical/Professional colleges	1,460	1,336	1,580	2,374	6,750
Total ..	8,860	3,993	9,000	13,472	35,325

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1976-77
REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1975-76 AND ALLOCATION 1976-77 BY VARIOUS EXECUTING AGENCIES

Sub-Sectors	Executing Agencies													Total		
	Federal Govt.			Baluchistan			N.W.F.P.			Sind			Punjab			
	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76		1976-77	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
Primary Education ..	51.951	36.595	1.375	4.636	11.817	19.427	9.950	14.800	64.315	14.125	139.408	89.583				
Secondary Education ..	29.888	53.671	5.024	10.762	15.889	18.016	11.650	10.957	50.975	46.150	113.426	139.556*				
Teacher Education ..	2.181	4.080	1.394	1.000	1.236	2.000	0.300	1.600	16.910	13.600	22.021	22.280				
Technical Education ..	5.069	5.960	0.394	1.700	5.165	3.907	17.150	19.350	25.231	34.870	53.009	65.787				
College Education ..	55.866	40.549	7.589	3.889	16.076	16.735	5.730	8.090	19.929	24.875	105.190	94.138				
University Education ..	34.175	43.453	3.000	3.000	7.603	10.026	6.037	7.500	29.689	14.480	80.504	78.459				
Scholarships and Loans ..	22.874	26.240	0.525	—	4.500	4.700	3.500	3.500	20.000	27.500	51.399	61.940				
Miscellaneous ..	31.090	47.333	0.236	0.757	5.000	9.313	4.550	2.300	9.905	7.350	50.781	66.053				
Total (Education) ..	233.094	257.881	19.537	25.744	67.286	83.124	58.867	68.097	236.954	182.950	615.738	617.796				
Islamabad Sports Complex ..	90.000	112.500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.000	112.500				
GRAND TOTAL ..	323.094	370.381	19.537	25.744	67.286	83.124	58.867	68.097	236.954	182.950	705.738	730.256				
Utilization of original allocation ..	92.3%		96.2%		95.2%		96.5%		98.7%		96.7%					
Increase/decrease over Revised Budget Estimate ..		(+)10.6%		(+)31.8%		(+)23.5%		(+)15.7%		(-)22.8%		(+)0.3%				

Notes.—1. Under miscellaneous are included programmes relating to adult and special education, archaeology, Museums and archives, sports and cultural activities, and research, statistics and planning.

2. Funds for all other programmes listed in Annexure III have been apportioned to related sub-sectors.

*Including allocation for Madrasah Education.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1976-77
SUB-SECTORAL BREAKDOWN INTO ON-GOING AND NEW SCHEMES

Sub-Sector	Executing Agencies															Total																											
	Federal Govt.			Baluchistan			N.W.F.P.			Sind			Punjab			New	%	%																									
	On-going	New	3	On-going	New	4	On-going	New	5	On-going	New	6	On-going	New	7				On-going	New	8	On-going	New	9	On-going	New	10	On-going	New	11	On-going	New	12	On-going	New	13	On-going	New	14	On-going	New	15	
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				
Primary Education	5.295	31.300	0.300	4.336	2.909	16.518	2.040	12.760	7.325	6.800	17.869	4.5	71.714	33.0																													
Secondary Education	16.414	37.257	0.692	10.070	9.022	8.994	3.857	7.100	32.950	13.200	62.935*	15.7	76.621	35.2																													
Teacher Education	4.080	—	—	1.000	—	2.000	—	1.600	3.950	9.650	8.030	2.0	14.250	6.6																													
Technical Education	5.300	0.660	1.100	0.600	3.907	—	19.000	0.350	30.870	4.000	60.177	15.0	5.610	2.6																													
College Education	39.040	1.509	2.764	1.125	15.425	1.310	4.990	3.100	17.325	7.550	79.544	19.9	14.594	6.7																													
University Education	29.300	14.153	3.000	—	7.926	2.100	7.500	—	7.480	7.000	55.206	13.8	23.253	10.7																													
Scholarships and Loans	25.910	0.330	—	—	—	4.700	3.500	—	27.500	—	56.910	14.2	5.030	2.3																													
Miscellaneous	41.792	5.541	0.557	0.200	7.913	0.400	2.300	—	7.115	0.235	59.677	14.9	6.376	2.9																													
Total	167.131	90.750	8.413	17.331	47.102	36.022	43.187	24.910	134.515	48.435	400.348	100.0	217.448	100.0																													
Percentage	64.8%	35.2%	32.7%	67.3%	56.7%	43.3%	63.4%	36.6%	73.5%	26.5%	64.7%		35.3%																														

*Including Madrassah Education.

Note.—1. Under miscellaneous are included programmes relating to adult and special education, archaeology, museums and archives, sports and cultural activities, and research, statistics and planning.

2. Funds for all intersectoral programmes listed in Annexure III have been apportioned to related sub-sectors.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1976-77
DETAILED ALLOCATIONS

(Million Rupees)

Sub-Sectors	Federal Govt.	Baluchistan	N.W.F.P.	Sind	Punjab	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) Sub-sectoral Programmes						
Primary Education	16.720	4.336	18.727	14.650	11.800	66.233
Secondary Education	15.391	9.412	11.376	8.757	32.150	77.086
Madrassah Education	—	0.300	—	—	—	0.300
Teacher Education	2.400	1.000	2.000	1.600	13.350	20.350
Technical Education	2.700	1.600	3.907	19.350	33.895	61.452
College Education	16.799	3.579	16.235	7.940	23.450	68.003
University Education	26.200	3.000	10.026	7.500	14.480	61.206
Scholarships and Loans	26.240	—	4.700	3.500	27.500	61.940
(b) Inter-sectoral Programmes						
Introduction of Agro-technical subjects ..	21.100	0.700	5.340	2.000	5.200	34.340
Curriculum Development	2.500	—	—	0.200	0.500	3.200
Examination Reforms	1.000	—	—	—	0.800	1.800
Books and Libraries	14.200	1.060	0.700	0.300	2.010	18.270
Adult Education	1.341	—	0.300	—	—	1.641
Special Education	1.000	—	—	—	1.405	2.405
Repair of Educational Institutions	30.000	—	2.500	0.200	3.000	35.700
Federal Students Hostels	29.500	—	—	—	—	29.500
(c) Miscellaneous Programmes						
Archaeology, Museums and Archives	17.900	0.200	1.400	1.000	—	20.500
Sports and Cultural Activities	6.385	0.057	0.673	0.450	—	7.565
Research, Statistics and Planning	6.505	0.500	5.240	0.100	0.915	13.260
Miscellaneous	20.000	—	—	0.550	12.495	33.045
Total	257.881	25.744	83.124	68.097	182.950	617.796
Percentage	41.7	4.2	13.5	11.0	29.6	

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES OF 1975-76 AND 1976-77
PERCENTAGES OF SUB-SECTORAL ADP ALLOCATION (1975-76) UTILIZATION (1975-76) AND ADP ALLOCATIONS (1976-77) FOR VARIOUS EXECUTING AGENCIES

Sub-sector	Executing Agencies																		
	Federal Government			Baluchistan			N.W.F.P			Sind			Punjab			Total			
	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	
	Allocation	Utiliza- tion	Allocation	Utiliza- tion	Allocation	Utiliza- tion	Allocation	Utiliza- tion	Allocation	Utiliza- tion	Allocation	Utiliza- tion	Allocation	Utiliza- tion	Allocation	Utiliza- tion	Allocation	Utiliza- tion	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Primary ..	20.9	22.3	14.2	18.9	7.0	18.0	14.6	17.6	23.4	16.4	16.9	21.7	13.4	27.2	7.7	16.9	22.6	14.5	
Secondary..	12.0	12.8	20.8	18.9	25.7	41.8	27.8	23.6	21.7	17.7	19.8	16.1	24.0	21.5	25.2	18.9	18.4	22.6	
Teacher ..	1.0	0.9	1.6	6.6	7.1	3.9	1.7	1.8	2.4	0.5	0.5	2.4	7.2	7.1	7.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	
Technical ..	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.0	6.6	7.2	7.7	4.7	28.9	29.1	28.4	20.5	10.7	19.1	12.2	8.6	10.7	
College ...	20.4	25.1	15.7	35.9	38.9	15.1	23.6	23.9	20.1	8.4	9.7	11.9	14.2	8.4	13.6	17.9	17.1	15.2	
University..	13.9	15.7	16.8	14.8	15.4	11.7	10.7	11.3	12.1	13.9	10.3	11.0	5.4	12.5	7.9	10.5	13.1	12.7	
Scholarships and Loans	9.5	9.8	10.2	—	2.7	—	6.4	6.7	5.6	6.0	6.0	5.1	11.2	8.4	15.0	9.1	8.4	10.0	
Miscellaneous	19.5	11.2	18.4	2.4	1.2	2.9	8.0	7.4	10.0	8.2	7.7	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	11.0	8.2	10.7	
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 22
HEALTH

ST. CLAYTON
STATE

TARGETS/ACHIEVEMENTS IN HEALTH SECTOR
1975-76

Category	Targets	Achievements	Percentage Achievements
1. Doctors	1180	1180	100.0
2. Nurses	485	450	92.8
3. Lady Health Visitors	228	220	96.5
4. Technicians	200	176	88.0
5. Midwives	269	250	93.0
6. Dispensers	500	350	70.0
7. Sanitarians	100	100	100.0
8. Hospital beds	2519	2400	95.3
9. Rural Health Centres	63	62	98.4
10. Basic Health Units	114	170	149.0
11. Dispensaries/MCH Centres	235	220	85.1

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS/TARGETS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR—(YEAR-WISE)

Sl.No.	Category	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76**	Total
1.	Doctors	696	745	1560*	1180	4181
2.	Nurses	429	414	732*	485	2060
3.	Lady Health Visitors	136	—	214	228	578
4.	Technicians	—	—	154	176	330
5.	Midwives	199	115	248	269	831
6.	Dispensers	590	426	370	350	1736
7.	Sanitarians]	49	96	100	100	345
8.	Hospital beds	1790	2247	2300	2519	8856
9.	Rural Health Centres	9	12	22	62	105
10.	Basic Health Units	36	36	50	170	292

*The increase in the production in 1974-75 compared to targetted figures for 1975-76 is due to graduation of two different classes.

**Targets.

Annexure III

ALLOCATION IN ADP 1975-76 AND REVISED ESTIMATES BY EXECUTING AGENCIES—HEALTH SECTOR

(Million Rupees)

Sl.No.	Executing Agencies	ADP Allocation Original	Revised Estimates	Percentage Utilization
1.	Health Division	319.276	309.276	96.87
2.	Azad Kashmir and N.A.	16.500	13.728	83.20
3.	Federally Administered Tribal Areas	10.907	10.412	95.46
4.	Planning and Development Division	2.100	2.100	100.00
5.	Science and Technology Division	1.300	1.300	100.00
6.	Baluchistan	12.183	12.183	100.00
7.	N.W.F.P.	62.866	58.800	94.40
8.	Sind	67.500	67.900	100.60
9.	Punjab	150.000	153.400	102.30
	Total ..	642.632	629.099	97.90

HEALTH PERSONNEL AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

Sl.No.	Category	Number
*Personnel :		
1.	Doctors	10,000
2.	Dental Surgeons	700
3.	Nurses	3,000
4.	Lady Health Visitors	1,000
5.	Midwives	2,700
6.	Physiotherapists	150
7.	Pharmacists	500
8.	Medical Technologists	100
9.	Dispensers	8,000
10.	Sanitary Inspectors	1,450
**Health Institutions :		
11.	Hospital beds	41,354
12.	Dispensaries	3,430
13.	Maternity and Child Health Centres	750
14.	Rural Health Centres	192
15.	Sub-centres of Rural Health Centres	541

Facility	Pakistan	Urban		Rural	
		No.	%	No.	%
Hospital beds	41,354	35,500	81.00	7,854	19.0
Dispensaries	3,430	2,058	60.00	1,372	40.0
Maternity and Child Health Centres	750	413	55.00	357	45.0
Rural Health Centres	192	1	0.52	191	99.48
Sub-centres of R.H.Cs.	541	—	—	541	100.00

*Present availability within the country.

**Functional as on July, 1976

OUTPUT OF TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Category	No. of institutions	Present output per annum
Graduate and Postgraduate		
(i) Doctors	14	1,200
(ii) Postgraduate Basic Medical Sciences	2	20
(iii) Postgraduate Public Health	1	20
(iv) Postgraduate Specialists	8	100
Paramedical staff		
(i) Nurses	28	500
(ii) Nurse Teachers	1	60
(iii) Lady Health Visitors	6	200
(iv) Medical Technicians	2	40
(v) Physiotherapists	1	24
(vi) Sanitary Inspectors	1	100

PHYSICAL TARGETS 1976-77 BY EXECUTING AGENCIES

Sl. No.	Category	Total	Federal	Baluch- istan	NWFP	Sind	Punjab
1.	Doctors	1200	—	20	200	400	580
2.	Nurses	500	40	30	30	100	300
3.	Health Auxiliaries*	4350	180	400	900	900	1970
4.	Hospital beds	2694	200	64	35	220	1960
5.	Rural Health Centers	50	5	2	10	20	13**
6.	Basic Health Units	200	24	25	51	—	100
7.	Other Health Units	110	21	—	69	20	—
8.	Auxiliary Training Schools	2	1***	1	—	—	—

*Includes all categories.

**No new RHC is being constructed during 1976-77. The figure represents the number being operational during the year.

***Paramedical school in Azad Kashmir.

RECURRING EXPENDITURE BY EXECUTING AGENCY

(Million Rupees)

Executing Agency	Revised Estima- tes 1975-76	Budget Estima- tes 1976-77
Health Division	75.20	82.88
Azad Kashmir	8.66	17.70
Northern Areas	4.62	5.49
Federally Administered Tribal Areas	7.37	9.18
Baluchistan	25.28	35.49
N.W.F.P.	43.30	62.40
Sind	65.10	83.07
Punjab	146.00	172.10
Total ..	375.53	468.31

ALLOCATION 1976-77 BY SUB-SECTORS AND EXECUTING AGENCIES

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Health Division	Science and Technology	Planning and Development Division	Interior Division	Northern Areas	Azad Kashmir	FATA	Baluchistan	NWFP	Sind	Punjab	Total	%
1.	Rural Health Programme ..	—	—	—	—	2.000	1.906	4.226	7.195	28.683	7.600	21.700	73.310	9.5
2.	Preventive Programme ..	383.937	—	—	0.500	2.000	3.056	—	0.650	10.725	1.300	33.000	435.168	56.4
3.	Hospital facilities including teaching hospitals ..	18.510	—	—	—	1.000	3.133	6.681	3.025	30.584	7.000	59.320	129.253	16.7
4.	Health Manpower Development ..	26.300	—	—	—	1.300	1.150	—	0.200	7.965	36.200	52.360	125.475	16.3
5.	Medical and Nutrition Research ..	—	3.110	2.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.110	0.6
6.	Miscellaneous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.080	3.110	0.200	0.210	3.600	0.5
	Total ..	428.747	3.110	2.000	0.500	6.300	9.245	10.907	11.150	81.067	52.300	166.590	771.916	100.0

PHYSICAL TARGETS 1976-77, FEDERAL HEALTH DIVISION

Sl. No.	Category	Number
1.	Clinical Sciences Specialists	20
2.	Basic Medical Sciences Specialists	20
3.	Sister Tutors	15
4.	Nurse Ward Administrators	25
5.	Nurses	40
6.	Nurse Midwives	20
7.	Nurse Aids	30
8.	Physiotherapists	10
9.	Occupational Therapists	15
10.	Medical Technologists	12
11.	Medical Technicians	15
12.	Dispensers	30
13.	Hospital beds	100

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CHAPTER 23
POPULATION PLANNING PROGRAMMES

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YEARLY SALE OF CONTRACEPTIVES FROM 1960 TO 1977

Year							Conventional contraceptives million units	Oral Pills	I. U. Ds.	Sterilizations
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.44	—	—	—
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.70	—	—	169
1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.32	—	936	505
1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.64	—	469	351
1964-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	—	7,760	—
1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.6	—	186,996	1,644
1966-67	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.4	44,856	337,884	1,824
1967-68	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.0	20,088	425,952	14,556
1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	102.0	5,376	438,348	58,440
1969-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	102.0	4,848	342,960	10,296
1970-71	..	..	..	..	..	..	68.4	4,872	237,255	4,764
1971-72	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.2	59,544	124,380	3,312
1972-73	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.8	166,224	106,860	3,168
1973-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.0	1,264,656	91,884	4,128
1974-75	..	..	..	..	..	..	82.8	2,540,688	137,496	7,740
1975-76	..	..	..	..	..	..	148.2	5,154,415	224,576	13,835
*1976-77	..	..	..	..	..	..	172.8	5,900,000	371,000	29,000

*Targets.

Annexure II

EXPENDITURE OF POPULATION PLANNING PROGRAMME 1960—1976. BY PLAN PERIODS

(Million Rs.)

Year											Expenditure
1960—65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.60*
1965—70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144.68*
1970—75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	359.434
							1970—73	1973—75	Total		
(i) Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.861	5.643	6.504		
(ii) N.W.F.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.970	18.205	31.175		
(iii) Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.000	35.490	48.490		
(iv) Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.612	90.858	147.470		
(v) Council	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.141	29.137	46.278		
*(vi) F.E.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.513	70.004	79.517		
							Total ..	110.097	249.337	359.434	
*Provincial break up not available.											1975-76
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.50
N.W.F.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.50
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.70
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.69
							Total ..	189.49			

FORMULA USED FOR CONVERSION OF SALES OF CONTRACEPTIVES INTO BIRTHS AVERTED

39 cycles of oral pills } = 39 notional acceptors = 3 couple years of protection. = one birth averted.
 3 IUDs }
 300 condoms }
 0.4 sterilizations. }

A birth is averted by any of the following :—

- 3 IUD
- 300 condoms
- 39 cycles of oral pills
- 0.4 sterilizations.

The use effectiveness of various methods of contraceptives is given below :—

Sterilization	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	=	1
IUD insertion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	=	0.8
Oral and conventional contraceptives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	=	0.6

