

**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
PLANNING COMMISSION**



**DETAILED
ANNUAL PLAN
1989-90**

**ISLAMABAD
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INTRODUCTION

The Annual Plan 1989-90 was released by the Planning & Development Division in September, 1989. The Plan included the Economic Framework and broad details of the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP). The main features of sectoral priorities and programmes to be implemented during 1989-90 were also highlighted.

2. The Detailed Annual Plan 1989-90 is an elaboration of the earlier version and contains details not earlier available and, thus, could not be used in the document dealing with the essential strategy of the Plan. The present document also includes recent data and provides a detailed review of the financial and physical progress during 1988-89 and programmes for 1989-90 in all sectors, both public and private. The document is for official use but is neither classified nor confidential.

CHAPTER 1

PAST PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

REVIEW OF ANNUAL PLAN (1988-89)

1.1 The growth strategy underlying the Annual Plan 1988-89 was premised on the priorities and objectives as set out in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Annual Plan therefore envisaged a 6.9 per cent growth in GDP, supported by 6.9 per cent growth in agriculture, 8.1 per cent in manufacturing and 6.4 per cent in the rest of the sectors. This was to be achieved by a total fixed investment of Rs. 117 billion, comprising Rs. 66.5 billion in the public sector and Rs. 50.5 billion in the private sector. About 82.1 per cent of the planned investment of Rs. 128.8 billion (fixed Rs. 117 billion) was expected to be financed through national savings and the remaining 17.9 per cent (Rs. 23.1 billion) through net external resources.

1.2 In keeping with the self-reliance objective of the Seventh Plan, the current account deficit on balance of payments, was envisaged to be reduced from 4 per cent of GNP in 1987-88 to 2.9 per cent of GNP. This was to be achieved through an export growth of 13.9 per cent in nominal dollars and a modest increase of 4.9 per cent in import payments. In absolute terms, the current account deficit was to be reduced from US \$ 1593 million in 1987-88 to US \$ 1250 million in 1988-89. Monetary growth was targeted at 11.5 per cent compared to the expansion of 12.25 per cent in preceding year.

Economic Growth:

1.3 The year (1988-89) turned out to be a difficult one as it was beset with civil disturbances in Karachi/Hyderabad and an unusual spate of floods in Punjab and Sind. Despite these adversities, the economy demonstrated resilience and underlying strength and continued to grow albeit at a lower pace than was projected.

1.4 A GDP growth of 5.1 per cent (target 6.9%) while sharply down from 6.2 per cent in 1987-88, nevertheless allowed a 2.0 per cent increase in real GDP per capita. The shortfall from the target is mainly attributed to the weak performance of the large scale manufacturing sector, where the process of growth came to a virtual stand still. Excluding the total contribution of large scale manufacturing, the contribution of other sectors to GDP increased by 6.1 per cent as against their target of 6.5 per cent.

1.5 Value added in the *agriculture sector* was forecast to grow by 6.9 per cent. This target was predicated upon two main factors namely, a recovery in the output of major crops following last year's weather induced setback and improvement in productivity reflecting adequate supplies of basic inputs including the application of high yielding

varieties of seeds. The provisional estimates for the year put the growth rate of agricultural value added at around 6.1 per cent (target 6.9%). While the aggregate output of *kharif* crops, (with a weight of 66.2 per cent (1987-88) in major crops total) turned out to be lower than the last year's level, the contribution to the output growth of major crops was mainly attributed to *rabi* crops. Against 0.14 per cent decline in the value of *kharif* crops, the *rabi* crops are estimated to have increased by 17 per cent, with wheat and gram, contributing 69 and 28 per cent respectively to the additional output of *rabi* crops.

1.6 Crop-wise, the Annual Plan targets were surpassed in case of cotton, basmati rice and maize. In contrast, wheat, rice (IRRI) and sugarcane production was recorded 5.4%, 19.5% and 3.6% below the respective targets. However, compared to last year's level, the output of all crops (except cotton and IRRI rice) was higher.

1.7 Production estimates of minor crops are usually available after a minimum time lag of one year. The assumed growth rate of 3.2 per cent together with 5.3 per cent increase in livestock, fishing and forestry sub-sectors, resulted in an overall growth of 6.1 per cent compared to the plan target of 6.9 per cent. Agricultural production/targets are shown in Statistical Appendix Table-1.1.

1.8 In the *mining sector*, the performance during the year showed that compared to the Plan target, (49.0) the output of crude oil averaged 50.3 thousand BPD, and that of natural gas around 1150 (target 1381) MMCFD. Similarly, the estimated production of coal of 2500 thousand tonnes was 8.1% below the 1987-88 level of product of 2720 thousand tonnes. The mineral sector, as a whole, however, grew by 7.2 per cent compared to the target of 8.5 per cent.

1.9 In the *manufacturing Sector*, the Annual Plan provided for a 8.1 per cent growth in manufacturing value added. In addition to more efficient utilization of installed capacity, the growth target hinged on the expectation of additional capacity coming on stream in a large number of industries. Following the 10.6 per cent growth in 1987-88 (the highest rate of growth achieved since 1981-82), the output of large scale manufacturing virtually remained stand still with a bare 1.2 per cent growth in output on record. However, the performance of industries has been mixed. A positive growth of about 8.2 per cent was recorded by industries with 38.3 per cent weight, while industries with about 32.6 per cent weight suffered a negative growth rate of about 7 per cent.

1.10 A number of factors contributed to the slow down in industrial activities. Besides disruption on account of floods and civil disturbances the sharp slow down in industrial output was due to the following factors:

- (a) capacity restrained the output of industries like cement, fertilizer and petroleum refining;
- (b) aging of capital affected the efficiency and output level of industries such as textile, cement, fertilizer, sugar and rolling mills;

- (c) demand constraints were operative in the case of industries heavily dependent on public sector expenditure following the 5.2 per cent real decline in Public Sector fixed investment; and
- (e) delays in the completion of new projects.

1.11 The performance of *other sectors* also remained below the target. These sectors grew by 5.5 per cent (target 6.3%) with *electricity* and *gas sub-sectors*, surpassing the target due mainly to increases in generating capacity as a result of the commissioning of Kot-Addu Gas Turbines (Units 5-6), reduction in transmission losses and restructuring of electricity and gas tariff. Like the large scale manufacturing sector, the *construction* sub-sector also experienced the lowest growth of 2.9 per cent (target 7.2%) due mainly to 5.2 per cent decline (in real terms) in public sector fixed investment.

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

1.12 The investment strategy took into account the priorities and phasing envisaged in the Seventh Plan. Considering the Seventh Plan investment target of 17.5 per cent of GNP, the Annual Plan provided for an investment level of 16 per cent. Investment equal to 17.1 of GNP was realised. In terms of size, the investment in 1988-89 was estimated at about Rs. 135.4 billion as against Rs. 121.7 billion in 1987-88. Though the total investment was 11.3 per cent higher over the level attained in 1987-88, in view of the 8.6 per cent increase expected in the prices of investment goods, investment in real terms was only 3.1 per cent higher. While the public sector fixed investment (nominal terms) was 2.7% higher over last year, in real terms it was 5.2% below over 1987-88. On the other hand, private investment (nominal terms) increased by 19.5 per cent from Rs. 51.8 billion in 1987-88 to Rs. 61.9 billion in 1988-89. Unlike the public sector, private investment (real terms) was 10.7 per cent higher over 1987-88.

1.13 The Annual Plan aimed at improvement in the national savings rate from 11.9 per cent of GNP in 1987-88 to 13.2 per cent of GNP in 1988-89, with over 82 per cent investment envisaged to be financed through national savings. The estimates for the year indicated that hardly 72 per cent of the total investment could be financed through national savings, reflecting an unexpected swell in current deficit in the balance of payments to \$ 1959 million from \$ 1250 million envisaged in the Annual Plan. Apart from the low public savings, private savings also eroded by inflation which was estimated at 10.4 per cent.

Price Situation

1.14 No specific target for inflation was fixed; however, the macro-economic projections, implied an inflation rate of 6.5 per cent. Consumer prices which increased by 6.3 per cent in 1987-88, came under considerable pressure in the first five months of the year. All the three indicators, namely, the Sensitive Price Indicator (SPI) - a basket of 46 sensitive items of daily consumption, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) increased rapidly in July-November, 1988. However, the pressure was

moderated by the timely action to supplement the shortfalls through imports and appropriate demand management. Broadly, three phases could be identified in the price movements during the year. In July-August, the price index rose significantly by 5.2 per cent. The second phase i.e. September to March was marked by deceleration followed by reacceleration in the third phase i.e. April to June.

1.15 Inflationary pressure accelerated due to a combination of factors. The prices of food items (pulses, vegetables, eggs and meat) came under pressure due to supply constraints, those of gas, electricity, cigarettes and beverages increased as a direct result of budgetary and other structural adjustment measures taken by the government. During the five months period, July-November, 1988, the Consumer Price Index increased by 7.2 per cent. To moderate the price pressures in the economy, the following corrective measures were taken.

- immediate import of essential commodities like wheat, pulses, chillies, sugar and powdered milk;
- improvements in marketing and distribution systems (through National Logistic Cell, Utility Stores Corporation, PASCO etc.);
- a sharp reduction in the overall budgetary deficit as well as in the level of bank borrowing. The overall budgetary deficit was reduced from 8.6 per cent of GDP last year to 7.1 per cent in 1988-89. Furthermore, government borrowing from the banking system of almost Rs 14 billion in 1987-88, was restricted to Rs. 3.2 billion in 1988-89 ; and
- a tight monetary policy. Overall money supply increased by only 4.7 per cent in 1988-89 - substantially below the growth in nominal GDP - compared with 12.2 per cent last year.

1.16 As a consequence, these anti-inflationary demand and supply management measures helped restrain the rate of inflation to about 10.4 per cent in 1988-89. On a point to point basis, i.e. June, 1989 over June, 1988, the increase in inflation was a little over 8 per cent.

Proposed Annual Plan 1989-90

1.17 The proposed Annual Plan for 1989-90 aims at a 5.8 per cent growth rate in GDP with total fixed investment of Rs. 142.3 billion (nominal terms) comprising Rs. 73.5 billion in the private sector and Rs 68.8 billion in the public sector, corresponding to a public sector outlay of Rs. 71 billion. On the balance of payments, exports are expected to grow, in dollar terms, by 7.2 per cent, while imports are forecast to increase by 2.1 per cent from the current year's level. On the basis of trade and invisible projections, the current account deficit is estimated to come down to \$ 1,716 million from \$ 1,959 million in 1988-89, or from 4.8 per cent of GNP to 4.1 per cent of GNP.

Economic Growth:

1.18 In 1989-90, GDP is forecast to grow by 5.8 per cent with agriculture and manufacturing value added projected to go up by 5.2 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively.

1.19 Within *agriculture*, the share of major crops, which account for about 50 per cent of agricultural value added, is forecast to grow by 5.5 per cent with over 72 per cent contribution to additional output expected from rice and wheat. While the rice target of 3.64 million tonnes assumes a recovery, for wheat the preceding year's target of 15 million tonnes has been retained. The cotton production target is placed at 8.7 million bales and that of sugarcane at 34.33 million tonnes. Of the other constituents of agriculture, value added in minor crops is forecast to grow by 3.6 per cent and of livestock, fishing and forestry together by 5.6 per cent. The crop-wise targets are at Statistical Appendix Table-1.1.

1.20 To achieve the targeted growth envisaged for crop production, the Annual Plan, besides seeking nominal increase in cropped area, also provides for adequate supply of key inputs. The fertilizer offtake is projected to go up by 10 per cent from 1,760 thousand nutrient tonnes in 1988-89 to 1,936 thousand nutrient tonnes in 1989-90. Likewise, water availability is expected to reach 117.14 MAF in 1989-90 from 114.66 MAF in 1988-89. Other key inputs such as seeds, pesticides, extension services, credit facilities and farm machinery are proposed to be provided in sufficient quantities. Besides, fixed capital formation, in agriculture and water together amounting to Rs. 26.9 billion in 1987-88 and 1988-89 in current prices, is likely to supplement and enhance the productive capacity of the sector.

1.21 In the *mining and quarrying sector*, crude oil and natural gas accounts for over 36 per cent of total value added. The Plan provides for 8.3 per cent increase in the extraction of crude oil and 11.7 per cent in the production of natural gas and 6 per cent increase in the aggregate output of the rest of the minerals. In physical terms, the extraction of crude oil is projected to increase from 50.3 thousand (average) barrels per day in 1988-89 to 54.4 thousand barrels per day in 1989-90 and the production of natural gas to increase from 1150 MMCFD to about 1285 MMCFD. Coal is ranked as the first major mineral with a weight of about 26 per cent in the value added in the mining sector. The output of coal is projected to reach 2,750 thousand tonnes from 2,580 thousand tonnes produced in 1988-89. In terms of value added, the overall growth rate for the sector as a whole works out to 7.3 per cent.

1.22 The output of *large scale manufacturing*, is forecast to grow by 7 per cent and that of small scale at a historical rate of 8.4 per cent. The growth in the large scale manufacturing sector assumes a resumption of normal production levels in 1989-90 and fuller utilization of new capacity which commenced production during the second half of 1988-89. In addition, large new capacity is expected to come on stream in various sub-

sectors of industry. About 45 new projects (including BMR in a few cases) financed by PICIC and IDBP alone, at a total cost of Rs. 5,910 million, are expected to start production. In the textile sector, 12 spinning (each of 12.5 to 14.5 thousand spindles) and 8 weaving units are scheduled to go into production. Additional output expected from these units include 30 million kgs. of yarn and 36 million meters of cloth. Besides textiles, new capacity is expected in industries such as synthetic fibre, sugar (one unit), paper and board (two units), electric fans, bicycles, fertilizer (urea), plastic products, table wares, fire fighting equipment and pharmaceutical. Major production gains expected include cement (8.2%), cotton yarn (6.7%), cotton cloth (17.4%), paper and board (17.7%), motor tires (13%), billets (40%), mild steel products (6%), petroleum products (5.1%), LCV's and cars (9.8%), buses and trucks (10.7%) and 20 per cent and 31.6 per cent in the output of Heavy Mechanical Complex (HMC), and Heavy Foundry and Forge products at constant prices. Detailed industrial production targets are shown in Statistical Appendix Table-1.2.

1.23 In the *electricity and gas sub-sectors*, besides full generation from Kot-Addu Turbines (Units 5-8), four new (thermal) units with a total capacity of 894 MW are expected to come on stream in 1989-90. These include three units at Jamshoro (670 MW) and the 210 MW plant at Bin Qasim. The sale of electricity (WAPDA and KESC together) is expected to increase by 13.8 per cent. Gross value added in this sub-sector is estimated to increase by 14.2 per cent in nominal terms comprising 14.1 per cent from electricity and 14.8 per cent from gas distribution. In real terms, the gross value added is estimated to grow by 5.8 per cent.

1.24 The value added in the *banking and insurance*, sub-sector is forecast to go up by 12.8 per cent in nominal terms, comprising 15.3 per cent increase in the wage bill and 10.4 per cent increase in the operating surplus. In real terms, the gross value added is estimated to go up by 4.0 per cent. Against 4.0 per cent real increase in value added, employment, though below the rate of increase in labour force, is projected to go up by 2.4 per cent thus reflecting a 1.7 per cent increase in productivity per worker in the banking sub-sector.

1.25 Of the other rapidly growing sectors, value added in *construction* is forecast to go up by 5.5 per cent due to expanding investment activity and improved availability of construction material; *trade* by 5.7 per cent, and *Public Administration and Defence* by 5.8 per cent. A sector-wise composition of GDP and its growth is shown at Statistical Appendix Table-1.3 and 1.4.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY

1.26. The projected composition of GDP should lead to increased self reliance, as shown in Table-1.1.

Table - 1.1

(Production as % of Consumption)

Items	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1. Cereals			
Wheat	0.95	0.97	1.05
Rice	1.57	1.48	1.65
(Basmati)	1.53	1.68	1.63
(Others)	1.59	1.40	1.66
Maize	0.94	0.94	0.90
Pulses	0.76	0.91	0.94
2. Milk	0.84	0.85	
3. Meat (including fish)	1.40	1.39	1.38
4. Edible oils	0.41	0.38	0.39
5. Sugar	0.98	0.96	0.94
6. Fertilizer (N)	0.65	0.67	0.62
7. Commercial Energy	0.70	0.72	0.74
8. National Savings/Investment	0.76	0.73	0.78

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

1.27. The Annual Plan provides for a fixed investment of Rs. 42.3 billion (nominal terms), comprising Rs. 73.5 billion in the private sector and Rs. 68.8 billion in the Public Sector. The projected investment would lead to an investment/GNP ratio of 17.3 per cent, as against 17.1 per cent in 1988-89. Given the foreign resources of Rs. 36.9 billion, further increase in the investment/GNP ratio will require the marginal rate of domestic savings in excess of 18.0 per cent implicit in the present projections. In view of the current level and trend of inflation, even the marginal rate of domestic savings of 18 per cent may not be attained without sustained efforts.

1.28. Compared to the expected public sector fixed investment of Rs. 61.1 billion in 1988-89, the investment proposed for 1989-90 will yield a nominal increase of 12.6 per cent, which in view of the anticipated inflation of 9.3 per cent in the prices of investment goods, represents a real increase of about 3.0 per cent. Similarly, the fixed investment target of Rs. 73.5 billion for the private sector in nominal terms, after adjustment for inflation, will yield an increase of 8.6 per cent in real terms. About 77 per cent of total investment is likely to be financed through national savings. The Macro Economic Framework is placed at Statistical Appendix Table-1.5.

Prices

1.29

The Annual Plan 1989-90 aims at growth with price stability. For this purpose, the plan envisages the following policy measures to further contain inflationary tendencies:

- maintenance of a sustained economic growth of 5.8 per cent to ease the supply constraints;
- free imports of essential minor crops;
- reduction in the overall budget deficit alongwith a tight monetary policy as one of the key elements of demand management strategy; and
- special attention to be given to supply and marketing of items that exhibited high rates of inflation.

1.30

The increase in the prices of minor crops has been the major contributor to the overall inflation in recent years. A high level Committee headed by the Secretary, Food and Agriculture, has been set up to monitor the prices and supplies of sensitive (potatoes, onions, chillies and pulses) minor crops. It will also monitor the export of these crops within the framework of a maximum price mechanism for levying export duty to discourage exports as and when prices go beyond the said level. These measures are expected to reduce the inflation rate to about 8 per cent from 10.4 per cent experienced in 1988-89.

AGRICULTURE

(Production "000" Tonnes)

	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90	% Change
		Target	Revised	Target	1989-90 Over Revised 1988-89
Rice	3241	3550	3164*	3640	15.0

(Basmati)	904	915	1043	1057	1.3
(Irri)	2337	2635	2121	2583	21.8
Wheat	12675	15000	14198*	15000	5.6
Maize	1127	1190	1195*	1206	0.9
Gram	371	580	546*	580	6.2
Barley	112	130	134	128	-4.5
Jowar	181	230	236	224	-5.1
Najra	135	220	233	235	0.9
Rape & Mustard	204	230	230	235	2.2
Sugarcane	33029	35000	33741*	34330	1.7
Cotton (M.Bales)	8.63	8.20	8.40*	8.7	3.6
Tobacco	69	72	69	69	0.0
Potatoes	563	650	585	625	6.8
Onions	633	580	590	630	6.8
Non-Traditional	44	70	70	85	21.4
Oil Seeds					
LIVESTOCK					

Milk	12930	13632	13706	14528	6.0
Beef	595	569	626	658	5.1
Mutton	570	475	610	652	6.9
Poultry	154	151	182	194	6.6
Eggs (M.No.)	4140	6065	4320	4680	8.3
Hides (000)No.	5.66	5.77	5.76	5.88	2.1
Skins (000)No.	34.02	35.17	35.18	36.37	3.4
Wool (000)Ton.	55.0	56.13	57.00	59.00	3.5
Hair (000)Ton.	7.8	8.05	8.3	8.8	6.0

AGRI-AI, 21-8-89

*The figures used by the National Accounts Committee are, rice 3164, wheat 14403, maize 1205, gram 583, sugarcane 34092, and cotton as 8.386 million bales.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Percentage Change

	Units	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90	1988-89		1989-90
			Target	Revised	Target	Target	Expected	Target
Vegetable Ghee	000' M.T.	697	640	685	710	6.7	-1.7	3.6
Sugar	"	1771	1750	1810	1880	2.9	2.2	3.9
Jute Goods	"	111	120	98	105	4.3	-11.7	7.1
Cement	"	7040	7290	7350	7950	7.2	4.4	8.2
Paper & Board	"	102	187	173	202	10.0	69.6	16.8
Fertilizer (N)	"	1117	1250	1170	1200	1.6	4.7	2.6
Soda Ash	"	134	142	151	155	6.0	12.7	2.6
Caustic Soda	"	61	65	63	65	12.1	3.3	3.2
M.S. Products	"	870	887	850	900	7.5	2.3	5.9
Billets	"	271	300	300	420	6.7	10.7	40.0
Rolled Sheets	"	631	350	748	780	6.7	18.5	4.3
Cotton Yarn	"	685	760	740	790	13.4	8.0	6.8
Cotton Cloth	Mill Sq.Mtr.	282	260	230	270	7.0	18.4	17.4
Cigarettes	Millions	697	6540	3500	3600	6.4	-12.8	2.5
Petroleum Products	Mill Dtons	6780	7244	6706	7850	5.9	4.1	5.1
Trucks/Buses	000' No.	2.97	4.7	3.38	3.74	58.2	13.8	10.7
LCVs/Cars/Jeeps	"	32.4	34.1	38.87	37.19	20.1	8.5	9.8
Bicycles	"	655	685	530	650	5.4	19.1	22.6
Tractors (Pub. Sector)	"	11.0	20.5	19.43	20.10	7.9	76.6	3.4
Sewing Machines	"	86	92	82	87	4.5	-4.7	6.1
Electric Fans	"	146	250	374	395	10.6	156.2	5.6
Airconditioners	"	14.76	10.5	17.5	19.5	10.5	18.6	11.4
Diesel Engines	"	9.37	3.7	3.80	3.95	5.7	12.8	3.9
Electric Motors	"	4.56	6.6	8.88	9.20	41.5	14.9	8.2
Motor Cycles	"	679	815	823	930	11.6	21.2	13.0
Transformers	"	22.6	33.0	17.0	18.0	4.8	24.8	5.9

SAT-1.3

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(Annual Growth Rates)

(Percentage)

S E C T O R S	1987-88	1988-89		1989-90 Target
		Target	Prov.	
Agriculture	2.68	6.9	6.14	5.2
Major Crops	2.90	7.9	7.81	5.5
Minor Crops	-2.84	4.5	3.15	3.6
Livestock	5.69	6.2	5.91	6.0
Fishing	3.67	3.5	0.52	3.0
Forestry	2.35	4.0	3.94	2.5
Minining & Quarrying	13.86	8.5	7.20	7.3
Manufacturing	9.98	8.1	3.07	7.4
Large Scale	10.55	8.0	1.19	7.0
Small Scale	8.40	8.4	8.40	8.4
Construction	4.94	7.2	2.90	5.5
Electricity & Gas Distri.	5.93	8.6	10.50	5.8
Transport, Storage and	6.82	6.0	4.36	5.2
Communication	8.99	6.8	5.05	5.7
Banking and Insurance	1.74	4.4	4.62	4.0
Ownership of Dwellings	5.28	5.3	5.28	5.3
Public Admn & Defence	4.18	5.6	5.82	5.8
Services	6.53	6.6	6.53	6.53
GDP	6.26	6.9	5.13	5.8

GDP-A-III, 21-8-89.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

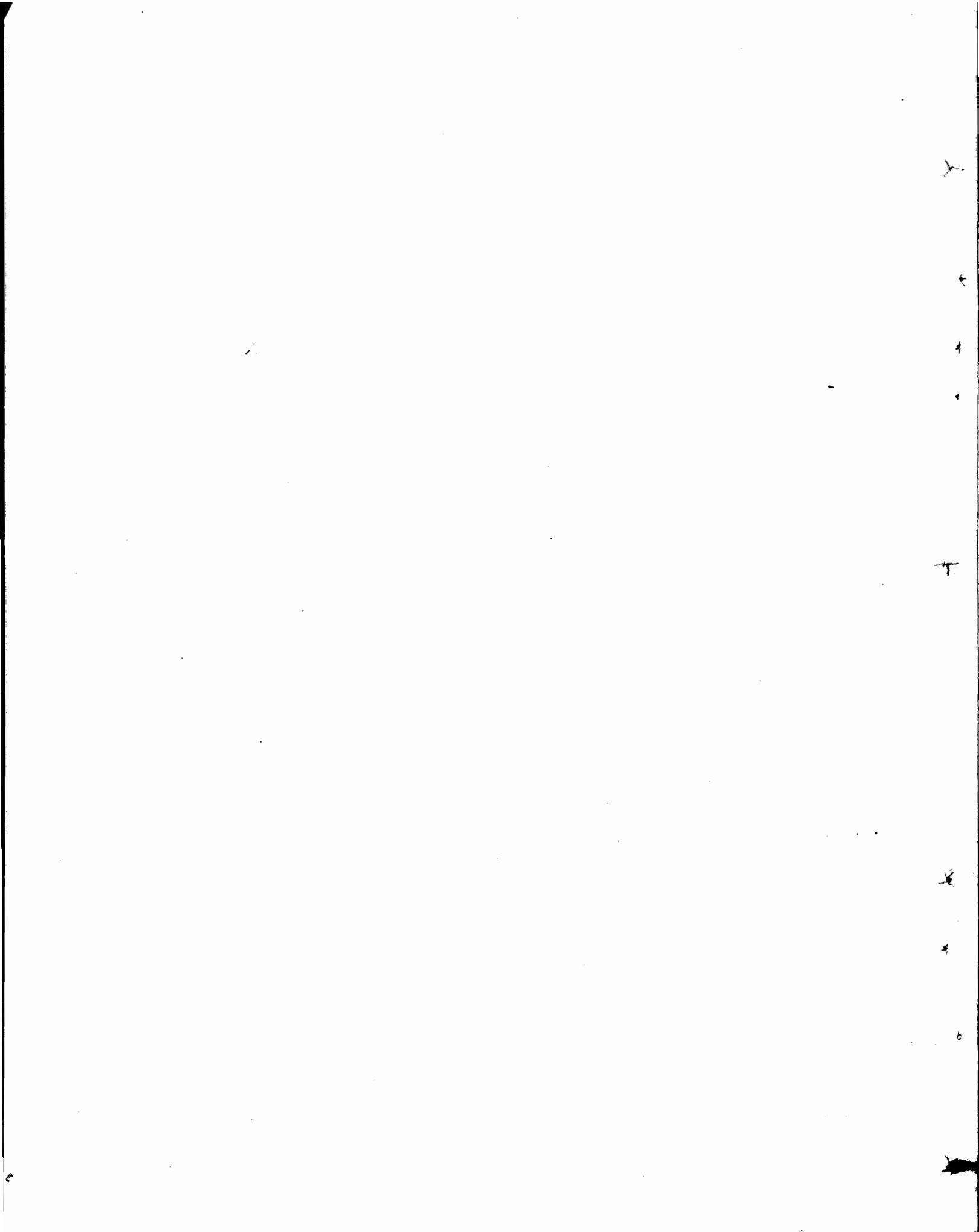
(Million Rupees)

S E C T O R S	AT 1980-81 PRICES			AT CURRENT PRICES		
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Agriculture	99059	105138	110612	156859	183685	211123
Major Crops	48326	52099	54966	65370	75990	85400
Minor Crops	16825	17355	17980	27912	35437	43320
Livestock	28906	30614	32451	57438	65687	75198
Fishing	3784	3804	3918	4492	4712	5128
Forestry	1218	1266	1297	1647	1859	2077
Mining & Quarrying	2029	2175	2334	4811	5479	5863
Manufacturing	67622	69695	74841	100917	112059	129397
Large Scale	50043	50639	54184	73248	79073	90958
Small Scale	17579	19056	20657	27669	32986	38439
Construction	16563	17045	17982	25109	28275	32064
Electricity & Gas Distri.	9253	10736	11402	14914	16759	21517
Sub-Total Commodities	195026	204829	217171	302610	327957	399964
Transport, Storage & Communication	39293	41006	43138	49079	55318	62841
Wholesale & Retail Trade	63932	67158	70986	99830	114367	131156
Banking & Insurance	9452	9889	10285	18406	21344	23936
Ownership of Dwellings	20828	21928	23090	27558	30197	34032
Public Adm. & Defence	27666	29276	30974	57309	66136	74866
Services	28212	30054	32638	42910	50271	57862
Sub-Total Services	189383	199311	210511	295182	338083	384693
GDP at Factor Cost	384409	404140	427682	597792	666040	784657

SAT-1.5

MACRO ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK
(Current Billion Rupees)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90: Nominal Growth Rates (%)		
			Target	1988-89 1989-90	
GDP at Factor Cost	597.8	686.0	784.6	14.8	14.7
Indirect Taxes (net)	73.1	88.1	96.5	20.5	9.5
GDP at Market Prices	670.9	774.1	881.1	15.4	13.8
Net Factor Income	20.7	18.5	20.9	-10.6	13.0
GNP at Market Prices	691.6	792.6	902.0	14.6	13.8
Net Foreign Savings	29.6	37.7	36.9	27.4	-2.1
Total Resources/Uses	721.2	830.3	938.9	15.1	13.1
Consumption	599.5	694.9	782.6	15.9	12.6
Fixed Investment	111.3	123.0	142.3	10.5	15.7
Private	51.8	61.9	73.5	19.5	18.7
Public	59.5	61.1	68.8	2.7	12.6
Changes in Stocks	10.4	12.4	14.0	-	-
Total Investment	121.7	135.4	156.3	11.3	15.4
As % of GNP					
Investment	17.6	17.1	17.3		
Fixed Investment	16.1	15.5	15.8		
Net Foreign Savings	4.3	4.8	4.1		
National Savings	13.3	12.3	13.2		
Domestic Savings/GDP	10.6	10.2	11.2		



CHAPTER-2

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**REVIEW OF PSDP (1988-89)**

2.1 The early part of the year was dominated by political un-certainly which marred the over-all performance of the economy. It was characterised by a budget crisis and following the general elections, a new democratic government was installed in December, 1988 which was a water-shed in the events during the year.

2.2 A new budget was presented and passed by the National Assembly in December, 1988. The political government initiated action on policies and priorities articulated in the Manifesto of the Pakistan Peoples Party. The focus of these policies and programmes was on creating a better balance between growth in output and economic stability on the one hand and equity, social justice and poverty alleviation on the other.

2.3 The Public Sector Development Programme to be financed from the budget was fixed at Rs. 50.4 billion. The Public Corporations were budgeted at Rs. 11.0 billion. The priorities fixed for the programme were in accordance with the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Political Government, soon after its induction, incorporated into the budget some initiatives within the existing allocations to reflect their commitment for the amelioration of the lot of the poor, needy and deprived elements of society. The initiatives and priorities introduced in the budget were as follows:

- i) **PEOPLES PROGRAMME:** Government initiated a People's Development Programme with an amount of Rs. 2.0 billion to respond to the felt needs of the people and to mobilize local effort. The amount would be non-lapsable for a period of one year. The expenditure on the Programme would not be an additional burden on the budget but would be met-from savings accruing from certain slow moving programmes.
- ii) **POWER:** High priority was given to the development of the power sector; 720,000 consumers were added and 1,718 villages were electrified during 1988-89 by increasing 610 MW capacity during the year. For this purpose Rs. 13.7 billion were allocated during 1988-89 of which about Rs. 13.3 billion were spent.
- iii) **OTHER PROGRAMMES:** Other priority sectors included (i) transport and communications(ii) and People's oriented programmes for housing, health and education.

2.4 Allocation and utilization by executing agencies during 1988-89 is summarised in Table 2.1

Table 2.1IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME DURING 1988-89

Particulars	(Billion Rupees)		
	1988-89		
	Allocation	Revised Estimates (Utilization)	Shortfall (%)
A. Budgetary Development Programme	50.4	48.0	4.8
a) Federal	37.6	35.2	6.4
i) Normal PSDP	34.0	32.2	5.3
ii) Special Development Programme	3.6	3.0	16.7
b) Provincial Normal Programme	12.8	12.8	-
c) <u>Public Corporation</u>	11.0	11.0	-
Total (PSDP)	61.4	59.0	3.9

2.5 . The over all utilization of PSDP during 1988-89 was satisfactory. There was only 4.8% shortfall in the Budgetary Development Programme to be financed from the Budget. The maximum shortfall of 16.7% was recorded in the case of Special Development Programme.

2.6 Sector-wise revised estimates (expenditure) during 1988-89 may be seen in SAT-2.1.

PSDP FOR 1989-90:

2.7 Priorities fixed in the Public Sector Development Programme are broadly in accordance with the Seventh Plan allocations as modified in the light of new policies adopted by the present Government. In determining priorities, the Government has placed greater emphasis on Education, Power and Rural Development Sectors.

EDUCATION:

2.8 The allocation for the education sector has been increased from Rs. 1.18 billion in 1988-89 to Rs. 2.0 billion (69.5% increase) during 1989-90. Of this a major part

of Rs. 1.1 billion(or 81.8%) would be devoted to primary education. Along with emphasis on basic education, technical and vocational training will receive greater attention. Important new initiatives will also be taken for the development of science and technology and a new institution called Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto institute of Science and Technology will be set up in Islamabad for which an allocation of Rs. 20.0 million has been made.

POWER:

2.9 The nation has been suffering load shedding for six to seven months in a year for the past several years. The Government intends to solve this problem on a long-term basis. The Power Programme has been allocated Rs. 16.3 billion as against Rs. 13.7 billion in 1988-89 i.e an increase of 19.7%. The following initiatives will be taken in the power sector during the year:

- (a) Indigenous coal and low quality gas will be used on a large scale for power generating plants to be set up in the future;
- (b) Priority will be given to short-gestation hydel projects which can be implemented within 3 years;
- (c) After the agreement on water apportionment has been reached, work on Kalabagh and Basha dam will be initiated in a systematic manner; and
- (d) The Government will fulfil its promise of providing electricity to a large number of villages according to a phased programme in which the elected representatives will be fully involved.

2.10 In order to supplement Government efforts towards eliminating electricity shortages, the private sector will be inducted in power generation in a big way. Early commencement of the 1200 MW Thermal Plant at Hub Chowki is planned. An additional 310.5 MW generation is also planned in the private sector. Towards this end a Private Sector Energy Development Fund has been established in the NDFC with the help of the World Bank which will provide a loan of US\$ 150.0 million. Other international funding agencies have also shown interest and more funds are expected for this purpose. These funds will be used solely by the private sector for power generation and energy projects.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT/PEOPLE'S PROGRAMME:

2.11 The Programme represents the first sizeable effort to taking development effort to the gross-roots and providing an opportunity for local effort to satisfy local needs through people's participation. The programme has immense potential for the future in transforming people's attitudes and mobilizing effort and savings for development. The

programme will generate employment and help to alleviate poverty. The provision for the programme has been enhanced to Rs. 3.0 billion in 1989-90 over Rs. 2.0 billion during 1988-89.

SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PSDP:

2.12 The size of PSDP for 1989-90 has been fixed at Rs. 56.0 billion which represents an increase of 16.7% over the estimated expenditure of Rs. 48.0 billion during 1988-89. Out of which Rs. 39.6 billion or about 71% has been allocated for the Federal Programme against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 32.2 billion during 1988-89. A sum of Rs. 3,627.0 million out of the budgetary provision is allocated for the Special Development Programme as against the estimated expenditure of Rs 3,027.0 million during 1988-89. The Public Corporations are expected to spend Rs. 15.0 billion during 1989-90 as against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 10.98 billion during 1988-89. The over-all development programme for 1988-90 alongwith revised estimates for 1988-89 are given in Table 2.2 below:

TABLE-2.2

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR 1989-90

Particulars	(Billion Rupees)		
	1988-89 (Revised Estimates)	1989-90 Allocation	Percentage Change (%)
A. Budgetary Development Programme	48.0	56.0	(+) 16.7
a) Federal	35.2	43.2	(+) 22.7
i) Normal PSDP	32.2	39.6	(+) 23.0
ii) Special Development Programme	3.0	3.6	(+) 20.0
b) Provincial	12.8	12.8	-
B. Federal Corporations	11.0	15.0	(+) 36.4
Total	59.0	71.0	(+) 20.3

2.13 Sector-wise revised estimates (expenditure) for 1988-89 and allocations for 1989-90 are given in SAT-2.1 and 2.2 respectively.

2.14 The distribution of funds between the Federal and Provincial PSDP's reflects the sectoral priorities adopted in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

FEDERAL PSDP

2.15 The proposed size of the Federal PSDP for 1989-90 is Rs. 43.2 billion of which Rs. 39.6 billion (91.7%) are for Federal Ministries/Divisions and Rs. 3.6 billion (8.3%) for the Special Development Programme. The proposed amount of Rs. 43.2 billion is 22.7% higher than the estimated expenditure of Rs. 35.2 billion during 1988-89. The allocations where major increases have been made as compared to the previous year's expenditure are shown in Table 2.3.

Table: 2.3

Particulars	(Rs. Millions)			
	1988-89 (Revised Estimates)	1989-90 (Allocation)	Percent- age increase	1989-90 Percentage share of Federal PSDP (%)
1. Minerals	97.1	291.9	200.6	0.5
2. Water	2831.7	3145.5	11.1	5.6
3. Power	13293.5	16340.5	22.9	29.2
4. Transport and Communications	5677.8	6813.4	20.0	12.2
5. Mass Media	133.3	277.8	108.4	0.4
6. Rural Development	290.3	513.1	76.7	1.0
7. Education & Training	1120.3	2009.8	79.4	3.6
8. Manpower & Employment	168.5	517.1	206.9	0.9
9. People's Programme (Budget)	2000.0	3000.0	50.0	5.4

2.16 The People's Programme was initiated during 1988-89 with an amount of Rs. 2.0 billion non-lapsable for one year. Upto June 30, 1989 no expenditure was reported against this amount. During 1989-90 the programme has been given 50% increase over 1988-89 and Rs. 3.0 billion have been provided.

PROVINCIAL PSDPS

2.17 Rs. 12.8 billion were allocated to the provinces during 1988-89 for their normal programmes; the entire amount allocated was utilized. During 1989-90 also, Rs. 12.8 billion have been allocated for their normal development programmes. This amount represents about 23% of the proposed total budgetary programme of the public sector of Rs. 56.0 billion which is proportionate to the Seventh Five Year Plan provisions. Due to financial stringency, it is not possible to provide any acceleration. However, the provinces

also derive benefit from the Peoples Programme of Rs. 3.0 billion and the allocation Rs. 1.1 billion for improvement of primary education provided by the Federation. Province-wise utilization during 1988-89 and allocation during 1989-90 is shown in Table 2.4

Table 2.4 ✓

PROVINCIAL UTILIZATION DURING 1988-89 AND PROVINCIAL ALLOCATION OF PSDP DURING 1989-90

Province	(Rs. million)	
	Utilization during 1988-89	Allocation 1989-90
1. Punjab	6,714	6,695
✓2. Sind	2,715	2,696 ✓
3. N.W.F.P.	2,164	2,188
4. Baluchistan	1,240	1,254
	-----	-----
Total	12,833	12,833

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

2.18 In Seventh Plan Provincial Development Programme have two components: Ordinary Provincial Development Programme and Special Development Programme. Total rupee allocation for ordinary development programme for a province is divided among the provinces on the basis of population-cum-weightage formula. Special Development Programmes are, however, need based. The allocation for Special Development Programme for 1989-90 is Rs. 3.6 billion, which is the same as budgeted for 1988-89 and is 19.8% higher than Rs. 3.0 billion of the estimated expenditure during 1988-89.

SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMME

2.19 The allocations for the Programme of Special Areas (Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas, FATA and FATA Development Corporation) are shown in Table-2.5.

TABLE-2.5SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMME 1989-90

		(Million Rs.)	
Sl. No.	Agency/Areas	Revised Estimates 1988-89	Allocations for 1989-90
1.	Azad Jammu and Kashmir	847	932 ✓
2.	Northern Areas	426	469
3.	Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	541	595
4.	FATA Development Corporation	94	103
Total		1,908	2,099

2.20 The allocations for Special Areas Programme have been given a 10% acceleration for 1989-90 over the Revised Estimates for 1988-89. Sector-wise break-up may be seen in SAT-2.3.

NON BUDGETED CORPORATIONS

2.21 Total outlays for Public Corporations financed from their own resources, bank borrowing, domestic equity and foreign aid/foreign equity are estimated at Rs. 15.0 billion, consisting of self-financing of Rs. 5.5 billion, Bank credit of Rs. 3.0 billion, foreign aid/equity of Rs. 6.5 billion and local equity of Rs. 0.02 billion, as shown in SAT-2.4.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1988-89
(Federal & Provincial)

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sector	Total PSDP Expenditure	Federal	Total Provincial	Provincial PSDP			
					Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Agriculture	2117.889	1112.707	1004.972	217.611	206.038	234.802	346.521
2.	Fertilizer Subsidy	1872.278	1872.278	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Industry	229.524	95.185	134.339	11.400	51.036	60.668	11.235
4.	Minerals	162.488	97.088	65.400	3.000	2.000	52.000	8.400
5.	Water	3554.937	2831.739	723.198	249.851	204.900	183.029	85.318
6.	Power	13329.852	13293.468	36.384	26.384	10.000	0.000	0.000
7.	Fuels	2940.249	2940.249	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8.	Transport & Communication	6923.517	5677.756	1245.761	481.486	281.500	311.365	171.410
9.	P.P & Housing	3755.147	713.884	3041.263	1742.650	587.052	401.857	309.704
10.	Mass Media	133.258	133.258	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11.	Rural Development	1859.467	290.313	1569.154	929.812	409.850	140.380	89.112
12.	Science & Technology	316.964	316.964	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
13.	Education & Training	3456.043	1120.322	2335.721	1289.273	541.400	430.636	74.412
14.	Health & Nutrition	2671.287	663.436	2007.851	1257.000	370.000	309.509	71.342
15.	Manpower & Employment	258.752	188.477	90.275	18.933	6.000	7.879	57.463
16.	Population Welfare	423.571	423.571	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
17.	Culture, Sports & Tourism	177.033	130.403	46.630	24.000	7.380	0.000	15.250
18.	Social Welfare	115.116	72.340	42.776	16.315	11.502	14.959	0.000
19.	Women's Development	155.151	155.151	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
20.	Res. Stat. & Planning	41.731	31.411	10.320	4.500	5.820	17.180	0.000
21.	Miscellaneous	461.776	0.000	461.776	441.254	20.522	0.000	0.000
Total (Expenditure)		44973.000	32140.000	12833.000	6713.569	2715.000	2184.264	1240.167
22.	Spl. Development Programme	3027.000	316.500	2710.500	571.200	1053.600	306.000	779.700
Total (Public Exp.)		48000.000	32456.500	15543.500	7284.769	3768.600	2470.264	2019.867

* Total Expenditure for Public Sector Development Programme

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1989-90
(Federal & Provincial)

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Sector	Total PSDP	Federal PSDP	Total Provincial	Punjab PSDP	Sind PSDP	MWFP PSDP	Baluchistan PSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I- Budget								
a) PRODUCTION SECTORS								
1.	Agriculture	2026.915	1247.153	779.762	319.332	185.567	118.808	156.055
2.	Subsidy on Fertilizer	2100.000	2100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Industry	282.790	160.553	122.237	26.635	46.966	39.630	9.606
4.	Minerals	373.326	291.874	81.452	8.765	8.300	33.000	27.387
b) INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS								
5.	Water	4417.574	3145.546	1272.028	484.337	389.470	212.542	185.679
6.	Power	16396.860	16340.470	56.390	31.290	20.000	0.100	5.000
7.	Fuels	2492.502	2492.502	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8.	Transport & Communications	8602.200	6813.359	1788.841	650.000	639.444	266.870	231.427
9.	Physical Planning & Housing	3918.256	824.730	3093.526	1666.300	623.591	43.000	368.635
10.	Mass Media	280.500	277.849	2.651	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11.	Rural Development	2223.899	513.108	1710.791	1155.000	321.589	148.000	85.192
12.	Science & Technology	300.000	300.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
c) SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES SECTORS								
13.	Education & Training	4505.198	2009.849	2495.350	1202.773	624.777	494.800	173.000
14.	Health & Nutrition	2981.369	861.646	2129.723	1300.000	353.706	326.000	150.017
15.	Culture, Sports & Tourism	198.542	131.392	67.150	27.094	18.448	0.200	24.498
16.	Manpower & Employment	579.782	517.110	62.672	27.360	7.368	10.000	17.924
17.	Women's Development	162.500	162.500	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
18.	Population Welfare	445.500	445.500	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
19.	Social Welfare	160.700	109.579	51.121	17.783	15.368	11.000	6.970
20.	Research Stat. & Planning	107.747	53.786	53.961	7.617	8.280	23.054	15.000
D: BLOCK ALLOCATIONS								
21.	People's Programme	3000.000	3000.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
23.	Miscellaneous	1522.627	0.000	1522.627	1173.000	37.106	74.121	238.400
24.	Special Development Programme	3627.000	3627.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total (Gross Budget)		60714.807	45425.406	15289.401	8099.986	3300.000	2197.625	1691.790
Less Shortfall		4714.807	2259.406	2456.401	1405.010	603.787	9.598	438.006
Total (Net Budget)		56000.000	43167.000	12833.000	6694.976	2696.213	2188.027	1253.784
II- Public Corporations		15000.000	15000.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Federal		15000.000	15000.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total (PSDP)		71000.000	58167.000	12833.000	6694.976	2696.213	2188.027	1253.784

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1989-90
(SPECIAL AREAS) ✓

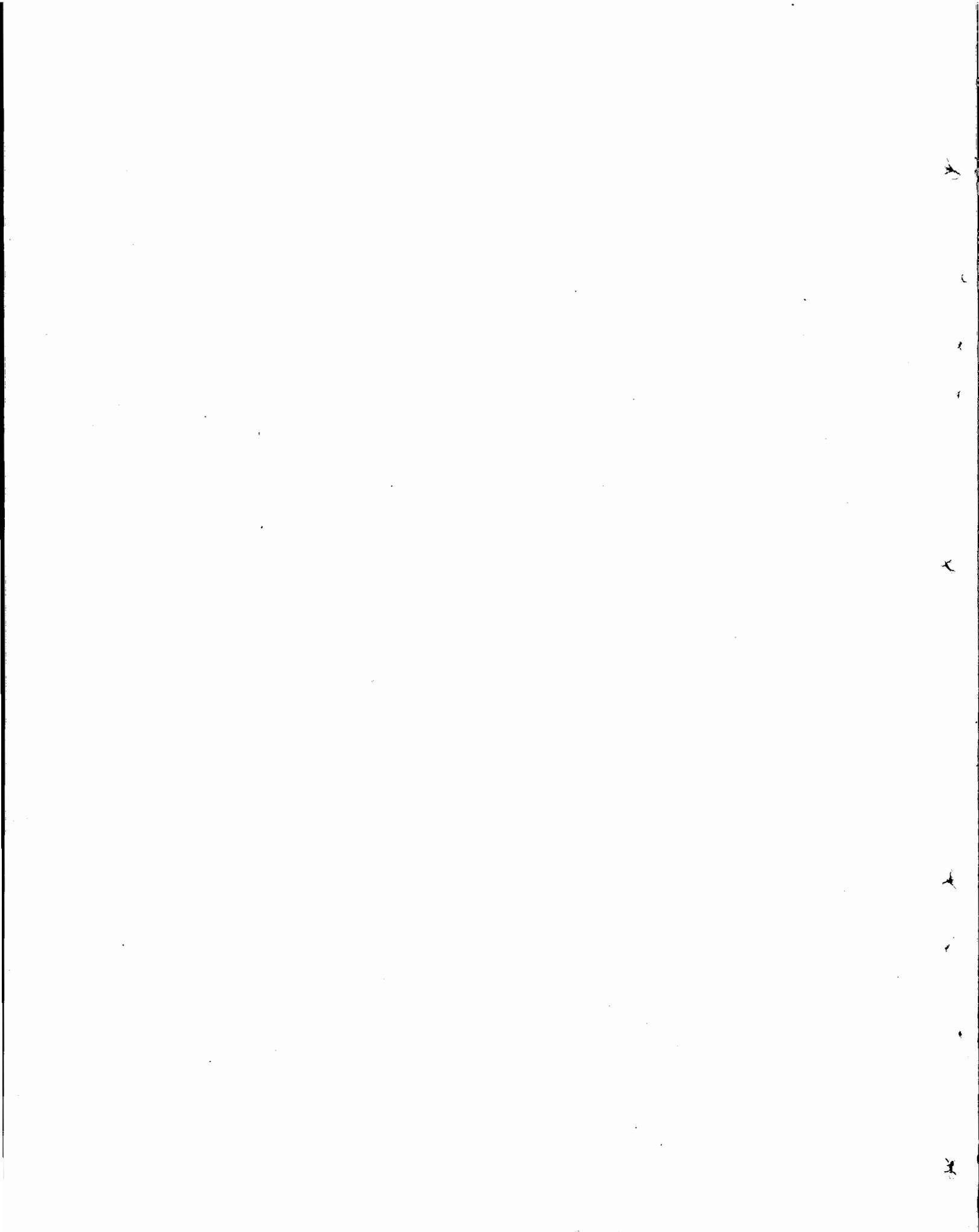
(Million Rupees.)

Sl. No.	Sector	Total Special Areas	Azad Kashmir	Northern Areas	FATA	FATA/DC
1	2	3	4 ✓	5	6	7
1.	Agriculture	231.470	160.379	25.500	45.591	0.000
2.	Industry	28.127	22.202	1.400	0.000	4.525
3.	Minerals	24.223	11.189	0.250	0.000	12.784
4.	Water	103.495	13.054	7.000	0.000	83.441
5.	Power	381.970	177.159	97.000	107.811	0.000
6.	Transport & Communications	522.117	219.117	172.000	131.000	0.000
7.	Physical Planning & Housing	217.264	82.052	48.000	84.562	2.650
8.	Education & Training	283.714	95.870	49.500	138.344	0.000
9.	Health & Nutrition	158.433	61.539	20.000	76.894	0.000
10.	Rural Development	144.662	86.715	48.000	9.947	0.000
11.	Culture, Sports & Tourism	1.492	1.492	0.000	0.000	0.000
12.	Research Stat. & Planning	2.383	0.932	0.500	0.951	0.000
Total (Special Areas)		2099.350	931.700	469.150	595.100	103.400

FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR CORPORATIONS
(Outside Budget)

(Billion Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sector/Programme	Total	Self Financing	Bank Credit	Local Equity	Foreign Aid/Equity
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
I- INDUSTRY						
1.	State Engineering Corporation	219	0	97	0	122
2.	National Fertilizer Corporation	23	23	0	0	0
3.	Pakistan Automobile Corporations	88	0	48	26	14
4.	State Cement Corporation	354	135	0	0	219
5.	Pakistan Steel Mills	111	0	53	0	58
Total (Industry)		795	158	198	26	413
II- MINERALS						
6.	Saundak Project	375	0	375	0	0
III- POWER						
7.	K.E.S.C.	3,587	1,094	843	0	1,650
IV- FUELS						
8.	Pirkoh Development Project	873	200	0	0	673
9.	SGTC	1,260	402	200	0	658
10.	S.N.G.P.L.	3,105	1,150	690	0	1,265
11.	Southern Gas Company	1,191	645	76	0	470
12.	P.S.O.	518	173	115	0	230
13.	M.R.L.	173	0	173	0	0
14.	P.A.R.C.O.	207	93	0	0	114
Total (Fuels)		7,327	2,663	1,254	0	3,410
V- TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS						
13.	P.N.S.C.	366	0	366	0	0
14.	P.I.A.C.	550	550	0	0	0
15.	C.A.A.	2,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
Total (T & C)		2,916	1,550	366	0	1,000
Total (Grand)		15,000	5,465	3,036	26	6,473



CHAPTER - 3**FINANCING OF PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

Pakistan's fiscal position has deteriorated significantly in recent years. The weakness in the fiscal structure began in early 80s when the government's current expenditures grew much faster than revenues and the overall fiscal deficit had reached 8.6% of GDP in 1987-88. Although the growth in government revenues during the period 1982-88 was a respectable 15% per annum in nominal terms and well above the growth in national income, it was not high enough to keep pace with the growth of current expenditures. The gap in resources resulted in enhanced recourse to borrowed resources. The national debt by the end of 1988 had reached an alarming figure of Rs 500 billion, half of which was repayable in foreign exchange. Interest payments on this debt alone claimed Rs 39 billion in 1988-89. The excessive reliance on borrowed resources created a vicious circle in the economy. Growing fiscal imbalances and large internal and external borrowing needed to finance these deficits absorbed an increasing share of government resources resulting in increased domestic financial instability, pressures on the balance of payments and a 'crowding out' of private investment. This situation reflected both the lack of a comprehensive revenue generating effort and continued rapid growth of government current expenditures.

A. Consolidated Budget

3.2 A series of corrective steps to reverse these adverse trends was taken by the democratic Government in December, 1988. The principle aim of these measures was to restore financial discipline through strict control over government expenditures and improvements in tax collection and management. The fiscal measures taken by the government in the second half of 1988-89 had a positive impact on the overall fiscal deficit which fell from 8.6% of GDP in 1987-88 to 7.6% of GDP in 1988-89 .

Review of 1988-89

3.3 The Public Sector Development Programme for 1988-89 had envisaged an expenditure of Rs 61.4 billion of which Rs 50.5 billion pertained to the budgetary development programme (BDP) and the balance of Rs 10.9 billion reflected expenditures to be incurred outside the budgetary mechanism. To finance the BDP of Rs 50.5 billion (on a net basis), Rs 13.7 billion (or 27% of the BDP) was expected from external resources and Rs 36.8 billion (or 73% of the BDP) from internal resources, including Rs 3.7 billion

of bank borrowing. The overall fiscal deficit was estimated to come down from Rs 57.6 billion in 1987-88 (8.6% of GDP) to Rs 48.6 billion in 1988-89 (6.2% of GDP).

3.4 Based on the provisional actual estimates, fiscal performance during 1988-89 showed a significant improvement over the previous year, with most of the improvement occurring in the second half of the year. This improvement was reflected in substantial revenue gains and control of government expenditures. Government expenditures, on a net basis, increased by Rs 6.5 billion (or 3.3%) to Rs 205.9 billion relative to the 1988-89 budget estimates [Table-3.1]. Current expenditures increased by Rs 10.3 billion (or 6.9%), while the BDP decreased from Rs 50.5 billion estimated in the 1988-89 budget to Rs 46.7 billion in the Provisional actual estimates. Compared with 1987-88, government expenditures are estimated to have increased by Rs 22.4 billion (or 12.2%), with the entire increase being attributable to government's current expenditure. Development expenditures, on the other hand, were exactly at the 1987-88 level showing no increase. (Statistical Appendix Table-3.1.)

3.5 Government revenues in the Provisional actual 1988-89 budget estimates relative to the 1988-89 budget estimates decreased by Rs 3.4 billion -- from Rs 150.8 billion to Rs 147.4 billion. Most of the decrease occurred in receipts of taxes and contribution by autonomous bodies [Statistical Appendix Table-3.1]. However, when compared to 1987-88, revenues were up by 17.2% [Table-3.1] mainly due to improved tax receipts (17.8%). The contribution by autonomous bodies, however, decreased from Rs 5.8 billion in 1987-88 to Rs 4.4 billion (Table-3.2). The overall budgetary deficit and government borrowing from the banking system, as a proportion of GDP, came down significantly (Statistical Appendix Table-3.2).

TABLE - 3.1

SUMMARY: PUBLIC FINANCES

(Billion Rupees)

	1987-88 Actual	1988-89 Budget	1988-89 Prov. Actual	Annual Growth Rate FY89/FY88 (%)
I: <u>Govt. Revenues</u> 1/	<u>125.8</u>	<u>150.8</u>	<u>147.4</u>	<u>17.2</u>
II: Govt. Exp.	<u>183.5</u>	<u>199.4</u>	<u>205.9</u>	<u>12.2</u>
- Current ^{2/}	136.7	148.9	159.2	16.5
- Development ^{3/}	46.7	50.5	46.7	-
III: <u>Overall Fiscal</u> <u>Deficit</u>	<u>57.6</u>	<u>48.6</u>	<u>58.5</u>	<u>1.6</u>
<u>Financing</u>				
-Non-Bank ^{4/}	30.9	31.2	37.5	21.4
-Bank	14.0	3.7	3.2 /5	-
-External (Net)	12.7	13.7	17.8	40.2
GDP (Market Prices)	670.9	781.1	774.1	15.4
Memo:				
<u>As % of GDP</u>				
. Govt. Exp .	27.3	25.5	26.6	
- Current	20.4	19.0	20.6	
- Development	6.9	6.5	6.0	
. Govt. Revenues	18.7	19.3	19.0	
. Overall Deficit	8.6	6.2	7.6	

- 1/ Includes irrigation receipts, contribution of autonomous bodies and disinvestment of shares public corporations.
- 2/ Includes irrigation expenditures.
- 3/ Includes fertilizer subsidy.
- 4/ Excludes disinvestment of shares of public corporations.
- 5/ Excludes effect of Rs 4.3 billion debt issued to retire public enterprise debt.

TABLE - 3.2

Consolidated Government Expenditures and Revenues

(Billion Rupees)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Annual Growth Rate FY90/FY89
	Actual	pro.Act	Budget	(%)
I: <u>Govt. Exp.</u>	<u>183.4</u>	<u>205.9</u>	<u>219.9</u>	<u>6.8</u>
- Current 1/	136.7	159.2	163.9	2.9
- Development 2/	46.7	46.7	56.0	19.9
II: <u>Govt. Revenues</u> ^{3/}	<u>125.8</u>	<u>147.4</u>	<u>163.8</u>	<u>11.1</u>
- Tax	93.4	110.0	121.4	10.4
- Non Tax	26.6	33.0	37.4	13.3
- Cont. by Auto. Bodies.	5.8	4.4	5.0	13.6
III: <u>Overall Fiscal Deficit</u>	<u>57.6</u>	<u>58.5</u>	<u>56.1</u>	<u>-4.1</u>
IV: <u>Financing</u>				
-Non-Bank 4/	30.9	37.5	29.6	=21.1
-Bank	14.0	3.2 5/	4.5	40.6
-External (Net)	12.7	17.8	22.0	23.6
GDP (Market Prices)	670.9	774.1	881.1	
Memo:				
As % of GDP				
. Govt. Exps.	27.3	26.6	25.0	
- Current	20.4	20.6	18.6	
- Development	6.9	6.0	6.4	
. Govt. Revenues	18.7	19.0	18.6	
. Overall Deficit	8.6	7.6	6.4	

1/ Includes irrigation expenditures.

2/ Includes fertilizer subsidy.

3/ Includes irrigation receipts, contribution of autonomous bodies and disinvestment of shares of Public Corporations.

4/ Excludes disinvestment of shares of Public Corporations.

5/ Excludes effect of Rs 4.3 billion debt issued to retire public enterprise debt.

Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR)

3.6 The 1988-89 provisional actual estimates of public sector borrowing requirements (PSBR) shows some deviations from the budget estimates. The composition of borrowing, requirements has significantly changed in the provisional accounts. Budget 1988-89 estimated non-bank borrowings, for instance at Rs 31.2 billion, these are now estimated to have increased by Rs. 6.3 billion to Rs 37.5 billion, compared to the budget estimates. Similarly, external borrowing was up by about Rs 4 billion to Rs 22 billion, as against Rs 17.8 billion estimated in the budget.

Budget 1989-90

3.7 The Budget for 1989-90, like the December 1988-89 Budget, envisages a further improvement in the fiscal position with the overall deficit programmed to fall from 7.6% of GDP in 1988-89 to 6.4% of GDP in 1989-90. This improvement will derive from a modest taxation effort combined with firm restraints on government spending, particularly current spending. Capital spending is budgeted to rise from Rs 46.7 billion (6.0% of GDP) in 1988-89 to Rs 56 billion (6.4% of GDP) or by about 20% in nominal terms. While this is a significant increase, it would still be well below the path of development expenditures envisaged in the Seventh Plan. With current expenditures restricted to only a 2.9% nominal growth, the Budget proposes that total government expenditures will rise by 6.8% over 1988-89 compared to the 12.3% growth experienced in 1988-89.

3.8 Government revenues, including the contribution by autonomous bodies, are estimated to increase by close to Rs 16.4 billion to Rs 163.8 billion. This would represent an increase of 11.1% over the previous year. Tax revenues are estimated to increase by 10.4%, whereas non-tax receipts are projected to rise by 13.3% over the last year. As a proportion of GDP, government revenues in 1989-90 are estimated at 18.6%, down slightly from the ratio of 19.0% achieved in 1988-89 (Table-3.2).

3.9 One of the most significant features of the 1989-90 Budget is the anticipated balancing of the revenue budget. This would imply that government's current spending would be financed fully from government's current revenues and the public sector borrowing requirement of Rs 56 billion would be used only for financing the Budgetary Development Programme (Statistical Appendix Table-3.1 and 3.2).

B. Federal Budget

Review 1988-89

3.10 Fiscal developments in the first six months of 1988-89 (July-December, 1988) were characterized by a rapid deterioration in the budgetary position of the government. Revenue collection under principal heads of taxes relative to the proportional budget estimates indicated a shortfall of close to Rs 11 billion with revenue collection only about 39% of the 1988-89 Budget. Bank borrowing in the first two quarters of the year was Rs 8.5 billion (as on Dec 1, 1988). In response to this deterioration in fiscal performance, a number of corrective steps were taken by the new Government in the December 1988-89 Budget. These changes had a positive effect on fiscal performance and the Government's budgetary position improved substantially in the latter half of the year.

3.11 Current expenditures for 1988-89 (on a gross basis) compared to 1987-88 budget show an increase of Rs 3.2 billion. An increase in debt servicing expenditures (Rs 4.5 billion) and subsidies (Rs 3.9 billion) was offset by a sharp reduction in non-obligatory grants to Provinces (Rs 5.4 billion). This helped government to limit current expenditure growth at 14.2% over 1987-88.

3.12 Government revenues, including the contribution by autonomous bodies, increased from Rs 125.8 billion in 1987-88 (18.7% of GDP) to Rs 147.3 billion (19.0% of GDP) in 1988-89 or by 17.1% compared with the previous year. Table 3.3 below gives the details.

TABLE - 3.3

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CURRENT EXPENDITURES
AND REVENUE RECEIPTS**

(Billion Rs)

	1987-88 Actual	1988-89		% change
		Budget	P. Actual	
<u>Current Expenditure</u>	<u>128.0</u>	<u>143.0</u>	<u>146.2</u>	<u>14.2</u>
of which:				
- Govt. Administration	7.6	11.7	11.7	53.9
- Defence	47.0	49.8	46.5	-1.1
- Debt Servicing	41.2	44.6	49.1	19.2
- Non-obligatory grants to Provinces	12.3	10.8	5.4	-56.1
<u>Government Revenues</u>	<u>125.8</u>	<u>151.6</u>	<u>147.3</u>	<u>17.1</u>
- Tax	89.0	109.1	105.5	18.5
*Direct	11.8	13.9	13.9	17.8
*Indirect	77.2	95.2	91.6	18.6
- Non-tax	31.0	37.0	37.4	20.6
- Contri. by AB	5.8	5.5	4.4	-24.1
Less: Transfer to Provinces	16.2	18.1	23.9	47.5
<u>Revenue Receipts(Net)</u>	<u>109.6</u>	<u>133.5</u>	<u>123.4</u>	<u>12.6</u>

BUDGET 1989-90**REVENUE RECEIPTS**

3.13 Net revenues receipts of the Federal Government -- including the contribution by the autonomous bodies and disinvestment of the shares of Public Corporations -- are projected to rise by 10.7% (compared to last year's growth of 12.6% (Table 3.3 & 3.6) and the historical trend of 16.2% per annum during 1978-89, from Rs 123.4 billion in 1988-89 to Rs 136.6 billion in 1989-90, including the effect of Rs 9.4 billion of new tax and non-tax revenue measures. This increase is below the projected growth of nominal GDP (estimated at around 14%). Similarly, the projected growth in taxes over last year (at 10.7%), particularly indirect taxes (9.5%), is substantially below the growth of 18.5% and 18.6% respectively, achieved during 1988-89. This is also below the average trend growth of 15.9% of taxes and 16.2% of indirect taxes achieved during the period 1978-89.

I. TAX REVENUES

3.14 The estimated tax revenues, including the effect of Rs 6.75 billion of new taxes proposed in the 1989-90 Budget are estimated at Rs 116.8 billion, an increase of 10.7% over the revised estimates of Rs 105.5 billion in 1988-89. Taxes on incomes are projected to increase by 19.9% over last year. Major increase in the indirect taxes has been estimated from the sales tax receipts -- about 28% over the previous year. Broad details of the new tax measures taken in the Budget are given in table 3.4 below.

Table 3.4

TAX REVENUE PROPOSALS	
(Million Rs)	
i) Income Tax	1015
ii) Capital Value Tax	50
iii) Federal Excise	30
iv) Sales Tax	3460
v) Customs	2190
<u>Total Financial Impact</u>	<u>6745</u>

II. NON TAX REVENUES

3.15 As against Rs 37.4 billion in 1988-89, non-tax revenue receipts in the 1989-90 Budget are estimated at Rs 42.7 billion, an increase of 14.2% over last year. This increase is expected mainly in the receipts of interest and dividends and profits of T&T department. The details of the new measures are shown in Table 3.5.

Table-3.5

NON TAX REVENUE PROPOSALS	
(Million)	
i) Islamabad Capital Tax @ 15%	62
ii) Adjustment in telephone tariff structure	395
iii) Adjustment in Passport Fees	320
iv) Increase in Import Licence Fees (from 4% to 5%)	1175
v) Tax on Insurance Policy (@ 1%)	158
vi) Adjustment in Postal Charges	168
vii) Adjustment in the aircraft fuel	343
<u>Total Financial Impact</u>	<u>2622</u>

III. DISINVESTMENT OF GOVERNMENT SHARES IN PUBLIC SECTOR CORPORATIONS (Rs 1.5 Billion)

3.16 In the 1989-90 budget, it is estimated that Rs 1.5 billion will be realized from privatization proceeds. Action on disinvestment of Government shares in public sector corporations was first initiated in 1985-86 but little progress was made until the new democratic government took office. Privatization of shares of public corporations, while ensuring the widest possible distribution of these shares, is now an important policy goal of the government. It is expected that the first floatation of public sector shares will be made in early 1990.

IV. CURRENT EXPENDITURES

3.17 Current expenditures, in aggregate, are estimated to increase from Rs 146.2 billion in 1988-89 to Rs 152.3 billion, or by only 4.2%, compared to a historical trend growth of close to 19% per annum during the period 1979-89. In addition to being well below the historical trend, this modest rise in current expenditures is well below the net revenue growth of 10.7% and has been accomplished by a reduction in non-obligatory grants to the provinces and, more importantly, expenditure on government administration to Rs 9.4 billion from Rs 11.7 billion in 1988-89, excluding the effect of Rs 1.87 billion of pay increase to lower paid government employees announced in the Budget (Statistical Appendix Table-3.3). This is shown in Table 3.6.

Table-3.6

BUDGET, 1989-90

(Billion Rs)

	1988-89 Prov. Actual	1989-90 Budget	Growth over last year (%)
<u>Government Current Expenditure</u>	<u>146.2</u>	<u>152.3</u>	<u>4.2</u>
of which:			
i) Govt: Admn.	11.7	9.4	-19.7
ii) Defence	6.5	51.8	11.4
iii) Debt Servicing	49.1	59.5	21.2
iv) Non-obligatory grants to prov.	5.4	2.9	-46.3
<u>Government Revenue (Gross)</u>	<u>147.3</u>	<u>163.0</u>	<u>10.7</u>
i) Tax	105.5	116.8	10.7
* Direct	13.9	16.5	18.7
* Indirect	91.6	100.3	9.5
ii) Non-Tax	37.4	42.7	14.2
iii) Contrib. by AB	4.4	3.5	-20.4
Less: Tr. to Provinces	23.9	26.4	10.5
<u>Government Revenue (Net)</u>	<u>123.4</u>	<u>136.6</u>	<u>10.7</u>

3.18 The following additional expenditures of about Rs 2 billion, have also been proposed in the Budget 1989-90:

Table-3.7

ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE MEASURES PROPOSED IN THE BUDGET

Financial Impact

	(Million Rs)
i) Media Foundation	10
ii) Agriculture Insurance	30
iii) Pay Increase (Grade 1 to 16)	1870
iv) Teachers Foundation	20
v) Workers Welfare Fund	50
<u>Total (i to v)</u>	<u>1980</u>

C. Provincial Finances

3.19 The major factor contributing to growing fiscal imbalances has been the rise in the provincial budgetary deficits. These deficits have arisen primarily due to increased current expenditure on the provision of public services and maintenance of law and order. The Provincial governments revenue generating capacity remained at about the same level as in 1987-88, equivalent to about 1% of GDP. In the past, the rapid growth of current spending was financed with increased transfers from the federal government. To contain growing fiscal deficits, federal transfers (shared taxes at Rs 26.4 billion and non-obligatory grants at Rs 2.9 billion) for 1989-90 have been adjusted in such a manner that they do not exceed the 1988-89 level. This has resulted in a sharp reduction in non-obligatory grants to provinces.

D. SEVENTH PLAN COMPARISON WITH CONSOLIDATED BUDGETS 1988-90.

3.20 The Seventh Plan has proposed a number of taxation and expenditure control measures. Expenditures on civil administration, defence and social services are to be limited to modest levels while additional revenues are to be generated from a reduction in exemptions and a broadening of the tax base through, in particular, the imposition of a sales tax. The Seventh Plan has also recommended the exclusion of WAPDA (Power), OGDC and Telegraph and Telephone department from the budgetary mechanism. These bodies are expected to finance their programme through internal resource generation and borrowing from the capital market.

3.21 The Budgets for the first two years (1988-90) indicate considerable deviations from the Plan proposals. Revenue receipts, current and development expenditures and contribution by the autonomous bodies are not in conformity with the Plan's financial targets. Although in the first two years the government's consolidated revenues and expenditure position, as a proportion of GDP, are broadly in line with the Seventh Plan targets, the composition of these expenditures is significantly different with the burden of adjustment falling on development expenditures. A sizeable shortfall has been experienced in the development allocations under budget (Statistical Appendix Table-3.4). Table 3.8 below indicates details of 1988/90 Budgets vis-a-vis the Seventh Plan targets.

TABLE-3.8

**COMPARISON OF BUDGET 1988-89 AND
1989-90 WITH SEVENTH PLAN 1/**

(At 1987-88 constant Billion Rs)

	1988-90	Seventh Plan	Budget Shortfall Estimates (Rs)
Govt. Revenues	287.9	270.6	-17.3
Govt. Expenditures	389.2	370.6	-18.6
- Current 3/	277.2	281.4	4.2
- Development	112.0	89.2	-22.8
Overall Deficit	101.3	100.0	-1.3
Financing			
- Non-Bank 4/	56.5	58.8	-2.3
- Bank	15.5	6.7/5/	-8.8
- External (Net)	29.3	34.5	5.2
GDP (MB)	1522.7	1455.2	
Memo:			
As % of GDP			
* Govt. Revenues	18.9	18.6	
* Govt. Expen:	25.5	25.5	
Current	18.2	19.3	
Development	7.3	6.2	
* Overall Deficit	6.6	6.9	
* Non-Bank Borr:	3.7	4.0	
* Bank Borrowing	1.0	0.5	
* External (Net)	1.9	2.4	

- 1/ Based on old budgetary definition.
- 2/ Including contribution by autonomous bodies, dis-investment of shares of public corporations, and irrigation receipts.
- 3/ Includes irrigation expenditures.
- 4/ Excluding disinvestment of shares of public corp.
- 5/ Excluding effect of Rs 4.3 billion debt issue to retire public enterprises debt.

E. Public Sector Development Programme Out-side the Budget

3.22 The Public Sector Development Programme outside the budgetary mechanism for 1988-89 envisaged an expenditure of Rs 10.98 billion. About 46.2% of the programme was proposed to be financed from self-generated funds (Rs 5.07 billion), 21.9% through bank credit and domestic equity (Rs 2.41 billion) and the balance 31.9% from foreign aid/equity (Rs 3.5 billion). An evaluation of the performance, thus far, indicates a full financial implementation of the programme.

3.23 The development programme outside the budget for 1989-90 has been placed at Rs 15 billion. Table below indicates the financing of the programme.

TABLE-3.9

**FINANCING THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(Out-side Budget)
(Billion Rupees)**

i) Self-financing	5.46
ii) Bank Credit	3.04
iii) Foreign Aid/Equity	6.47
iv) Local Market Loan/Equity	0.03
Total	5.00

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET, 1988-89(REVISED) & 1989-90

(NET BASIS)

(BILLION RUPEES)

	1988-89		1989-90 (Budget)		
	Budget Est.	Prov. Actual	With Out Measures	New Measures	With New Measures
REVENUE RECEIPTS	145.27	142.98	149.33	9.37	158.70
TAX RECEIPTS	113.71	109.94	114.27	7.09	121.36
Direct Taxes	15.13	14.47	16.02	1.07	17.09
Income Tax	13.62	13.36	15.00	1.02	16.02
Others	1.51	1.11	1.02	0.05	1.07
Indirect Taxes	98.58	95.47	98.25	6.02	104.27
Import Duty	40.63	37.88	43.34	2.19	45.53
Export Duty	2.50	4.48	3.40	0.00	3.40
Excise Duty	22.06	20.18	21.64	0.03	21.67
Sales Tax	12.81	14.70	15.40	3.46	18.86
Surcharges	17.28	14.50	10.60	0.34	10.94
Others	3.30	3.73	3.87	0.00	3.87
NONTAX RECEIPTS	31.56	33.04	35.06	2.28	37.34
T&T & PO Profits	5.10	5.28	6.47	0.56	7.03
Int & Dividends	9.02	9.81	10.60	0.00	10.60
Others 1/	17.44	17.95	17.99	1.72	19.71
CURR NONDEV EXPEN	148.87	159.18	161.86	2.00	163.86
Govt. Adm.	19.33	20.00	17.54	0.00	17.54
Defence	49.80	46.55	51.77	0.00	51.77
Community Servs	4.61	4.47	4.37	0.01	4.38
Social Services	19.99	20.00	19.30	0.07	19.37
Econ Services 2/	7.60	8.18	6.89	0.03	6.92
Subsidies	9.55	13.81	10.37	0.00	10.37
Debt Servicing	35.22	39.28	47.42	0.00	47.42
Interest	35.22	39.28	47.42	0.00	47.42
Domestic	26.74	29.43	35.78	0.00	35.78
Foreign	8.48	9.85	11.64	0.00	11.64
Grants to LBs	4.79	4.56	3.71	0.02	3.73
Others/Adjt/Econ.Cut 3/	-2.02	2.33	0.49	1.87	2.36
REVENUE SURPLUS	-3.60	-16.20	-12.53	7.37	-5.16
SELF-FIN BY ABs 4/	5.54	4.37	5.04	0.00	5.04
NONBANK BORROWING 5/	31.20	37.52	29.61	0.00	29.61
BANK BORROWING	3.70	3.20	11.86	0.00	4.49
DOMESTIC RESOURCES	36.84	28.89	33.98	7.37	33.98
EXT RESOURCES (Net)	13.69	17.84	22.02	0.00	22.02
Disbursement (Gr)	28.93	36.17	40.98	0.00	40.98
Repayment FL(MLT)	10.41	11.10	13.40	0.00	13.40
Repayment FL(ST)	4.83	7.23	5.56	0.00	5.56
TOTAL RESOURCES	50.53	46.73	56.00	7.37	56.00
BUDGETARY DEV: PROG	50.53	46.73	56.00	0.00	56.00
-GDP (Market Prices)	781.10	774.10	881.10	0.00	881.10
-Overall Deficit (Rs)	48.59	58.56	63.49		56.12
Memo:					
As % of GDP					
- Govt:Revenues	19.31	19.04	17.52		18.58
- Govt:Expenditures	25.53	26.60	24.73		24.95
. Current	19.06	20.56	18.37		18.60
. Development	6.47	6.04	6.36		6.36
- Overall Deficit (GOP)	6.22	7.56	7.21		6.37

1/ Includes irrigation receipts.

2/ Includes irrigation expenditures.

3/ Through improvement in taxes/economy in expenditure and includes Rs 1.87 billion of relief measures announced in 1989-90 Budget.

4/ Includes disinvestment of shares of Public Corporations.

5/ Excludes disinvestment of shares of Public Corporations.

6/ Excludes Rs 2.3 billion impact of F.M.S. & US-Aid disbursed to private sector.

7/ Excludes effect of Rs 4.3 billion debt issued to retire public enterprise debt but includes Rs 2.3 billion effect of FMS and US-AID disbursed to private sector.

 PUBLIC SECTOR BORROWING FOR BUDGET

(Billion Rs)

	1988-89		1989-90 (Budget)	
	Budget Est.	Prov. Actuals	With Out Measures	With New Measures
A. Overall Deficit	48.6	58.6	63.5	56.1
B. Borrowing				
. Non-Bank 1/	31.2	37.5	29.6	29.6
. Bank	3.7	3.2 2/	11.9	4.5
. External	13.7	17.9	22.0	22.0
C. GDP (MP)	781.1	774.1	881.1	881.1
Memo:				
As % of GDP				
. Overall Deficit	6.2	7.6	7.2	6.4
. Non-Bank	4.0	4.8	3.4	3.4
. Bank	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.5
. External	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.5

1/ Excludes disinvestment of shares of public corporations.

2/ Excludes effect of Rs 4.3 billion debt issue to retire public enterprise debt.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET 1988-89 & 1989-90

(GROSS BASIS)

(Billion Rs)

	1988-89 (1)		1989-90 (Budget)			Growth Over Last year (%)
	Budget Estimate	Prov. Actuals	With Old Measures	New Measures	With New Measures	
REVENUE RECEIPTS (GR)	146.14	142.85	150.07	9.37	159.44	11.61
Transfer to Prov.	18.13	23.93	26.40	0.00	26.40	10.32
REVENUE RECEIPTS (Net)	128.01	118.92	123.67	9.37	133.04	11.87
TAX RECEIPTS	109.41	105.46	109.66	7.09	116.75	10.71
Direct Taxes	13.92	13.86	15.42	1.02	16.49	18.98
Income Tax	13.62	13.36	15.00	1.02	16.02	19.91
Others	0.30	0.50	0.42	0.05	0.47	-6.00
Indirect Taxes	95.19	91.60	94.24	6.02	100.26	9.45
Import Duty	40.66	37.88	43.34	2.19	45.53	20.20
Export Duty	2.50	4.48	3.40	0.00	3.40	-24.11
Excise Duty	21.92	20.04	21.50	0.03	21.53	7.44
Sales Tax	12.81	14.70	15.40	3.46	18.86	28.30
Surcharges	17.28	14.50	10.60	0.34	10.94	-24.55
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NON-TAX RECEIPTS	37.03	37.39	40.41	2.28	42.68	14.17
Int. & Div. Profits	5.10	5.28	6.47	0.56	7.03	33.14
Int. & Div. Income	18.70	18.46	20.38	0.00	20.38	10.40
Others	13.23	13.65	13.56	1.72	15.28	11.94
CURR. NON-DEV. EXPEN.	143.01	146.22	150.32	2.00	152.32	4.17
Govt. Administration	11.68	11.73	9.37	0.00	9.37	-20.12
Defence	49.80	46.55	51.77	0.00	51.77	11.21
Community Servs.	2.15	2.04	2.03	0.01	2.04	0.00
Social Services	5.94	5.62	4.87	0.07	4.94	-12.00
Econ. Services	1.07	2.31	1.02	0.03	1.05	-54.55
Subsidies	6.92	10.77	7.58	0.00	7.58	-29.62
Debt Servicing	44.61	49.07	59.46	0.00	59.46	21.21
Interest	34.20	37.97	46.08	0.00	46.08	21.36
Domestic	25.72	28.12	34.43	0.00	34.43	22.44
Foreign	8.48	9.85	11.65	0.00	11.65	18.27
Repayment of FL	10.41	11.10	13.40	0.00	13.40	20.72
Grants to Pro. & UTs	22.37	17.28	13.74	0.02	13.76	-20.37
Others	-1.53	0.85	0.46	1.87	2.33	17
REVENUE SURPLUS	15.00	-27.30	26.65	7.87	19.28	-18.99
SELF-FINANCING	5.54	4.37	3.54	0.00	3.54	-18.99
NON-BANK BORROWING	27.31	30.29	26.28	0.00	26.28	-13.24
BANK BORROWING	3.75	3.20	4.85	0.00	4.85	29.33
DOMESTIC RESOURCES	21.60	30.56	15.02	7.37	15.02	42.23
EXT. RESOURCES (Net)	13.69	17.78	22.02	0.00	22.02	23.85
Disbursement (Gr)	28.93	36.17	40.98	0.00	40.98	13.30
Repayment FL (MLT)	10.41	11.10	13.40	0.00	13.40	20.72
Repayment FL (ST)	4.83	7.29	5.56	0.00	5.56	-23.73
TOTAL RESOURCES	50.53	46.73	56.00	7.37	56.00	19.84
BUDGETARY DEV. PRG.	50.53	46.73	56.00	0.00	56.00	19.84

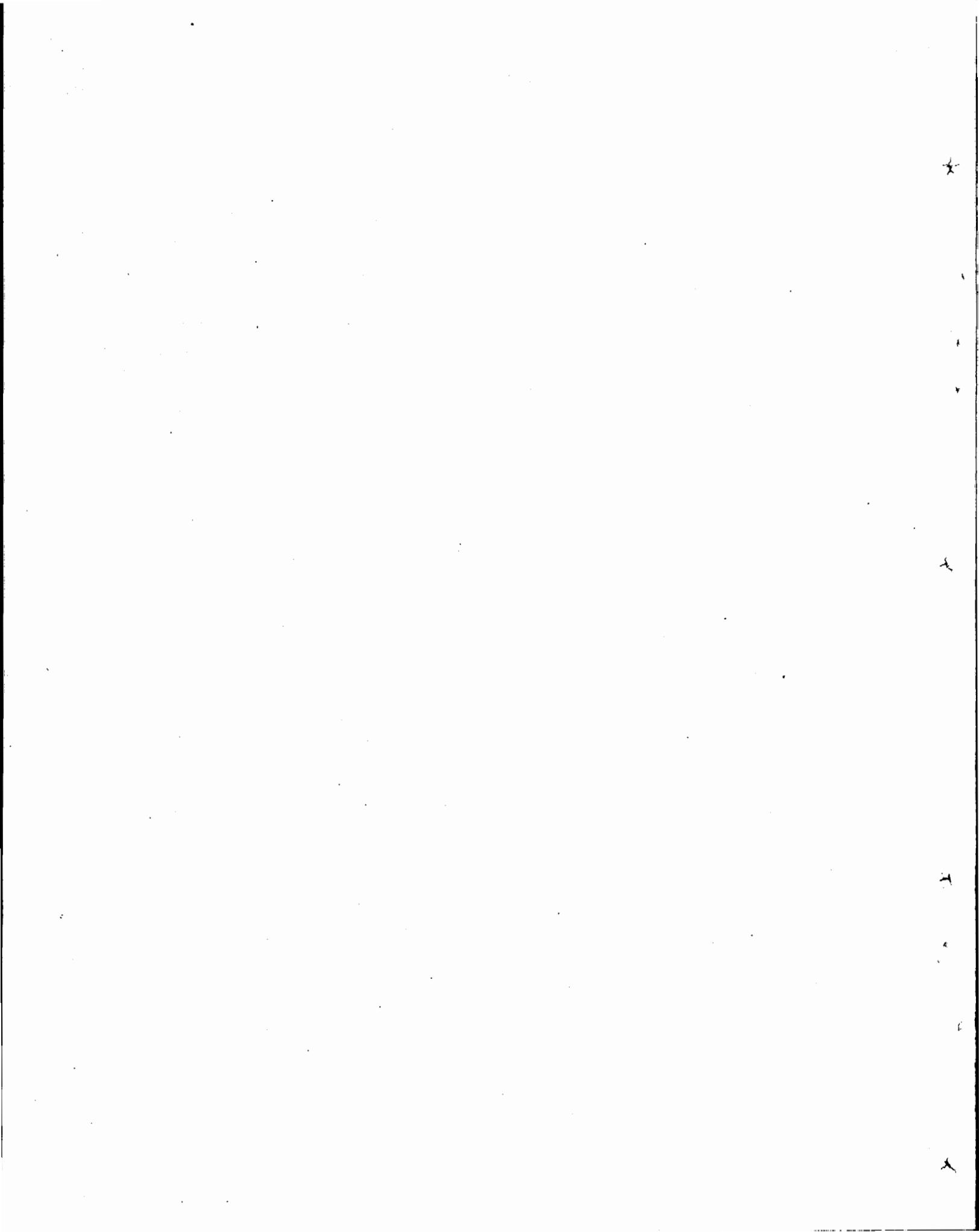
1/ Includes Rs 1.87 billion of relief measures announced in 1989-90 Budget.

2/ Excludes effect of Rs 4.3 billion debt issued to retire public enterprise debt.

SEVENTH PLAN AND BUDGETS, 1988-89 & 1989-90

(At 1987-88 constant Billion Rs)

	1988-89				1989-90			
	Seventh Plan	Budget (Pro.Act)	SHORTFALL		Seventh Plan	Budget Estimate	SHORTFALL	
			(Rs)	(%)			(Rs)	(%)
REVENUE RECEIPTS	133.08	129.39	-3.69	-2.77	141.28	133.03	-8.25	-5.84
TAX RECEIPTS	104.08	99.49	-4.59	-4.41	109.88	101.73	-8.15	-7.42
Direct Taxes	16.60	13.10	-3.50	-21.11	18.60	14.33	-4.27	-22.98
Income Tax	14.00	12.09	-1.91	-13.64	16.00	13.43	-2.57	-16.07
Others	2.60	1.00	-1.60	-61.36	2.60	0.90	-1.70	-65.50
Indirect Taxes	87.48	86.40	-1.08	-1.24	91.28	87.40	-3.88	-4.25
Import Duty	38.08	34.28	-3.80	-9.98	39.73	38.16	-1.57	-3.94
Export Duty	2.00	4.05	2.05	102.71	2.00	2.85	0.85	42.50
Excise Duty	17.00	18.26	1.26	7.43	17.00	18.16	1.16	6.85
Sales Tax	15.10	13.30	-1.80	-11.90	17.15	15.81	-1.34	-7.82
Surcharges	12.00	13.12	1.12	9.35	12.00	9.17	-2.83	-23.58
Others	3.30	3.38	0.08	2.29	3.40	3.24	-0.16	-4.59
NONTAX RECEIPTS	29.00	29.90	0.90	3.11	31.40	31.30	-0.10	-0.32
T&F & PO Profits	2.90	4.78	1.88	64.77	3.20	5.89	2.69	84.15
Int & Dividends	9.60	8.88	-0.72	-7.52	11.20	8.89	-2.31	-20.67
Others	16.50	16.24	-0.26	-1.55	17.00	16.52	-0.48	-2.82
CURR NONDEV EXPEN	135.22	144.05	8.83	6.53	142.02	137.35	-4.67	-3.29
Govt Adminstrn	14.42	18.10	3.68	25.52	14.85	14.70	-0.15	-1.01
Defence	45.32	42.13	-3.19	-7.05	46.68	43.39	-3.28	-7.04
Community Servs	5.40	4.05	-1.35	-25.09	5.83	3.67	-2.16	-37.05
Social Services	19.01	18.10	-0.91	-4.79	20.53	16.24	-4.29	-20.91
Econ Services	7.31	7.40	0.09	1.27	7.75	5.80	-1.95	-25.15
Subsidies	8.50	12.50	4.00	47.03	8.50	8.69	0.19	2.26
Debt Servicing	27.32	35.55	8.23	30.12	29.47	39.75	10.28	34.88
Interest								
Domestic	21.20	26.63	5.43	25.63	22.60	29.99	7.39	32.71
Foreign	6.12	8.91	2.79	45.65	6.87	9.76	2.89	42.02
Grants to LBs	2.00	4.13	2.13	106.33	2.00	3.13	1.13	56.33
Others	5.94	2.11	-3.83	-64.50	6.41	1.98	-4.43	-69.14
REVENUE SURPLUS	-2.14	-14.66	-12.52		-0.74	-4.33	-3.59	
SELF-FIN BY ABs	6.50	3.95	-2.55	-39.16	7.00	4.22	-2.78	-39.65
NONBANK BORROWING	28.16	33.95	5.79	20.58	28.29	24.82	-3.47	-12.27
BANK BORROWING	7.52	2.90	-4.62	-61.49	7.98	3.76	-4.22	
DOMESTIC RESOURCES	40.04	26.14	-13.90	-34.70	42.53	28.48	-14.05	-33.03
EXT RESOURCES (Net)	14.36	16.14	1.78	12.43	15.07	18.46	3.39	22.48
TOTAL RESOURCES	54.40	42.29	-12.11	-22.26	57.60	46.94	-10.66	-18.51
BUDGETARY DEV PROG	54.40	42.29	-12.11	-22.26	57.60	46.94	-10.66	-18.51
GDP(Market Prices)	737.00	708.80	-28.20	-3.83	785.70	746.40	-39.30	-5.00
Memo:								
-Overall Deficit(Rs)	50.04	53.00			51.34	47.04		
As a % of GDP								
- Revenues	18.94	18.81			18.87	18.39		
- Tax Revenues	14.12	14.04			13.98	13.63		
- Expenditure	25.73	26.29			25.41	24.69		
- Current	18.35	20.32			18.08	18.40		
- Development	7.38	5.97			7.33	6.29		
- Overall Deficit	6.79	7.48			6.53	6.30		



CHAPTER-4**PRIVATE INVESTMENT AND ITS FINANCING**

4.1 The Annual Plan for 1989-90 has been formulated keeping in view the Seventh Plan Policy proposals and recently announced measures of the Government which envisage a wide ranging programme of reforms designed to promote the role of the private sector. The private sector investment programme for the year 1989-90 is projected at Rs 73.5 billion at current prices raising the ratio of private investment to GNP from 7.8 per cent in 1988-89 to 8.2 per cent in 1989-90. In real term (1987-88 price level), private investment is envisaged to rise from Rs 57.1 billion to Rs 62 billion by 1989-90.

4.2 Projected private investment accounts for 51.7 per cent of the planned total fixed investment of Rs 142.3 billion. The main responsibility of investment would be borne by the private sector, as it exceeds the public sector investment. The role of public sector investment would be reduced to that of a facilitator. The expectations are that the projected level of investment would take place as the recently adopted Industrial Policy of the Government has further eased the sanctioning procedures and rationalised the tariff and tax incentives making private investment attractive,

Review of 1988-89

4.3 The nominal private investment for 1988-89 was planned at Rs. 50.5 billion against which preliminary estimates suggests the investment to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 61.9 billion signifying an increase of 22.6 per cent over the original Plan. The investment mix, however, continues to be dominated by agriculture, large-scale manufacturing and housing. Together they claim 73% of the investment. The expected investment in energy, a new area for private sector, could not materialize.

4.4 The inter-sectoral targets, like the aggregate, were surpassed in the field of ownership of dwellings (154.7%), followed by services sector (133.5%), large-scale manufacturing (120.7%), agriculture (120.1%), transport and communications (111.8%) and small-scale manufacturing (104.2%). Sector-wise investment targets, compared with estimated achievement in 1988-89 are presented in Table-4.1.

TABLE-4.1

Private Investment During 1988-89
(Current Billion Rupees)

Sector	Targets	Estimated Achievements	% age Achievements
Agriculture	10.21	12.26	120.1
Manufacturing	16.11	18.93	117.5
Large Scale	(12.98)	(15.67)	(120.7)
Small Scale	(3.13)	(3.26)	(104.2)
Energy	2.00	-	-
Transport and Communications	5.85	6.54	111.8
Ownership of Dwellings	11.22	17.36	154.7
Services/others	5.11	6.82	133.5
Total	50.50	61.91	122.6

4.5 In agriculture sector, the targets of tractorization (24,000) and sinking of tubewells (5,500) were met. An achievement to the tune of 21.6 per cent over 1987-88 means that considerable progress has also been achieved in introducing other farm implements and in the field of on-farm construction.

4.6 Industrial investment for the year under review, as suggested by the disbursements of credit by the financial institutions, continued to flow towards traditional industries (textiles, food and beverages and leather). Together these groups claim 52 per cent of the credit disbursed. This indicates the rational response of the investors to the buoyant export market for yarn and cloth. Capital goods and high tech industries continue to claim lower investment shares suggesting that the size of the home market, the scale and level of technology and higher foreign competition render them unattractive.

4.7 Investment in 'Transport and Communications' rose from Rs. 5.85 billion to Rs. 6.54 billion and exceeded the plan target by 11.8%. While domestic production of vehicles/trailers etc. grew by 37 per cent, imports increased by 13.6 per cent. The availability of buses, light vehicles, cars and jeeps increased.

4.8 The 'Housing' sector emerged as the second largest after the manufacturing sector with a share of 28 per cent of total investment and shows an improvement of 54.7 per cent over the original target of Rs. 11.2 billion. The remarkable achievement manifests the present government policies of providing 'shelter to the shelterless' in the rural and urban areas through the allotment of residential plots (seven & five marlas), awarding proprietary rights to the dwellers of katchi abadis, liberalising of housing credit facilities through House Building Finance Corporation (HBFC), Commercial banks and creating new financial institutions for the purpose.

4.9 The 'Energy' sector could not take a start during the year despite identification of some viable projects. Perhaps, the private sector is not yet mature to venture into public utilities of this sector.

Annual Plan 1989-90

4.10 For 1989-90, the envisaged private investment of Rs. 73.5 billion (Rs. 62 billion in real 1988 prices) shows an increase of 18.7 per cent in nominal and 8.6 per cent in real terms over the revised estimates for 1988-89. Table 4.2 shows details of the ensuing Plan:-

Table-4.2

Private Investment During 1989-90

(Current Billion Rupees)

Sector	Revised Estimates (1988-89)	Plan Projections (1989-90)	%age change
Agriculture	12.3	13.3	8.1
Manufacturing	18.9	21.4	13.2
Large Scale	(15.7)	(17.3)	(10.2)
Small Scale	(3.2)	(4.1)	(28.1)
Energy	-	2.0	-
Transport & Communications	6.5	7.8	20.0
Ownership of Dwellings	17.4	21.7	24.7
Services/Others	6.8	7.3	7.4
Total	61.9	73.5	18.7

4.11 The sectors of Housing, Industries and Agriculture are expected to absorb 76.7 per cent of the total investment reflecting the Plan priorities in that order. Next in priority is Transport and Communications (10.6 per cent), Services/Others (10 per cent) and Energy (2.7 per cent). A token provision of Rs. 2 billion has been made in the Energy sector to provide for project preparation and for feasibility studies in respect of projects for which letters of intent have already been issued. The sectoral details of the Annual Plan are given in the following paragraphs:

Sectoral Programmes

Agriculture

4.12 Nominal investment in agriculture is projected at Rs. 13.3 billion showing an increase of 8.1 per cent over the 1988-89 achievement of Rs. 12.3 billion. The main emphasis of the programme would be on increased productivity through mechanization,

development of agri-business, livestock, dairy, poultry, fish farming and other related projects. Besides non-monetized on-farm construction and monetized investment on other farm implements like threshers, harvesters, trailers etc., the main components of private investment in agriculture are tractorization and sinking of tubewells. The target for induction of new tractors in the existing stock is 27,000 whereas an additional number of about 5,000 tubewells will be installed during the year. Adequate arrangement has been made through the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan for extending credit facilities for this purpose to the farmers. The Government also plans to ensure efficient use of inputs, water and farm technology. Implements for this purpose would be made available by the public sector and through cooperatives on hire basis as the high cost of modern and heavy agricultural machinery restricts its availability to the small farmers.

Manufacturing Industries

4.13 The manufacturing sector has been allocated Rs. 21.4 billion (large-scale Rs. 17.3 billion and small-scale Rs. 4.1 billion) as compared to Rs. 18.9 billion in 1988-89, showing a growth of 13.2 per cent (large-scale 10.2 per cent and small-scale 28.1 per cent). The second highest priority assigned to the sector is likely to accommodate the aims of the newly announced 'Industrial Policy Package' 1989. The main emphasis of the programme would be on (i) employment generating labour intensive projects; (ii) balanced regional growth; and (iii) development of key industries in the fields of biotechnology, fibre optics, solar energy equipment, computer and software, electronic equipment and fertilizers.

4.14 A comparatively higher provision (Rs. 4.1 billion as compared to Rs. 3.2 billion in 1988-89) has been made for the small-scale manufacturing industries, keeping in view its higher employment generating labour absorption capacity and scope in the fields of agri-business and agro-based industries in the rural, and vendor industries in the urban areas.

Ownership of Dwellings:

4.15 Housing to the shelterless has been accorded priority in the plan which provides Rs. 21.7 billion or 29.5 per cent of the total investment during 1989-90. It is projected to grow at about 25 per cent over 1988-89 estimates of Rs. 17.4 billion.

4.16 The annual incremental housing requirement has increased many fold and the Government is resolved to solve this problem. Private national and international companies will be invited to undertake construction and new technologies (like pre-fabricated housing) will be introduced to reduce the cost of construction.

4.17 The Government have made suitable arrangements for providing housing credit. In addition to the HBFC, other institutions also are being entrusted with the task of 'lending for housing'

Energy

4.18 In order to overcome the energy crisis, the private sector has been assigned a vital role in the field of power generation based mainly on indigenous coal at Lakhra. The programme assumes that 1330 MW power generation or 20 per cent of the additional capacity during the Seventh Plan will be undertaken by the private sector. A Private Energy Fund has been created in the National Development Finance Corporation (NDFC) with the help of the World Bank which will provide a loan of US \$ 150 million. The fund will be used exclusively for utilization by the private sector for energy projects. In view of the above moves directed at inducting the private sector in electricity generation and the likely teething problems of new ventures a token sum of Rs. 2 billion have been allocated for energy to meet the primary needs of project preparation and spade work to be undertaken during the year.

Transport and Communications:

4.19 An investment of Rs. 7.8 billion has been envisaged for this sector which is around 20 per cent higher than the estimated achievement of Rs. 6.5 billion during 1988-89. The sector is expected to be inducted in private shipping, construction of roads besides the traditional field of road vehicular traffic. An Air Cargo Service may also be set up during the year.

Services/Others:

4.20 The development in 'Services and Others' sector has recently gained momentum, particularly in the context of social sectors like education, health and manpower. The private sector will also play its due role in mineral exploration, construction industry, banking, insurance and commerce. Recently six private companies were allowed to establish investment finance banks. Private Investment in the health sector is likely to increase from Rs. 400 million to Rs. 500 million during 1989-90. In view of the Government's priority to the social and services sectors and growing public demand for services, additional investment of Rs. 7.3 billion is envisaged which exceeds the revised estimates for 1988-89 by 7.4 per cent.

Policy Framework

4.21 To facilitate private investment the intended development programme is to be supported by Industrial Policy Package together with fiscal and monetary incentives for different sectors of the economy. The proposed policy package envisages broad ranging initiatives in the field of de-regulation, rationalization of taxes and tariff structure, privatisation, liberalization of credit policy and increased efficiency of the public sector.

4.22 The investment sanctioning procedure has been the subject of continued attraction in recent years. The categories of industries requiring sanction has been reduced

to three i.e. defence-based, having religious connotation and those of tractors and automobile assembly. In terms of cost investment, proposals upto Rupees one billion do not require any formal sanction unless foreign equity is over 50%. For investment proposals exceeding Rs 1 billion and having foreign exchange component of Rs. 60 million and hence requiring formal government sanction, a single authority under the Board of Investment has been established.

4.23 To meet the Seventh Plan, private investment programme financing needs increasing bank credit will be diverted to the private sector, particularly for investment in the sectors of agriculture and industry. Besides higher aggregate credit availability, a number of complementary initiatives have been taken.

4.24 To facilitate early funding and input needs financial institutions have been directed to take decision of financing proposals within 60 days and the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (CCI&E) is to issue the licence/permit within 24 hours. To ease financial difficulties the debt/equity ratio has been made further attractive changing it from 60:40 to 70:30 and the deposit of 25% cash equity with the financing institutions have been done away with. In the industrial estates, efforts are being made to provide infrastructure facilities adequately. The aim is to establish one window facility catering to the package of input needs as gas, electricity and telephones etc.

4.25. Privatization of selected enterprises ranks high on the schedule of economic policies of the Government. Efforts are also afoot to increase the efficiency of public sector enterprises. In this regard a few enterprises like OGDC, T&T and WAPDA are being taken off the budget to become autonomous corporations. The enterprises which continue to be in the public sector are being made efficient by financial restructuring and giving the management autonomy with regard to price and production decisions.

Direct Foreign Investment:

4.26 Foreign investment, besides being a source of financing, has the added advantage of providing advanced technology, managerial and technical skills, balance of payments relief and marketing expertise. Traditionally the level of foreign investment has remained low less than Rs 1 billion. Besides, investment mix of foreign investment is not quite in accordance with the investment needs and priorities of the country. The greatest portion of foreign investment is either limited to extractive industries like Oil and Gas or is catering to the needs of the high income groups i.e cosmetics, soaps etc. classified under the broad heading of "chemicals". The present outlook of the government is to not only encourage foreign investment but to diversify it. In this regard a number of policy changes have been institutionalized.

4.27. To attract direct foreign investment, the government have in recent years taken a number of initiatives ranging from security against nationalization to the issuance of negative and positive lists of the areas of investment. Foreign private investment will be classified as either prohibited or allowed subject to normal restrictions. A prohibited and positive list of areas for guidance of prospective investors has been issued.

4.28 An adequate legal framework has been provided to ensure security against expropriation and adequate compensation in case of acquisitions. Guarantees as regards remittance of profit, capital, double taxation, transfer of savings of the foreign employees, royalty fee and technical fee etc. have been adequately provided. All incentives and concessions available to local investors in the form of duty concessions, tax holidays depreciation allowance are also available to foreign investors.

Financing requirements of the private sector:

4.29 The financing of the projected investment in respect of 'Agriculture', 'Manufacturing' and 'Ownership of Dwellings' is mainly based on the methodology adopted by the State Bank of Pakistan. For the rest of the sectors, the Planning Commission has evolved its own methodology based on past experience and future prospects. Table 4.3 shows projections of financial requirements of the private sector:

TABLE-4.3

FINANCING OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT DURING 1989-90

(Current Billion Rupees)

Sector	Projected Investment	Foreign Resources.	Domestic Resources		
			Institutional Credit	Non-Institutional/Corporate/Household Savings	Total
Agriculture	13.3	1.1	4.9	7.3	12.2
Manufacturing	21.4	6.5	10.4	4.5	14.9
Large Scale	(17.3)	(6.1)	(7.8)	(3.4)	(11.2)
Small Scale	(4.1)	(0.4)	(2.6)	(1.1)	(3.7)
Energy	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.8
Transport and Communications	7.8	0.4	0.9	6.5	7.4
Ownership of Dwellings	21.7	1.1	6.8	13.8	20.6
Services/Others	7.3	0.3	0.6	6.4	7.0
Total	73.5	10.6	24.1	38.8	62.9
	(100.0)	(14.4)	(32.8)	(52.8)	(85.6)

4.30 The above table shows that the bulk of financing; i.e. Rs 62.9 billion (85.6 per cent) would be through domestic resources bank credit (Rs 24.1 billion) and house-hold

and corporate savings of Rs 38.8 billion. The funding of Rs 10.6 billion (14.4 per cent) would comprise of 'Foreign loans and Equity'.

4.31 To provide for the foreign exchange needs, such major financing institutions as NDFC, PICIC, IDBP, ADBP etc. negotiate lines of credit with multilateral institutions, mainly the World Bank and Asian Bank. The lines of credit are supplemented by limited commercial credit. The bulk of the foreign exchange credit and direct investment is claimed by large-scale manufacturing.

4.32 The restoration of confidence of the private sector, especially in the industrial sector, is a major objective. So as to make available both local and foreign exchange, the needs of private sector investment are duly protected in the annual credit plan besides other concessions allowed to private sector as mentioned in earlier paras.

CHAPTER-5

MONETARY POLICY AND CREDIT PLAN**Review of Monetary and Credit Situation during 1988-89**

5.1 The National Credit Consultative Council (NCCC) formulated a Credit Plan for 1988-89 which could utilize the excess liquidity and check excessive public borrowing. A Credit Plan of Rs 31.37 billion, showing an increase of 11.64% over the previous year was adopted for 1988-89. In its mid-year review meeting in January, 1989, the NCCC reassessed the credit requirements of different sectors of the economy in the light of developments in the first half and the expected behaviour of the economy in the second half of the year. As a result, private sector financing from the banking system was raised by 16.54% from Rs 16.20 billion to Rs 18.88 billion but the overall expansion was maintained. The overall impact of this readjustment was nominal on total domestic credit which was anticipated to grow from 9.35% to 9.44% and the overall expansion in monetary assets from 11.58% to 11.64%.

5.2 Upto end June 1989 monetary assets increased by 4.7% only as compared to the target of 11.64% in the Credit Plan for 1988-89. The squeeze in monetary expansion was brought about partly due to a concerted effort to follow a restrictive credit policy for the public sector and partly due to sizeable draw down in foreign assets. Table 5.1 indicates the sector-wise changes in the monetary assets:

TABLE-5.1

ANALYSIS OF CAUSATIVE FACTORS FOR CHANGES IN MONETARY ASSETS
(Rs in billion)

	Actuals 1-7-87 to 30-6-1988	Credit Plan (1988-89)	Actuals 1-7-88 to 30-6-1989
I. <u>Government Sector</u>	+ 18.23*	9.49	+ 8.00
a) Budgetary Support	+ 13.69*	8.00	+ 7.51#
b) Commodity Operations	+ 5.02	2.00	+ 1.18
c) Effect of Zakat fund with SBP	- 0.47	- 0.51	- 0.69
II. Credit to WAPDA, NFC, OGDC and PTV.	+ 0.73	-	- 0.10
III. Public Sector Enterprises	+ 0.46	2.00	- 2.19
IV. Private Sector	+ 21.80	18.88	+ 18.18
V. Other Items (net)	- 8.71	- 3.00	- 3.45
VI. <u>Domestic Credit</u>	+ 32.52	27.37 (9.4%)	+ 20.45 (7.0%)
VII. Foreign Assets (Net)	- 3.20	4.00	- 7.77
VIII. <u>Monetary Expansion</u>	+ 29.32	31.37 (11.6%)	+ 12.68 (4.7%)

* Adjusted for Rs 10.99 billion on account of impact of retirement of SNF Bonds.

Includes Rs 4.3 billion Bond issue for PSE loans.

5.3 The above table reveals that as against the planned domestic credit expansion of Rs 27.37 billion during 1988-89, net expansion upto 30th June, 1989 stood at Rs 20.45 billion (Rs 32.52 billion in 1987-88). Main squeeze was applied to the Government Sector and Public Sector Enterprises (PSE) which together formed 42% of the planned domestic credit increase. The deceleration in domestic credit expansion was helpful to absorb some of the monetary overhang of the previous year and enabled a decline in the rate of inflation.

Government Sector and Public Enterprises

5.4 In the Government Sector, overall expansion amounted to Rs 8 billion upto 30th June, 1989. This was influenced mainly by a borrowing of Rs 7.51 billion from the banking system for budgetary support and Rs 1.18 billion by way of borrowing for commodity operations. Restraint was successfully applied on inflationary borrowing and after a number of years deficit financing was contained much below the permissible limit of Rs 8 billion. The budgetary support of Rs 7.51 billion included the impact of Rs 4.3 billion bonds issued for PSE loans as it was a book entry shifting liabilities from PSE to Government. Commercial borrowing was also not allowed to exceed the limit of Rs 2

billion and government agencies were instructed not to block funds without appropriate justification.

5.5 The Public Sector Enterprises, excluding WAPDA, NDFC, PTV and NFC witnessed a retirement of Rs 2.19 billion out of their outstanding borrowings, as against an allocation of Rs 2 billion at their disposal during 1988-89. This retirement was due to strict adherence to self-generation of funds to finance their investment plans.

Private Sector

5.6 Credit to private sector constituted 68.98% of the domestic Credit Plan. Its share in actual credit utilization was 88.90% of the total domestic credit expansion during 1988-89. Although utilization by the private sector of bank credit, remained within the limit fixed in the Credit Plan for 1988-89, there were serious shortfalls in the utilization of credit for export financing (6.5%) and in the State Bank's credit to the NBFIs (57.5%). The bulk of commercial bank financing was extended for 'other' purposes including trade and commerce as shown in Table 5.2.

TABLE-5.2

FINANCING OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

(Rs. in million)

	Actuals 1-7-87 to 30-6-1988	Credit Plan (1988-89)	Actuals 1-7-88 to 30-6-1989
<u>Private</u>	21,799*	18,885	18,166
i) <u>Commercial Banks</u>	12,901*	8,537	8,716
(a) CEC	(- 782)	(-3,808)	(-2,126)
(b) Export Finance	(1,962)	(12,345)	(808)
(c) Other purposes	11,721*		(10,034)
ii) ADBP	5,176	3,400	5,093
iii) IDBP	1,129	1,205	1,082
iv) FBC/PPCB	502	845	457
v) SBP Credit to NBFIs	2,091	4,898	2,818

* Adjusted for Rs 10,995 million on account of impact of retirement of S.N.F. Bonds.

Foreign Sector

5.7 Net foreign assets accumulation was placed at Rs 4.0 billion in anticipation of a build up in foreign exchange reserves during 1988-89. Foreign assets reserves could not be increased due to severe pressures on the balance of payments i.e. increase in debt servicing and decline in expatriate remittances.

Changes in Components of Monetary Assets

5.8 Sectoral credit utilization had its impact on the components of monetary assets such as currency in circulation, demand and time deposits. Net changes during the past two years is given in Table 5.3.

TABLE-5.3

CHANGES IN COMPONENTS OF MONETARY ASSETS		
(Rs. in billion)		
	1987-88	1988-89
1. Currency-in-circulation	+ 13.08	9.72
2. Demand deposits	+ 12.14	7.72
3. Other deposits	+ 0.12	1.91
M1 (1+2+3)	+ 25.34	19.35
4. Time deposits	+ 3.98	-6.67
M2 (3+4)	+ 29.32	12.68

5.9 One of the main features of monetary expenditure during 1988-89 was an increase in the currency in circulation and a decline in the time deposits. In other words, M1 the traditional form of money supply continued to rise while time deposits declined by Rs 6.67 billion. This is compared to an increase of Rs 25.34 billion in M1 and an increase by Rs 3.98 billion in time deposits during 1987-88. Overall money deposits went up by Rs 2.96 billion during 1988-89 as compared to an increase of Rs 16.24 billion during the preceding year.

5.10 Another change in total deposits was with respect to Pakistani banks (NCBs and specialized banks) and foreign banks. Deposits increased in the case of foreign banks, particularly in time deposits as may be seen in Table-5.4.

TABLE-5.4

COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE OF PAKISTANI AND FOREIGN BANKS
(Rs. in billion)

	As on 30-6-1988		As on 30-6-1989	
	Foreign Banks	Pakistani Banks	Foreign Banks	Pakistani Banks
Total deposits	26.35 (12.5%)	184.57 (87.5%)	34.70 (15.8%)	186.50 (84.2%)
Demand	8.48 (8.5%)	91.32 (91.5%)	9.70 (8.9%)	98.78 (91.1%)
Time	17.86 (16.1%)	93.25 (83.9%)	25.00 (22.2%)	87.72 (77.8%)
Advances	21.14 (14.3%)	126.55 (85.7%)	22.70 (14.3%)	136.78 (85.7%)
Investments	7.87 (8.0%)	90.85 (92.0%)	11.83 (11.9%)	87.89 (88.1%)

Note: 1. Figures in parenthesis are percentage ratio in total.
2. Figures of deposits shown do not tally with those given earlier under monetary assets because of difference in coverage.

5.11 Total deposits in foreign banks increased from 12.5% to 15.8% and their time deposits also went up from 16.1% to 22.2% in 1988-89. This phenomenon was an obvious reflection of the erosion of confidence in local banks which must improve their efficiency.

Credit Plan 1989-90

5.12 Allocation of necessary bank financing for investment in the productive sectors and priority areas of the economy has been made in accordance with the objectives set out in the Annual Plan for 1989-90. Efforts will therefore be made to keep inflation in check so that growth objectives are not disturbed. As a prerequisite the target for bank borrowing for meeting budgetary deficits has been halved from Rs 8.0 billion in 1988-89 to Rs 4.0 billion in 1989-90. Monetary expansion, therefore, has been targeted at 11.0% primarily to cater to the stipulated GDP growth of 5.8% in real terms. The sectoral distribution for the year 1989-90 vis-a-vis actual credit expansion during 1988-89 is shown in Table 5.5.

TABLE-5.5

Credit impact on causative factors of Monetary Assets
(Rs. in billion)

	Actuals 1-7-88 to 30-6-1989	Credit Plan 1989-90
I. <u>Government Sector</u>	8.00	6.00
(a) Budgetary support	7.51	4.00
(b) Commodity operations	1.18	2.00
(c) Effects of Zakat Fund with SBP	- 0.69	-
II. Credit to WAPDA, NFC, OGDC, and PTV.	- 0.10	-
III. Public Sector Enterprises	- 2.19	2.00
IV. Private Sector	18.18	21.38
V. Other items (Net)	- 3.45	-1.50
VI. Domestic Credit	20.45	27.88
VII. Foreign Assets (Net)	- 7.77	3.00
VIII. Monetary Expansion	12.68	30.88

5.13 The main features of the Credit Plan are summarised below:

- i) Overall monetary expansion has been kept at 11.0% assuming a growth rate of GDP in nominal terms at 13.8% and rate of inflation at 8.0%;
- ii) Domestic monetary assets estimated to increase by 9.0% during 1989-90 as compared to 7.0% in the preceding year due mainly to higher allocation to the Private Sector;
- iii) Government borrowing for budgetary support during 1989-90 estimated at Rs 4.0 billion as against the actual expansion of Rs 7.51 billion during the corresponding period last year. The credit requirement for commodity operations and public sector enterprises is estimated at Rs 2.0 billion each, compared with the actual expansion of Rs 1.18 billion and contraction of Rs 2.19 billion, respectively, during the last year.
- iv) Credit allocation to the private sector projected to expand by Rs 21.38 billion compared to an expansion of Rs 18.18 billion last year.

- v) Within the private sector, allocation for small loans for priority sectors is shown in Table 5.6.

TABLE-5.6

MANDATORY CREDIT TARGETS PRESCRIBED FOR COMMERCIAL
BANKS FOR 1989-90

(Rs. million)

	1988-89		1989-90
	Target	Actual	Target
I. Agriculture (including small loans for agricultural production) Gross disbursement.	4,730	3,054	5,302
II. Small loans			
(a) <u>Agriculture Production</u> (Gross disbursement)	2,365	2,116	2,651
(b) <u>Small Business</u> (Net increase)	108	345	112
(c) <u>Small Industry</u> (Net increase)	1,688	1,479	1,848
III. <u>Loans for Tobacco Marketing</u> (Gross disbursement)	229	370	235

CHAPTER 6

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS**Review of 1988-89**

6.1 The budget for 1988-89 had forecast that the balance of payments position would come under some pressure despite the expectations of continued strong export growth and a slowdown in import expenditures under the influence of weakening crude oil prices. The provisional estimates for the year 1988-89 indicate that the overall external position turned out to be somewhat more adverse than visualized earlier. The current account deficit on the balance of payments widened appreciably due to a sharp deterioration in the terms of trade and lower exportable surpluses, and a marked decline in the invisibles balance surplus. While long-term capital flows were significantly higher than last year, reflecting larger disbursements of commodity and food aid, the overall balance of payments recorded a deficit of \$ 294 million compared with a surplus of \$ 36 million forecast at the time of the budget. With net inflows from the IMF of \$ 148 million and other transactions of the banking system including deposits of money banks, the year 1988-89 witnessed a modest build up of \$ 15 million in gross foreign exchange reserves.

Exports

6.2 Export projections for 1988-89 were made in the light of expectations of strong growth in the commodity producing sectors and favourable external demand conditions. On this basis, it had been forecast that following the 25 per cent increase recorded in 1987-88, export earnings would rise by a further 13 per cent in nominal value terms to \$ 4,945 million in 1988-89.

6.3 Developments since the formulation of the initial projections made the achievement of these targets difficult. The principal factors underlying this changed outlook were the adverse impact of floods and civil disturbances in key industrial centers on the production of important export commodities which led to slower than expected growth in the volume of some major exports, and a sharp fall in dollar export prices of key export items -- raw cotton, yarn, cotton cloth, carpets, fish and readymade garments.

6.4 The provisional figures for 1988-89 indicate that notwithstanding a 27 per cent acceleration in exports during the final six months of the year, earnings for 1988-89 as a whole reached \$ 4,594 million in fob terms -- 5.3 per cent higher than 1987-88. However, after allowing for the fall in export prices, the volume of exports rose 12 per cent in 1988-89, an impressive accomplishment. The commodity composition of this aggregate figure is discussed in the following paragraphs. Table 6.1 below and Statistical Appendix Table-6.1 present the details.

6.5 After rising by over 31 per cent in 1987-88, receipts from exports of primary commodities rose a further 26.7 per cent to a record \$ 1.2 billion in 1988-89. This performance reflected exceptionally good exports of raw cotton where, despite a fall in prices, shipments of close to 5 million bales marked a new record. Performance in the case of rice was less buoyant. The price of basmati rice exports dropped from year-earlier levels resulting in a 2.5 per cent decline in earnings. In the case of other rice varieties, however, an improvement in realized prices (up 15 per cent to \$ 236/MT) was insufficient to offset a sharp drop in export volume so that earnings fell by some 27 per cent. The production of Irri-6 in the Punjab declined due to a diversion of acreage towards higher yielding basmati rice while damages to the crop caused by floods in Sind also reduced the exportable surplus.

6.6 Exports of cotton based manufactures rose 5.3 per cent in 1988-89, down from 17.2 per cent in the previous year. This was due to a fall in the value of exports of cloth and garments where a steep decline in unit values was not sufficiently offset by volume growth. On the other hand, despite a decline in the realized price of yarn, shipments of yarn touched a record 292 million kgs and earnings rose over 11 per cent to another record level of over \$ 601 million. Other cotton based exports did well although their performance was much less buoyant than in the previous year.

6.7 Performance in the case of other traditional exports and non-traditional items was disappointing and explains in large part the slowdown in aggregate export receipts in 1988-89. Taken together, these exports declined some 9 per cent in value over 1987-88 compared with growth of almost 20 per cent in the previous year. A combination of supply side disruptions, lower external demand in some markets, declining prices and a loss of market share due to more intensified competition explain the fall in earnings from these commodities.

Table 6.1

COMPOSITION OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

(\$ Million)

	1987-88	1988-89 Prov.	(% change) 1988-89/ 1987-88
<u>PRIMARY COMMODITIES</u>	973	1233	26.7
Cotton	610	929	52.3
Rice	363	304	-16.3
Basmati Rice	160	156	-2.5
Other Varieties	203	148	-27.1
<u>COTTON BASED MANUF.</u>	1858	1956	5.3
Cotton Yarn	541	601	11.1
Cotton Cloth	485	465	-4.1
Ready-made Garments	350	335	-4.3
Made-up articles (including Towels)	318	347	9.1
Hosiery	134	167	24.6
Tents & Canvas	30	41	36.7
<u>OTHER TRADITIONAL EXPORTS</u>	860	700	-18.6
Leather	286	243	-15.0
Carpets & Rugs	252	230	-8.7
Fish & Fish Prep.	124	110	-11.3
Synthetic Textiles	198	117	-40.9
<u>NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS</u>	763	772	1.2
Leather Garments	96	104	8.3
Leather Gloves	39	38	-2.6
Sports Goods	65	70	7.7
Surgical Goods	57	62	8.8
Fruits and vegetables	50	47	-6.0
Guar gum finished product	53	40	-24.5
POL Products	27	18	-33.3
Footwear	21	19	-9.5
Spices	20	17	-15.0
Raw Wool and animal hair	19	20	5.3
Chemicals and Pharmaceutical products	17	17	0.0
Tobacco, Raw and manufactured	18	1	-94.4
Crude animal materials	16	18	12.5
Others	265	301	13.6
EXPORTS (cif)	4454	4661	4.6
EXPORTS (fob)	4362	4594	5.3

Imports

6.8 In the budget for 1988-89, imports were projected to increase by 4.4 per cent from \$ 6,919 million in 1987-88 to \$ 7,223 million in 1988-89. Developments on the import side, in the aggregate, were broadly in line with these projections.

6.9 According to provisional data, total imports rose by some 4 per cent over last year (Table 6.2 and Statistical Appendix Table-6.2). Public sector imports increased by 9 per cent reflecting mainly the exceptionally large imports of wheat (\$ 388 million), and imports financed by project assistance. Expenditures on POL imports however declined due to a fall in the price of crude oil. The value of imports by the private sector did not show any growth in 1988-89 following the large increase last year and reflected, perhaps, adequate stock levels and some decline in unit prices.

Table 6.2

COMPOSITION OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTS

(\$ Million)

	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (Prov.)	(% change) 1988-89/ 1987-88
<u>Public Sector</u>	3962	4317	9.0
Non-Oil imports	2980	3356	12.6
Imports financed by Project Assistance	780	795	1.9
Wheat	-	388	-
Fertilizers	180	188	4.4
Edible Oils	410	438	6.8
Imports by TCP	60	20	-66.7
Imports by PACO	139	154	10.8
Imports of tractors	60	79	31.7
Others	1351	1294	-4.2
POL	982	961	-2.1
<u>Private Sector</u>	3249	3252	0.1
<u>Personal baggage/NRI</u>	122	115	-5.7
<u>Sales of duty free shops and un-accompanied baggage</u>	50	50	0.0
<u>Aided import for Afghan refugees</u>	138	100	-27.5
Total Imports (cif)	7521	7834	4.2
Total Imports (fob)	6919	7204	4.1

The Invisibles Balance Surplus and the Current Account Deficit

6.10 While formulating the targets for the Annual Plan it was anticipated that the invisible balance surplus in 1988-89 would diminish in response to a projected fall in workers' remittances and an increase in service payments. Workers' remittances in 1988-89, however, aggregated \$ 1,897 million due largely to strong growth in the final six months of the year and were close to the target of \$ 1,900 million set in the Annual Plan. These flows were still some 6 per cent below the level reached during 1987-88. With a 4.8 per cent rise in invisible payments, the invisible balance surplus is estimated to have declined to \$ 651 million in 1988-89 as against \$ 875 million during 1987-88 -- a fall of over 25 per cent.

6.11 With the trade deficit at \$ 2,610 million and the invisible balance surplus at \$ 651 million, the current account deficit on the balance of payments was provisionally estimated to have increased to \$ 1,959 million (or 4.8 per cent of GNP) compared with \$ 1,682 million in 1987-88 (4.3 per cent of GNP).

Capital Account

6.12 Net long-term capital flows of \$ 1,887 million in 1988-89 substantially exceeded the 1987-88 level of \$ 1,314 million and the Annual Plan figure of \$ 1,238 million. Gross disbursements were estimated at \$ 2,402 million, 32 per cent higher than last year mainly on account of larger disbursement from commodity and food aid. Allowing for other capital flows and receipts of \$ 28 million from foreign exchange bearer certificates, the overall balance of payments was estimated to be in deficit by \$ 294 million (Statistical Appendix Table-6.3). However, after taking into account Pakistan's net purchases from IMF and other transactions of the banking system, 1988-89 witnessed a modest build-up of \$ 15 million in gross foreign exchange reserves. This represented a significant improvement over the projected drawdown in reserves of \$ 240 million made at the time of the Foreign Exchange Budget for 1988-89.

OUTLOOK FOR 1989-90

6.13 It is anticipated that 1989-90 will see an improvement in the balance of payments position reflecting a resumption in the growth of exports, broadly stable imports and a slight drop in workers' remittances. With a projected improvement in the trade deficit and an increase in the invisible surplus, the current account deficit on the balance of payments is estimated to come down. This will permit a build-up in Pakistan's gross foreign exchange reserves.

6.14 Total export earnings for 1989-90 are forecast at \$ 4,924 million in fob terms implying an increase of slightly over 7 per cent in nominal value terms. These projections have been made in the light of expectations of a 6 per cent real growth in the commodity producing sectors, some firming in export prices alongwith favourable external demand conditions, and the positive impact of the new Trade Policy (1989-90) which provides improved fiscal and other incentives for investment and exports of value added items.

6.15 Exports of primary commodities are projected to decline by 15.4 per cent in value terms. Although production from the 1989-90 cotton crop is expected to be 8.7 million bales, the surplus available for export is projected at only 2.9 million bales reflecting a small carry over stock and higher domestic requirements. The effect of a much smaller volume of raw cotton exports is however expected to be cushioned somewhat by a strengthening in world prices to \$ 0.57/lb. Total revenues from raw cotton are expected to be \$ 620 million in 1989-90.

6.16 The prospects of the rice crop for the year 1989-90 are good. The production of basmati is likely to exceed one million tonnes while that of other varieties of rice is expected to be around 2.6 million tonnes. In view of this outlook and the withdrawal of duty on exports of basmati rice by the private sector, current estimates suggest that total rice exports should be in the region of 1.13 million tonnes. At an average price of \$ 376 per tonne, this is expected to yield revenues of \$ 423 million.

6.17 Pakistan's cotton-based, traditional and non-traditional exports are also expected to do well. Statistical Appendix Table-6.1 provides the details of the projections in terms of volume, price and value for 1989-90.

6.18 Import expenditures are projected to rise by 2 per cent from the provisionally estimated figure of \$ 7,204 million in 1988-89 to \$ 7,354 million in 1989-90 in fob terms. Edible oils imports are forecast at \$ 418 million, 4.6 per cent lower than 1988-89. POL imports are expected to go up to \$ 1,100 million in 1989-90 from a level of \$ 961 million in 1988-89, an increase of 14.5 per cent. Crude oil imports are projected to decline in volume but expenditures are forecast to rise from \$ 371 million in 1988-89 to \$ 402 million in 1989-90 in view of the rise in price during the second half of 1988-89 to \$ 17 per barrel in 1989-90 compared with \$ 14 per barrel during 1988-89. Import expenditures on petroleum products are projected to increase reflecting larger volumes. Fertilizer imports are likely to go up by about 6 per cent in value terms. It is expected that imports of approximately 1.8 million tonnes of wheat valued at \$ 378 million will be made in 1989-90. Detailed volume and price assumptions are shown in Statistical Appendix Table-6.2.

6.19 Prospects for the invisibles balance surplus in 1989-90 will continue to be governed largely by the behaviour of workers' remittances. Reflecting the recent trend in these flows, and expected developments in the economies of the labour-importing countries, remittances for 1989-90 have been projected at \$ 1,890 million, or broadly the same level as in 1988-89. Allowing for other invisible receipts and payments, the invisible balance surplus is expected to increase to \$ 714 million in 1989-90.

6.20 With the trade deficit at \$ 2,430 million and the invisible balance surplus estimated at \$ 714 million, the current account deficit on the balance of payments is expected to be \$ 1,716 million or 4.1 percent of estimated GNP in 1989-90. This would constitute an improvement over the deficit recorded in 1988-89.

6.21 Gross disbursements of official development assistance are estimated at \$ 1,897 million. After allowing for other long-and short-term capital movements, the overall balance of payments is expected to be in deficit by \$ 308 million. Taking into account

Pakistan's net position with IMF and other transactions of the banking system, a reserve build-up of 1.24 million is expected in 1989-90 which would bring gross foreign exchange reserves to close to 4 weeks' of estimated imports (ibid) in 1989-90 (Statistical Appendix Table 6.3).

Year	IMF	Other	Total	Reserve	Imports
1985-86	100.00	100.00	200.00	100.00	100.00
1986-87	150.00	150.00	300.00	150.00	150.00
1987-88	200.00	200.00	400.00	200.00	200.00
1988-89	250.00	250.00	500.00	250.00	250.00
1989-90	300.00	300.00	600.00	300.00	300.00
1990-91	350.00	350.00	700.00	350.00	350.00
1991-92	400.00	400.00	800.00	400.00	400.00
1992-93	450.00	450.00	900.00	450.00	450.00
1993-94	500.00	500.00	1000.00	500.00	500.00
1994-95	550.00	550.00	1100.00	550.00	550.00
1995-96	600.00	600.00	1200.00	600.00	600.00
1996-97	650.00	650.00	1300.00	650.00	650.00
1997-98	700.00	700.00	1400.00	700.00	700.00
1998-99	750.00	750.00	1500.00	750.00	750.00
1999-00	800.00	800.00	1600.00	800.00	800.00
2000-01	850.00	850.00	1700.00	850.00	850.00
2001-02	900.00	900.00	1800.00	900.00	900.00
2002-03	950.00	950.00	1900.00	950.00	950.00
2003-04	1000.00	1000.00	2000.00	1000.00	1000.00
2004-05	1050.00	1050.00	2100.00	1050.00	1050.00
2005-06	1100.00	1100.00	2200.00	1100.00	1100.00
2006-07	1150.00	1150.00	2300.00	1150.00	1150.00
2007-08	1200.00	1200.00	2400.00	1200.00	1200.00
2008-09	1250.00	1250.00	2500.00	1250.00	1250.00
2009-10	1300.00	1300.00	2600.00	1300.00	1300.00
2010-11	1350.00	1350.00	2700.00	1350.00	1350.00
2011-12	1400.00	1400.00	2800.00	1400.00	1400.00
2012-13	1450.00	1450.00	2900.00	1450.00	1450.00
2013-14	1500.00	1500.00	3000.00	1500.00	1500.00
2014-15	1550.00	1550.00	3100.00	1550.00	1550.00
2015-16	1600.00	1600.00	3200.00	1600.00	1600.00
2016-17	1650.00	1650.00	3300.00	1650.00	1650.00
2017-18	1700.00	1700.00	3400.00	1700.00	1700.00
2018-19	1750.00	1750.00	3500.00	1750.00	1750.00
2019-20	1800.00	1800.00	3600.00	1800.00	1800.00
2020-21	1850.00	1850.00	3700.00	1850.00	1850.00
2021-22	1900.00	1900.00	3800.00	1900.00	1900.00
2022-23	1950.00	1950.00	3900.00	1950.00	1950.00
2023-24	2000.00	2000.00	4000.00	2000.00	2000.00
2024-25	2050.00	2050.00	4100.00	2050.00	2050.00
2025-26	2100.00	2100.00	4200.00	2100.00	2100.00
2026-27	2150.00	2150.00	4300.00	2150.00	2150.00
2027-28	2200.00	2200.00	4400.00	2200.00	2200.00
2028-29	2250.00	2250.00	4500.00	2250.00	2250.00
2029-30	2300.00	2300.00	4600.00	2300.00	2300.00
2030-31	2350.00	2350.00	4700.00	2350.00	2350.00
2031-32	2400.00	2400.00	4800.00	2400.00	2400.00
2032-33	2450.00	2450.00	4900.00	2450.00	2450.00
2033-34	2500.00	2500.00	5000.00	2500.00	2500.00
2034-35	2550.00	2550.00	5100.00	2550.00	2550.00
2035-36	2600.00	2600.00	5200.00	2600.00	2600.00
2036-37	2650.00	2650.00	5300.00	2650.00	2650.00
2037-38	2700.00	2700.00	5400.00	2700.00	2700.00
2038-39	2750.00	2750.00	5500.00	2750.00	2750.00
2039-40	2800.00	2800.00	5600.00	2800.00	2800.00
2040-41	2850.00	2850.00	5700.00	2850.00	2850.00
2041-42	2900.00	2900.00	5800.00	2900.00	2900.00
2042-43	2950.00	2950.00	5900.00	2950.00	2950.00
2043-44	3000.00	3000.00	6000.00	3000.00	3000.00
2044-45	3050.00	3050.00	6100.00	3050.00	3050.00
2045-46	3100.00	3100.00	6200.00	3100.00	3100.00
2046-47	3150.00	3150.00	6300.00	3150.00	3150.00
2047-48	3200.00	3200.00	6400.00	3200.00	3200.00
2048-49	3250.00	3250.00	6500.00	3250.00	3250.00
2049-50	3300.00	3300.00	6600.00	3300.00	3300.00
2050-51	3350.00	3350.00	6700.00	3350.00	3350.00
2051-52	3400.00	3400.00	6800.00	3400.00	3400.00
2052-53	3450.00	3450.00	6900.00	3450.00	3450.00
2053-54	3500.00	3500.00	7000.00	3500.00	3500.00
2054-55	3550.00	3550.00	7100.00	3550.00	3550.00
2055-56	3600.00	3600.00	7200.00	3600.00	3600.00
2056-57	3650.00	3650.00	7300.00	3650.00	3650.00
2057-58	3700.00	3700.00	7400.00	3700.00	3700.00
2058-59	3750.00	3750.00	7500.00	3750.00	3750.00
2059-60	3800.00	3800.00	7600.00	3800.00	3800.00
2060-61	3850.00	3850.00	7700.00	3850.00	3850.00
2061-62	3900.00	3900.00	7800.00	3900.00	3900.00
2062-63	3950.00	3950.00	7900.00	3950.00	3950.00
2063-64	4000.00	4000.00	8000.00	4000.00	4000.00
2064-65	4050.00	4050.00	8100.00	4050.00	4050.00
2065-66	4100.00	4100.00	8200.00	4100.00	4100.00
2066-67	4150.00	4150.00	8300.00	4150.00	4150.00
2067-68	4200.00	4200.00	8400.00	4200.00	4200.00
2068-69	4250.00	4250.00	8500.00	4250.00	4250.00
2069-70	4300.00	4300.00	8600.00	4300.00	4300.00
2070-71	4350.00	4350.00	8700.00	4350.00	4350.00
2071-72	4400.00	4400.00	8800.00	4400.00	4400.00
2072-73	4450.00	4450.00	8900.00	4450.00	4450.00
2073-74	4500.00	4500.00	9000.00	4500.00	4500.00
2074-75	4550.00	4550.00	9100.00	4550.00	4550.00
2075-76	4600.00	4600.00	9200.00	4600.00	4600.00
2076-77	4650.00	4650.00	9300.00	4650.00	4650.00
2077-78	4700.00	4700.00	9400.00	4700.00	4700.00
2078-79	4750.00	4750.00	9500.00	4750.00	4750.00
2079-80	4800.00	4800.00	9600.00	4800.00	4800.00
2080-81	4850.00	4850.00	9700.00	4850.00	4850.00
2081-82	4900.00	4900.00	9800.00	4900.00	4900.00
2082-83	4950.00	4950.00	9900.00	4950.00	4950.00
2083-84	5000.00	5000.00	10000.00	5000.00	5000.00
2084-85	5050.00	5050.00	10100.00	5050.00	5050.00
2085-86	5100.00	5100.00	10200.00	5100.00	5100.00
2086-87	5150.00	5150.00	10300.00	5150.00	5150.00
2087-88	5200.00	5200.00	10400.00	5200.00	5200.00
2088-89	5250.00	5250.00	10500.00	5250.00	5250.00
2089-90	5300.00	5300.00	10600.00	5300.00	5300.00
2090-91	5350.00	5350.00	10700.00	5350.00	5350.00
2091-92	5400.00	5400.00	10800.00	5400.00	5400.00
2092-93	5450.00	5450.00	10900.00	5450.00	5450.00
2093-94	5500.00	5500.00	11000.00	5500.00	5500.00
2094-95	5550.00	5550.00	11100.00	5550.00	5550.00
2095-96	5600.00	5600.00	11200.00	5600.00	5600.00
2096-97	5650.00	5650.00	11300.00	5650.00	5650.00
2097-98	5700.00	5700.00	11400.00	5700.00	5700.00
2098-99	5750.00	5750.00	11500.00	5750.00	5750.00
2099-00	5800.00	5800.00	11600.00	5800.00	5800.00
2100-01	5850.00	5850.00	11700.00	5850.00	5850.00
2101-02	5900.00	5900.00	11800.00	5900.00	5900.00
2102-03	5950.00	5950.00	11900.00	5950.00	5950.00
2103-04	6000.00	6000.00	12000.00	6000.00	6000.00
2104-05	6050.00	6050.00	12100.00	6050.00	6050.00
2105-06	6100.00	6100.00	12200.00	6100.00	6100.00
2106-07	6150.00	6150.00	12300.00	6150.00	6150.00
2107-08	6200.00	6200.00	12400.00	6200.00	6200.00
2108-09	6250.00	6250.00	12500.00	6250.00	6250.00
2109-10	6300.00	6300.00	12600.00	6300.00	6300.00
2110-11	6350.00	6350.00	12700.00	6350.00	6350.00
2111-12	6400.00	6400.00	12800.00	6400.00	6400.00
2112-13	6450.00	6450.00	12900.00	6450.00	6450.00
2113-14	6500.00	6500.00	13000.00	6500.00	6500.00
2114-15	6550.00	6550.00	13100.00	6550.00	6550.00
2115-16	6600.00	6600.00	13200.00	6600.00	6600.00
2116-17	6650.00	6650.00	13300.00	6650.00	6650.00
2117-18	6700.00	6700.00	13400.00	6700.00	6700.00
2118-19	6750.00	6750.00	13500.00	6750.00	6750.00
2119-20	6800.00	6800.00	13600.00	6800.00	6800.00
2120-21	6850.00	6850.00	13700.00	6850.00	6850.00
2121-22	6900.00	6900.00	13800.00	6900.00	6900.00
2122-23	6950.00	6950.00	13900.00	6950.00	6950.00
2123-24	7000.00	7000.00	14000.00	7000.00	7000.00
2124-25	7050.00	7050.00	14100.00	7050.00	7050.00
2125-26	7100.00	7100.00	14200.00	7100.00	7100.00
2126-27	7150.00	7150.00	14300.00	7150.00	7150.00
2127-28	7200.00	7200.00	14400.00	7200.00	7200.00
2128-29	7250				

Pakistan's net position with IMF and other transactions of the banking system a respective build-up of \$4 million is expected in 1988-89 which would bring gross foreign exchange reserves to close to 4 weeks of estimated imports (top) in 1989-90 (Statistical Appendix Table 6.3)

Major Commodities	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (Prev.)	1989-90 (Forecast)	Percent Change	
				1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
PRIMARY COMMODITIES					
Raw Cotton					
Volume (MIL. Bales)	2.95	4.94	2.90	67.4	-41.3
Value (\$ Million)	610.00	929.00	620.00	52.3	-33.3
Price (\$/Bale)	206.78	188.06	213.79	-9.1	13.7
Teal Rice					
Volume (000 MT)	1210.00	854.00	1125.00	-29.4	31.7
Value (\$ Million)	363.00	304.00	423.00	-16.3	39.1
Price (\$/MT)	300.00	355.97	376.00	18.7	5.6
Basmati Rice					
Volume (000 MT)	221.00	228.00	400.00	3.2	75.4
Value (\$ Million)	160.00	156.00	258.00	-2.5	65.4
Price (\$/MT)	723.98	684.21	645.00	-5.5	-5.7
Other Rice					
Volume (000 MT)	989.00	626.00	725.00	-36.7	15.8
Value (\$ Million)	203.00	148.00	165.00	-27.1	11.5
Price (\$/MT)	205.26	236.42	227.59	15.2	-3.7
COTTON-BASED MANUF.					
Yarn					
Volume (MIL. Kg)	211.00	292.00	312.00	38.4	6.8
Value (\$ Million)	541.00	601.00	717.00	11.1	19.3
Price (\$/Kg)	2.56	2.06	2.30	-19.5	11.7
Fabrics					
Volume (MIL. Sgm)	848.61	845.33	925.00	-0.4	9.4
Value (\$ Million)	485.00	465.00	536.00	-4.1	15.3
Price (\$/Sgm)	0.57	0.55	0.58	-3.5	5.5
Ready-made Garments					
Volume (MIL. Doz)	14.84	16.16	17.50	8.9	8.3
Value (\$ Million)	350.00	335.00	380.00	-4.3	13.4
Price (\$/Doz)	23.58	20.73	21.71	-12.1	4.7
Tarp. & Canvas					
Volume (MIL. Sgm)	15.71	20.23	23.80	28.8	17.6
Value (\$ Million)	30.00	41.00	50.00	36.7	22.0
Price (\$/Sgm)	1.91	2.03	2.10	6.3	3.5
Hosiery					
Volume (MIL. Doz)	11.00	12.65	15.90	15.0	25.7
Value (\$ Million)	134.00	167.00	230.00	24.6	37.7
Price (\$/Doz)	12.18	13.20	14.47	8.4	9.6
Textile Handicrafts					
Value (\$ Million)	318.00	347.00	400.00	9.1	15.3
Excluding Towels)					

Major Commodities	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Percent Change	
	(Actual)	(Prov.)	(Forecast)	1988-89	1989-90
	2	3	4	5	6
OTHER TRADITIONAL					
Fish and Fish Prep					
Volume (Mil. Kg)	43.58	45.08	40.64	-3.40	-10.20
Value (\$ Million)	124.00	110.00	130.00	-11.30	18.20
Price (\$/Kg)	2.85	2.44	2.62	-14.40	7.20
Leather					
Volume (Mil. Sqm)	20.00	16.50	18.39	(not avail)	10.50
Value (\$ Million)	286.00	243.00	285.00	-15.00	17.30
Price (\$/Sqm)	14.30	14.73	15.50	3.00	5.20
Carpets					
Volume (Mil. Sqm)	3.06	3.15	3.30	2.90	4.80
Value (\$ Million)	252.00	230.00	250.00	(not avail)	11.70
Price (\$/Sqm)	82.35	73.02	75.76	-10.00	3.60
Synth. Text. Fabrics					
Volume (Mil. Sqm)	297.85	213.18	224.00	-28.40	5.10
Value (\$ Million)	198.00	117.00	130.00	(not avail)	11.10
Price (\$/Sqm)	0.66	0.55	0.58	(not avail)	5.70
NON TRADITIONAL EXPORTS					
Value (\$ Million)	763.00	772.00	900.00	(not avail)	16.60
Total Exports (cif)	4454.00	4661.00	4551.00	(not avail)	1.40
Total Exports (fob)	4362.00	4594.00	4924.00	5.30	7.20
IMPORTS					
Capital Goods					
Value (\$ Million)	320.00	320.00	320.00	(not avail)	(not avail)
Others					
Value (\$ Million)	320.00	320.00	320.00	(not avail)	(not avail)
TOTAL IMPORTS (cif)					
Value (\$ Million)	320.00	320.00	320.00	(not avail)	(not avail)
TOTAL IMPORTS (fob)					
Value (\$ Million)	320.00	320.00	320.00	(not avail)	(not avail)

SAT-6.2

IMPORTS

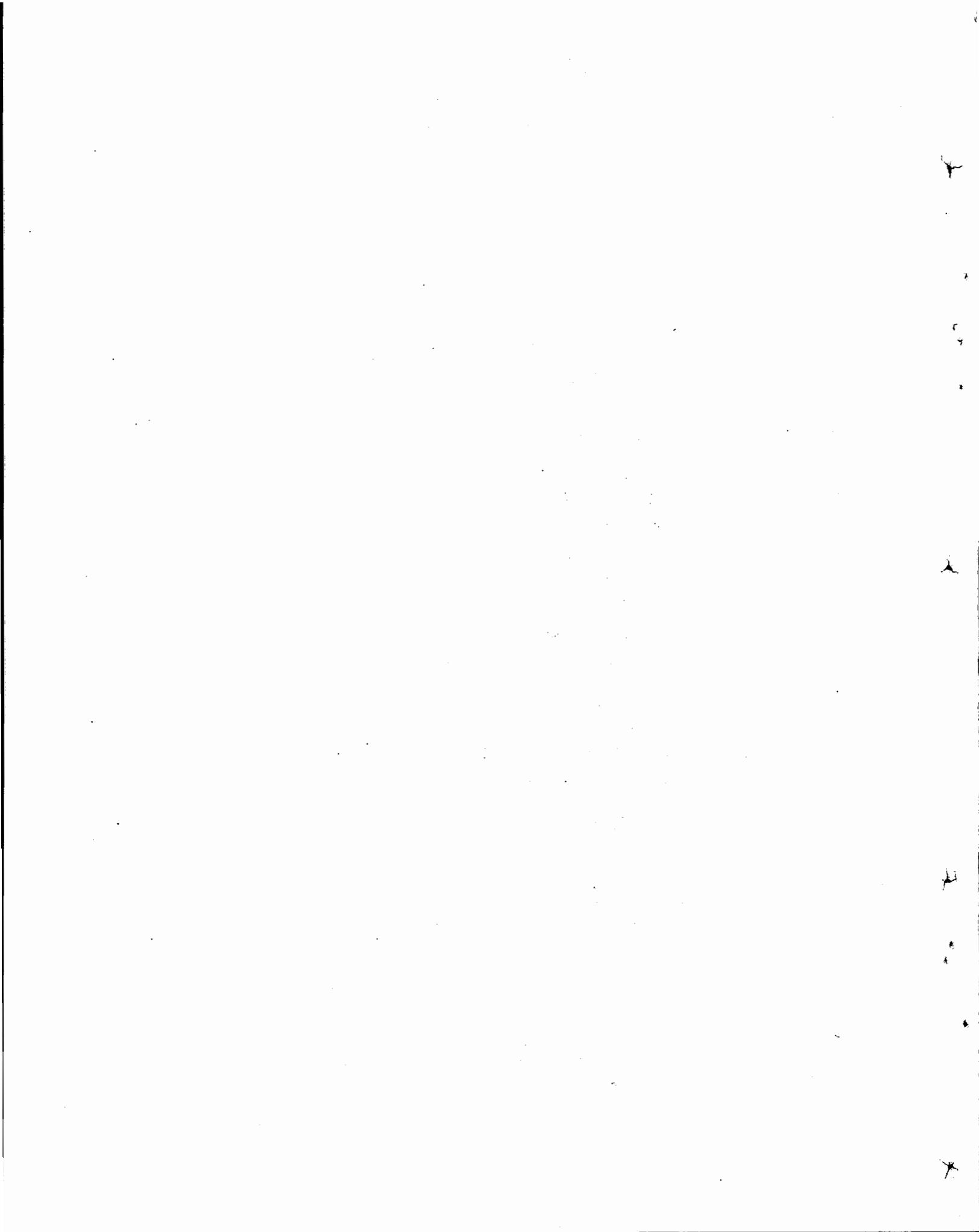
Major Commodities	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Percent Change	
	(Actual)	(Prov.)	(Forecast)	1988-89	1989-90
	1	2	3	4	5
WHEAT					
Volume (000 MT)	-	2170.80	1800.00	-	-17.1
Value (\$ Million)	-	388.00	378.00	-	-2.6
Price (\$/MT)	-	178.74	210.00	-	17.5
TEA					
Volume (Mil. Kg)	80.00	104.50	100.00	18.1	-4.3
Value (\$ Million)	127.80	153.22	150.00	20.1	-2.1
Price (\$/Kg)	1.42	1.47	1.50	3.5	2.0
EDIBLE OILS					
Volume (000 MT)	958.57	858.75	859.00	-10.4	0.0
Value (\$ Million)	410.30	438.11	418.00	6.8	-4.6
Price (\$/MT)	428.03	510.17	488.61	19.2	-4.6
CRUDE OIL					
Volume (000 MT)	3757.00	3527.00	3172.00	-6.1	-10.1
Value (\$ Million)	465.00	371.00	402.00	-20.2	8.4
Price (\$/MT)	123.77	105.19	126.73	-15.0	20.5
POL PRODUCTS					
Volume (000 MT)	3759.00	4514.00	5448.00	20.1	20.7
Value (\$ Million)	517.40	590.00	698.00	14.0	18.3
Price (\$/MT)	137.64	130.70	128.10	-5.0	-2.0
FERTILIZER					
Volume (000 MT)	884.84	751.67	758.00	-15.0	0.8
Value (\$ Million)	180.00	188.00	199.00	4.4	5.9
Price (\$/MT)	203.47	250.11	282.53	22.9	5.0
CAPITAL GOODS					
Value (\$ Million)	2292.63	2575.34	2560.00	12.3	-0.6
OTHERS (\$ Million)					
	3528.07	3130.33	3189.00	-11.3	1.9
TOTAL IMPORTS (cif)					
	7521.00	7834.00	7984.00	4.2	2.0
TOTAL IMPORTS (fob)					
	6919.00	7204.00	7354.00	4.1	2.1

SAT-6.3

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(\$ Million)

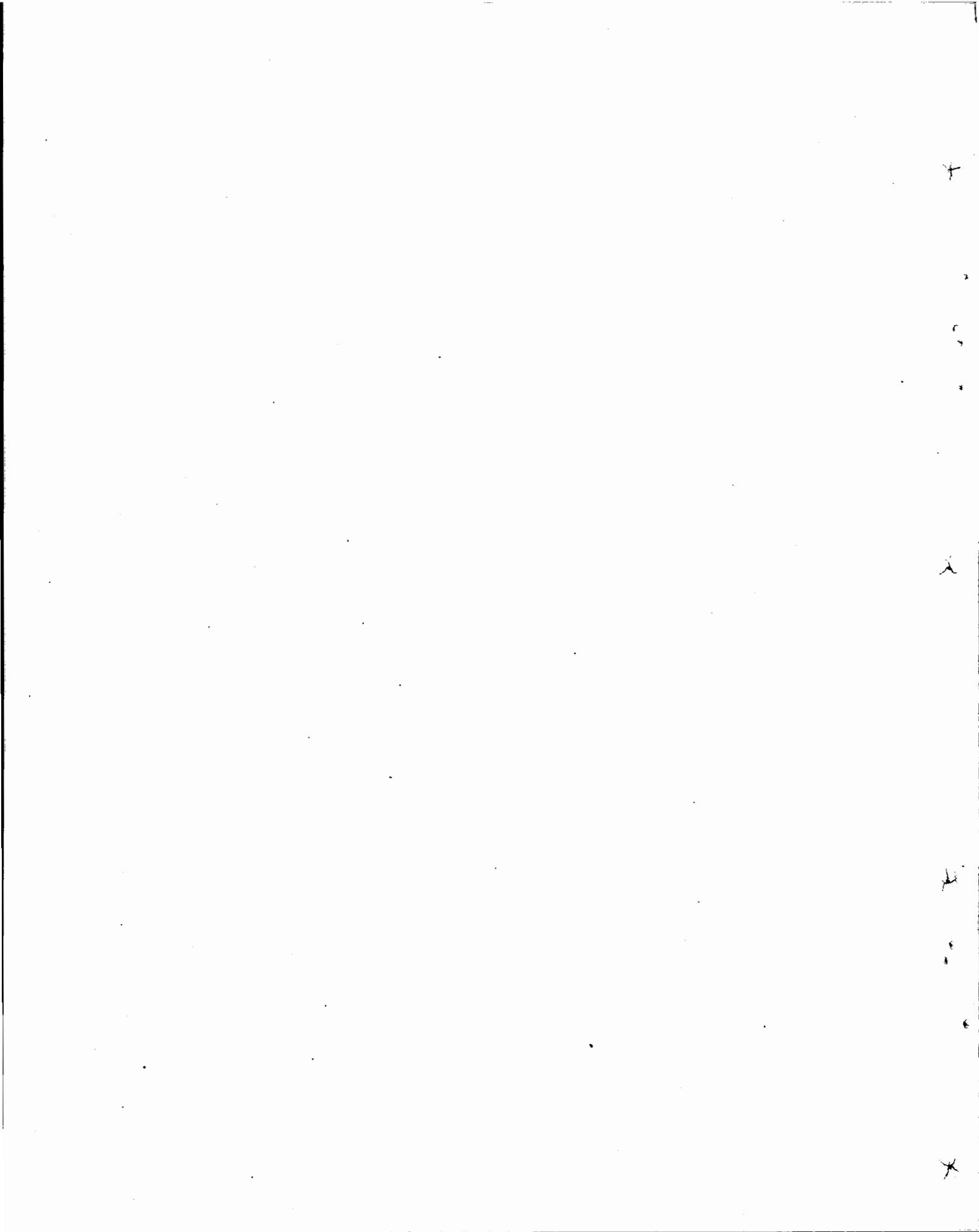
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	(Actual)	(Prov.)	(Forecast)
TRADE BALANCE	-2557	-2610	-2430
Exports (fob)	4362	4594	4924
Imports (fob)	-6919	-7204	-7354
INVISIBLE BALANCE	675	651	714
SERVICES (Net)	-1389	-1487	-1455
Invisible receipts	989	1005	999
Invisible Payments	-2378	-2492	-2454
Freight & Insurance	-602	-630	-640
Public & Guaranteed Debt	-563	-815	-646
Others	-1213	-1247	-1168
PRIVATE TRANSFERS	2264	2138	2169
Of which: Workers' Remittance	2013	1897	1890
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-1682	-1959	-1716
LONG TERM CAPITAL (net)	1314	1687	1288
Gross Disbursements	1824	2402	1897
Project Aid	1224	1205	1098
Commodity Aid	218	533	473
Food Aid	218	532	176
Refugee Assistance	164	132	150
Other Official Transfers (Net)	-1	-3	0
Amortisation	-743	-763	-816
Other (Incl. Private Long-term Capital (Net))	234	251	207
Outstanding export bills	-181	-158	0
Errors & Omissions	-30	10	0
BALANCE REQUIRING OFFICIAL FINANCE	-579	-220	-428
OFFICIAL ASSISTANCE & DEBT RELIEF	374	-74	120
Debt Relief	9	9	9
Medium & Short Term Capital (net)	231	-170	61
Others	22	59	0
FEC (net)	112	28	50
OVERALL BALANCE	-205	-294	-308
NET FOREIGN ASSETS	-205	-294	-308
IMF (net)	-322	148	182
Purchases	0	371	342
Fund SAF	0	147	-
Fund SBA	0	224	-
Repurchases	-322	-223	-160
Repayment of Deposit (Zakat Fund)	-90	-40	-
Banks' Foreign Currency Deposits/Liabilities	155	201	170
Net Change in Reserves	-462	15	44



Part-II

PRODUCTION PROGRAMMES AND PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

73-74



CHAPTER 7

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION FOR
AGRICULTURE**REVIEW OF 1988-89****Physical**

7.1 The overall performance of agriculture sector was satisfactory despite the adverse effect of floods on kharif crops. It registered a growth of 6.1 per cent against a target of 6.9 per cent. The major share in value added came from major crops, livestock products and forestry.

7.2 The production targets surpassed in case of cotton, sugarcane, basmati rice and maize. The production of cotton was 8.38 million bales against a target of 8.20 million bales. The production of basmati rice was 1,041.9 thousand tonnes against a target of 915 thousand tonnes, mainly due to large scale cultivation of a new variety, Basmati-385. However, total rice production was 9.9 per cent lower than the target. There was a record production of 1,203.1 thousand tonnes of maize, showing an increase of 6.8 per cent over the previous year. The production of wheat and gram was below target, but considerably higher than the output achieved during 1987-88. Wheat registered a record production of 14.4 million tonnes, showing an increase of 13.4 percent over the previous year's production of 12.7 million tonnes. Sugarcane production was estimated to be 36.98 million tonnes against 33.02 million tonnes achieved in 1987-88. Production of gram recovered from the depressed level of 371 thousand tonnes in 1987-88 to 454.2 thousand tonnes in 1988-89.

7.3 The growth rate of livestock, forestry and fisheries sub-sectors was 5.2 per cent.

7.4 Agricultural production targets and achievements are given in Statistical Appendix Table-7.1.

Financial

7.5 The allocation for agriculture sector in the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) for 1988-89 was Rs. 1967.8 million, out of which Rs. 1230.4 million was for federal programmes and Rs. 737.4 million for provincial programmes. An expenditure of Rs. 1742.8 million was incurred showing utilization of 88.7 per cent. The agency-wise details are given in Statistical Appendix Table-7.2.

7.6 A provision of Rs. 1401.9 million was made for fertilizer subsidy, against which an expenditure of Rs. 1967 million was incurred. The increase in expenditure was

mainly due to increase in prices of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers in the international market.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1989-90

7.7 The overall growth rate of agriculture sector is projected at 5.2 per cent. The contribution of major crops would be 5.5 per cent, minor crops 3.6 per cent and livestock, forestry and fisheries sub-sectors 5.6 percent.

7.8 The development programmes to be implemented are essentially a continuation of ongoing projects. No funds were provided to new projects due to resource constraint.

7.9 The Government will continue to implement an effective support price policy for major crops, ensure availability of fertilizer, improved seeds and credit to farmers and strengthen research and extension activities, in order to increase agricultural production.

7.10 A programme for insurance of crops will be launched on pilot basis by the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan, to protect farmers from the risk of crop failure.

7.11 In order to provide pesticides at reduced cost to the farmers, the Government has allowed import of dimethoate, monocrotophos, methamidophos and triazophos, under generic names by the private sector. The permission for import of these pesticides will be accorded by the Federal Department of Plant Protection after analysis of the samples in Government laboratories and ascertaining its conformity with standard specification of the product.

FINANCIAL

7.12 An allocation of Rs. 2024.2 million has been made for the agriculture sector for 1989-90. The agency-wise details are given in Table 7.1. The sub-sector details are given in Statistical Appendix Table-7.3 to 7.9.

Table-7.1

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION FOR 1989-90

(Million Rs)

Executing Agency	Allocation 1988-89	Revised estimates 1988-89	Allocation 1989-90	%increase over revised estimates for 1988-89
Federal	1230.4	1171.2	1244.2	6.2
Punjab	281.0	212.8	319.3	50.0
Sind	184.0	150.0	185.8	23.9
NWFP	133.2	69.5	118.8	70.9
Baluchistan	139.2	139.3	156.1	12.0
Total	1967.8	1742.8	2024.2	16.1

7.13 A provision of Rs 2400 million has been made for fertilizer subsidy during 1989-90. The policy for gradual elimination of subsidy on phosphatic and potassic fertilizers will be continued.

PHYSICAL TARGETS

Crop Production

7.14 The estimated production of different crops and targets for 1989-90 are presented in Table 7.2. The targets have been fixed after taking into consideration past performance, domestic requirement and technical feasibility.

prices of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers in the international market.

Table-7.2

ACHIEVEMENT IN 1988-89 AND PRODUCTION TARGETS FOR MAJOR CROPS 1989-90

The overall growth rate of agriculture sector is projected at 5.2 per cent. The contribution of major crops would be 5.5 per cent, minor crops 3.6 per cent and fisheries and fisheries sub-sectors 5.6 per cent.

Crops	Achievement 1988-89	Target 1989-90	% change over 1988-89
Wheat	14,418	15,000	4.0
Rice	3,200.2	3,640	13.7
Basmati	1,041.9	1,057	1.4
Irri	2,158.3	2,583	19.7
Maize	1,203.1	1,206	0.2
Other cereals	603	587	(-) 2.7
Gram	454.2	580	27.7
Sugarcane	36,975.7	34,330	(-) 7.2
Cotton (lint)	1,425 (8,384)*	1,479 (8,700)*	3.8
Oilseeds:			
Cotton seed	2,850	2,958	3.8
Rape and mustard	226	235	4.0
Non-traditional oilseeds	35	85	143
Potato	664	625	(-) 5.9
Onion	664.9	630	(-) 5.2

* Figures in parenthesis indicate thousand bales of 375 lbs each.

7.15 The target for wheat production has been fixed at 15.0 million tonnes for 1989-90, which is 4.0% higher than the actual achievement for 1988-89. The target for rice production has been set at 3.64 million tonnes against the actual achievement of 3.2 million tonnes. The production target for sugarcane has been fixed at 34.33 million tonnes, 7.2 per cent short of last year's production. The target for cotton production has been kept at 8.7 million bales, which is 3.8 per cent higher than 8.38 million bales achieved in 1988-89.

7.16 The production of non-traditional oilseeds was affected by floods during 1988-89, hence, against a target of 70 thousand tonnes the actual production was 35 thousand tonnes. However, the target for 1989-90 has been fixed at 85 thousand tonnes.

Agriculture CREDITED PLANT PROTECTION COVERAGE FOR 1988-89 AND TARGETS FOR 1989-90

7.17 The availability of agriculture credit is essential for increasing crop and livestock production and modernization of agriculture. It enables the farmers to purchase the required inputs as well as agricultural machinery and equipment. A credit disbursement target of Rs 22,542.5 million has been fixed for 1989-90 as given below:

Type of credit	Target 1989-90 (Million Rs)
Cotton	
Paddy	
Sugarcane	
Orchards	
Production loan	14,003.0
Development loan	8,539.5
Total	22,542.5

7.24 Research and development activities will be undertaken by the Government. The Government has decided to reduce the mark-up on production loans from 8 per cent to 7 per cent during 1989-90.

Mechanization

Fertilizer

7.25 The use of agricultural machinery and equipment is becoming increasingly essential for a fertilizer offtake target of 1880 thousand nutrient tonnes has been fixed for 1989-90, showing an increase of 8 per cent over the estimated offtake for 1988-89. Details are given in Table 7.3. 27,000 tractors are expected to be sold. Emphasis is laid on training in the operation and maintenance of agricultural machinery.

Table 7.3

7.26 At present all the Provincial Governments are providing a fleet of bulldozers/crawler tractors which are hired out to farmers in the development and reclamation of culturable waste lands. An area of 15 thousand hectares was developed in 1988-89. The fleet of bulldozers/crawler tractors would be further strengthened in 1989-90, in order to bring more area under the plough.

	Actual offtake 1988-89	Target for 1989-90	% increase over 1988-89
-----000 nutrient tonnes-----			
Government Storage			
N	1,325	1,370	3.4
P	391	470	20.0
K	25	40	16.0
Total	1,741	1,880	8.0

Storage facilities in the public sector are maintained. During 1988-89, 70,000 tonnes of cotton and 80,000 tonnes are expected to be stored in public sector. Storage facilities in the private sector are rehabilitated in 1989-90 under the Post-Harvest Loss Reduction Project.

7.19 The implementation of a pilot project for reclamation of saline sodic soils through application of gypsum in the project areas of Punjab, Sind and NWFP, will be continued. It is expected that an area of nine thousand acres would be reclaimed during 1989-90.

Improved Seed

7.20 The improved seed distribution target for major crops has been fixed at 122.1 thousand tonnes, showing an increase of 44.3 per cent over the estimated achievement of 84.6 thousand tonnes in 1988-89. Crop-wise details are presented in Table 7.4.

Table-7.4

Improved seed distribution

Crops	Seed distribution	Target	% increase over
	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89
-----000 tonnes-----			
Wheat	46.7	74.5	59.5
Cotton	34.1	40.0	17.3
Rice	2.4	3.5	45.8
Maize	0.6	1.5	150.0
Gram	0.8	2.6	225.0
Total	84.6	122.1	44.3

7.21. During 1989-90, emphasis will be given by research institutes on evolving new varieties of crops. The multiplication of improved seeds will be undertaken by the seed processing industries. The private sector will be encouraged to participate in the production and distribution of improved seed.

Plant Protection

7.22 The current Government policy for pest scouting and aerial spraying will be continued during 1989-90. In order to provide pesticide at reduced cost to farmers, the Government has allowed import of dimethoate, monocrotophos, methamidophos and triazophos under generic names by the private sector. The permission for import of these pesticides will be accorded by the Federal Department of Plant Protection after analysis of samples in Government laboratories and after ascertaining its conformity with standard specifications of the product.

7.23 The crop-wise plant protection coverage during 1988-89 and target for 1989-90 are given in Table-7.5.

Table-7.5

**ESTIMATED PLANT PROTECTION COVERAGE FOR 1988-89
AND TARGETS FOR 1989-90**

Crop	Actual aerial spray 1988-89	Target for aerial spray 1989-90
	-----000 ha-----	
Cotton	1.6	40.0
Paddy	-	121.5
Sugarcane	165.5	125.5
Orchards	5.7	4.9
Total	172.8	291.9

7.24 Research and development activities will be undertaken for control of insect pests through integrated pest management.

Mechanization

7.25 The use of agricultural machinery and equipment is becoming increasingly essential for proper and timely farm operations and prevention of post harvest losses. In 1988-89, 24,000 tractors were sold, thus raising the total population of operational tractors to 238,000. During 1989-90, 27,000 tractors are expected to be sold. Emphasis is being given to training in the operation and maintenance of agricultural machinery and equipment.

7.26 At present all the Provincial Governments are maintaining a fleet of bulldozers/crawler tractors which are hired out to farmers at subsidized rates for the development and reclamation of culturable waste lands. An area of 115 thousand hectares was developed in 1988-89. The fleet of bulldozers/ crawler tractors would be further strengthened in 1989-90, in order to bring more area under the plough.

Government Storage

7.27 Storage facilities in the public sector are mainly provided for rice, wheat and cotton. During 1988-89, 70,000 tonnes of open bulk-head wheat storages were constructed and 80,000 tonnes are expected to be constructed in 1989-90 under the Pakistan Grain Storage Project. Dilapidated wheat storages of 130 thousand tonnes are expected to be rehabilitated in 1989-90 under the Post Harvest Management Project. The details of storage capacity available for wheat, rice and cotton are given in Table 7.6.

Table-7.6

PUBLIC SECTOR STORAGE FOR WHEAT, RICE AND COTTON

(Million tonnes)

Crops	Capacity as on 30-6-88	Achievement 1988-89	Targets 1989-90	Total storage capacity avail- able by June 90
Wheat	3.991	0.070	0.080	4.141
Rice (RECP)	0.878	-	-	0.878
Cotton (CEC)	0.057	-	-	0.057
Total	4.926	0.070	0.080	5.076

Agricultural Marketing

7.28 In order to accelerate development of the fruit and vegetable marketing sub-sector, a Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Development Project will be launched in 1989-90. The activities to be carried out under the project include construction of 12 whole sale markets, improvement of market information system, development of post harvest technology and improvement of quality standards.

Oilseed Maximization

7.29 A National Oilseed Development Project will be implemented by the Federal and Provincial Governments from 1989-90 in order to increase the production of oilseeds. The project will strengthen research and extension activities, increase production of certified seed and provide credit to farmers for purchase of essential inputs.

7.30 The production of non-traditional oilseeds during 1988-89 declined to 35 thousand tonnes as compared to the production of 60 thousand tonnes in 1987-88. This was due to occurrence of floods during the sowing season. A target of 85 thousand tonnes has been fixed for 1989-90.

Price Support Programme.

7.31 The support prices of rice, cotton and sugarcane are reviewed and enhanced for the 1989-90 crop. The support prices of Basmati and Irri paddy are increased by Rs. 8.50 per Kg and Rs. 6 per 40 Kg, respectively over 1988-89. The support price of different cotton varieties is increased by Rs. 15 per 40 Kg, and by Rs. 1.14 to 1.18 per 40 Kg for sugarcane. Details are given in Statistical Appendix Table-7.10.

Agricultural Research.

7.32 In 1988-89, the provincial and federal agricultural research institutes developed and released a few high yielding varieties of wheat, rice, cotton, rapeseed and mustard and groundnut. The Pakistan Agricultural Research Council's (PARC) institutional capabilities were upgraded with successful completion of the Pakistan Agricultural Research and Development Project. The PARC continued to promote and coordinate research on the development of high yielding varieties of important crops. It implemented 30 National Coordinated Research Projects in collaboration with the provincial agricultural research institutes. Germplasm of different crops were procured from abroad and distributed to scientists working in federal and provincial institutions to strengthen the crop breeding programmes. Some of the new varieties developed and released during 1988-89 were:

- Wheat : Shalimar-88, Punjnad-88 and Hyderabad 88
- Rape-mustard: Tobin and Westar
- Groundnut: BARD-669

Sugarcane breeding was started at Sujawal and Mardan. Tea was successfully cultivated on 40 acres of land at Mansehra, and institutional arrangements were being made for its commercialization and transfer of technology to farmers. Tissue culture technique was used to produce virus free potato seed, salt tolerant rice varieties and date palm suckers. In order to promote research on fruits, 8000 grafted plants of 127 cultivators of fifteen species of fruit plants from Italy were planted at the National Agricultural Research Center (NARC), Islamabad. Sugarcane set planter and groundnut thresher were designed and manufactured by the Farm Machinery Institute at NARC. Vaccine was developed for control of hydropericardium disease of poultry. An integrated land use model was developed in gully-eroded areas of Pothwar through improved conservation and management of water resources. Manpower development and training were undertaken in different disciplines of agriculture. Forty students were sent abroad for higher studies leading to Ph.D (36) and M.Sc.(4) degrees. Nine students were provided scholarships for M.Sc. and Ph.D studies at local agricultural universities. Sixteen Ph.D. and 6 M.Sc. students returned after successful completion of their studies.

7.33 In 1989-90, the varietal improvement programmes will be continued and exotic germplasm will be acquired and screened for high yield, disease resistance and stress tolerance. Research and developmental activities will be continued on sugarcane, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables, and tea. An integrated land use model will be developed for rainfed areas. Research will be undertaken on fertilizer use efficiency, management of saline sodic soils, biological nitrogen fixation and production of inoculum for leguminous crops. Development and production of vaccines will be undertaken to control major livestock diseases. Embryo transfer technology technique will be applied on buffaloes for breed improvement.

7.34 The Pakistan Central Cotton Committee (PCCC) will continue implementation of the Pakistan Cotton Research and Development Project with major emphasis on improvement of cotton yield and quality of lint. Training will be provided to cotton classers and graders in order to standardize the quality of cotton lint. Research on

development of high yielding, disease resistant, and drought tolerant varieties of cotton will be continued.

Agricultural Education.

7.35 The ongoing projects of agricultural universities located at Faisalabad, Tandojam and Peshawar will be continued during 1989-90. Civil work for the establishment of an Agricultural College at Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, will be started in 1989-90.

7.36 The admission and output of students in Agricultural Universities/Colleges for the year 1988-89 and target for 1989-90 are given in Statistical Appendix Table-7.11

Agricultural Extension

7.37 In order to transfer the latest crop production technology to farmers, 'T&V' agricultural extension projects are being implemented in Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan. The implementation of these projects will be continued during 1988-89.

7.38 The PARC has carried out extension activities under the Crop Maximization Programme. The yield of wheat, rice and maize was 2-3 times higher on farmer's fields in the project areas. The activities will be continued during 1989-90.

7.39 The implementation of extension components of the Pakistan Cotton Development Project by Punjab and Sind Agriculture Department for improvement of yield and quality of cotton will be continued in 1989-90.

7.40 Area development projects for substitution of poppy cultivation with agricultural crops will be continued in Dir and Gadoon Amazai areas. These projects envisage an improvement in the rural infrastructure and an increase in agricultural production.

Animal Husbandry.

7.41 The main emphasis will be on genetic improvement of livestock and on increasing the production of livestock products through better feed management practices. Thus, research and development activities will be concentrated on genetic improvement of livestock through cross-breeding, artificial insemination and embryo transfer technology. Research will also be carried out on the improvement of nutritional quality of fodder, forage and feed.

7.42 It is estimated that about 14.53 million tonnes of milk, 658 thousand tonnes of beef, 652 thousand tonnes of mutton, 194 thousand tonnes of poultry meat, 59 thousand tonnes of wool and 4.68 billion eggs would be produced during 1989-90. Physical

achievement and targets for livestock products and institutional performance of the animal husbandry sub-sector are given in Statistical Appendix Table-7.12 and 7.13.

Dairy Development

7.43 The aim of the dairy development programmes is to increase the production of milk and to improve its collection, storage, processing and marketing. Institutional support, training, and credit facilities will be provided to farmers in order to increase the production of milk and dairy products.

7.44 There are 27 milk processing plants including 12 based on UHT technology. Eight more UHT plants are at various stages of completion. The processing capacity of UHT plants will be about 1.2 million litres in 1989-90, but only about 50% of the capacity is expected to be utilized. Improvements will be made in marketing and management and products diversified to enhance capacity utilization.

Meat Production

7.45 In Baluchistan, sheep and goat development programmes are being implemented with emphasis on improvement of rangelands in order to increase fodder production. Fattening units are being set up where kids and lambs will be fattened for 100 days. In Pattoki project area of Punjab, pregnant teddy goats are being distributed among the landless farmers in order to increase meat production. The sheep and goat development center at Rakh Kheriwala (Punjab) will be upgraded through provision of additional facilities. A cooperative sheep farming project will be implemented in NWFP.

Poultry Development

7.46 During 1989-90, about 9,700 commercial poultry farms will rear 11 million layers and produce 90 million broilers. One hundred and twenty two million day old chicks will be produced by 120 hatcheries during 1989-90 as compared to 118 million chicks in 1988-89.

7.47 The hydropericardium syndrome disease, which has affected poultry production, has been controlled to a large extent through administration of vaccine produced by the research institutes. The production of vaccines will be continued during 1989-90. Poultry disease diagnostic services will be upgraded and strengthened. Training will be provided to poultry farmers for improvement in management and feeding practices.

Animal Health

7.48 The main emphasis will be to control herd infection and contagious diseases through prophylactic measures. The number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries are

expected to increase from 618 to 625 and from 3,459 to 3,525, respectively during 1989-90. Study of mycotic diseases and rabies in livestock will be continued in Punjab. Mobile veterinary dispensaries will be provided in Cholistan area. Development activities will be continued for the establishment of foot and mouth disease research centers in the Punjab. Establishment of semen production units will be undertaken at Bahawalpur, Kallur Kot in Bhakkar district and Hyderabad. The sera/vaccines produced by veterinary research institutes were 128 million dozes during 1988-89 and a target of 135 million dozes has been fixed for 1989-90.

Livestock Improvement

7.49 Programmes for improvement of livestock through cross-breeding and artificial insemination will be continued. Embryo transfer has been successfully carried out on cattle and it is being tried on buffaloes at the NARC, Islamabad. Research will be continued on improvement of livestock through embryo transfer technology and training will be provided to the provincial staff at NARC in this technique. Embryo transfer technology centers are being established in Punjab and Baluchistan. Training facilities in artificial insemination at Sheikhpura will be strengthened. Livestock production and research facilities at Jahangirabad, Qadirabad and Bahawalngar will be strengthened. A Buffalo Research Institute will be set up in Punjab. Implementation of coordinated research project for improvement of sheep and wool will be continued by PARC.

Forestry

7.50 During 1989-90, about 250 million trees are expected to be planted. Compact plantation will be carried out on 36,000 hectares and linear plantation on 2,500 avenue Km, while nurseries will be raised on 425 hectares. It is estimated that Government forests would produce 311 thousand cubic meters of timber and 427 thousand cubic meters of firewood during 1989-90. Details are given in Statistical Appendix Table-7.14.

7.51 A Forestry Development Project will be implemented in Sind which aims at improvement of riverain, coastal and irrigated plantations. Social forestry projects will be implemented in NWFP, Punjab and Sind in order to meet the growing demand for timber and fuelwood. Afforestation will be carried out on riverain lands through bela technique in Jhang, D.G. Khan, Muzaffargarh, Sialkot and Gujranwala districts. Afforestation of marginal private lands will be undertaken in Punjab. Scrub hill forests in Rawalpindi Division will be rehabilitated.

7.52 Under the Forestry Planning and Development Project, planting material will be distributed at subsidized rates, training will be provided to forestry professional and farm foresters, and demonstration plantations will be raised. The project on development of training and research facilities in forest products logging and management will be completed. A national wood resources inventory will be prepared.

7.53 Watershed management activities will be carried out in Dir-Swat area of NWFP and in Azad Kashmir through afforestation, soil conservation and improved management of pastures and grasslands. Watershed management on private wastelands will be taken up in Rawalpindi Division, especially in catchment areas of small dams. Range management activities will be taken up in Thal, D.G.Khan and Pothowar tract. Environmental protection and management of mangrove forests will be undertaken in Sind.

7.54 Research and training will be provided in sericulture at the Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar and about 4,000 boxes of disease free silk seed will be produced. Sericulture development activities will also be taken up in Punjab and NWFP.

7.55 National parks, game sanctuaries and game reserves will be maintained for wildlife conservation. A safari park at Jallo (near Lahore) and a National Park at Chinji (Chakwal district) will be developed. Houbara bustard research and management project will be implemented in Sind. Haleji and Kenjar lakes will be developed in Sind and a wildlife research center will be set up. Habitat in Kirthar national park (Sind) will be improved whereas Hazarganji-Chiltan national park (Baluchistan) will be improved and expanded. Wildlife parks will be developed at Murree, Khanewal, Rahimyar Khan and Loibheer (Rawalpindi district). Rohtas nature reserve in Jhelum district will be developed.

Fisheries

7.56 This sub-sector not only provides protein to the growing population but also offers vast employment opportunities. Presently, about 248 thousand fishermen are engaged in fishing. In addition, more than 50 thousand people are employed in fish handling, marketing, processing, boat building and other closely related industries. Fish production is expected to increase to 465 thousand tonnes during 1989-90. Data on fisheries are given in Statistical Appendix Table-7.15.

7.57 During 1989-90, construction of fish harbour at Gwadar and rehabilitation of Karachi Fish Harbour will be continued. Contract for civil works for Korangi Fisheries Harbour has been awarded and jetty and civil works will be partially completed during 1989-90. Small fishermen on Sind coast will be protected through provision of wireless equipment, nets and engines will be provided on hire-purchase basis. On Mekran coast, boat building facilities will be provided at Jiwani and marine engine workshops will be set up at Sur and Pishukan. The construction of buildings for Fisheries Training Center at Karachi will be completed.

7.58 Implementation of the Second Pakistan Aqua culture Development Project in Punjab, Sind and NWFP will be started. It envisages establishment of demonstration fish farms, hatcheries, training centers for fishermen and provision of fisheries extension service. Efforts will also be made to improve and streamline inland fisheries statistics. Natural lakes in Punjab will be reclaimed and improved. Studies will be conducted on merits of various aquaculture systems and its marketing and economic aspects. Research will be conducted on diagnosis and control of carp diseases and parasites. Culture facilities for tilapia fish will

 PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

(000) tonnes

S.No.	I t e m s	Estimated Achievement during		Target for 1989-90	% increase (+) decrease (-) in 1989-90 over 1988-89
		----- 1987-88	1988-89		
1.	Wheat	12687	14418	15500	7.5
2.	Rice	3241	3200	3640	13.7
	Basmati	904	1042	1057	1.4
	Irri	2366	2158	2583	19.7
3.	Maize	1156	1203	1206	0.2
4.	Other Cereals	428	603	587	(-) 2.7
5.	Gram	372	454	580	27.7
6.	Sugarcane	33029	36975	34330	(-) 7.2
7.	Cotton (Lint)	1515 (8900)*	1425 (8384)*	1479 (8700)*	3.8
8.	Oilseeds				
	Rape & Mustard	204	226	235	4.0
	Cotton Seed	3030	2850	2958	3.8
	Non-traditional Oilseeds	60	35	85	142.9
9.	Potato	620	664	625	(-) 5.9
10.	Onion	550	665	630	(-) 5.2
11.	Milk	12900	13710	14530	6.0
12.	Beef	595	626	658	5.1
13.	Mutton	570	610	652	6.9
14.	Poultry	134	172	194	12.8

* Figures in parenthesis indicate thousand bales of 375 lbs each.

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION
FOR AGRICULTURE SECTOR, 1988-89

(Million Rupees)

Executing Agency	Allocation	Utilization	Percent Utilization
Federal	1230.39	1171.21	95
Punjab	281.02	212.85	76
Sind	183.95	150.00	82
NWFP	133.17	69.48	52
Baluchistan	139.28	139.28	100
Total	1967.81	1742.82	89
Subsidy on Fertilizer	1401.87	1966.96	140

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1989-90

Sector : Agriculture

Summary : All Pakistan

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Allocation Exp. during for 1988-89 1987-88	Estimated Allocation Exp. during for 1988-89 1988-89	Estimated Allocation Exp. during for 1989-90 1988-89	Change (Col. 6 over Col. 5)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Government Storage	113.98	92.74	86.16	121.96	42
2.	Agri. Education	142.94	118.69	119.84	129.11	8
3.	a) Agri. Extension	351.55	407.17	397.21	367.87	(-) 7
	b) Oilseed Maximization Programme	32.68	55.90	22.27	105.00	372
4.	Agri. Research	463.15	268.49	261.09	210.96	(-) 19
5.	Agri. Marketing	0.57	4.01	2.26	10.53	365
6.	Cooperatives	8.80	8.71	6.45	5.96	(-) 17
7.	Agri. Eco. & Statistics	63.03	51.40	52.34	40.47	(-) 23
8.	Improved Seed	17.14	31.75	17.59	25.87	47
9.	Soils & Fertilizers	31.68	28.09	25.23	49.78	97
10.	Plant Protection	6.09	7.19	6.29	7.31	16
11.	Mechanization	14.43	41.30	31.20	45.63	46
12.	Soil conservation and Land Development	28.17	16.37	11.58	52.56	354
13.	Livestock & Poultry Dev.	142.34	186.06	143.94	164.90	15
14.	Forestry	136.87	198.99	174.41	216.87	24
15.	Watershed Management	12.68	23.43	5.68	7.08	25
16.	Wildlife	41.45	50.84	32.46	43.88	35
17.	Range Management	2.02	6.09	2.93	6.79	132
18.	Fisheries	86.79	135.81	150.05	182.46	22
19.	Special Areas	179.59	193.84	193.84	228.55	16
20.	Others	-	40.94	-	1.15	-
	Total Agriculture:	1875.95	1967.81	1742.82	2024.19	16
	Subsidy on Fertilizer	1616.77	1401.87	1966.96	2100.00	7

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1989-90

Sector : Agriculture

Summary : Federal

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Allocation Exp. during 1987-88	Estimated Allocation for 1988-89	Estimated Allocation Exp. during 1988-89	Estimated Allocation for 1989-90	Change (Col. 6 over Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Government Storage	85.73	68.72	68.72	105.86	54
2	Agric. Education	132.98	104.92	104.91	112.10	7
3	a) Agric. Extension	280.68	313.17	311.06	242.71	22
	b) Oilseed Maximization Programme	32.68	54.90	21.27	105.00	394
4	Agric. Research	414.91	181.09	182.51	143.91	(-) 25
5	Agric. Marketing	-	0.08	0.08	4.37	5098
6	Agric. Eco. & Statistics	63.03	51.40	52.14	37.37	(-) 28
7	Improved Seed	1.50	1.84	1.07	3.29	209
8	Soils & Fertilizers	14.85	8.23	10.94	13.55	24
9	Plant Protection	0.50	2.50	-	-	-
10	Mechanization	-	1.69	1.20	1.05	(-) 13
11	Livestock & Poultry Dev.	5.72	8.62	6.88	8.21	19
12	Forestry	69.31	80.09	80.14	92.16	15
13	Watershed Management	8.50	17.13	3.28	2.79	(-) 15
14	Wildlife	2.08	3.51	2.97	3.31	12
15	Range Management	-	-	-	-	-
16	Fisheries	56.07	89.71	120.19	140.00	17
17	Special Areas	179.59	193.85	193.85	228.55	18
18	Others	-	38.94	-	-	-
	Total	1348.13	1230.39	1171.21	1244.23	6
	Subsidy on Fertilizer	1616.77	1401.87	1366.96	2100.00	7

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1989-90

Sector : Agriculture

Summary : All Provinces

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Allocation		Estimated Allocation		% Change (Col.6 over Col.5)
		Exp.during 1987-88	for 1988-89	Exp.during 1988-89	for 1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government Storage	28.25	24.02	17.44	16.00	(-) 8
2.	Agri. Education	9.96	13.77	14.93	17.01	14
3.	a) Agri.Extension	70.87	94.00	86.15	125.15	45
	b) Oilseed Maximization Programme	-	1.00	1.00	-	-
4.	Agri. Research	48.24	77.40	68.58	67.05	(-) 2
5.	Agri. Marketing	0.57	3.93	2.18	6.16	183
6.	Cooperatives	8.81	8.71	6.45	5.36	(-) 17
7.	Agri.Eco. & Statistics	-	-	0.20	3.10	1420
8.	Improved Seed	15.63	29.91	16.52	22.58	37
9.	Soils & Fertilizers	16.83	19.85	14.29	36.23	154
10.	Plant Protection	5.59	4.69	6.29	7.32	16
11.	Mechanization	14.43	39.61	30.00	44.58	49
12.	Soil Conservation and Land Development	28.16	16.37	11.58	52.56	354
13.	Livestock & Poultry Dev.	136.62	177.44	137.05	156.69	14
14.	Forestry	67.56	118.89	94.27	124.81	32
15.	Watershed Management	4.18	6.31	2.40	4.29	79
16.	Wildlife	39.38	47.33	29.49	40.57	38
17.	Range Management	2.02	6.09	2.93	6.79	132
18.	Fisheries	30.72	46.10	29.86	42.46	42
19.	Others	-	2.00	-	1.15	-
Total:		527.82	737.42	571.61	779.96	36

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1989-90
Sector: Agriculture
Summary: Punjab

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Sub Sector	Estimated Allocation		Estimated Allocation		Change (Col. 6 over Col. 5)
		Expending for 1987-88	1988-89	Expending for 1988-89	1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Government Storage	24.75	10.36	-	23.00	-
2	Agri. Education	6.57	5.70	8.56	11.58	35
3	Agri. Extension	23.88	37.59	37.67	59.78	59
4	Agri. Research	27.26	39.67	40.30	38.59	(-) 4
5	Agri. Marketing	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50	400
6	Cooperatives	1.86	1.57	3.06	2.54	(-) 17
7	Agri. Eco. & Statistics	-	-	0.10	2.00	1900
8	Soils & Fertilizers	11.81	10.07	8.33	22.74	173
9	Plant Protection	5.18	1.92	2.02	3.13	55
10	Mechanization	0.41	0.35	0.35	2.75	686
11	Soil Conservation and Land Development	23.55	17.50	10.00	11.00	10
12	Livestock & Poultry Dev.	32.94	51.90	21.72	50.00	132
13	Forestry & Wildlife	74.83	93.80	59.40	87.67	26
14	Watershed Management	4.18	6.30	2.40	4.29	79
15	Range Management	0.87	2.89	2.73	5.29	94
16	Fisheries	12.59	11.30	6.11	14.09	131
	Total	250.78	281.02*	212.85*	319.33**	50

* Excludes Rs. 112.11 million for schemes reflected under
Water Resources and Rs. 902.40 million for the schemes
reflected under Rural Development Sector.

** Excludes Rs. 139.94 million for schemes reflected under
Water Resources Rs. 950.0 for schemes reflected under
Rural Development and Rs. 18.69 million for schemes reflected

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1989-90

Sector : Agriculture

Summary : Sind

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Exp.during 1987-88	Allocation for 1988-89	Estimated Exp.during 1988-89	Allocation for 1989-90	% Change (Col.6 over Col.5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government Storage	2.00	8.00	11.78	9.20	(-) 22
2.	Agri. Education	0.10	2.67	1.07	2.90	172
3.	Agri.Extension	26.95	27.06	22.22	34.26	54
4.	Agri. Research	17.31	27.47	18.58	20.17	9
5.	Agri. Marketing	0.47	2.33	0.58	2.76	376
6.	Cooperatives	2.51	2.11	3.26	2.56	(-) 21
7.	Agri.Eco. & Statistics	-	-	0.10	0.30	188
8.	Improved Seed	8.50	8.20	6.81	3.30	(-) 52
9.	Soils & Fertilizers	4.13	6.25	3.55	6.50	83
10.	Plant Protection	0.41	2.08	3.56	2.24	(-) 37
11.	Mechanization	10.02	10.24	6.55	12.50	91
12.	Livestock & Poultry Dev.	30.27	29.38	35.63	34.00	(-) 5
13.	Forestry	14.42	37.89	27.89	37.59	35
14.	Wildlife	-	3.69	-	3.69	-
15.	Range Management	1.15	3.00	-	1.50	-
16.	Fisheries	11.47	13.58	8.42	12.30	46
Total:		129.71	183.95	150.00*	185.77**	24

* Excludes an expenditure of Rs.43.47 million for schemes reflected under water resources sector.

** Excludes an allocation of Rs.41.03 million for schemes reflected under water resources sector.

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1989-90

Sector : Agriculture

Summary : N.W.F.P.

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Exp.during 1987-88	Allocation for 1988-89	Estimated Exp.during 1988-89	Allocation for 1989-90	% Change (Col.6 over Col.5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agri. Education	0.28	1.57	1.47	1.53	4
2.	Agri.Extension	14.85	19.90	16.81	17.61	5
3.	Agri. Research	2.67	7.44	6.88	4.09	(-) 41
4.	Agri. Marketing	-	-	-	2.80	-
5.	Cooperatives	4.43	5.03	0.13	0.26	102
6.	Improved Seed	0.83	14.00	2.00	12.18	509
7.	Soils & Fertilizers	0.89	3.53	2.41	7.00	191
8.	Plant Protection	-	0.50	0.50	0.94	88
9.	Mechanization	-	10.92	5.00	11.55	131
10.	Soil Conservation and Land Development	4.41	7.29	-	-	-
11.	Livestock & Poultry Dev.	19.65	28.08	11.63	23.85	105
12.	Forestry	10.40	21.12	17.50	26.01	49
13.	Wildlife	4.09	2.50	1.75	1.19	(-) 32
14.	Fisheries	2.08	9.29	3.40	9.80	188
15.	Others	-	2.00	-	-	-
Total:		64.58	133.17	89.48*	118.81**	71

* Excludes Rs.30.71 million utilized for schemes reflected under Water Resources Sector.

** Excludes Rs.38.19 million for the schemes reflected under Water Resources Sector.

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1989-90

Sector : Agriculture

Summary : Baluchistan

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Exp. during 1987-88	Allocation for 1988-89	Estimated Exp. during 1988-89	Allocation for 1989-90	% Change (Col. 6 over Col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government Storage	1.50	5.66	5.66	4.00	(-30.28)
2.	Agri. Education	3.00	3.83	3.83	3.83	(-0.74)
3.	a) Agri. Extension	5.20	9.45	9.45	13.50	43
	b) Oilseed Maximization Programme	-	1.00	1.00	-	-
4.	Agri. Research	1.00	2.81	2.81	4.19	49
5.	Agri. Marketing	-	1.50	1.50	0.10	(-93)
6.	Agri. Eco. & Statistics	-	-	-	0.80	-
7.	Improved Seed	6.30	7.71	7.71	7.10	(-8)
8.	Plant Protection	-	0.20	0.20	1.00	400
9.	Mechanization	4.00	18.10	18.10	17.78	(-2)
10.	Soil Conservation and Land Development	0.21	1.58	1.58	41.56	2524
11.	Livestock & Poultry Dev.	53.76	68.08	68.08	48.37	(-29)
12.	Forestry	2.54	4.18	4.18	6.44	54
13.	Wildlife	0.66	3.05	3.05	2.80	(-8)
14.	Range Management	-	0.20	0.20	-	-
15.	Fisheries	4.58	11.93	11.93	6.27	(-47)
16.	Others	-	-	-	1.14	-
Total:		82.75	139.28	139.28	156.05	12

SUPPORT/PROCUREMENT PRICES FIXED BY THE GOVERNMENT

S.No.	C r o p s	1987 - 88		1988 - 89		1989 - 90	
		Rs. Per 100 Kg.	Rs. Per 40 Kg.	Rs. Per 100 Kg.	Rs. Per 40 Kg.	Rs. Per 100 Kg.	Rs. Per 40 Kg.
1.	Wheat	206.25	82.50	212.50	85.00	240.00	96.00
2.	Rice (Pady)						
	a) Basmati	325.00	130.00	337.50	135.00	338.75	143.50
	b) Irri-6 (Superior)	147.50	59.00	162.50	65.00	177.50	71.00
	c) Irri-6 (FAQ)	137.50	55.00	150.00	60.00	165.00	66.00
	d) KS-282, DR-82 & 83 (Sup.)	157.50	63.00	175.00	70.00	190.00	76.00
	e) KS-282. DR-82 & 83 (FAQ)	147.50	59.00	162.50	65.00	177.50	71.00
3.	Seed Cotton						
	a) BSI and NT	462.50	185.00	470.00	188.00	507.50	203.00
	b) B-557 & NIAB	482.50	193.00	490.00	196.00	527.50	211.00
	c) Sarmast, Qalandri, MS-38, MS-40, MNH-93, Deltapine	517.50	207.00	525.00	210.00	562.50	225.00
	d) Desi	433.75	173.50	441.25	176.50	478.75	191.50
4.	Oilseeds						
	a) Soyabean	400.00	160.00	412.50	165.00	462.50	185.00
	b) Sunflower	425.00	170.00	442.50	177.00	512.50	205.00
	c) Safflower	350.00	140.00	357.50	143.00	412.50	165.00
5.	Sugarcane						
	a) Punjab	29.48	11.79	31.48	12.59	34.38	13.75
	b) Sind	29.88	11.95	32.15	12.80	35.00	14.00
	c) NWFP	28.80	11.52	30.81	12.32	33.75	13.50
6.	Vegetable						
	a) Potato	117.50	47.00	125.00	50.00	137.50	55.00
	b) Onion	93.75	57.50	100.00	40.00		
7.	Gram	450.00	180.00	450.00	180.00	500.00	200.00

ADMISSION AND OUTPUT OF STUDENTS OF THE
AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

University/College/Class	Achievement 1988-89			Target
	Admission	Output	% Achievement	Admission
1	2	3		5
1. University of Agriculture, Faisalabad.				
B.Sc.	720	664	92	662
M.Sc.	818	434	53	898
M.Phil.	42	23	55	47
Ph.D.	64	9	14	71
Sub-Total:	1644	1130	69	1678
2. Sind Agriculture University, Tandojam.				
B.Sc.	521	140	27	1000
M.Sc.	248	120	48	274
M.Phil.	34	-	-	50
Ph.D.	140	-	-	79
Sub-Total:	943	260	28	1403
3. NWFP Agricultural University, Peshawar.				
B.Sc.	515	103	20	564
M.Sc.	199	71	36	228
Sub-Total:	714	174	24	792
4. Faculty of Agriculture, Gomal, University, Dera Ismail Khan.				
B.Sc.	97	60	62	97
M.Sc.	23	15	65	23
Sub-Total:	120	75	63	120
5. Barani Agricultural College, Rawalpindi.				
B.Sc.	55	48	87	50
6. Agricultural College, Quetta.				
	59	-		59
7. Agricultural College of Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multaan.				
B.Sc.	-	-		40
TOTAL:	3547	1687		4142

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS/TARGETS FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

S.No.	I t e m s	Unit	Estimated Achievements		Targets for 1989-90	Z increase in 1989-90 over 1988-89
			1987-88	1988-89		
1.	MILK					
	a) Gross Production	M.Tonnes	12.90	13.71	14.53	5.98
	b) Available for human consumption	"	10.50	11.19	11.87	6.08
2.	MEAT	"000" Tonnes	1319	1408	1504	6.82
	a) Beef	"	595	626	658	5.11
	b) Mutton	"	570	610	652	6.89
	c) Poultry	"	154	172	194	12.79
3.	Eggs	Bill.No.	4.14	4.32	4.68	8.33
4.	Hides	Million No	5.66	5.76	5.87	1.91
5.	Skins	"	34.02	35.18	36.37	3.38
6.	Wool	000" Tons	55.00	57.20	59.00	3.15

SAT-7-13

SAT-7-13

INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE (INFRASTRUCTURE) SUB-SECTION A

Year	Unit	Estimated Achievements	Targets for	Percentage in 1988-89
1987-88			1988-89	
1988-89				

INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Livestock Production Research Centre	Numbers	1	1	100	100
2. Veterinary Research Institute	Centres	2	2	100	100
3. Disease Diagnostic Laboratories	Centres	23	23	100	100
4. Veterinary Hospitals	Centres	612	619	98.87	1.13
5. Veterinary Dispensaries/Centres	"	3413	3400	100.38	0.98
6. Semen Production Units	"	6	6	100	100
7. Artificial Insemination Centres	"	177	183	96.72	2.73
8. Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres	"	364	405	90.12	6.17
9. Sera/Vaccines Produced	M. Dozes	118	128	92.19	5.47

MILK PROCESSING

10. Sterilized Milk	Numbers	9	14	19	35.71
11. UHT Plant	"	10	12	20	66.67
12. Yoghurt	"	7	8	8	-
13. Cheese	"	1	1	1	-
14. Milk Powder	"	1	1	1	-

POULTRY

15. Hatcheries	"	115	117	120	2.36
16. Output of Hatcheries	Mill.No.	115	118	122	3.39
a) Broiler Chicks	"	93	95	97	2.31
b) Layer Chicks	"	22	23	25	8.70
17. Breeding Stock Maintained	"	1.55	1.56	1.60	2.56
18. Commercial Farms	Numbers	9500	9600	9700	1.04
a) Broilers produced	Mill.No.	85	87	90	3.45
b) Layers maintained	"	10	10	11	10.00
c) Total population	"	95	97	101	4.12
19. Processing Units	Numbers	7	7	8	14.29
20. Feed Mills	"	102	103	105	1.94

PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC TARGETS FOR FORESTRY SUB-SECTOR OF TUNISIA

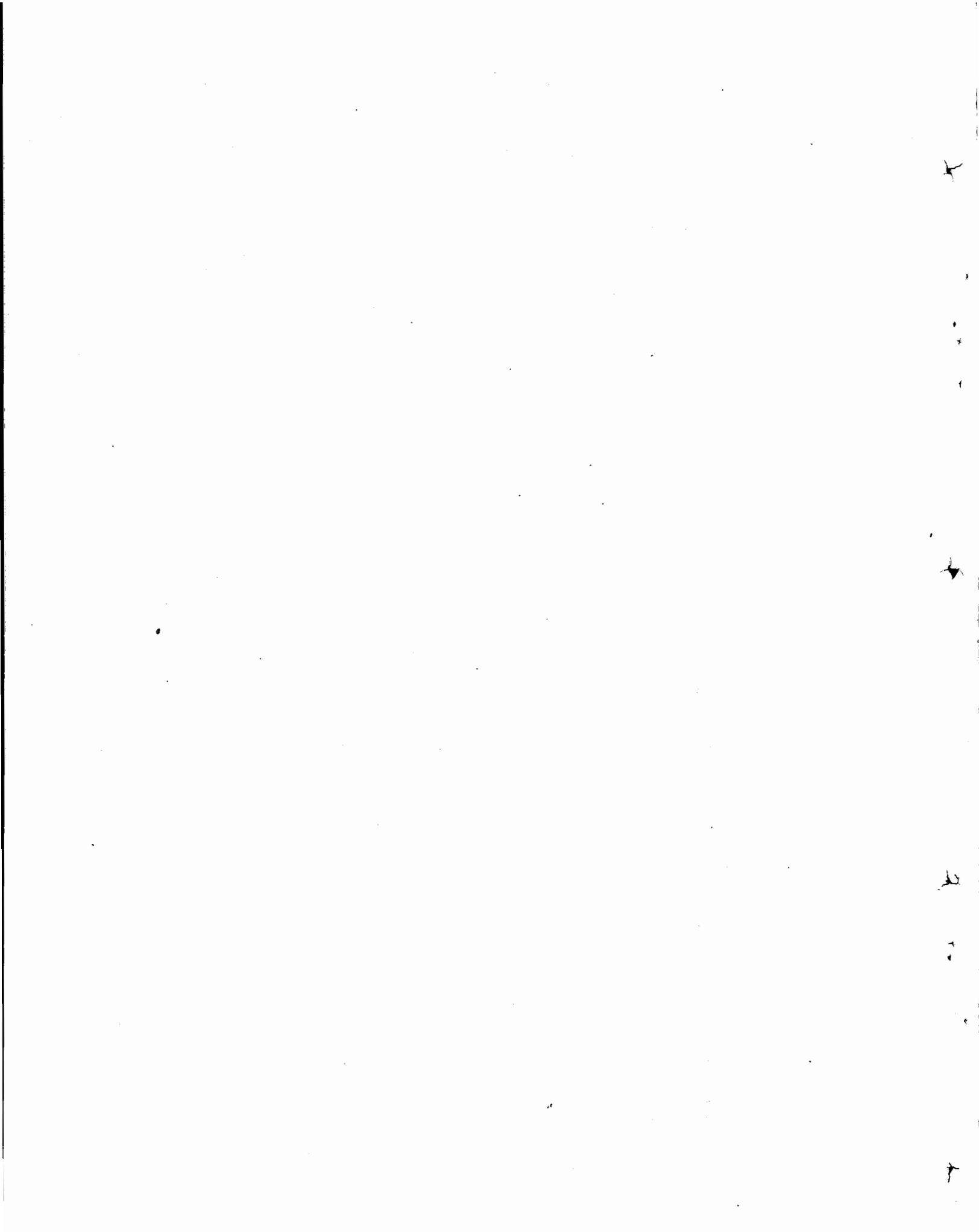
Year	Estimated Achievements	Unit	Estimated Achievements	Target for 1988-89	Increase in 1988-89 over 1987-88
1987-88	1087-88		1987-88	1988-89	1988-89
INFRASTRUCTURE					
1. Complete Plantation		Hectares	33000	34000	1000
2. Linear Plantation		km	2800	2200	-600
3. Nursery Raising		Hectares	375	390	15
4. Distribution of Plants		Mill. Nos.	180	200	20
5. Wood Production from Government Forests		1000 CM	779	779	0

MILK PROCESSING					
10. Sterilized Milk	10	10	10	10	0
11. UHT Plant	1	1	1	1	0
12. Yogurt	1	1	1	1	0
13. Cheese	1	1	1	1	0
14. Milk Powder	1	1	1	1	0

FOUNTAIN					
15. Commercial Farms	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
16. Output of Hectares	100	100	100	100	0
17. Feeding Stock Maintained	100	100	100	100	0
18. Total Production	100	100	100	100	0
19. Processing Units	100	100	100	100	0
20. Feed Mills	100	100	100	100	0

PERFORMANCE OF FISHERIES SUB-SECTOR

S.No.	I t e m s	Unit	Estimated		Targets for -----1989-90 over	% increase 1988-89
			Achievements 1987-88	1988-89		
1.	Fish Production -----	"000" Tonnes	445	455	465	2.20
	a) Marine	"	349	355	360	1.41
	b) Inland	"	96	100	105	5.00
2.	Fishing Crafts -----	Numbers	26780	27170	27690	1.91
	a) Marine -----	"	12135	12370	12640	2.18
	Gill-netters	"	1850	1900	1950	2.63
	Trawlers	"	1731	1770	1790	1.13
	Motorized Boats	"	5140	5200	5300	1.92
	Sail Boats	"	3414	3500	3600	2.86
	b) Inland -----	"	14645	14800	15050	1.69
	Motorized Boats	"	273	300	350	16.67
	Sail Boats	"	14372	14500	14700	1.38
3.	Population of Fishermen -----	"	247993	248500	249100	0.24
	a) Marine	"	91128	91500	91800	0.33
	b) Inland	"	156865	157000	157300	0.18
4.	Processing Plants -----	"	20	26	38	46.15
	Freezing	"	14	17	23	35.29
	Canning	"	1	1	4	300.00
	Fishmeal	"	5	8	11	37.50
5.	Exports -----	Tonnes	23000	23753	24015	1.10
	Frozen Fish	"	22585	23268	23500	1.00
	Canned Fish	"	5	5	15	200.00
	Fishmeal	"	410	480	500	4.17



CHAPTER 8

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT**Review of 1988-89**

8.1 The overall water availability in the system increased by 2.44 MAF (2.2 per cent) from 112.22 MAF in 1987-88 to 114.66 MAF in 1988-89 (72.68 MAF surface and 41.98 MAF ground water) against the target of 114.76 MAF. Of the total availability nearly 67.20 MAF was available during Kharif and 47.46 MAF during Rabi.

Financial

8.2 Against an allocation of Rs 3997.85 million, Rs 3569.8 million were utilized. The Federal and Provincial expenditure and allocation on sub-sector basis are summarised in Table 8.1

TABLE-8.1

PROVISION AND REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1988-89

(Rupees million)

S.No.	Sub-sector	Provision 1988-89	1988-89 Revised Estimates	%Utili- zation
A. Federal				
i)	Irrigation	722.57	602.38	83
ii)	Drainage & Irrigation	1631.20	1613.80	99
iii)	Flood Control	136.42	136.40	100
iv)	On-Farm Water Management	233.71	307.99	138
v)	Survey, investigation and Research	104.91	105.51	101
vi)	IBP/Tarbela	147.54	146.70	99
vii)	Misc.			
Sub-Total (A)		2966.34	2912.78	98
B. Provincial				
i)	Punjab	352.33	239.81	68
ii)	Sind	304.71	187.56	61
iii)	NWFP	234.36	144.32	61
iv)	Baluchiatan	140.07	85.33	61
Sub-Total (B)		1031.47	657.01	64
Total (A+B)		3997.85	3569.79	89

Physical

8.3 Sub-sector wise physical achievements are presented in Table 8.2.

TABLE-8.2**PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS 1988-89**

S.No.	Item	Unit	Targets 1988-89	Achieve- ments 1988-89	% Achieve- ment
1.	Water availability	MAF	114.76	114.66	99.9
2.	New irrigated area	MA	0.71	0.71	100
3.	Area protected	MA	0.75	0.63	83
4.	SCARP tubewells				
	(a) New	No.	700	472	67
5.	Surface drains	MCFT	472	385	82
6.	Sub-surface drain	Acres	18,000	16,402	91
7.	Flood control				
	(a) Earthwork	MCFT	141	924	655*
	(b) Stonework	MCFT	68	60	88
8.	Watercourse Improvement				
	(a) Regular	No.	1594	2247	141
	(b) Crash	No.	-	-	-

* Including 1988 Flood Restoration.

8.4 An overall provision of Rs 3997.85 million was made for the Federal and Provincial water development programmes for 1988-89. Against the above provision the revised estimates indicate that utilization would be of the order of Rs 3569.79 million showing a shortfall in utilization by 11 percent.

8.5 Sub-sector wise break up of Federal and Provincial revised estimates for 1988-89 is given in Table 8.3.

TABLE-8.3

SUB-SECTOR WISE DETAILS EXPENDITURE FOR 1988-89

(Rs. million)

S.No. Sub-sector	Federal	Provincial	Total
i) Irrigation	602.38	280.38	882.75
ii) Drainage & Reclamation	1613.80	108.54	1722.34
iii) Flood Control/Protection	136.40	5.47	141.87
iv) Water Management	307.99	255.62	563.61
v) Survey, Investigation and Research	105.51	7.00	112.51
vi) Miscellaneous	-	-	-
vii) IBP/Tarbela	146.70	-	-
Total	2912.78	657.01	3569.79

Review of Federal Programme

8.6 A brief review of the progress is given in the following paragraphs.

IBP/Tarbela

8.7 An amount of Rs 147.5 million was allocated for IBP/Tarbela works in 1988-89 against which the expenditure was Rs 146.7 million, showing utilization of about 99%.

8.8 The physical progress of work relating to Watershed Management, Reservoir maintenance Facility and Tarbela Resettlement was satisfactory. However, planned targets of the antiwaterlogging measures along the link canals could not be achieved due to inadequate financial provision. Progress of the Watershed projects was satisfactory in the areas of construction of structural control, works, survey and investigation, design drawing for bedwalls, pucca spillways and retaining walls.

Khanpur & Hub Dams

8.9 Khanpur Dam remedial works were completed; also the Hub Dam was completed in all respect, including remedial works for the safety of the Dam and its efficient performance.

Chashma Right Bank Canal

8.10 Stage-I of Chashma Right Bank Canal was completed. Work on Stage-II of the project was in progress. For this purpose an amount of Rs 160.13 million was allocated, all of which was spent.

Canal Rehabilitation/Remodelling

8.11 An amount of Rs 221.65 million was allocated for the Irrigation System Rehabilitation Programme; the same amount of expenditure was incurred. The works included remodelling of irrigation and drainage channels, strengthening of canal banks and improvement of irrigation control structures. Execution of works relating to the ISRP-II did not commence till end of March 1989. However, some closure works were carried out.

On-Farm Water Management

8.12 Substantial achievement was made during the period under review. Water was saved by improving-cleaning, remodelling and lining of watercourses and installation of pucca nuccas. Precision land levelling increased field application efficiency. The World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted Water Management Project Phase-II continued during 1988-89.

8.13 An amount of Rs 563.61 million was utilized against On-Farm Water Management activities in 1988-89 of which Rs 307.99 million were provided under the Federal and Rs 255.62 million under the Provincial Programmes. The province-wise physical targets and achievements during the year are shown in Table 8.4

TABLE-8.4

ON-FARM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

	1988-89			
	Watercourses		Precision land levelling	
	Target (No.)	Achievement (No.)	Target (Acres)	Achievement (Acres)
Punjab	1,174	1,283	17,950	21,562
Sindh	436	320	13,400	8,648
NWFP	529	634	3,360	3,397
Baluchistan	224	10	1,600	1,200
Total	2,363	2,247	36,310	34,807

Review of Provincial Programmes

8.14 About Rs 657 million were spent on water resources projects in the provinces. The provincial programmes consisted mainly of improvement, re-conditioning, remodelling and extension of the existing irrigation system. The detailed, physical achievements are given at Statistical Appendix Table. 8.1 to 8.4. Brief comments on major works in each province are given in the following paragraphs.

Punjab

8.15 Punjab spent about Rs 239.8 million on their irrigation works as compared to the allocation of about Rs 352.33 million which constituted 68% of total allocation. Nearly 190 miles of canals were remodelled and 7 public tubewells installed. An area of 36,584 hectares was benefitted as a result of irrigation measures taken by the Punjab Irrigation Department. Details of achievements are given in Statistical Appendix Table-8.1.

Sind

8.16 Against an allocation of Rs 304.70 million about Rs 187.6 million were utilized on the construction of irrigation works. The progress indicated that 40 miles of canals were extended, 450 miles of canals remodelled and 120 miles of canals rehabilitated. About 200 new irrigation structures were completed. All the efforts made towards efficient

and effective utilization of water resulted in benefitting 42,492 hectares of land in Sind. Details of achievements are spelled out in Statistical Appendix Table.8.2.

N.W.F.P.

8.17 Against an allocation of about Rs 234.4 million an expenditure of Rs 144.3 million was incurred on remodelling and rehabilitation of canals. Major works included interalia, installation of about 15 public tubewells, remodelling/ rehabilitation of 56 miles length of irrigation channels and remodelling/new construction of about 63 irrigation structures etc which benefitted 66,270 hectares of land. Details of achievement are given in Statistical Appendix Table-8.3.

Baluchistan

8.18 During 1988-89, against an allocation of Rs 140.1 million an amount of about Rs 85.3 million was utilized on various irrigation works including surveys, investigation and remodelling of irrigation structures. Earth work on small dams of about 10 MCFT remained in progress during the period. The improvement in water utilization benefitted 2024 hectares. Achievements in various components of the irrigation sub-sector are given in Statistical Appendix Table-8.4.

ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

8.19 The Annual Plan 1989-90 reflects the policies and strategies of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The main elements of the envisaged strategies are:

- i) A pragmatic approach for solving the problem of water logging and salinity both by preventive and curative measures;
- ii) Better Management: conservation and control of water by relying on programmes such as canal remodelling, rehabilitation and lining, Command Water Management, On-Farm Water Management and Flood Control Programme; and
- iii) Extension of irrigation to new areas particularly in NWFP, Northern Areas Baluchistan & FATA by executing projects like CRBC Phase-II and Pat Feeder, small irrigation schemes, canal remodelling and Integrated Valley Development etc.

8.20 For achieving the above objectives an amount of Rs. 4413.9 million has been allocated. Agency-wise & sub-sector-wise financial distribution is shown in Statistical Appendix Table-8.5. Within the given amount the allocations manifest the priorities of the programmes.

8.21 The proposed annual programme envisages an increase of 2.48 MAF of water (1.48 MAF from surface water sources such as watercourse improvement, canal remodelling & small irrigation schemes and 1 MAF from groundwater, the bulk of which will come from private tubewells) i.e from 114.66 MAF in 1988-89 to 117.14 MAF in 1989-90, installation of 800 SCARP tubewells, transfer of 20 public tubewells and protection to 0.237 million hectares disastrous (waterlogged) areas. In addition, surface drains involving 580.0 Million Cubic Feet earthwork will be remodelled and new surface drains excavated and tile drainage network extended to an additional area of 31,769 HA (78,500 acres). About 2000 watercourses are expected to be improved and 12,546 hectares of land levelled. The increased water availability will primarily increase cropping intensity. It is also estimated that about 0.304 million hectares additional area will be brought under irrigation. Details of physical targets for 1989-90 may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table-8.6. Agency-wise and sub-sector wise financial allocation may be seen in Statistical Appendix Table-8.7 and 8.8.

8.22 Some of the main programmes and projects to be implemented are:

Waterlogging and Salinity Control Programme:

8.23 Drainage & reclamation will continue to receive the bulk of the allocation for the Water Sector. An amount of Rs 1782 million which constitutes 56% of the total allocation has been provided to WAPDA for this programme. During the year twelve on-going projects in Punjab, eight in Sind, two in NWFP will be continued while some projects are likely to be initiated.

Irrigation System Rehabilitation Programme:

8.24 Rehabilitation and remodelling work is under implementation in all provinces under IDA and USAID assisted Phase-I Programme. Phase-I of the programme is dovetailed with Phase-II which will continue through the year. The programme mainly consists of earthwork to strengthen the banks, provide free board, silt clearance, bank protection, brick lining in the tail reaches to provide more reliable water supply to the tail users in selected canal system alongwith rehabilitation of surface drains and related structures.

Chashma Right Bank Canal:

8.25 State-I Chashma Right Bank Canal has been completed and work on Stage-II will continue with the assistance of ADB during the year. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 216.9 million has been allocated.

Pat Feeder Canal Project.

8.26 The work on the project started in 1988-89 and will continue with greater momentum in 1989-90 with an increased financial provision of Rs. 109.0 million. The project is being assisted by the ADB.

Command Water Management Project

8.27 The programme envisages rehabilitation of irrigation canals and lining of those distributaries which carry discharges upto 30 cusecs. It also provides for drainage to control the watertable in the command areas. Another major component of this programme is improvement of water courses. It involves coordination between Provincial Irrigation and Agriculture Departments and the beneficiaries. An amount of Rs 111.0 million has been allocated for this programme for 1989-90 with assistance by IDA/USAID.

On-Farm Water Management

8.28 It is an on-going programme with the assistance of the World Bank, USAID and the Asian Development Bank. The major projects being implemented during the year are OFWM Project-II and OFWM Fourth Drainage Project. The physical targets include improvement and lining of about 2000 watercourses, precision land levelling of 31,000 acres, training of 4000 farmers over 1640 demonstration plots. An amount of Rs 449.71 million has been allocated for this programme.

Flood Protection Programme

8.29 To protect the infrastructure, valuable agricultural land, and lives and property of people from devastation of floods a block provision of Rs 130 million has been placed at the disposal of the Federal Flood Commission for 1989-90. This amount would be further allocated by the Federal Flood Commission among various provinces and areas for meeting their needs for flood control. Apart from this, work on the 1988-flood damages programme will also be continued.

Survey, Investigation and Research

(a) WAPDA

8.30 Survey, investigation and research is a continuing activity of WAPDA. During the year, work will continue on important projects such as lower Indus Water management and Reclamation Research Project, International Waterlogging and Salinity Institute, Alluvial Channel Observation Project, Water Resources Development and Management in Baluchistan, Gomal Zam project, and Groundwater exploration in the desert areas of Pakistan. Study on Medium Term Investment Plan has been initiated with the assistance of UNDP. An amount of Rs 105 million has been allocated to this sub-sector.

(b) Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD)

8.31 The PMD will provide data and information relating to agricultural meteorology, weather and climatic forecasts during the year. The programme includes procurement of remote recording equipment related to Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics, Data Processing Centre, Pilot Balloon Observatory, Agromet Centres-Agromet Stations modernisation project, seismic observations etc. An amount of Rs 4.3 million has been allocated.

(c) Survey of Pakistan

8.32 The Survey of Pakistan provides basic topographic contour survey for planning water resources development projects. The programme includes construction of multipurpose geodetic survey marks, length standardization laboratory, construction of bachelor's hostel and some other minor construction works. An amount of Rs 3.2 million has been allocated for the year 1989-90.

Special Areas(a) FATA

8.33 The programme includes small irrigation schemes, groundwater tubewells, small dams and flood protection projects. An amount of Rs 83.4 million has been allocated to carry out the development programme in FATA.

(b) A J & K

8.34 There is only one on-going scheme namely protection of land erosion in Sukater and Mahl Nullah. Other major new schemes include irrigation facilities in Andrel area, control of land erosion in Azad Kashmir and Irrigation in Azad Kashmir through small channels. An amount of Rs 15.81 million has been allocated.

(c) Northern Areas

8.35 An allocation of Rs 12.73 million has been made for small irrigation schemes in the Northern Areas.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1988-89 AND TARGETS 1989-90.

The PMD will provide data and information relating to agricultural meteorology weather and climate to assist during the planning and procurement of foreign exchange and equipment for meteorology and Geophysics Data Processing Centre, the National Observatory, Islamabad. Stations modernisation project estimated cost Rs. 4.3 million has been allocated.

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Unit	Targets	Achievements	Targets
			1988-89	1988-89	1989-90

The survey of Pakistan has been completed. The programme includes investigation of water resources development projects. The programme includes investigation of multiple purpose projects, hydroelectric power, irrigation, flood control, etc. A total of Rs. 1.2 billion has been allocated for the year 1988-89.

1. SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION

a. Reconnaissance Survey	Sq. Km.	-	-	-	-
b. Topographic Survey	"	-	-	-	-
c. Detailed Investigations (Dam sites)	No.	4	4	3	3
d. Investigation for surface water dev. schemes					
e. Others					

2. IRRIGATION

a. Extension of Canals	Km.	64	64	22	22
b. Remodelling of Canals		320	304	160	160
c. Rehabilitation of Canals		240	160	160	160

d. Enlargement of canals					
e. Remodelling of structures	No.	40	35	50	50
f. New structures	"	24	20	20	20
g. Residential Accommodation	"	12	8	4	4
h. Metalled road	"	-	-	-	-
i. Public Tubewells	No.	9	7	1	1
j. Small Dams (E/Works)	No.	5 No. 2(In Prog.)	5 No. (In Prog.)	5 No. 2(In Prog.)	5 No. 2(In Prog.)
k. Pumping stations	No.	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Subsidised tubewells					
m. Cropped area benefitted:					
	1) Surface water	Hectare	48500	36,450	60,750
	ii) Ground water		202	162	20
3. DRAINAGE AND RECLAMATION					
a. Extension & Remodelling of open drains					
		Km	80	73.6	56
b. Area protected					
		Sq.Km	15540	14245	10880
c. Strengthening/restoration					
		Km	-	-	-
d. Structures					
		Nos.	40	35	60
4. FLOOD PROTECTION					
a. Extension of Flood Embankment					
		Km	32	24	40
b. Stone pitching					
		M.cm	1.36	1.19	10.57
c. Strengthening/restoration					
		Km	640	560	600
d. Structures					
		Nos	15	12	10
e. Earth Work					
		M.cm	20	17	17
5. WATER MANAGEMENT					
a. Watercourse Improved					
		No	1174	1283	1250
b. Watercourse cleaned					
		No	-	-	-
c. Watercourse Improvement (under Crash Programme)					
		No	-	-	-
d. Precision land levelling					
		Hectre	7270	8,733	5704
e. Others (Trainings)					
		No	2760	3,201	3402

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. REQUIREMENT OF MATERIAL					
a.	Cement	Kg	300000	2,80,000	4,50,000
b.	Bricks	No	400000	4,00,000	6,00,000
c.	Re-inforcing structural steel	Kg	2000	2,000	3,000
d.	Blind pipe and strainer	meter	396	305	61
e.	Timber	C.M	3	3.0	3.0
7. PLAN AND MACHINERY					
a.	Drilling Rigs	No	-	-	-
b.	Pumps	Nos	-	-	-
c.	Draglines	"	-	-	-
d.	Dozer	"	-	-	-
e.	Scraper	"	-	-	-
f.	Compressor	"	-	-	-
g.	Hy. Excavator	"	-	-	-

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1988-89 & TARGETS 1989-90

(WATER RESOURCES)

SIND

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Unit	Targets 1988-89	Achievements 1988-89	Targets 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION -----					
a.	Reconnaissance Survey	Sq.Km	388	388	-
b.	Topographic Survey	"	-	-	240
c.	Detailed Investigations (Dam sites)	No	-	-	1 Nos.
d.	Investigation for surface water dev. schemes	"	-	-	5 Nos.
e.	Others		-	-	-
2. IRRIGATION -----					
a.	Extension of Canals	Km	65	64	24
b.	Remodelling of Canals	"	944	720	128
c.	Rehabilitation of Canals	"	410	192	400
d.	Enlargement of canals	"	-	-	-
e.	Remodelling of structures	No	61	50	40
f.	New structures	"	1751	200	250
g.	Residential Accommodation	"	192	20	40
h.	Metalled road	"	-	-	-
i.	Public Tubewells	No	-	-	5
j.	Small Dams (E/Works)	No	-	-	132

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. REQUIREMENT OF MATERIAL					
a.	Cement	Kg	-	-	-
b.	Bricks	No	-	-	-
c.	Re-information structural	Kg	-	-	-
d.	Blind pipe and strainer	meter	-	-	-
e.	Timber	C.M	-	-	-
7. PLAN AND MACHINERY					
a.	Drilling Rigs	No	-	-	-
b.	Pumps	Nos	-	-	-
c.	Draglines	"	4	-	-
d.	Dozer	"	18	-	-
e.	Scraper	"	-	-	-
f.	Compressor	"	-	-	-
g.	Hy. Excavator	"	-	-	-
h.	Mobile Workshop	"	1	-	-
i.	Trailor (70 tons)	"	3	-	-
j.	Motor Grader	"	4	-	-
k.	Welding plant	"	2	-	-
l.	Trucks	"	-	-	-
m.	Tanker	"	1	-	-
n.	Jeeps	"	2	-	-

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1988-89 AND TARGETS 1989-90.

(WATER RESOURCES)

N.W.F.P.

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Unit	Targets 1988-89	Achievements 1988-89	Targets 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION -----					
a.	Reconnaisance Survey	Sq.km	28	26	15
b.	Topographic Survey	"	-	-	-
c.	Detailed Investigations (Dam sites)	NO	3	2	5
d.	Investigation for surface water dev. schemes	No	1	2	10
e.	Others	-	-	-	-
2. IRRIGATION -----					
a.	Extension of Canals	Km	6.4	1.6	-
b.	Remodelling of Canals	"	11	8	11
c.	Rehabilitation of Canals	"	107	82	112
d.	Enlargement of canals	"	-	-	-
e.	Remodelling of structures	No	45	29	30
f.	New structures	No	50	34	20
g.	Residential Accommodation	No	8	4	-
h.	Metalled road	No	-	-	-
i.	Public Tubewells	No	32	15	-
j.	Small Dams (E/Works)	No	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
k.	Pumping stations	No	7	4	3
l.	Subsidised tubewells	"	-	-	-
m.	Cropped area benefitted:				
	i) Surface water	Hatare	73831	65409	3664
	ii) Ground water	"	1944	911	-
3.	DRAINAGE AND RECLAMATION				

a.	Extension & Remodelling of open drains	Km	-	-	-
b.	Area protected	Sq. Km	-	-	-
c.	Strengthening/restoration	Km	-	-	-
d.	Structures	No	-	-	-
4.	FLOOD PROTECTION				

a.	Extension of Flood Embankment	Km	-	-	-
b.	Stone pitching	M. cm	-	-	-
c.	Stengthening/restoration	Km	-	-	-
d.	Structures	No	-	-	-
e.	Earth Work	M. cm	-	-	-
5.	WATER MANAGEMENT				

a.	Watercourse improved	No	529	634	349
b.	Watercourse cleaned	No	-	-	-
c.	Watercourse improvment (under (Crash Programme)	No	-	-	-
d.	Precision land levelling	Hactare	1361	1376	1977
e.	Others (Water Storage Tanks)	No	14	17	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	REQUIREMENT OF MATERIAL				

a.	Cement	Kg	11500	8000	7000
b.	Bricks	No	-	-	-
c.	Re-information structural	Kg	80,000	51000	48000
d.	Blind pipe and strainer	meter	-	-	-
e.	Timber	CM	-	-	-
7.	PLAN AND MACHINERY				

a.	Drilling Rigs	No	-	-	-
b.	Pumps	Nos	-	-	-
c.	Draglines	"	-	-	-
d.	Dozer	"	-	-	-
e.	Scraper	"	-	-	-
f.	Compressor	"	-	-	-
g.	Hy. Excavator	"	-	-	-

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1988-89 AND TARGETS 1989-90.

(WATER RESOURCES)

BALUCHISTAN

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Unit	Targets 1988-89	Achievements 1988-89	Targets 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION					

a.	Reconnaissance Survey	Sq.km	-	-	-
b.	Topographic Survey	"	-	-	-
c.	Detailed Investigations (Dam sites)	NO	8	8	13
d.	Investigation for surface water dev. schemes	No	18	18	42
e.	Others	-	-	-	-
2. IRRIGATION					

a.	Extension of Canals	Km	10	10	-
b.	Remodelling of Canals	"	-	-	-
c.	Rehabilitation of Canals	"	16	16	10
d.	Enlargement of canals	"	-	-	-
e.	Remodelling of structures	No	30	-	-
f.	New structures	No	10	10	8
g.	Residential Accommodation	No	1	1	-
h.	Metalled road	No	-	-	-
i.	Public Tubewells	No	40	40	20
j.	Small Dams (E/Works)	No	10	10	13

1	2	3	4	5	6
k.	Pumping stations	No	-	-	-
l.	Subsidised tubewells	"	-	-	-
m.	Cropped area benefitted:				
	i) Surface water	Hatare	1620	1620	2025
	ii) Ground water	"	405	405	921
3.	DRAINAGE AND RECLAMATION				

a.	Extension & Remodelling of open drains	Km	-	-	-
b.	Area protected	Sq.Km	-	-	-
c.	Strengthening/restoration	Km	-	-	-
d.	Structures	No	-	-	-
	FLOOD PROTECTION				

a.	Extension of Flood Embankment	Km	-	-	-
b.	Stone pitching	M.cm	991	991	1360
c.	Stengthening/restoration	Km	2	2	2
d.	Structures	No	-	-	-
e.	Earth Work	M.cm	0	0	0
5.	WATER MANAGEMENT				

a.	Watercourse improved	No	224	110	160
b.	Watercourse cleaned	No	-	4	64
c.	Watercourse improvment (under (Crash Programme)	No	-	-	-
d.	Precision land levelling	Hactare	648	486	648
e.	Demonstrations Plots	No	-	100	1600
f.	Water storage tanks	No.	-	128	128

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	REQUIREMENT OF MATERIAL				
a.	Cement	Kg	25000	25000	25000
b.	Bricks	No	-	-	-
c.	Re-information structural	Kg	50000	50000	45000
d.	Blind pipe and strainer	meter	2060	2060	755
e.	Timber	CM	-	-	-
7.	PLAN AND MACHINERY				
a.	Drilling Rigs	No	20	20	-
b.	Pumps	Nos	4	4	-
c.	Draglines	"	-	-	-
d.	Dozer	"	44	-	44
e.	Scraper	"	-	-	-
f.	Compressor	"	5	-	5
g.	Hy. Excavator	"	3	-	3

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1988-89 AND ALLOCATION FOR 1989-90

Sub-sector	Federal		Punjab		Sindh		M.W.F.P.		Baluchistan		Total. Prov.		Total ADP Fed./Prov.89-90	
	Revised Estimates 1988-89	Allocation 1989-90												
IBP/Tarbela	146.7	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146.7	150
Irrigation	602.38	778.48	58.48	319.21	130.19	302.62	23.56	89.2	28.15	163.48	280.38	874.71	882.76	1653.19
Drainage & Reclamation	1613.8	1782	15.96	17.96	5.94	27.98	86.65	74.5	-	-	108.45	120.44	1722.45	1902.44
Flood Control	136.4	130	4.5	4.24	0.97	-	-	-	-	-	5.47	5.24	141.87	135.24
O.F.W.M. + T.W. Subsidy	307.99	208.56	120.87	139.94	43.47	41.03	34.11	38.19	57.17	22	235.62	241.16	563.61	449.72
Survey Investigation and Research	105.51	105	-	0.5	7	17.84	-	-	-	-	7	18.34	112.51	123.34
Total	2912.78	3154.04	239.81	482.85	187.57	389.47	144.32	201.89	85.32	185.68	657.02	1259.89	3569.8	4413.93

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1988-89 AND TARGETS 1989-90.

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Unit	Targets 1988-89	Achievements 1988-89	Targets 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Water Available	MAF	114.76	114.66	117.14
2.	New Irrigation Area	M.Hac	0.287	0.287	0.304
3.	Area Protected	M.Hac	0.304	0.254	0.237
4.	SCARP Tubewells	No	700.00	472	800
5.	Surface Drains	M.Cm	13.36	10.9	16.43
6.	Sub-Surface drain	Hactare	7285	6638	31769
7.	Flood Control:				
	a) Earth Work	Mcft	141	924	1145
	b) Stone Work	Mcft	70	71	89
8.	Watercourse improvement	No	1594	2247	2000
9.	Precision Land Levelling	Hactare	7135	14086	12546
10.	Demonstration Plots	No	1600	1583	1640

AGENCY WISE ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1989-90

(Rs. Million)

Sl. No.	Agency	Revised 1988-89	Allocation 1989-90	% increase/ decrease
1. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT				
a)	IBP/Tarbela	146.70	150.00	2.25
b)	WAPDA	1879.44	2213.00	17.75
c)	Remaining	469.60	463.00	-1.41
d)	Ministry of Water & Power, (Total)	2495.44	2826.00	13.25
	Other agencies	417.34	328.03	-21.50
	Sub-Total (Federal)	2912.78	3154.03	8.39
2. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT				
A) Baluchistan				
a)	Irrigation & Power Department	28.16	163.68	481.00
b)	Agriculture Deptt.	57.17	22.00	-61.52
	Sub-Total (Baluchista)	85.33	185.68	117.60
B) N.W.F.P.				
a)	Irrigation and Power Deptt.	110.21	163.70	48.53
b)	Agriculture Deptt.	34.11	38.19	11.96
	Sub-Total (NWFP)	144.32	201.89	39.89

1	2	3	4	5
C) SIND				
a) Irrigation and Power	144.09	348.44	141.82	
b) Agriculture Deptt.	43.47	41.03	-5.61	
Sub-Total (Sind)	187.56	389.47	107.60	
D) PUNJAB				
a) Irrigation and Power Deptt.	66.19	342.90	414.20	
b) Agriculture Deptt.	120.87	139.94	15.77	
Sub-Total (Punjab)	187.56	482.84	157.40	
Total Provinces:	604.77	1259.88	108.30	
Grand Total:	3517.55	4413.91	25.50	

SAT-8.8

Sub-Sector Wise (Federal) Development Programme 1989-90

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation for 1989-90	
		Total PSDP	Foreign Aid
1.	Water Development Schemes	326.00	198.00
2.	SCARPS	1782.00	400.00
3.	Investigations	105.00	22.00
4.	IBP/Tarbella	150.00	58.40
5.	Command Water Management	111.00	111.00
6.	Canal Rehabilitation Programme	222.00	222.00
7.	Flood Protection Programme	130.00	40.00
8.	On-Farm Water Management	200.55	198.55
9.	Tubewell Subsidy	8.00	0.00
10.	Metecorological Department	4.29	2.60
11.	Survey of Pakistan	3.20	0.00
12.	Special areas	111.98	0.00
	Total	3154.02	1252.55

CHAPTER-9

Industry**REVIEW OF 1988-89****Financial**

9.1 Against an allocation of Rs 1080.4 million, including the budget allocation of Rs 390.40 million for the industry sector, utilization was about Rs 617.1 million, showing an achievement of 57 per cent only. Details of budget allocations as well as utilization are given in Statistical Appendix Table-9.1. A summarised statement of the aggregated agency-wise break-up of allocations and utilization is given in Table 9.1 below.

TABLE-9.1

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION 1988-89

Executing Agency	1988-89		Percentage Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
Federal (Including Special Areras)	935.6	484.5	51.7
Punjab	17.3	17.0	98.3
Sind	51.8	54.7	105.6
NWFP	69.1	54.3	78.5
Baluchistan	6.6	6.6	100.0
Total (Industry)	1080.4	617.1	57.0

Review of Federal PSDP

9.2 Against an allocation of Rs 935.6 million (including government budget of Rs 245.6 million). Rs 484.5 million, were incurred, showing achievement of 51.8 per cent. The utilization from the government budget and public corporations was at 52.2 per cent and 51.6 per cent respectively. A summarised picture of the federal allocation and utilization is given in Table 9.2

TABLE-9.2

FEDERAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION (1988-89)

(Rs. Million)

Sector/Sub-sector	1988-89		Percentage Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization (Rev. Ests.)	
Budgetary Allocation	245.6	128.3	52.2
Public Sector Corporations (Outside Budget)	690.0	356.2	51.6
Total (Federal)	935.6	484.5	51.8

9.3 The shortfall of 48.2 percent in the utilization of Federal government budget was mainly attributable to less utilization in Heavy Electrical Complex (HEC) project and foreign aided projects of the Ministry of Industries. Regarding HEC, funds were not fully released by the Finance Division, whereas in some other cases UNDP assistance was not fully granted. As regards the public corporation programme (outside budget), only Rs 356.2 million were utilized against the allocation of Rs 690 million, showing a shortfall of 48.4 per cent. Corporation-wise allocation and performance is given in Table 9.3.

TABLE-9.3

PUBLIC CORPORATION PROGRAMME (OUTSIDE BUDGET)

(Allocation and utilization)

(Rs. in million)

Corporations	1988-89		Percentage Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
SCCP	307.0	65.0	21
SEC	191.0	103.4	54
PACO	76.0	71.8	94
NFC	20.0	20.0	100
PASMIC	96.0	96.0	100
Total Public Corporations	690.0	356.2	51.6

9.4 Under utilization was due mainly to SCCP, where BMR of different cement projects could not be initiated and in Human Resource Development Programme. Other corporations, displaying less utilization were State Engineering Corporation (54%) and Pakistan Automobile Corporation (94%). An expenditure of Rs 71.8 million from outside

the budget was incurred on implementation of the Vendor Development and Training Center (Karachi), Progressive Manufacture of Suzuki Automobile (Karachi), and Tractor Assembly Plant (Lahore). The Suzuki Two Wheeler Project was not commissioned. Pak Steel Mill used Rs 96 million for the Continuous Billet Caster Project from its own resources.

Special Areas

9.5 Allocation and utilization of funds in the Special Areas is summarised in Table 9.4.

TABLE-9.4

SPECIAL AREAS ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION FOR 1988-89
(Rs. in Million)

Areas	1988-89		Percentage Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
Azad Kashmir	19.77	19.77	100
Northern Areas	1.90	1.90	100
FATA/DC	4.53	4.53	100
Total (Special Areas)	26.20	26.20	100

9.6 In Azad Kashmir, a number of Small Industry Sector Schemes were implemented during 1988-89, with an estimated expenditure of Rs 19.77 million. Work continued on industrial estates (Rawalakot, Muzaffarabad, Kotli and Dadyal), Vocational Institutes (Mirpur, Muzaffarabad, Kotli, Rawalakot, 20 Women Industrial Schools (markaz level), plantation of nulbery trees, and development of Industrial Area, Mirpur. During the year under review, the following schemes were completed:

- i) Establishment of Industrial Estate at Muzaffarabad;
- ii) Setting up of 10 Women Industrial Schools in Azad Kashmir;
- iii) Development of Sericulture Industry in Azad Kashmir;and
- iv) Setting up of Wood Seasoning Plants at Muzaffarabad.

FATA AND NORTHERN AREAS.

9.7 In FATA and Northern Areas, Rs 4.53 million and Rs 1.90 million were spent respectively on different small ongoing and industrial development projects.

PROVINCIALPunjab

9.8 The sub-sectorwise budget allocation and utilization in Punjab for the year 1988-89 is summarised in Table 9.5.

TABLE-9.5**ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION (1988-89)
PUNJAB**

(Rs. in million)

Sector/Sub-sector	1988-89		Percentage Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
Industrial Estates	1.76	1.70	96.5
Handicrafts Development and Other Centres	7.95	7.90	99.3
Industrial Education and Research	5.97	5.90	98.9
Other Programmes	1.57	1.50	95.5
Total (Punjab)	17.25	17.00	98.5

9.9 The minor shortfall in utilization was due to less utilization in the industrial estates and other regional development programmes. Work continued on different handicraft development and other centres Rs 5.90 million were spent on industrial education and research, including the Gujranwala Institute of Leather Technology and stipends to industrial trainees.

Sind

9.10 Allocation and utilization by sub-sectors during 1988-89 are given in Table 9.6.

TABLE-9.6

ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION (1988-89)
SIND

(Rs.in million)

Sector/Sub-sector	1988-89		Percentage Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
Industrial Estates	29.4	29.4	100
Handicrafts Development and Other Centres	3.9	4.5	115
Other Programmes (Including Sind Govt. Press and turnkey projects)	18.5	20.8	112
Total (Sind)	51.8	54.7	105

9.11 Work continued on different ongoing and new projects in Sind Province. In order to accelerate industrial activity in the region, a new strategy of setting up small industrial units on turnkey basis and disinvesting them to the private sector was adopted. Under this programme; the projects of Light Engineering Workshop, Soda Ash Industry (Sanghar), and Straw/Chipboard Industry(Larkana) were started and Leather Footwear (Hyderabad) and Small Industrial Estate (Sukkur) were completed. In addition, Rs 6 million were spent to pay custom duty for the procurement of machinery for the Sind Government Printing Press(Karachi) and Rs 13million were allocated for improvement of facilities at the Government Printing Press(Khairpur). The following projects were completed:

- i) Up-gradation of Small Industries Estate, Sukkur and;
- ii) Leather foot-wear centre, Hyderabad

N.W.F.P

9.12 A summary of sub-sector wise performance in the industry sector of NWFP is given in 9.7

TABLE-9.7

ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION (1988-89)
(NWFP)

(Rs. in million)

Sector/Sub-sector	1988-89		Percentage Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
Industrial Estates	36.5	18.72	51.2
Handicrafts Development and Other Centres	26.8	26.3	98.6
Processing Industries	2.4	3.4	141.6
Other Programmes	3.4	5.9	173.5
Total (NWFP)	69.1	54.3	78.5

9.13 During the year under review, the progress on various industrial estates, including Industrial Estate at Dir, Hattar, (Phase IV & V), Mansehra and D. I. Khan continued. Regarding development of handicrafts and other development programmes, work continued at the Ceramic Development Centre (Akora Khattak), Agriculture Light Engineering Centre (Mardan), Sports Goods Centre (Abbottabad), Pak Holland Metal Project (Peshawar) and other small centres. PC-I of Single Supre phosphate and Electric Meter plant, Gaddon mazai was prepared and was under examination of the Government of NWFP.

Baluchistan

9.14 A summary of budget allocations as well as utilization of funds during 1988-89 is given in Table 9.8.

TABLE-9.8

ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION (1988-89)
(Baluchistan)

(Rs. in million)

Sector/Sub-sector	1988-89		Percentage Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
Industrial Estates	4.0	4.0	100
Handicrafts Development and Other Centres	2.2	2.2	100
Other Programmes	0.4	0.4	100
Total (Baluchistan)	6.6	6.6	100

9.15 During the year execution of projects which included setting up of several industrial estates (Quetta, Uthal, Dera Murad Jamali) continued with an expenditure of Rs 2.45 million. In addition, five mini industrial estates (Loralai, Turbat, Pasni, Sibbi, Dera Murad Jamali) were also implemented with an expenditure of Rs 1.3 million. The project of Industrial Development Planning and Advisory Cell was completed at a cost of Rs 0.36 million. Some expenses were also incurred on the civil works/buildings of different training centres, wood work centres, vocational institutes, handicrafts development and carpet centres.

REVIEW OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT DURING 1988-89.

9.16 An investment of Rs 18,930 million was projected in the private industrial sector against the target of Rs 16,110 million showing 118 per cent achievement. Of Rs 18,930 million, Rs 15,670 million were assessed to be invested in large scale industries and Rs 3,260 million in small scale industries. The estimated investment of Rs 18,930 million was 28% higher than in 1987-88.

9.17 Over the last two years investment in the private sector sharply accelerated as a result of simplification of sanctioning procedures, enhancement in investment limit, implementation of deregulation policy, relaxation in foreign exchange control, liberalization in imports, and lifting of price controls on production/marketing of certain products (cement, sugar, fertilizers, textiles, vegetable ghee).

9.18 Some of the major policy decision taken during 1988-89 included:-

- i) A four year income tax holiday was allowed throughout Pakistan to those key industries which would be established by 30th June, 1991 and for which at least 70 per cent of the raw material is procured from within the country. Key industries included units producing fertilizers, engineering goods, electronics and other high-tech products. Such key-industries were also allowed total exemption from customs duty on imported machinery, provided that such machinery is not manufactured locally;
- ii) Major incentives were provided for all the industries proposed to be located in NWFP, Baluchistan (except Hub Chowki Area), FATA, Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir. In these areas, the income tax holiday was extended to eight years and import duty or import surcharge was decided not to recover on imported machinery for a period of eight years. The output of such industries was also exempted from payment of sales tax;
- iii) The requirement of sanction for edible oil, banaspati ghee and beverage industries was done away with. These industries were excluded from the specified list. This was subject to the condition that these industries be based on locally produced edible oil seeds and locally produced concentrates;
- iv) Only such industrial units having capital cost of more than Rs. 700 million were required to obtain sanction;
- v) Industrial units based on imported raw material were also not required to obtain sanction provided that their products were on the import list and the duty on such products was not more than 80 percent;
- vi) No special sanction was required for repatriable foreign investment in key industries;
- vii) Requirement of NOC from Provincial Governments was waived for establishing industries anywhere except in the negative list areas prepared by the concerned provinces;
- viii) The Federal Ministry of Industries was provided special infrastructure budget to enable it to arrange necessary infrastructure in the industrial estates;
- ix) All financial institutions and nationalised banks were instructed to take final decisions on any project within a period of two months. The capital Cost Evaluation Committee under the Banking Council was abolished and every financial institution was authorised to take its own decision. However, these institutions were given new guideline to enable them to assess the usefulness of the projects and given adequate importance to the employment aspects of these projects;

- x) To encourage small industries, the provincial corporations were provided Rs. 1000 million, including foreign exchange during 1988-89, as against Rs. 260 million provided in 1987-88.
- xi) For the rehabilitation of power looms industry, Small Business Finance Corporation and the nationalised banks were provided Rs. 250 million during 1988-89;
- xii) To encourage the establishment of agro-based industries in the rural areas, the Agricultural Development Bank and the nationalised banks were directed to set apart Rs. 12,000 million during 1988-89. Efforts were made to provide incentives to these industries to generate employment opportunities in the rural areas;
- xiii) A high powered National Disinvestment Authority was created to promote and accelerate disinvestment of certain industrial units; and
- xiv) Concrete steps were taken to encourage the promotion of urban transport in the private sector;
 - Import duty on CKD buses was abolished; in addition import duty on built up buses with over 100 seating capacity, specially built taxis and auto rickshaws, was lifted.
 - Fares were deregulated for private buses; however public buses continued to provide service at previously fixed rates; and
 - Liberal loans were given to private transport companies which were treated as an industry for purposes of fiscal concessions.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DURING 1988-89

9.19 During 1988-89 an overall growth rate of 3.1 per cent was anticipated in the industry sector against the target of 8.1 per cent consisting of 1.2 per cent in the large scale industries and 8.4 per cent in the small scale industries. The decline in the growth rate was attributable mainly to disturbances in the major industrial centres of Karachi and Hyderabad and floods in Punjab and Sind. The performance of the large scale manufacturing sector was quite dismal. In fact, the process of augmentation in this sector had come to a stand still. This was mainly because of decline in demand owing to low public sector investment and lack of modernization and expansion in major industries.

9.20 The estimated physical production during 1988-89 as compared with the targets are given at Statistical Appendix Table-9.2. The production estimates for 1988-89 were based on ten to eleven months actual data available and projection for one/two months on the basis of production trend. The estimated increases over the previous year were: trucks/buses

(100%), tractors (27%), Paper and board (27%), airconditioners (22%), diesel engines (13%), LCVs/Cars/jeeps (12%), Soda Ash (12%), fertilizers (7%) cotton yarn (6%), sugar (4%) cement (3%), rolled sheet (3%) and caustic soda (2%). The decrease was in electric motors (21%), transformers (20%), bicycles (16%), cigarettes (14%), cotton cloth (11%), billets (8%), jute goods (8%), M.S. Products (2%) vegetable ghee (2%) and petroleum products (1%).

FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (1989-90)

19.21 A public sector development programme (PSDP) of Rs. 953.6 million, including Public Corporation's Programme of Rs. 795 million, has been earmarked for 1989-90. This compares with Rs. 935.6 million allocated for 1988-89, showing an increase of 2.0 per cent. The budgetary allocations have, however, be reduced from Rs. 245.6 million to Rs. 158.6 million, reflecting a decline of 35.4 per cent over 1988-89. This exhibits Government policy to gradually decrease reliance on the budget. The public corporations will also limit themselves to balancing modernization, and replacement (BMR) through self-financing and commercial borrowing. The policy of the Government to boost the private sector to shoulder major responsibilities for future industrialization will be continued, and strengthened.

19.22 The budgetary allocation of Rs. 158.6 million for 1989-90 is mainly required for the Hazara Phosphate Fertilizer (Pvt) Limited (Rs. 50 million), Technical Assistance Credit Cell (Rs. 41 million), Special Areas Projects (Rs. 26.2 million), Expansion and Modernization of Utility Stores Corporation (Rs. 19 million). Foreign Trade Institute of Pakistan (Rs. 2.7 million) and foreign aided research oriented projects of the Ministry of Industries (Rs. 19.72 million).

19.23 As regards public corporations programme (Outside Budget), of Rs. 795 million for 1989-90, Rs. 354 million have been earmarked for State Cement Corporation (SCCP), Rs. 219 million for State Engineering Corporation (SEC), Rs. 111 million for Pakistan Steel Mills, Rs. 88 million for Pakistan Automobile Corporation (PACO) and Rs. 23 million for the National Fertilizer Corporation (NFC). SCCP would carry out mainly BMR of its existing cement projects alongwith the establishment of Cement Research and Development Institute, Corporate Strategy and Information System and Human Resources Development Programme. All the foreign exchange component in this regard will be borne by the World Bank. SEC will primarily undertake the Heavy Electrical Complex (Kot Najibullah), where land has already been purchased and the agreement for shipping plant and machinery has been signed with the Chinese. PACO, will be engaged essentially in the Progressive Manufacture of Suzuki automobile and Suzuki Two wheelers projects. The other corporations will also execute different BMR programmes during the year 1989-90.

SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMME FOR 1989-90:

19.24 An allocation of Rs 19.77 million has been earmarked for the industry sector of Azad Jammu and Kashmir for 1989-90. Of Rs 19.77 million, while 95 per cent is required for ongoing projects, the remaining 5 per cent will be spent for implementating new projects.

During 1989-90, a number of ongoing enterprises are expected to achieve 100 per cent completion. Among the major ongoing schemes are establishment of Industrial Estates (Rawalakot, Mirpur, Muzaffarabad, Kotli), Vocational Training Institute (Kotli), production and plantation of 5 million mulberry trees, establishment of additional 10 women industrial schools at markaz level, silk seed production in Azad Kashmir, and development of Industrial Area (Mirpur). The new proposals include establishment of several small Industrial Estates (Dadyal, Bagh, Plandri), establishment of the Vocational Institute (Bagh), and development of handicraft industries (Azad Kashmir). Regarding Northern Area and FATADC, a provision of Rs 1.89 million at Rs 4.53 million has respectively been made for the Industries Sector.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES FOR 1989-90

Punjab

9.25 An allocation of Rs 26.64 million has been made for Punjab for 1989-90, as compared to the estimated expenditure of Rs 17.00 million during 1988-89, exhibiting 56.7 per cent increase over the preceding year. Sub-sectorwise budget allocations, as compared with the revised estimates for 1988-89, are summarised in Table. 9.9.

TABLE-9.9

DEVELOPMENT OUTLAYS 1989-90 (PUNJAB)

	(Rs. in million)		
Sector/Sub/sector	Revised Estimates 1988-89	Allocation 1989-90	Percentage increase/ (decrease) -
Industrial Estates	1.70	2.50	47
Handicrafts Development and Other Centres	7.90	16.51	109
Industrial Education and Research	5.90	5.13	(13)
Other Programmes	1.50	2.50	67
Total (Punjab)	17.00	26.64	57

9.26 Of the total allocation of Rs 26.64 million, Rs 18.14 million (68%) have been earmarked for ongoing projects and the remaining Rs 8.50 million (32%) for new projects. During 1989-90, a number of industrial projects will achieve 100% completion. Rs 2.5 million have been budgeted for the development of Chunian Industrial Estate while Rs 1.5 million have been set aside for identification of industrial growth points in the Punjab. A provision of Rs 16.51 million is for uplifting of handicrafts and other development centres. Major projects, to be implemented during 1989-90, include Sports Goods Service Centre (sialkot), BMR of Light Engineering Services Centre (Gujranwala), Service Centre for

Agriculture Manufacturing Industries (Miian Channu), and other small handicraft development centres. The Industrial Education and Research Programme comprises of industrial surveys, feasibility studies, and scholarships grants for industrial education by the Directorate of Industries, stipned payments to trainees by PSIC, Institute of Blue Pottery (Multan) and Modernization of Institute of Leather Technology Phase-II (Gujranwala).

Sind

9.27 An allocation of Rs 47.0 million has been made for 1989-90 for industrial projects of the Sind Province during 1989-90. This compares with an expenditure of Rs 54.7 million estimated during 1988-89, yielding a 14 per cent decline. A summary of sub-sector wise allocations for 1989-90, alongwith revised estimates for 1988-89, are given in Table 9.10.

TABLE-9.10
DEVELOPMENT OUTLAYS (1988-89)
(Sind)

	(Rs. in million)		
Sector/Sub-sector	Revised Estimates 1988-89	Allocation 1989-90	Percentage Increase/ (Decrease)
Industrial Estates	29.4	10.5	(64)
Small Industries and Handicrafts Development and Other Centres	4.5	14.1	213
Other Programmes (Including Turnkey Projects and Sind Govt. Press	20.8	22.4	8
Total (Sind)	54.7	47.00	(14)

9.28 In order to accelerate industrial activity in the Province, a new strategy of setting up small industrial units on turnkey basis and disinvesting them to the private sector has been adopted by the Sind Small Industries Corporation. under this programme, Rs 5.7 million have been earmarked during 1989-90. A project to create an "Institute of Entrepreneurs at Larkana" intended to impart managerial and entrepreneurial skill to persons already in business and industry as well as to the new aspirants would be completed with a sum of Rs 5.1 million. A project of similar nature started in Mirpurkhas for achieving identical objectives will also be carried out during 1989-90 with a provision of Rs 1 million. The ongoing projects which will be speeded up include 3 turnkey projects (Light Engineering Workshop at Khairpur, Straw Board/Chip Board industry at larkana, Soda Ash Manufacturing Unit at Sanghar). A provision of Rs 5.7 million is kept in PSDP 1989-90, for these three projects which would be later disinvested. Fifteen new projects of Sind Small

Industries Corporation (Rs 13.38 million) have been included in the PSDP. The important ones relate to establishment of a new Small Industries Estate (Hala), three Readymade Garment Training Centres (Larkana, Khairpur, Jacobabad) Training cum-Production Centre for Glassware and Glass Bangles (Hyderabad) a Technical Training Centre with six trades (Shikarpur) and Small Industrial Estate Phase-II (Mirpurkhas).

N.W.F.P.

9.29 An allocation of Rs 39.03 million has been earmarked for 1989-90 for the industries sector projects of NWFP. The summarised position of sub-sector wise allocation for 1989-90, as compared with the revised estimates of 1988-89 is given in Table 9.11.

TABLE-9.11

DEVELOPMENT OUTLAYS (1989-90)
(NWFP)

Sector/Sub-sector	(Rs. in million)		
	Revised Estimates 1987-88	Allocation 1989-90	Percentage Increase/ (Decrease)
Industrial Estates	18.7	13.6	(27)
Small Industries and Handicrafts Development Centres	26.3	21.9	(17)
Other Programmes	9.3	3.6	(61)
Total (NWFP)	54.3	39.1	(28)

9.30 The programme for 1989-90 includes development of industrial estates with a provision of Rs 13.6 million. The industrial estates to be set up during the next year include Dir, Hattar (Phase-V), Mansehra, and Dera Ismail Khan. Rs 21.9 million have been earmarked for the development of handicrafts and other relevant institutions, including Ceramic Development Centre (Akora Khattak), Electronic Development Centre (Peshawar), and Wood Working Centre (Karak), Agriculture Light Engineering Centre, (Mardan), Pak-Holland Metal Project Phase-II (Peshawar), and other small handicraft development centres. Additional programmes are scholarships for Small Industrial Development board (SIBD) trainees and procurement of machinery for Government Printing Press (Peshawar).

Baluchistan

9.31 An allocation of Rs 9.6 million for 1989-90 has been made. Sub-sector wise allocation for 1989-90 is summarised in Table 9.12.

TABLE-9.12
DEVELOPMENT OUTLAYS, 1989-90
(Baluchistan)

Sector/Sub-sector	Revised Estimates 1988-89	Allocation 1989-90	Percentage Increase/ (Decrease)
Industrial Estates	4.0	4.8	20
Handicrafts Development and Other Centres	2.2	4.2	91
Other Programmes	0.4	1.6	300
Total (Baluchistan)	6.6	9.6	45

9.32 The programme envisages an expenditure of Rs 4.8 million for the development of Industrial and Trading Estates at Quetta and Dera Murad jamali, Industrial Estate at Uthal, and Mini Industrial Estates at Loralai, Sibi, Khuzdar, Turbat and Pasni. Other programmes include construction of buildings for different handicraft centres, purchase of iron looms, BMR of printing press, and drilling/installation of tubewell in SIE, Quetta.

PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (1989-90)

9.33 A target of Rs 21,400 million, consisting Rs 17,320 million in the large scale industries and Rs 4,080 million for Small Scale Industries has been fixed for private investment in the manufacturing sector during 1989-90. This figure of Rs 21,400 million compares with the previous year's estimate of Rs 18,930 million showing an increase of 13 per cent.

New Industrial Policy:

9.34 In order to accelerate industrialisation in the country by removing bottlenecks faced by prospective investors, the Government has announced a new industrial policy in April, 1989. Further to attract private investors to share the responsibility of nation-building and social uplift, many industrial avenues hitherto restricted to the public sector have been opened to the private sector. The main features of the new policy are:

- (a) Sanctioning procedure has been liberalized with a view to providing maximum liberty to the entrepreneurs in selection and establishment of industries. Projects with a capital cost of upto Rs 1000 million will no longer require

sanction from any authority if the entire amount (both local and foreign including the recurring foreign exchange requirements) is proposed to be raised from private sources except projects which fall in the specified list or where foreign equity is 50 per cent or more;

- (b) All projects with capital cost of upto Rs 1000 million and requiring finance from nationalized banks or DFIs will be presented to the respective authorities/management of the banks and financial institutions, except where they fall under the jurisdiction of the Board of Investment;
- (c) List of specified industries, necessitating Government approval has been reduced from 12 to 7 viz:
 - i) Arms and ammunitions;
 - ii) Security Printing, Currency and mint;
 - iii) High explosives;
 - iv) Radioactive substances;
 - v) Alcoholic, beverages industry based on imported concentrates;
 - vi) Manufacture of automobiles, tractors and farm machinery; and
 - vii) Petroleum blending plants;
- (d) The Government has also committed to provide infrastructure within 60 days of sanction/approval of an industrial project; these facilities will now be made available as One Window Facility;
- (e) The sanctioning procedure has been simplified and a time limit of 60 days has been fixed for approval of a project;
- (f) In order to ensure speedy implementation of these decisions, a Board of Investment (BOI) has been sent up which will be headed by the Prime Minister to monitor the progress of the pace of industrialization and to see that bottlenecks and procedural delays do not affect the overall objectives. The Board will also lay down guidelines concerning the pace of industrialization;
- (g) For regular monitoring of various activities, a Committee on Investment (COI) headed by Minister for Industries has been set up, this Committee will monitor the progress of projects in between the meetings of the Board of Investment;
- (h) The meeting of the Board of Investment will be held every month unless indicated otherwise and the COI will meet twice a month; and
- (i) The Investment Promotion Bureau will be reorganized on professional lines and efforts will be made for making Pakistan's package of incentives and simplified industrialization procedures clear to foreign investors, so as to attract capital and technology from rich countries. Campaigns will be made

abroad to project the climate of investment, the new industrial policy and the attractive package of incentives available in the country.

Foreign Private Investment

9.35 Pakistan offers bright prospects for local as well as foreign investment. The country has sufficient raw materials, trained manpower at comparatively cheaper wages, and necessary infrastructure facilities in the industrial estates. Besides necessary consultancy and support services are available to plan, design and put up various types of projects.

9.36 Equally important is the industrial base that has been developed in the country. Today, Pakistan is engaged in producing a variety of manufactures from items such as cement, textile, paper, leather, sugar, and ghee to complex goods such as chemicals, fertilizers, electronics, steel, ships, railway carriages, ginning factories sugar plants, husking mills, cement factories, ghee mill and oil expellers. among others, small and medium engineering units have come on ground throughout the country to serve as vendor units for the heavy engineering sector.

9.37 In order to alleviate the difficulties faced by local as well as foreign entrepreneurs, in obtaining approval for the establishment of industrial units, the requirement of Government sanction has been dispensed with to a large extent by reducing the three-tier sanctioning procedure to one. As a result, depending on their size and/or type, the projects will now be sanctioned, either by the BOI or the COI. Under the new industrial policy, the list of specified items has been reduced from 12 to 7.

9.38 The Government prefers investment in industries which are capital intensive, involve sophisticated technology or strengthen the balance of payments position. Package deals with foreign firms for the provision of capital, manufacturing technology, management and marketing know-how backed by their own international sales networks, will also be encouraged. All incentives and concessions, as available to local investors, in the form of duty exemptions, tax holidays, depreciation allowance, etc. are also open to outsiders. In short, Pakistan offers a very safe, liberal and smooth economic base with attractive benefits for foreign investors.

9.39 Foreign private investment will be classified as either prohibited or permitted subject to normal conditions. The following two lists describe the sectors belonging to either of the two categories respectively:

Prohibited List

- i) Agriculture Land
- ii) Forestry
- iii) Irrigation;
- iv) Real Estate Including land, housing and commercial & Office buildings;
- v) Radio active minerals
- vi) Insurance; and
- vii) Health

Positive List

- i) Live Stock Farming;
- ii) Seed Farming;
- iii) Dairy farming;
- iv) Poultry farming
- v) Deep sea fishing;
- vi) Coastal fishing;
- vii) Inland fishing;
- viii) Manufacturing (other than specified list)
- ix) Construction;
- x) Power generation;
- xi) Oil, Gas and Coal exploration and mining;
- xii) Metals and Minerals (other than Radio active)
- xiii) Tourist services and hoteliering.
- xiv) Nuclear Energy
- xv) Export related trading and commerce
- xvi) Transport & communications
- xvii) Gas transmission and Distribution;
- xviii) LPG import & Marketing
- xix) Power Transmission & Distribution;
- xx) Banks & Financial services; and
- xxi) Oil distribution.

Industrial Production

9.40 An overall growth rate of 7.4 per cent has been targetted for 1989-90 for the manufacturing sector as against 3.1 per cent achieved during the previous year indicating an improvement of 4.3 per cent. The large scale industry is expected to grow by 7 per cent and small scale industry by 8.4 per cent during 1989-90. A statement showing physcial targets of selected industrial items for 1989-90 as compared with estimated production during 1988-89 is given in Statistical Appendix Table-9.2. About 45 new projects (including BMR), financed by PICIC and IDBP at a total cost of Rs. 5,910 million are expected to start. In the textile sector, 12 spinning units (each of 12.5 to 14.5 thousand spindles) and 8 weaving units are scheduled to commence production. Additional

output from these units included 30 million Kgs. of yarn and 36 meters of cloth. Beside textiles, new capacity is expected in industries such as synthetic fibre, sugar (one unit), paper and board (two units), with a combined capacity of 54 thousand tonnes, electric fans, plastic products, table wares, fire fighting equipment and pharmaceutical products.

9.41 The major increases expected during 1988-89 include billets (68%), paper and board (55.3%), tractors (43.5%), Trucks/Buses (24.6%) rolled sheets (20%), bicycles (18.1%), electric motors (16.6%), cement (9.6%) cotton yarn (8%), M.S. Products (5.8%), electric fans (5.6%), and petroleum products (5.1%).

INDUSTRY SECTOR

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

SI. No.	Sub-Sector	1988-89		%	Budget Allocations 1988-89
		Allocation (Govt. Budget)	Utilization		
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. FEDERAL					
1.	Industrial Corporations	118.55	29.17	25.00	50.00
2.	Export Processing Zone	14.32	14.32	100.00	0.01
3.	Technical Training Projects	48.37	6.88	14.00	38.72
4.	Printing Corporation Pakistan Press	3.16	3.16	100.00	0.00
5.	Export Promotion	2.67	2.67	100.00	2.70
6.	Technical Assistance Project	29.97	43.00	143.00	41.00
7.	Special Area	26.19	26.19	100.00	26.19
8.	Misc.	2.37	2.91	123.00	-
Sub-Total (Federal)		245.60	128.30	52.00	158.62
B. PROVINCIAL					
a)	Punjab	17.25	17.00	99.00	26.64
b)	Sind	51.83	54.75	106.00	47.00
c)	N.W.F.P.	69.14	54.25	79.00	39.10
d)	Baluchistan	6.58	6.60	100.00	9.60
Sub-Total (Provincial)		144.80	132.60	92.00	122.34
Total (Industry Sector)		390.40	260.90	67.00	280.96

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Items	Units	1987-88	1988-89		% increase decrease in 1987-88	Targets for 1989-90	% increase (+) decrease in 1989-90 over 1988-8
			Target	Revised			
					6	7	8
Vegetable Ghee	'000' M.T.	697	640	685	-2	710	3.6
Sugar	"	1771	1750	1850	4	1880	1.6
Jute Goods	"	112	120	103	-8	105	1.9
Cement	"	7041	7290	7250	3	7950	9.6
Paper & Board	"	102	187	130	27	202	55.3
Fertilizer (N)	"	1117	1250	1195	7	1200	0.4
Soda Ash	"	134	142	150	12	155	3.3
Caustic Soda	"	61	65	62	2	65	4.8
M.S. Products	"	870	887	850	-2	900	5.8
Billets	"	271	300	250	-8	420	68.0
Rolled Sheet	"	630	350	650	3	780	20.0
Cotton Yarn	"	685	760	725	6	790	9.0
Cotton Cloth	Mill. Sq. Mtr	282	260	250	-11	270	8.0
Cigarettes	Mill. Nos.	40697	46540	35000	-14	36400	4.0
Petroleum Products	Mill. Ltrs.	6780	7244	6706	-1	7050	5.1
Trucks/Buses	000 Nos..	2	5	3	100	4	24.7
CVs/Cars/Jeeps	"	32	34	36	12	37	4.8
Bicycles	"	655	685	550	-16	650	18.2
Tractors (Public Sector)	"	11	21	14	27	20	43.6
Sewing Machines	"	86	92	86	0	87	1.2
Electric Fans	"	282	250	374	33	395	5.6
Air Conditioners	"	14.8	10.5	18.0	22	19.5	8.3
Diesel Engines	"	3	4	4	13	4	3.9
Electric Motors	"	46	60	36	-21	42	16.7
Motor Tyres	"	679	815	900	33	930	3.3
Transformers	"	23	33	18	-20	18	-

Sources : (i) C.S.O. bulletin (July, 1989)

(ii) Planning & Development Division

Note: Targets for 1989-90 are approved by NEC

Chapter 10

Minerals

Review of 1988-89

Against the allocation of Rs 382.39 million during the year under review, an expenditure of Rs 92.5 million was estimated showing utilization of only 24 per cent. An expenditure of Rs 55.58 million in the federal agencies as against the allocation of Rs 310.7 million was assessed, recording utilization of 18 per cent. In the Special Areas (i.e., Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Northern Areas) Rs 27.02 million were allocated against which an expenditure of Rs 12.8 million was estimated showing an achievement of 47 per cent. Against the overall Provincial budget allocation of Rs 71.68 million an expenditure of Rs 36.92 million, was recorded which showed 51 per cent utilization.

10.2 Details of the agency-wise/sub-sector-wise/province-wise financial allocations and utilizations are given in Statistical Appendix Table-10.1 and performance in the following paragraphs.

FEDERAL

Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP)

10.3 For systematic geological mapping, preliminary geological investigations and evaluation of mineral resources, during the year 1988-89 an expenditure of Rs 27.66 million was incurred against an allocation of Rs 37.07 million which showed 75 percent utilization. Major projects carried out during the period under review are given below.

Exploration of Lead-Zinc Prospects in Lasbela Khuzdar Metallogenic Belt (GSP-UNDP Collaborative Project)

10.4 Under this scheme, Geological Survey of Pakistan planned to continue regional exploration and evaluation of lead-zinc occurrences in the selected areas of Southern Axial Belt by following the genetic model developed for Gunga-Khuzdar where in 6 million tonnes of 5.5 to 6.0% lead plus zinc deposits were established with the assistance of UNDP. The successful completion of the project might result in development of two or three additional deposits to supplement these proven reserves. During the year under review, 753 geochemical samples were collected from anomalous areas and finalized the geochemical anomaly maps of Mor Range and Piaro Range which indicated lead and zinc occurrences. Geological maps of Kharrari South, Mitti, Araro, Lunki, Piprani, Khankho and Kharrari of Lasbela District were finalized and geological map of Duddar area was updated. The project was completed on 30th June, 1989.

**Geological Appraisal of Mineral Resources of Azad Kashmir,
Muzaffarabad (GSP-AKMIDC Joint Project), 1986-89**

10.5 Under GSP-AKMIDC joint project the geology of coal occurrences in District Kotli were studied and a report published. Field investigations of graphite deposits in the Gore-Midan Area were conducted and two new graphite occurrences were located. Geological investigations for sulphide mineralization in the Reshian Treri Area were underway. Mapping of crystalline limestone/marble of the Salkhala Formation was completed and a draft report finalized. Compilation of the geological map of Azad Jammu and Kashmir was finalized.

**Exploration and Development of Surmai Lead Zinc Project
Khuzdar District (GSP-JICA Collaborative Project 1986-89)**

10.6 The project was approved at an estimated cost of Rs 39 million with FEC of Rs 27 million aims at intensifying lead-zinc exploration and development in and around Surmai Area. During the period under review two exploratory holes were drilled in Surmai area wherein lead-zinc mineralisation zones encountered at depth of 119 meters and 215 meters. Drilling of exploratory holes to depths of 400 meters, 150 meters and 351 meters were completed at the localities designated MJP-8, MJP-7, and MJP 13 respectively. The project was completed on 30th June, 1989.

RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (Pvt) LIMITED (RDC)

Saindak Copper-Gold Project District Chagai, Baluchistan

10.7 A revised scheme costing Rs 6,001 million with FEC of Rs 3,806 million was prepared and submitted. An expenditure of Rs 15 million only was incurred on establishment during the period under review against an allocation of Rs 240.58 million.

PAKISTAN MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (PMDC)

10.8 An allocation of Rs 3.94 million was made under PSDP 1988-89 for the exploration of lead zinc deposits in Baluchistan. However these funds were surrendered due to delay in the approval of PC-II scheme by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

MINERAL COORDINATION BOARD (MCB)

10.9 Work on the study "Export Potential of Minerals and certain Mineral Based Products" continued. This study was awarded to the Institute of Mining Engineers and Shahid Sami and Company at a total cost of Rs 0.575 million. The Consultants submitted their final report in January, 1989 which was circulated. During the year 1988-89, an

expenditure of Rs 0.115 million was incurred against an allocation of Rs 0.116 million showing 99% utilization.

SPECIAL AREAS:

10.10 Against an allocation of Rs 27.02 million, Rs 12.801 million were spent, showing 47 percent utilization.

AZAD KASHMIR MINERALS AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (AKMIDC)

10.11 Rs 6.74 million were spent against an allocation of Rs 14.24 million, showing utilization of 47 per cent. The mineral wing of AKMIDC completed the following projects during the year:

- (a) Detailed investigation of Ruby occurrences in the Neelum Valley (A.K.)
- (b) Development of Mica Deposits in the Neelum Valley (A.K.)
- (c) Geochemical Prospection of Lamnian-Reshian Shah Kori Kel Belt (A.K.)
- (d) Mining Feasibility Study of Graphite Deposits of Shounter Valley (A.K.)

The schemes initiated during the year were (i) Mineral Exploration and Evaluation in A.K. in collaboration with UNDP; (ii) Modernization of Mineral Testing Laboratory at Muzaffarabad (A.K.) and (iii) Exploration for precious Metals in A.K. District Muzaffarabad.

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (FATADC)

10.12 Against an allocation of Rs 12.78 million, an estimated expenditure of Rs 5.83 million was incurred showing utilization of 45% on various mineral exploration schemes.

NORTHERN AREAS

10.13 An estimated expenditure of Rs 0.24 million was incurred. The main scheme undertaken was "Exploration of Minerals in Northern Areas."

PROVINCIAL

10.14 All provinces established an autonomous mineral development agency to administer, develop, exploit and market minerals. These included Punjab Minerals Development Corporation (PUNJMIN), Sarhad Development Authority (SDA), Sind Industrial and Minerals Development Corporation (SIMDC) and Baluchistan Development Authority (BDA).

PUNJAB

10.15 An expenditure of Rs 3.0 million was estimated against an allocation of Rs 3.05 million, showing 98 per cent utilisation. PUNJMIN completed different schemes of exploration and evaluation of coal. However, no scheme in the mineral sector (other than coal and nuclear) was undertaken by the Punjmin during the year under review.

SIND

10.16 Rs 0.7 million were incurred against an allocation of Rs 2.71 million indicating utilization of 25 per cent. In order to facilitate mining development, construction of 26 miles metalled road from Hyderabad National Highway to Jhimpir was speeded up by providing Rs 0.3 million in the PSDP 1988-89. Another scheme "Identification of Mineral Development Deposits in Dadu and Tharparkar was included in the PSDP 1988-89 with an allocation of Rs 0.1 million. Phase-I of the project was completed at an estimated cost of Rs 1.68 million.

10.17 In order to promote and accelerate the pace of development of mineral resources of the province, Sind Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation was created with an objective to boost the socio-economic conditions of the people. For this purpose Rs 0.1 million was provided in the PSDP 1988-89.

N.W.F.P.

10.18 Rs 24.82 million were incurred against the allocation of Rs 52.33 million showing utilization of 47 per cent. Projects included were Hazara Phosphate Exploration Project, Chitral Metallogenic Mineral Exploration Project, Survey and Exploration of Malakand Chromite Deposits, and other minor schemes for the development of minerals in the province. Work was also carried out for providing infrastructure facilities, particularly roads in the mineral bearing areas of the province.

BALUCHISTAN

10.19 Rs 8.4 million were incurred against an allocation of Rs 13.6 million showing 61 per cent utilization. The following schemes were completed during the year:

- i. Construction of Shingle road in Torpezha/Sharigh Coal Mines Circular Road.
- ii. Improvement/Widening of link roads in mining areas.
- iii. Electrification in Mining Areas of Baluchistan

Programme for 1989 - 90**FEDERAL**

10.20 An allocation of Rs 292.69 million has been made for the Federal mineral sector. The major amount of Rs 262.0 million has been allocated for the implementation of the Saindak Copper-Gold Project which is not initiated during 1988-89 due to its non-approval status.

10.21 Apart from the Saindak Integrated Project, other projects included in the federal mineral programme are: Construction of Laboratories (Rs 2.65 million), at Karachi, Laboratories Buildings at Lahore and Special Areas Projects (Rs 2.65 million) Agency-wise details of allocation are given in Statistical Appendix Table-10.1.

RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (Pvt) LIMITED (RDC)
Saindak Copper-Gold Project

10.22 The project is sponsored by the RDC established in 1974 under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources at a capital cost of Rs 6,001 million with FEC of Rs 3,806 million. The project envisages mining, milling and producing blister copper together with gold and silver as associated metals in Phase I by using mostly new mining, milling and smelting machinery manufactured in China under patent of US and European Companies and power plant of European origin to be followed by production of mild steel billets and sulphuric acid in Phase-II.

10.23 The project envisages mining, milling and smelting of copper ore at Saindak in District Chagai Baluchistan. On completion, the project may yield an average annual production for 21 years as given below:

Products	Metric Tonnes
Copper	14,304.00
Gold	1.33
Silver	2.50

The products will be exported to China, Japan, U.K. and other European countries at international prices ruling at the time of export. The project is included in the seventh five year plan and a provision of Rs 262 million has been made in PSDP 1989-90.

AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR

10.24 Rs 12.0 million have been earmarked for mineral sector projects of which Rs 2.97 million are for ongoing schemes and Rs 9.03 million for the execution of a new project, Exploitation of graphite deposits of Shounter Valley and establishment of graphite processing plant. The major ongoing proposals to be carried out during 1989-90 include Geological Appraisal Survey of Mineral Resources in A.K. (AKMIDC-GSP collaboration), Mineral exploration and evaluation in AJ&K (collaboration with UNDP), Modernization of Mineral testing laboratory at Muzaffarabad and Exploration of precious Metals in District Mazaffarabad Azad Kashmir.

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREA:

10.25. An allocation of Rs 12.78 million has been made for carrying out various schemes in the area.

NORTHERN AREAS:

10.26 Rs 0.25 million has been earmarked for mineral sector projects of the area. There are only two ongoing schemes namely: (i) Exploration and evaluation of Economic Mineral Resources in Northern Areas, and (ii) Exploration of Minerals in Northern Areas.

PUNJAB

10.27 An allocation of Rs 8.76 million has been made for the execution of coal projects in the Punjab. Details of these schemes are given in Chapter -11.

SIND

10.28 Mineral related programmes are to be carried out by the Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development and the Sind Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation. For 1989-90 Rs 8.3 million have been allocated for this purpose. Another scheme entitled "Identification of Mineral deposits in District Dadu and Tharparkar" has been included in PSDP 1989-90 with an allocation of Rs 1.7 million. Phase-I of the project has already been completed at an estimated cost of Rs 1.68 million and phase-II will be undertaken during 1989-90. A 30 miles metalled road in Lakhra Coal field will be extended with an allocation of Rs 1.2 million to facilitate mining development in the area while for setting up a power plant based on Lakhra Coal in Sind a sum of Rs 2.0 million has been earmarked as an equity.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

10.29 An outlay of Rs 37.0 million has been made for execution of a number of mineral projects. The major projects to be implemented are: Lagarban-Tarnawai Phosphate Mining Project, Kohistan Lead-Zinc Exploration Project Phase-II, Chitral Scheelite Mineral Exploration Project-phase-III, Exploration of Malakand Chromite Project-Phase-III, Geological Survey and exploration of mineral bearing areas of NWFP, Alkali complex study of Koga Nepheline Syenite Deposits and provision of infrastructure facilities in mineral bearing areas.

BALUCHISTAN

10.30 A provision of Rs 27.39 million has been made for mineral related activities. These include, amongst others, evaluation of lead-zinc deposits in Gunga area near Khuzdar, exploration and evaluation of vermiculite deposits in Dalbandin, revolving fund for equity investment in Baluchistan and improvement and modernization of mining laboratories etc.

PHYSICAL TARGETS:

10.31. A growth rate of 7.3 per cent in the mining sector has been projected for 1989-90 as compared to 7.2 per cent during 1988-89. The increase over the estimated production of 1988-89 is expected from gypsum (6 per cent), China Clay (295 per cent), dolomite (251 per cent), bauxite (8.57 per cent), rock phosphate (108 per cent), silica sand (11.60 per cent), chromite (0.25 per cent), soapstone (28.20 per cent) and limestone (31.69 per cent) Details are given in Statistical Appendix Table-10.2.

PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT:

10.32 Private investment in the mineral field is dissipated into thousands of small units scattered all over the country. In coal mining alone there are more than 2000 mines in the private sector. Because of the complex and long gestation nature of the mineral industry, private sector has restricted its activities to minerals that can easily be located and exploited with little capital, having low processing requirements and technical skills, and ensure quick returns. Thus, most of the non-metallic minerals that occur on or near the surface (e.g., coal gypsum, limestone, clays, soapstones, marble etc.) are being extracted through primitive and destructive technologies causing irreparable damage to mineral resources and the environment.

10.33 The private sector has the potential to expand and improve its operations provided appropriate institutional arrangements and facilities are available. The Government, therefore, intends to encourage the private sector by extending all necessary provisions and incentives (tax holidays exemption, credit, equipment-leasing, public sector support). A target of investment of Rs 205 million in mining and quarrying has been projected for 1989-90 which compares with an estimated investment of Rs 173 million during the previous year 1988-89. The projection is based on an average growth rate of 19 per cent during the last 3 years.

AGENCY-WISE AND PROVINCE-WISE
FINANCIAL ALLOCATION/UTILIZATION
(Mineral)

S.No	Sub-Sector/Agencies	1988-89		Utilization	Allocation
		Allocation	Estimates (Revised)		
1.00	2	3	4	5	6 1988-90
A.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources	281.85	42.78	15	267.65
	1. Geological Survey of Pakistan	37.07	27.66	75	5.65
	2. Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation	3.94			
	3. Mineral Coordination Board	0.12	0.12	99	
	4. Resources Development Corporation (Ptv) Ltd. (Saindak Integrated Project)	240.58	15.00	6	262.00
	5. Gemstone corporation of Pakistan	0.24			
B.	Production Division	1.58			
	6. Pakistan Steel Mills (Kamohat Iron Ore)	1.58			
C.	Planning and Development Division	0.16			
	7. Technical Assistance	0.16			
D.	Special Areas	27.02	12.80	47	25.03
	(i) Azad Kashmir	14.24	6.74	47	12.00
	(ii) PAFAC	12.78	5.83	45	12.78
	(iii) Northern Areas		0.24		0.25
	Sub-Total (Federal)	310.70	55.58	18	292.68
E.	Provincial	71.68	36.92	51	81.45
	(i) Punjab	3.65	3.00	98	8.76
	(ii) Sind	2.71	0.70	25	8.39
	(iii) NWFP	52.33	24.62	47	37.00
	(iv) Baluchistan	13.60	8.40	62	27.99
	Total (Minerals)	382.39	92.50	24	374.18

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

(Minerals)

S.No	Items	Unit	Targets	Estimated Production 1988-89	% Estimated Production 1988-89	Targets 1989-90
1	Rock Salt	"000" Tonnes	650	513	79	590
2	Gypsum	"	540	409	75	430
3	Limestone	"	7630	6904	90	9092
4	Rock Phosphate	"	150	67	44	140
5	Marbel	"	228	232	101	680
6	China Clay	"	51	24	47	95
7	Dolomite	"	152	54	35	190
8	Silica Sand	"	215	224	104	250
9	Soapstone	"	29	39	134	50
10	Bauxite	"	3.9	3.5	89	3.8
11	Chromite	Tonnes	7630	6982	91	7000

Note The figures July, 1988 to March, 1989 are actual and
 , April, 1989 to June, 1989 are estimated

Source i) (MCB), Mineral Coordiantion Board.
 ii) Annual Plan (Planning Commission).
 iii) Statistical Bulletin.

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CHAPTER 11
ENERGY

REVIEW OF 1988-89. ENERGY SUPPLY

11.1 Primary commercial energy supply increased from 25.22 million PTOE in 1987-88 to 26.01 million PTOE in 1988-89 as shown in Table 11.1:

TABLE-11.1

PRIMARY COMMERCIAL ENERGY SUPPLY

	<u>1987-88</u> Million PTOE	SHARE %		<u>1988-89</u> Million PTOE	SHARE %	ACGR
<hr/>						
Commercial						
Imported Crude	3.93	15.58		3.70	14.23	-5.85
Imported POL	3.69	14.63		4.44	17.07	20.33
Indigenous Crude	2.18	8.64		2.29	8.81	5.05
Total Oil	9.80	38.86		10.43	40.10	6.43
Nat. Gas Production	9.20	36.48		9.58	36.84	4.13
L.P.G	0.35	1.38		0.35	1.35	0.86
Coal	1.97	7.81		1.80	6.92	-8.63
Hydro	3.80	15.07		3.84	14.77	1.05
Nuclear	0.10	0.40		0.01	0.02	-95.00
Total Commercial	25.22	100.00		26.01	100.00	3.12
<hr/>						
Less						
Feedstock(Natural Gas)	0.75			1.21		
Bunker	0.32			0.25		
Export of Crude	0.00			0.14		
Net Supply	24.15			24.40		
<hr/>						
Population (Million)	103.82			107.03		
Per Capita Commercial Energy Supply(PTOE)	0.23			0.23		
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ENERGY PROJECTIONS FOR 1989-90

11.2 Total commercial energy supply is projected to increase from 26.01 Million PTOE in 1988-89 to 28.06 Million PTOE in 1989-90 showing an overall increase of 7.9%. Indigenous production of crude oil is expected to increase from 46767 to 54433 BPD, mainly due to discoveries in the Badin block in Sind, Natural gas production will increase from 1248 MMCFD to 1339 MMCFD due to increased production from Pirkoh, additional production from new fields (Loti, Dhakni, Golarchi, Turk and South Mazari) and removal of transmission bottlenecks.

11.3 Breakup of the projected commercial energy supply is given in Table 11.2.

TABLE-11.2

PRIMARY COMMERCIAL ENERGY SUPPLY

	1988-89			1989-90		
	Million PTOE	SHARE %	ACGR %	Million PTOE	SHARE %	ACGR %
Commercial						
Imported Crude	3.70	14.23	-5.85	3.25	11.58	-12.16
Imported POL	4.44	17.07	20.33	5.62	20.03	26.58
Indigenous Crude	2.29	8.81	5.05	2.66	9.48	16.16
Total Oil	10.43	40.10	6.43	11.53	41.10	10.55
Nat. Gas Production	9.58	36.84	4.13	10.06	35.86	5.01
LPG	0.35	1.35	0.86	0.40	1.41	12.50
Coal	1.80	6.92	-8.63	2.24	7.98	24.44
Hydro	3.84	14.77	1.05	3.73	13.29	-2.86
Nuclear	0.01	0.02	-95.00	0.10	0.36	1900.00
Total Commercial	26.01	100.00	3.12	28.06	100.00	7.88
Less						
Feedstock (Natural Gas)	1.21			1.38		
Bunker	0.25			0.26		
Export of Crude	0.144			0.44		
Net Supply	24.40			25.98		
Population (Million)	107.03			110.36		
Per Capita Commercial Energy Supply (PTOE)	0.23			0.24		

11.4 Regarding non-commercial energy, the estimates are not as reliable as for commercial energy. The estimated non-commercial energy consumption was 12.8 Million PTOE during 1988-89 and is projected at 13.3 Million PTOE in 1989-90, which would be 47.4% of commercial energy.

Proposed Investment for 1989-90

11.5 For 1989-90, an allocation of Rs 29.78 billion has been made, showing an increase of 30% over last year's allocation. Agency wise allocations are given in Table 11.3.

TABLE-11.3

PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT

(Rs. Million)

Agency	1988-89	1989-90	Increase/ Decrease (%)
<u>POWER</u>			
WAPDA	13201.48	15840.00	19.99
KESC	2280.00	3587.31	57.34
PAEC	78.65	98.00	24.60
SHYDO	47.00	20.00	-57.45
AJK	166.08	190.00	14.40
NA	93.38	113.37	21.41
FATA	87.29	107.81	23.51
ICT	9.05	0.50	-94.48
Sub-Total (Power):	15962.93	19956.99	25.02
<u>FUEL</u>			
OGDC	1958.38	2736.83	39.75
DG (PC)	463.01	452.03	-2.37
DG (Energy Resources)	59.16	1.50	-97.46
Gas Operations	3505.15	5635.62	60.78
HDIP	9.47	7.42	-21.65
PMDC	7.10	4.00	-43.66
GSP	38.65	25.00	-35.32
ENERPLAN	50.50	23.00	-54.46
ENERCON	30.20	32.60	7.95
Refineries	811.00	898.00	10.73
Household	0.00	3.50	0.0
Sub-total (Fuel):	6932.60	9819.50	41.64
Total Energy:	22895.54	29776.49	30.05

11.6 The total investment in energy sector will be about 51% of the total investment in the Public Sector for 1989-90. In respect of budgetary provisions, the investment in power sector will be 37.78% of the budget.

POWER

Review of 1988-89

Generation

11.7 The installed capacity for power generation increased from 6824 MW at the end of 1987-88 to 7224 MW by end 1988-89 due to addition of 400 MW in the WAPDA System (Kot Addu units 5-8). The target for 1988-89 was commissioning of 614 MW. The shortfall of 214 MW was due to delay in commissioning of 4 MW Kargah Hydel, Gilgit and 210 MW Bin Qasim Unit 3. Table 11.4 summarizes the position regarding installed capacity.

TABLE-11.4

INSTALLED CAPACITY MW

	1987-88			1988-89 (Additions)						1988-89		
	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL	WAPDA		KESC		TOTAL		WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL
				TARGET	ACHIEVE- MENT	TARGET	ACHIEVE- MENT	TARGET	ACHIEVE- MENT			
Hydel	2897	-	2897	4	-	-	-	4	-	2897	-	2897
Steam	1169	913	2082	-	-	210	-	210	-	1169	913	2082
Gas Turbines and C. Cycle	1483	225	1708	400	400	-	-	400	400	1883	225	2108
Nuclear	-	137	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	137
Total	5549	1275	6824	404	400	210	-	614	400	5949	1275	7224

Demand

11.8 The computed diversified power peak demand (ie. demand taking into account the estimated component of load shedding) during 1988-89 was 6381 MW against the projected demand of 6530 MW. Energy generation during 1988-89 was 34805 GWH as compared to 33197 GWH during 1987-88 recording an annual growth rate of 4.8%. The corresponding increase in power demand was 8.4%. Details are given in Tables 11.5 and 11.6

TABLE-11.5COMPUTED MAXIMUM DEMAND (MW)

	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (Actual)	% Increase in 1988-89 over 1987-88
WAPDA System	5031	5440	+ 8.1
KESC System	1033	1132	+ 9.6
Aggregate	6064	6572	+ 8.4
Diversified	5887	6381	+ 8.4

TABLE-11.6ENERGY GENERATED - GWH

	1987-88	1988-89	% Increase in 1988-89 over 1987-88
<u>WAPDA</u>			
i) Hydel	16689	16974	1.7
ii) Thermal	10646	11879	11.6
iii) Total WAPDA:	27335	28853	5.6
KESC	5527	5722	3.5
Aggregate	32862	34575	5.2
PASMIC Export to KESC	116	207	78.4
KANUP Export to KESC	219	23	-852.0
Total:	33197	34805	4.8

Supply and Demand Situation

11.9 Load shedding continued in 1988-89 to varying degree in the months of January-June 1989. On the whole, the shortages were more than in 1987-88. Major reasons for shortage were variability of hydel power, rapid growth of demand, slippages in commissioning schedule and unforeseen outages. Table 11.7 gives a summary of load shedding in 1988-89.

TABLE-11.7

AGENCYWISE LOAD SHEDDING

(MW)

	Load Shedding 1988-89 (target)		Actual Maximum Load-shedding <u>in 1988-89</u>	
	WAPDA	KESC	WAPDA	KESC
July	-432	-38	-380	-36
August	-108	-23	-584	-77
September	-353	-16	-947	-149
October	-456	-05	-276	-144
November	-485	-53	-242	-24
December	-780	-95	-700	-158
January	-701	-14	-550	-34
February	-728	-83	-761	0
March	-699	-28	-1101	-7
April	-785	-40	-1350	-134
May	-798	-52	-2103	-113
June	-806	-84	-1800	-96

REVIEW OF MAJOR PROJECTS

11.10 A brief statement on implementation of major projects in 1988-89 is given below whereas revised and original commissioning schedule of power plants are at Statistical Appendix Table-11.1.

Generation

<u>Name of Project</u>	<u>Status</u>
------------------------	---------------

400 MW Kot Addu G.T. Units 5-8	Commissioned
-----------------------------------	--------------

1728 MW Tarbela 11-14	Contract for penstock, turbines, and some electrical/mechanical equipment has been awarded. Civil works and other activities of the project remained in progress.
-----------------------	---

200 MW Mangla Unit 9&10	Contract for civil works, penstock and other main items of the project were finalized and were progressing.
----------------------------	---

630 MW Steam Units
1,2 and 3 at
Muzzafargarh

Railway siding survey and Site grading for power house & residential colony was completed. Construction of main residential/non residential building etc. were in progress. Contract for erection and commissioning of equipment has been signed.

250 MW Oil Fired
Jamshoro Unit-1

Erection of electrical and mechanical equipment was in full swing and was progressing towards its scheduled commissioning.

270MW low Head
Hydel-I Chashma

Bids for the project were invited. Simultaneously some technical issues raised by the Government of Punjab also remained under review.

Thermal Rehabilitation
of Existing Thermal
Power Plants

The Multan Units 1 & 2 of 132 MW were dismantled and their rotors were sent to West Germany for repairs.

Installation of Combined
Cycle Plant at
Faisalabad and Kotri
Gas Turbine:

The Japanese bidder who was ranked as No.1 had backed out and the Ministry of Water and Power was considering whether to negotiate with those ranked as No.2 and 3 or to rebid.

200 MW Kot Addu Combined
Cycle Units 9 & 10:

The contract was awarded to JGC Corporation of Japan. Foundation for turbine/generator, Machine Hall, Cooling Tower and Boiler were completed to 30%, 25%, 15% and 10% respectively.

3X50 MW Fluidized Bed
Lakhra:

The contract was awarded to DONGFONG Electrical Corporation of China. The drilling for Geotechnical investigation for power plant area

was completed. The other preliminary works were in progress.

45 MW Diesel Power
Generation, Transmission
lines & Grid Station
Project at Pasni.

Initially the project was negotiated with OECF Japan. However as WAPDA considered that U.K. assistance and the proposal of M/s. Hawker Siddley was more attractive, negotiations were undertaken with UK and the plan of action was finalized.

3x210 MW Oil Fired
Thermal Station Unit
2-4 Jamshoro

The construction of civil as well as erection of Turbine & Generator were in progress.

Bin Qasim Power Station
Unit-3 & 4

The project was 90% complete.

Bin Qasim Unit-5

Engineering design made progress as per schedule.

Transmission

500 KV Lahore-Multan,
Guddu-Jamshoro,
Second Circuit.

Contract finalized with AEG - SIEMENS consortium for Lahore and Sahiwal Grid Station Extension of 500 KV grid stations at Dadu and Jamshoro was completed. Contract awarded for extension of 500 KV Grid Station at Multan & Guddu whereas construction of civil works for Transmission line were in progress.

3rd 500 KV Transmission
from Tarbela to
Lahore

The entire route alignment was Line completed and route markers installed. Profiling works of the line and appointment of consultants were in progress.

220 KV Guddu-Sibbi-Quetta
Second Circuit.

The boundary fencing of the land for grid station at Quetta was completed. Tender for procurement of Transmission line material and grid station equipment

was in progress. The case for acquiring extra land required for extension of 220 KV portion of Sibbi grid station was in process.

220 KV Double Circuit
Mardan-Peshawar.

Final alignment/route was completed. Final tower spotting on profile sheets was in progress whereas final tower spotting was completed. Acquisition of extra land for 500 KV grid station at Peshawar was in progress.

Modernization of Load
Despatch Centre.

The project was on its schedule completion.

Distribution of Power

11.11 In 1988-89 energy sold in the WAPDA system was 21915 GWH as against 20703 GWH in 1987-88 giving an increase of 5.9%. WAPDA generation, transmission and distribution losses including consumption in auxiliaries improved from 24.3% in 1987-88 to 23.3% in 1988-89. Energy sold in the KESC system in 1988-89 was 4794 GWH against 4558 GWH in 1987-88 giving an increase of 5.2%. The system losses in KESC increased from 21.8% in 1987-88 to 23.3% in 1988-89. Details are shown in Table 11.8

TABLE-11.8

Source	WAPDA		KESC		TOTAL	
	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89
Energy						
Generation	27335	28853	5527	5722	32862	34575
Import	116	32	420	558	536	590
Export	-86	-328	-116	-32	-202	-360
Total Avail- able for Sale	27365	28557	5831	6248	33196	34805
Energy Sale	20702	21915	4558	4794	25260	26709
Losses	24.3%	23.3%	21.8%	23.3%	23.9%	23.3%

Note: (a) WAPDA imports from KESC whereas KESC imports from WAPDA, KANUP and PASMIC. WAPDA and KESC integrated system imports from KANUP and PASMIC.

(b) In WAPDA and KESC integrated system, inter-utility sales has been accounted for.

11.12 During 1988-89, 662,063 consumers were added by both KESC and WAPDA. The total number of consumers increased from 6.65 million in 1987-88 to 7.32 million in 1988-89. Break up is shown in Table 11.9

TABLE-11.9

PROGRESSIVE NO. OF CONSUMERS

	1987-88			1988-89		
	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL
Domestic	4534759	622812	5197571	5074338	695312	5769650
Commercial	954854	192833	1147687	1019366	204799	1224165
Industrial	136847	19025	155872	143409	19775	163184
Agricultural	145256	995	146251	151386	1025	152411
Other	5151	545	5696	5151	579	5730
Total:	5776867	836210	6653077	6393650	921490	7315140

11.13 The target for village electrification in 1988-89 was 1718 villages. Against this 2,301 villages were electrified. Table 11.10 shows agency wise achievements.

TABLE-11.10

VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT 1988-89
(Nos)

	1988-89	
	Target	Achievement (Tentative)
WAPDA	1518	2041
FATA		190
AJK	200	60
NA		10
Total:	1718	2301*

*Provisional.

PLAN FOR 1989-90

Generation

11.14 The Annual Plan 1989-90 envisages 1318 MW additional power generation capacity comprising of the following:

- (i) 250 MW Jamshoro unit-1;
- (ii) 2x210 MW Jamshoro Unit-2 & 3;
- (iii) 2x112 MW Combined Cycle at Kot Addu units 9 & 10;
- (iv) 2x210 MW Bin Qasim Units-3 & 4; and
- (v) 4 MW hydle power station Kargah, Gilgit.

11.15 Total installed capacity in the country will increase from 7224 MW in 1988-89 to 8542 MW in 1989-90 as given in Table 11.11

TABLE-11.11

INSTALLED CAPACITY IN MW

	1988-89			1989-90		
	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL
Hydel	2897	-	2897	2901	-	2901
Steam	1169	913	2082	1839	1333	3172
Gas turbines and combined cycle.	1883	225	2108	2107	225	2332
Nuclear	-	137	137	-	37	137
Total:	5949	1275	7224	6847	1695	8542

Demand

11.16 The aggregate maximum demand is projected to be 7305 MW (diversified demand projected is 7092 MW) in 1989-90 as against 6572 MW (diversified demand was 6381) in 1988-89 showing an increase of 11.2%, Total energy

generation is projected to be 39843 GWH in 1989-90 against 34805 GWH in 1988-89. Details are given in Tables 11.12 and 11.13

TABLE-11.12

COMPUTED MAXIMUM DEMAND MW

	1988-89	1989-90 1989-90	Increase in over 1988-89
WAPDA System	5440	6065	11.5
KESC System	1132	1240	9.5
Aggregate	6572	7305	11.2
Diversified	6381	7092	11.2

TABLE-11.13

ENERGY GENERATION (GWH)

	1988-89 1989-90	1989-90	% Increase in over 1987-88
WAPDA Hydrel	16974	16472	-2.96
Thermal	11879	16336	37.52
Total	28853	32808	13.7
KESC	5722	6585	15.1
Aggregate	34575	39393	13.9
PASMIC Export to KESC	207	-	-
KANUP Export to KESC	23	450	1957
Total:	34805	39843	14.5

Supply Demand Balance

11.17 Demand and supply balance projections based on installation of 8542 MW capacity according to the schedule indicated above and projected demand of 7305 MW shows that there would be a substantial reduction in load shedding from the previous year. However, if commissioning dates of the projects slip or the growth

in demand is higher than envisaged, load shedding could be higher. Forced outages of WAPDA's plants at the time of maximum demand have also been a cause of increased load shedding. WAPDA will make all efforts to avoid this during the year.

Private Sector Power Projects

11.18 To supplement the role and investment by the public sector, Government is already pursuing a policy of induction of the private sector in power generation for which steps were taken in 1988-89. Various offers for construction of power plants have been received. During 1989-90 negotiations on some major projects will be completed and it is hoped that initial work on the projects will be started.

Projects

11.19 Targets for major on-going generation projects during 1989-90 are envisaged as follows:

<u>Name of Project</u>	<u>Status</u>
------------------------	---------------

WAPDA Project

1728 MW Tarbela 11-14	Work will continue in accordance with the schedule on all contracts. The units are expected to be commissioned in October, 1992.
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200 MW Mangla Unit 9&10	Work will continue in accordance with the agreements signed for engineering of E & M and civil works. The units are expected to be commissioned by September, 1992.
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3x210 Oil Fired Thermal Power Station Jamshoro (Units 2-4)	Work will be in full swing. Units 2, 3 and 4 are expected to be commissioned in December 1989, March 1990 and September 1990 respectively.
--	--

200 MW Combined Cycle Power Project at Kot Addu (Units 9 & 10)	The Project will be commissioned in March/April, 1990.
--	--

3x210 MW Steam Units
at Muzaffargarh.

Procurement of equipment and work on site will be in progress. Units 1,2 and 3 are expected to be commissioned in December 1990 (Unit-1), May, 1991 (Unit-2) and December 1991 (Unit-3).

250 MW Oil Fired Jamshoro
Unit-1.

The Unit is expected to be commissioned in January, 1990.

3x50 MW Fluidized Bed at
Lakhra

Construction work will remain in progress and Units (1,2,&3) are expected to be commissioned in March 1992, August 1992 and January, 1993 respectively.

45 MW Diesel Power Generation
Transmission Lines & Grid

Station Project at Pasni

Units will be commissioned in December, 1989/June, 1990.

Bin Qasim 3 & 4 Units.

Unit-3 will be commissioned in August 1989 and unit-4 in December 1989.

Bin Qasim - 5.

The civil works contract has been awarded to M/s Interhome and the rest E & M to M/s Marobeni. Unit-5 is expected to be completed in February 1991.

Transmission

500 KV Lahore-Multan-
Guddu

Construction will remain in progress. Commissioning of the transmission Line is expected as follows:

- (i) Lahore-Multan Section: August, 1989
- (ii) Multan-Guddu: August, 1990
- (iii) Guddu-Jamshoro: August, 1992

3rd 500 KV Transmission
from Tarbela to Lahore

The target for 1989-90 is line 14% completion of project. The project is expected to be completed in June, 1992.

220 KV Double Circuit
Transmission line,
Mardan-Peshawar

The target fixed for 1989-90 is 24% completion of the project. The project is expected to be completed in February, 1991.

Distribution of Power

11.20 In the WAPDA System, 25267 GWH energy is envisaged to be sold in 1989-90 with load management and energy conservation against the sale of 21915 GWH in 1988-89 showing an increase of 15.3% WAPDA system losses including consumption in auxiliaries are estimated to be 23.0%. The estimate of losses is on the conservation side. A detailed programme of loss reduction is already in progress under which over load feeders are being checked and necessary loss reduction measures including renovations and rehabilitation are being undertaken. These would facilitate reduction in energy losses. In the KESC System, energy sales in 1989-90 are envisaged as 5310 GWH against 4794 in 1988-89 showing an increase of 10.8%. KESC system losses are estimated to be 24.5% Details are given in Table 11.14

TABLE-11.14

ENERGY GENERATION, SALES AND LOSSES (GWH)

	<u>1988-89 (Actual)</u>			<u>1989-90 (Projected)</u>		
	WAPDA	KESC	Integrated System	WAPDA	KESC	Integrated System
Energy Generation	28853	5722	34575	32808	6585	39393
Import	38	558	590	-	450	350
Export	-328	-32	-360	-	-	-
Total available for sale in the System.	28557	6248	34805	32808	7035	39843
Energy sales	21915	4794	26709	25267	5310	30577
Loss %	23.3%	23.3%	23.3%	23.0%	24.5%	23.3%

11.21 It is expected that 669,900 new consumers will be added. Agency wise breakup is given in Table 11.15.

TABLE-11.15

NUMBER OF CONSUMERS (INCREMENTAL) 1989-90

Category	WAPDA	KESC	TOTAL
Domestic	605000	39000	644000
Commercial		14963	14963
Industrial	6600	967	7567
Agriculture	3300	33	3333
Others	-	37	37
Total	614900	55000	669900

Village Electrification

11.22 The Government is laying great emphasis on rural electrification and intensification of electrification of villages already electrified. Funds from donor agencies are being mobilized. A revised project is also being prepared.

Programs of Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC)

11.23 An allocation of Rs.98 million has been made for PAEC. The programs include Chashma Nuclear Power Plant (CHASHNUPP), Nuclear Mineral Surveys and activities of various institutes and centres.

Special Areas and Small Hydro

11.24 An allocation of Rs. 431.68 million has been made for Special Areas (AJ&K, NA, FATA, ICT) and for small hydro development schemes.

REVIEW OF 1988-89

OIL

CONSUMPTION

11.25 The consumption of POL increased in the country from 8.52 million tonnes in 1987-88 to 9.51 million tonnes in 1988-89, showing an increase of 11.6%. Sector-wise breakdown of POL consumption is given in Table 11.16.

TABLE-11.16

POL CONSUMPTION

Sector	("000 Metric Tonnes")		
	POL Consumption		% Change in 1988-89 over 1987-88
	1987-88	1988-89	
Domestic	859	910	5.9
Industrial	1225	1151	-6.04
Agriculture	330	313	-5.2
Transport	4186	4678	11.8
Power	1599	1968	23.1
Others	329	497	51.1
Total:	8528	9517	11.6

Refining

11.26 The country has a refining capacity of 6.0 million tonnes. The refineries at Karachi are processing imported crude and crude from the Badin blocks in the southern part of the country. The refinery at Attock is processing only indigenous crude. A project for expansion of National Refinery Limited by 0.67 million tonnes per annum by energy conservation and revamp is underway.

11.27 Because the product-mix of the refineries and the pattern of consumption do not match, oil products are imported and Naphtha produced by the refineries is exported. Balance sheet of POL sources and consumption is given in the Table 11.17.

TABLE-11.17

POL CONSUMPTION		
	(000 Metric Tonnes)	
	1987-88	1988-89
POL Production from refineries	5671	5624
POL import	3759	4301
Sub-Total:	9430	9925
Domestic consumption	8850	9517
Export/Bunkers	323	251

11.28 During 1988-89 about 5.86 million tons of crude was processed in the country. Due to refinery constraints 1.07 Million Barrels of local crude were exported. The break-up of crude from various sources is given in the Table 11.18.

TABLE-11.18

CRUDE SOURCE-WISE 1988-89

	Million Tonnes	Million Barrels per Annum	Barrels per day (Annual Average)
Total crude supply to refineries	5.867	43.723	119788
Imported crude	3.577	26.653	73021
Domestic crude	2.29	17.070	46767
Crude exported	0.144	1.075	2947
Net to refinery	5.867	43.723	119788

Domestic Production.

11.29 Annual average production was 46,767 barrels per day as against a target of 49,000 barrels. However, the daily production in the month of June, 1989 was 53,013 BPD, which showed that domestic production of crude had a rising trend. Field wise production is given in Table 11.19. Production figures in respect of fields in development stage are not included.

TABLE-11.19**FIELD-WISE CRUDE PRODUCTION**

(Avg. BPD)

Field	Main Operator	Production 1987-88	Production 1988-89	% Change in 1988-89 over 1987-88
Khaur	POL	8.93	8.51	-4.7
Dhullian	"	26.30	24.65	-6.3
Joyamair	"	445.77	317.55	-28.76
Balkassar	"	438.28	512.80	17.0
Meyal	"	3401.72	3127.50	-8.06
Fimkassar	OGDC	9.60	4.10	-57.29
Toot	"	1418.47	1248.93	-11.95
Tando Alam	"	3042.63	2373.26	-21.99
Injra	"	1731.00	0.65	-99.96
Thora	"	1961.18	2904.48	48.09
Ghotana	"	186.19	51.10	-72.55
Sono	"	152.33	1927.25	1165.18
Chak-Naura	"	556.93	325.12	-41.62
Lashari	"	-	948.53	-
Bobi	"	-	409.21	-
Khaskheli	UTP	1037.61	731.22	-29.52
Laghari	"	6537.23	4934.83	-24.51
Dhabi	"	1167.31	1106.83	-5.18
Mazari	"	6441.96	6636.80	3.02
South Mazari	"	642.20	1326.03	106.48
Golarchi	"	-	39.77	-
Turk	"	-	158.11	-
Halipota	"	-	-	-
Sonro	"	-	-	-
Liari	"	-	-	-
Condensate	"	-	-	-
Dhurnal	OXY	17069.78	17649.80	3.39
Adhi	PPL	-	-	-
Total Production:		44561.73	46766.67	+4.94

Drilling

11.30 During 1988-89, 56 wells were drilled as against a target of 77 wells. Break up is given in Table 11.20.

TABLE-11.20**NO. OF WELLS DRILLED DURING 1987-88 AND 1988-89**

	Exploratory			Appraisal/Development		
	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89		1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89	
		Target	Actual		Target	Actual
OGDC	10	13	7	21	18	23
Private Sector	9	20	16	11	26	10
Total	19	33	23	32	44	33

Exploration and Development of new fields.

11.31 A total of five new fields were discovered by OGDC and the private sector. Progress by end June, 1989 is given in Table 11.21.

TABLE-11.21**DISCOVERIES IN 1988-89**

Name of Field	Operator	Type of Discovery
Khorewah	UTP	Gas and Condensate
North Akri	UTP	Oil
Koli	UTP	Oil
Bagla	Phillips	Gas
Daru	OGDC	Gas

Oil Transmission and Storage.

11.32 During the last few years, transmission requirements in up-country have increased considerably to meet the increased requirements of fuel oil in the

northern parts of the country. The Ministry of Railways, Pak Arab Refinery and Pakistan State Oil implemented different projects to cater to transportation requirements. Up country storage development project of 63,900 million tonnes has been completed, except one depot at Machike.

Foreign Exchange Bill

11.33 The net foreign exchange cost of oil imports was US \$ 959.04 million against a projection of US \$ 1006.19 million. Due to refinery constraints in the South, 0.144 million tonnes (1.075 million barrels) of local crude was exported. The main elements of the foreign exchange bill are shown in Table 11.22.

TABLE-11.22

OIL IMPORT BILL

	\$ Million			
	1987-88		1988-89	
Imports	Quantity (Million Tonnes)	Total Cost	Quantity (Million Tonnes)	Total Cost
Crude oil imported	3.802	465.52	3.58	378.4
Foreign companies share in indigenous crude.	0.742	81.77	0.63	67.73
Products import.	3.759	520.57	4.6	569.5
Total:	8.303	1067.86	8.81	1015.63
Export (Non-Energy)	0.197	26.51	0.13	16.38
Bunkers	0.126	58.44	0.12	40.21
Total:	0.323	84.95	0.25	56.59
Net foreign exchange oil bill.		982.91		959.04

PLAN FOR 1989-90

OIL

11.34 Consumption of POL is envisaged at 10.44 million tonnes as compared to 9.51 million tonnes in 1988-89 showing an increase of 9.7%. The growth rate is higher than in 1988-89 because of greater increase projected in power generation. Sector-wise break-up of consumption is given in Table 11.23.

TABLE-11.23

POL CONSUMPTION

(000 Metric Tonnes)

Sector	1988-89 (Actual)	1989-90 (Projected)	% Change
Domestic	910	938	3.1
Industrial	1151	1247	8.3
Agricultural	313	319	2.0
Transport	4678	4953	5.9
Power	1968	2473	25.7
Others	497	508	2.2
Total:	9517	10438	9.7

11.35 The above table shows that percentage increase in the power sector is the highest which is attributed to increase in the consumption of furnace oil and high speed diesel oil for power generation.

Refining

11.36 The expected refined products production, domestic consumption and exports are shown in Table 11.24.

TABLE-11.24**DISPOSAL OF POL**

(Million Metric Tonnes)

	1988-89 (Actual)	1989-90 (Projected)
POL production from refineries	5624	5084
POL import	4301	5449
Sub-Total:	9925	10533
Domestic consumption	9517	10302
Export (Non-Energy)/Bunkers	251	261

11.37 As there will be no addition in the refining capacity the amount of crude for processing will remain about the same as in 1988-89. However, the product mix will change slightly as local production of crude will have a greater share. The break-up of crude to be processed is given in Table 11.25.

TABLE-11.25**DETAILS OF CRUDE PROCESSED**

(Million Metric Tonnes)

	1988-89 (Actual)	1989-90 (Projected)
Total crude	5.70	5.37
Imported crude	3.62	3.15
Domestic crude	2.06	2.22
Export of crude	0.14	0.44
Net to refinery	5.7	5.37

Domestic Production

11.38 Domestic production of crude is expected to increase annually from 46,767 barrels per day in 1988-89 to 54,433 barrels per day in 1989-90 showing an increase of 14%. The increase in production is attributed to increase in production from new fields in the South. Field-wise production is given in Table 11.26.

TABLE-11.26

CRUDE PRODUCTION

(Avg. BPD)

		<u>AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION</u>		% Change
		1988-89 (Actual)	1989-90 (Projected)	
Khaur	POL	8.15	30.0	-8.5
Dhullian	"	24.65		
Joyamair	"	317.55	475.0	49.6
Balkassar	"	512.80	773.0	50.7
Meyal	"	3127.50	2388.0	-23.6
Fimkassar	OGDC	4.10	-	-
Toot	"	1248.93	800.0	-35.9
Tando Alam	"	2373.26	2500.0	5.3
Dakhni	"	-	575.0	-
Injra	"	0.65	-	-
Thora	"	2904.48	5000.0	72.1
Ghotana	"	51.10	-	-
Sono	"	1927.25	2600.0	34.9
Chak-Naurang	"	325.12	-	-
Lashari	"	948.53	1700.0	79.9
Bobi	"	409.21	-	-
Kunar	"	-	500.0	-
Khaskeli	UTP	731.22	100.0	-86.3
Laghari	"	4934.83	3700.0	-25.0
Dhabi	"	1106.83	1100.0	-0.6
Mazari	"	6636.80	7800.0	17.5
South Mazari	"	1326.03	1600.0	20.6
Golarchi	"	39.77	400.0	905.8
Turk	"	158.11	500.0	216.2
Halipota	"	-	1200.0	-
Sonro	"	-	400.0	-
Liari	"	-	700.0	-
Condensate	"	-	1000.0	-
Dhurnal	OXY	17649.80	16300.0	-7.6
Adhi	PPL	-	2292.0	-
Total Production:		46766.67	54,433	16.4

Drilling

11.39 During 1989-90, 60 new wells are estimated to be drilled. Break-up is given in Table 11.27.

TABLE-11.27

TARGETS OF DRILLING FOR 1989-90

Agency	Exploratory Wells	Appraisal and Development Wells	Total
OGDC	15	19	34
Private Sector	10	16	26
Total:	25	35	60

Oil Transmission and Storage

11.40 Pak Arab Refinery (PARCO) intends to increase the pipeline capacity by installing two pumping stations on their existing 16" dia, product pipe line system at Bubuk, (District Dadu) and Fazilpur (District Rajanpur). The pipeline capacity will thus increase from the existing 2.9 metric tonnes per annum to 4.5 metric tonnes per annum. The other project in hand is to extend the PARCO pipe line from Multan to Lahore via Faisalabad. A 16" dia pipeline 175 miles long is proposed upto Faisalabad and 14" dia 80 miles long pipe line from Faisalabad to Lahore. Pakistan State Oil (PSO) will continue to work on their pipeline projects from Mehmood Kot to Kot Addu and from Karachi to Jamshoro. An additional storage capacity of 100,000 metric tonnes is being constructed under Storage Development Project. Work is in progress and 30% work has been completed. Pipri storage of 80,000 million tonnes Project in the South is in an initial stage. For fuel supply to XENEL/HSPPEL power project, PSO has completed the route survey while the feasibility study is expected shortly.

Foreign Exchange Bill

11.41 The import bill depends on the international prices which have been uncertain in the past. In view of the uncertainty, the import bill can only be taken as an estimate. Estimates for oil import bill are given in Table 11.28.

TABLE-11.28

OIL IMPORT BILL 1989-90

	Quantity (Million Tonnes)	\$ Million Total Cost
Imports		
Crude	3.15	411.90
Foreign companies share in indigenous crude	0.52	65.42
Products (POL)	5.45	698.80
Total imports	9.12	1176.12
Exports		
POL	0.12	14.43
Bunkers	0.14	42.49
Total exports	0.26	56.92
Net foreign exchange bill:		1119.20
NB: Average price		
Oil price	=	\$ 17/bbl
POL prices:		
High octane blending component	=	\$ 21.88/bbl
Superior kerosene	=	\$ 20.15/bbl
High speed diesel	=	\$ 20.59/bbl
Furnace oil	=	\$ 79.49/Metric Tonnes (12.05 /bbl)

Natural Gas

Review of 1988-89

11.42 Production of natural gas in the country increased from 437 BCF in 1987-88 to 455 BCF in 1988-89 showing an increase of 4.2%. This increase was mainly due to increased production from Sui, Pirkoh, Mari and new fields (Golarchi and Turk) in the south. Field wise production in million cubic feet per day is given in Table 11.29.

TABLE-11.29

FIELD-WISE GAS PRODUCTION

			(MMCFD)
Field	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (Actual)	% Change
Sui	694.57	709.44	2.1
Khandkot	37.14	34.25	-7.8
Mari	279.83	286.00	2.2
Pirkoh	111.15	125.61	13.1
Dhurnal	40.97	41.08	0.3
Meyal	28.03	29.22	4.2
Toot	6.05	6.01	-0.6
Golarchi	-	7.28	-
Turk	-	9.02	-
Total:	1197.74	1247.91	4.2
Losses 2%	23.95	24.96	4.2
Net Supply	1173.79	1222.95	4.2

Demand and Consumption

11.43 The demand experienced on the pipeline system determined for average day demand is presented in Table 11.30.

TABLE-11.30

DEMAND FOR PURIFIED NATURAL GAS (PIPELINE SYSTEM) 1988-89

			(MMCFD)
	SSGC	SNGPL	Total
Supply	289	412	701
Demand	300	393	693
(Shortfall) Excess	(11)	19	8

11.44 In addition, gas also supplied directly to WAPDA and some fertilizer factories from gas fields is shown in table 11.31.

TABLE-11.31

SUPPLY OF RAW NATURAL GAS (DIRECT) IN 1988-89

(MMCFD)

Gas Field	WAPDA Guddu Power Station	Fertilizer Factories	Total
Sui	77.84	98.17	176.01
Mari	97.04	188.95	285.99
Khandkot	34.14	-	34.14
Total:	209.02	287.12	496.14

Distribution

11.45 Sector-wise gas connections added are given in Table 11.32.

TABLE-11.32

NEW CONNECTIONS DURING 1988-89

Category	As on 30th June 1988			Increase in 1988-89			Commul- lative
	SNGPL	SSGC	Total	SNGPL	SSGC	Total	
General industry	2815	2206	5021	72	76	148	5169
Commercial	24214	11145	35359	1227	704	1931	37290
Domestic	558441	624543	1182984	49286	35457	844743	1267727
Total:	585468	637894	1223364	50585	36237	86822	1310186

TRANSMISSION

Northern system

11.46 SNGPL-V project remained under implementation to augment the capacity from 378 MMCFD to 447 MMCFD. The project will be completed by December, 1989. At present, work is being done at Faisalabad- Gali Jagir Section.

Southern system

11.47 The transmission capacity of the southern system is 320 MMCFD Ex-Sui (120 MMCFD Indus Left Bank Pipeline and 200 MMCFD Indus Right Bank Pipeline). With the completion of Badin-Hyderabad pipeline, natural gas has become available from Badin block fields since March, 1989. The pipeline will be extended to Jamshoro to meet the requirements of Jamshoro power plant. The pipeline has a capacity to transmit 100 MMCFD of natural gas. A 24" Pipeline from Pirkoh to Sui with a tie in connection from Loti is being constructed and is expected to be completed by December, 1989. The capacity of the pipeline is 200 MMCFD which can further be increased to 300 MMCFD with installation of compressors.

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1989-90**Natural Gas**

11.48 The production of natural gas is estimated at 1339 MMCFD as compared to actual production of 1248 MMCFD in 1988-89 showing an increase of 7.3%. In the past the supply was constrained due to transmission capacity bottlenecks. As transmission bottlenecks would be eased due to commissioning of remaining sections of SNGPL-VI, there would be substantial growth in supply of natural gas. However a major constraint for supply of gas available from Pirkoh and Loti to SNGPL system would remain because of limitation of transmission capacity. Field-wise estimated production is given in Table 11.33.

TABLE-11.33

ESTIMATED FIELD-WISE PRODUCTION, 1989-90

			(MMCFD)
Field	1988-89 (Actual)	1989-90 (Projected)	% Change
Sui	709.44	645.00	-9.0
Khandkot	34.25	57.00	66.4
Adhi	-	4.00	-
Mari	286.00	280.00	-2.1
Pirkoh	125.61	160.00	27.4
Loti	-	37.00	-
Dhakni	-	12.00	-
Toot	6.01	5.00	-16.8
South Mazari	-	5.00	-
Dhurnal	41.08	32.00	-22.1
Meyal	29.22	15.00	-48.7
Golarchi			
Turk	16.30	87.00	434
Total:	1247.91	1339.00	7.3
Losses 2%	24.96	26.78	7.3
Net Supply	1222.95	1312.22	7.3

Demand and Supply

11.49 The demand and supply position projected for the average day demand are given in Table 11.34.

TABLE-11.34

DEMAND FOR PURIFIED NATURAL GAS (PIPELINE SYSTEM) 1989-90
(MMCFD)

	SSGC	SNGPL	Total
Supply	332	544	876
Demand	314	395	709
(Shortfall) Excess	18	149	167

11.50 In addition, gas will be supplied directly from the gas fields to consumers as given in Table 11.35.

TABLE-11.35

**ALLOCATION OF RAW NATURAL GAS FOR (DIRECT) USE IN 1989-90
(MMCFD)**

Gas Field	Wapda Guddu Power Station	Fertilizer	Total
Sui	110	124	234
Mari	100	200	300
Khandkot	45	-	45
Total:	255	324	579

TRANSMISSION CAPACITY

Northern system

11.51 The existing transmission capacity ex-Sui for the northern system is 447 MMCFD. SNGPL has prepared a project (SNGPL-VI) which proposes to increase the capacity initially by 200 MMCFD; it can be further increased by another 150 MMCFD by the completion of loop lines at marginal incremental cost. Financial package for this project will be evolved and the project will be initiated during 1989-90. A project to utilize 19 MMCFD of natural gas ex-Adhi is under implementation. The project envisages laying of 52 KM long, 10 inches diameter pipeline and is expected to be completed by December, 1989. Also a 51 KM long, 16 inches diameter pipeline is under construction to utilize 25 MMCFD of natural gas ex-Dakhni. The pipeline has been designed to utilize the expected production of 70 MMCFD from this field in future. The project is expected to be completed by December, 1989. The project for supply of natural gas to Abbottabad and Mansehra is under implementation. This project is expected to be completed by June, 1990.

Southern System

11.52 The existing transmission capacity of the Indus right bank and left bank pipelines is 320 MMCFD ex-Sui which will be increased to 400 MMCFD by installing loop lines on the Indus right bank pipeline and debottlenecking in the transmission system/compressors. This will be completed by December, 1990. Proposals for further augmentation of the system are being prepared by the Sui Southern gas company (SSGC). This loop line would be completed by June, 1990. The pipeline between Hyderabad and Jamshoro to supply natural gas to power plants will be completed by February, 1990.

Distribution

11.53 Gas connections which will be added during 1989-90 are given in Table 11.36.

TABLE-11.36

NEW CONNECTIONS DURING 1989-90

Category	(Numbers)		
	SNGPL	SSGC	Total
General Industry	95	80	175
Commercial	1500	1000	2500
Domestic	50,000	40,000	90,000
Total:-	51,595	41,080	92,675

LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)

11.54 LPG production remained almost constant in 1987-88 and 1988-89. LPG production is estimated to increase from 326 tonnes/day to 366 tonnes/day in 1989-90 mainly due to production from Adhi and Dhakni plants. The annual production target is given in Table 11.37.

TABLE-11.37

LPG PRODUCTION

1987-88	(Metric Tonnes)	
	1988-89 (Actual)	1989-90 (Target)
117895	118990	133630

COAL

REVIEW OF 1988-89

INVESTMENT

11.55 Total budgeted PSDP allocation for coal development during 1988-89 for the Federal and Provincial programmes was Rs.50.27 million. Revised estimates of utilization were Rs.40.61 million, showing 80.8% utilization. Agency-wise status of PSDP allocation and utilization during 1988-89 is given in Table-11.38

TABLE-11.38

PSDP ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION 1988-89				
(Million Rs.)				
S.NO.	AGENCY	ALLOCATION	REVISED ESTIMATES	%UTILIZATION
A.	Geological Survey of Pakistan(GSP)	39.73	35.60	87.8
B.	Pakistan Mineral Dev. Corporation (PMDC)	6.88	1.35	19.6
C.	FATA DEV. CORP. (FATA DC)	0.66	0.66	100.0
FEDERAL PSDP		47.27	37.61	79.6
Punjab Mineral Dev. Corp(PUNJMIN) *		3.00	3.00	100.0
Total		50.27	40.61	80.8

* (Provincial PSDP Allocation).

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT

11.56 Total coal production (inclusive of unreported) during 1988-89 was 4.02 million tonnes against the target of 4.8 million tonnes showing 83.7% achievement.

11.57 Recently Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP) has indicated potential of coal resources in the country as 9.3 billion tonnes, of which 489 million tonnes are measured, 1818 million tonnes are indicated, 6822 million tonnes are inferred and 178 million tonnes are hypothetical reserves. The present status of coal reserves

provides new avenues for coal utilization in power generation and elsewhere in the country to reduce its fuel bill through cuts on imported fuels. Physical achievements of different agencies engaged in coal exploration and development vis-a-vis targets of 1988-89 are summarized in Table-11.39.

TABLE-11.39

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT DURING 1988-89 & TARGETS FOR 1989-90						
ITEM/ACTIVITY	AGENCY/SECTOR	TARGETS	Achievement	SURPLUS/	TARGETS	% INCREASE (+)
		(1988-89)	(1988-89)	DEFICIT	(1989-90)	DECREASE (-) IN 1989-90 OVER 1988-89
				%		
EXPLORATION						
a: Drill Holes-Nos (D/Depth-Meter)	GSP	88	35	-57.8	19	-45.7
		(21,800)	(7,011)	(-67.8)	(4,000)	-42.9
	PMDC	85	0	-100	115	+35.3
		(10,200)	0	(-100)	(20,250)	+98.5
	FATA DC			-	3	
					(180)	-
b: Addition of Measured Reserves (Million Tonnes)	GSP	0	25.728	0	30.00	+16.6
	PMDC			-	50.00	
DEVELOPMENT						
Incline/Shaft/ Drivages(Mtrs)	PMDC	-	-	-	-	-
	PUNJMIN	318	100	-68.55	950	+850
PRODUCTION (TONNES)						
	Public Sector					
	ii) PMDC	380,000	210,000	-44.74	291,000	+38.6
	iii) PUNJMIN	27,500	24,000	-12.73	30,000	+25.0
	Private Sector *	4400000	3790000	-13.86	4679000	+23.5
	Total (Private & Public)	14,807,500	4,024,000	-16.30	5,000,000	+24.3
SALE (TONNES)						
	Public Sector					
	ii) PMDC	380,000	175000	-22.48	340000	+94.3
	iii) PUNJMIN	25800	20000	-24.48	27500	+37.5
	Private Sector **	4394200	3829000	-12.86	4600000	+20.1
	Total (Private & Public)	4800000	4024000	-16.17	4967500	+23.4

TABLE 2

* (Includes unreported production)

** (Includes unreported sales)

11.58 In general, physical progress of different projects has been reported as satisfactory and is discussed below:

A. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PAKISTAN (GSP)

11.59 Projectwise activities are given in the following paragraphs:-

ENERGY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT UMBRELLA PROJECT (COAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT (1984-91)

11.59.1 An expenditure of Rs.25.21 million has been incurred against an PSDP allocation of Rs.25.81 million in 1988-89 showing 97.7% utilization. GSP drilled 9 holes with 2174 meterage (cumulative depth) during the current year. The exploration conducted under this project has established additional 18 million tonnes measured reserves in Lakhra-Sonda-Thatta area during 1988-89.

SALT-RANGE TERTIARY COAL EXPLORATION, PUNJAB

11.59.2 GSP has completed the scheme at a total capital cost of Rs.9.296 million. During the year 1988-89, 20 holes with cumulative depth of 1742 meters over an area of 120 Sq.Kms were drilled at a cost Rs.2.25 million. As a result of exploration conducted in 1988-89, an additional 4.2 million tonnes measured reserves have been identified.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION OF KHOST-SHARIGH- HARNAI COAL FIELDS, BALUCHISTAN

11.59.3 The PSDP allocation for 1988-89 was Rs.4.37 million, of which Rs.3.72 million were incurred. During 1988-89, only two holes were drilled with cumulative depth of 1229 meters covering an area of 7.2 Sq.Kms. and 3.23 million tonnes measured reserves were identified.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION IN SOR-RANGE DEGARI COALFIELDS BALUCHISTAN(1988-89)

11.59.4 Rs.4.6 million was allocated in PSDP 1988-89, of which an expenditure of Rs.4.41 million was incurred. During 1988-89, four holes were drilled with cumulative depth of 1866 meters over an area of 6.2 Sq.Kms. and only 0.3 million tonnes measured reserves were identified.

BALUCHISTAN COAL RESOURCES EVALUATION STUDY

11.59.5 A provision of Rs.2.48 million was made in the Federal PSDP 1988-89, but could not be utilized as the scheme was withdrawn by the sponsors.

B. PAKISTAN MINERAL DEV. CORPORATION(PMDC)

11.60 Projectwise activities are given below:-

EXPLORATION OF NORTHERN BLOCK OF LAKHRA COAL FIELD, SIND.

11.60.1 During 1988-89, Rs.6.0 million were earmarked whereas revised estimates of utilization were only Rs.1.35 million. PMDC has imported drilling rigs and geophysical logging unit under World Bank Energy Sector Loan and has made all other arrangements for implementation of the project. However, field operations could not be started due to non-issuance of work order by the Government of Sind.

COAL UTILIZATION STUDIES

11.60.2 A sum of Rs.0.88 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs.0.83 million was allocated under PSDP 1988-89 for implementation of the scheme. The project was earmarked for technical/financial assistance from West Germany which has not been lined up. PMDC, therefore, surrendered the allocation.

C. FATA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (FATA DC)

11.61 Projectwise activities are given below:-

SURVEY & INVESTIGATION OF COAL IN AURAKZAI AGENCY

11.61.1 Geologic reconnaissance work have been completed over an area of 450 Sq.Kms. at a total cost of Rs.1.74 million and a geological report has been finalized. In the light of the findings, a scheme "Exploration and Prospection of coal in Aurakzai Agency" is under submission.

D. PUNJAB MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION(PUNJMIN)

11.62 Projectwise activities are given in the following paragraphs:-

11.62.1 Rs. 3.0 million including a foreign exchange component of Rs.1.0 million were spent against the provincial PSDP allocation of Rs.3.0 million during 1988-89 showing 100% utilization. The rated production capacity of this unit would be 10,000 tonnes per year.

11.62.2 Mine development at Dandot Project could not be initiated because of litigation.

PLAN FOR 1989-90

11.63 The Public Sector Development Programme 1989-90 involving a capital outlay of Rs.29.92 million including foreign exchange component of Rs.15.0 million has been prepared. Keeping in view the strategy spelled out in the Seventh Five Year Plan, coal mines development project at Lakhra (Compact Block) dedicated for power generation, at a total cost of Rs.1074.11 million with FEC Rs.345.17 has also been included to be financed from outside the budget. The project would start supplying 0.75 million tonnes coal per annum to WAPDA's 3x50MW (FBC) Power Plant by Jan. 1993.

11.64 Target of coal production (inclusive of unreported) for 1989-90 is fixed as 5.0 million tonnes against 4.02 million tonnes in 1988-89, of which 4.68 million tonnes will be produced by the private sector and 0.32 million tonnes by public sector organizations.

11.65 Details of physical targets and PSDP allocation for exploration and development programmes of different organizations are shown in Tables 11.39 and 11.40 respectively.

TABLE-11.40

PSDP ALLOCATION FOR EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1989-90

(MILLION RS.)

SR. NO.	SCHEME	AGENCY	TOTAL COST (FEC)	ALLOCATION 1988-89 (REVISED) (FEC)	EXPENDITURE 1988-89 (FEC)	% UTILIZATION	PSDP ALLOCATION 1989-90 (FEC)	% INCREASE (+) / DECREASE (-) IN 1989-90 OVER 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FEDERAL								
1	Energy Planning and Development Project Coal Resource Assessment(1984-91)	GSP	169.67 (147.28)	25.81 (23.00)	25.21 (23.00)	97.69	20.00 (15.00)	-20.68
2	Salt-Range Tertiary Coal Exploration, Punjab (1986-90)	GSP	9.30	2.48	2.25	90.79	0.00	-100.00

3	Exploration evaluating of Khost-Sharigh-Harnai Coal Fields(1986-89)	GSP	9.60	4.37	3.72	85.22	0.00	-100.00
4	Exploration of Paleozoic Coal in Punjab Plains (1987-88)	GSP	8.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Exploration & Evaluation of Sor-Range & Degari Coal fields, Baluchistan (1988-91)	GSP	31.37	4.60	4.41	95.93	5.00	+13.30
6	Baluchistan Coal Resource Evaluation Study (Joint GSP - ADB - GOB Project)	Joint GSP, ADB & GOB	16.07 (6.60)	2.48 (2.29)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Coal Utilization Studies	PMDC	0.88 (0.83)	0.88 (0.83)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Exploration opf Northern Block of Lakhra Coal Field (1986-89)	PMDC	54.14	6.00	1.35	22.50	4.00	+196.30

9	Survey & Investigation and Evaluation of Aurakzai coal	FATA DC	1.74	0.66	0.66	100.00	0.10	-84.76
FEDERAL PSDP (A)			301.46 (154.72)	47.27 (26.12)	37.60 (23.00)	79.56 88.06	29.10 (15.00)	-22.61 (34.78)

<u>(PROVINCIAL)</u>								
10	Development of Mines:-							
	i) Padhrar Mines Unit-III	PUNJMIN	6.16 (0.51)	3.00 (1.00)	3.00 (1.00)	100.00 100.00	0.32	-89.50
	ii) Dandot Mines.	PUNJMIN	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.10	0.00
	iii) Maghal-Waula Area	PUNJMIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
	iv) Wahali Area	PUNJMIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
PROVINCIAL PSDP (B)			6.16 (0.51)	3.00 (1.00)	3.00 (1.00)	100.00 100.00	0.82 0.00	-72.83 (100.00)
TOTAL (A+B)			307.61 (155.22)	50.27 (27.12)	40.60 (24.00)	80.78 88.50	29.92 (15.00)	-26.32 (37.50)

* (Provincial PSDP Allocations)								

A. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PAKISTAN(GSP)

11.66 Projectwise activities are given below:-

ENERGY PLANNING & DEV. UMBRELLA PROJECT-COAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT-USAID FUNDED(1984-93).

11.66.1 This is an on-going project and is being revised at a total cost of Rs.248.67 million with FEC Rs.217.28 million to be extended upto 30.6.1993. Coal fields to be covered under this project are Lakhra-Jherruck, Sonda-Thatta (Sind), Sor-Range (Baluchistan) and Salt-Range (Punjab). Rs.20.0 million have been allocated for PSDP 1989-90 with a foreign exchange component of Rs.15.0 million.

EXPLORATION & EVALUATION IN SOR-RANGE-DEGARI COAL FIELDS BALUCHISTAN(1988-91)

11.66.2 The scheme at a total cost of Rs.31.37 million is being implemented in phases. Rs.5 million has been allocated in PSDP 1989-90

B. PAKISTAN MINERAL DEV. CORPORATION(PMDC)

11.67 Projectwise activities are given below:-

EXPLORATION OF NORTHERN BLOCK OF LAKHRA FIELD

11.67.1 Total PSDP allocation for 1989-90 is Rs.4.0 million. The exploration activities which were held up because of non-issuance of work order will now be geared up during 1989-90, provided the work order is issued by the Government of Sind.

DEVELOPMENT OF COAL MINES IN COMPACT BLOCK AT LAKHRA FOR POWER GENERATION

11.67.2 The project envisages the development of 5 underground mechanized mines at Lakhra(Compact Block) over the life span of 30 years to supply 0.75 million tonnes of coal/annum to WAPDA's 3x50 MW (FBC) Power Plant. The total capital cost of the scheme is Rs.1074.11 million including FEC of Rs.345.17 million and is to be implemented over a period of 3 years. Engineering study for mine design and management has also been proposed to commence immediately by hiring foreign Mining Consultants so that coal supply schedule for WAPDA's Power Plant could be met.

C. FATA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION(FATA DC)

11.68 Provision of Rs.0.1 million has been made for PC-II Scheme "Exploration and Prospection of coal in Aurakzai Agency", which is under submission.

D. PUNJMIN MINERAL DEV. CORP.(PUNJMIN)

11.69 PUNJMIN will continue the development work at Padhrar and Rs.0.32 million has been allocated for the year 1989-90 in the provincial PSDP.

11.70 It is also planned to commence work on the expansion of Dandot Collieries and an allocation of Rs.0.1 million has been made in the provincial PSDP 1989-90.

11.71 Two more development schemes for Waula and Wahali deposits are under submission and a provision of Rs.0.2 million for each has been made in the provincial PSDP 1989-90. Each unit is expected to produce 10,000 tonnes coal/annum.

CONSERVATION

Review of 1988-89

11.72 The National Energy Conservation Centre planned to undertake 355 boiler/furnace tune-ups, 20 preliminary and detailed energy surveys and 5 demonstration and 5 feasibility studies in the industrial sector. In the building sector, 3 demonstrations and two detailed energy surveys were planned. In the transport sector, 310 auto tune-ups and four feasibility studies and in the agriculture sector, 315 tubewell audits and 127 detailed energy audits were targetted. However, a total of 335 boiler/furnace tune-ups were conducted and 20 steam surveys performed, two pilot electrical system surveys were undertaken and 30 analyzers were distributed to different companies during 1988-89. Also five demonstration projects were undertaken. Two engine analyzers equipped with exhaust gas benches to monitor exhaust emissions and vehicle performance were installed. Preliminary audits on 315 tubewells, detailed energy audits on 127 tubewells and retrofits of 34 tubewell were completed.

Programme for 1989-90

11.73 During the year 1989-90 it is planned to undertake 50 boiler/furnace tune-ups, equivalent number of steam system programmes and the same number of electrical system surveys in the industrial sector. Work on six on-going demonstration projects will continue. Two applied research projects at local engineering universities will be initiated. In the building sector, work on five

on-going demonstration projects will continue and on two new projects will be initiated. In the Transport Sector, work on the present demonstration programme will continue, while a diesel tune-up programme will also be introduced. In the agriculture sector, about 200 tubewell retrofits will be completed. Energy audits and retrofits on about 60 tractors will be completed.

RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES

11.74 Renewable Energy Resources, derived mostly from biomass and fuel wood constitute about 44% of total commercial energy supply. It is estimated that 90% of the rural households and 60% of the urban households meet their energy needs by use of biomass, including fuel wood. The contribution of solar, wind and mini-hydels is minimal. During 1988-89, the Directorate General of New and Renewable Energy Resources completed the remaining on-going solar systems projects. The solar systems so far installed were basically for demonstration purposes. An evaluation of the stations commissioned so far shows that the performance has not been satisfactory for various reasons. These reasons would be further examined and based on the experience gained the future course of action would be chalked out.

11.75 Feed back with regard to the biogas plants also shows mixed results. Whereas biogas plants in some areas have been somewhat successful, their performance has been unsatisfactory in many other areas. Like solar stations, the performance of the biogas plants would be reviewed and based on this evaluation, further strategy would be devised.

11.76 Regarding biomass and fuel wood the targets for 1988-89 included raising of 11.5 million plants, 4249 hectares of land development, 13.5 million nursery plants and 435 hectares of land for soil conservation. The achievements for 1988-89 were raising of 7.7 million plants, 1937 hectares of land development, 10.2 million nurseries and 15.8 hectares of land for soil conservation.

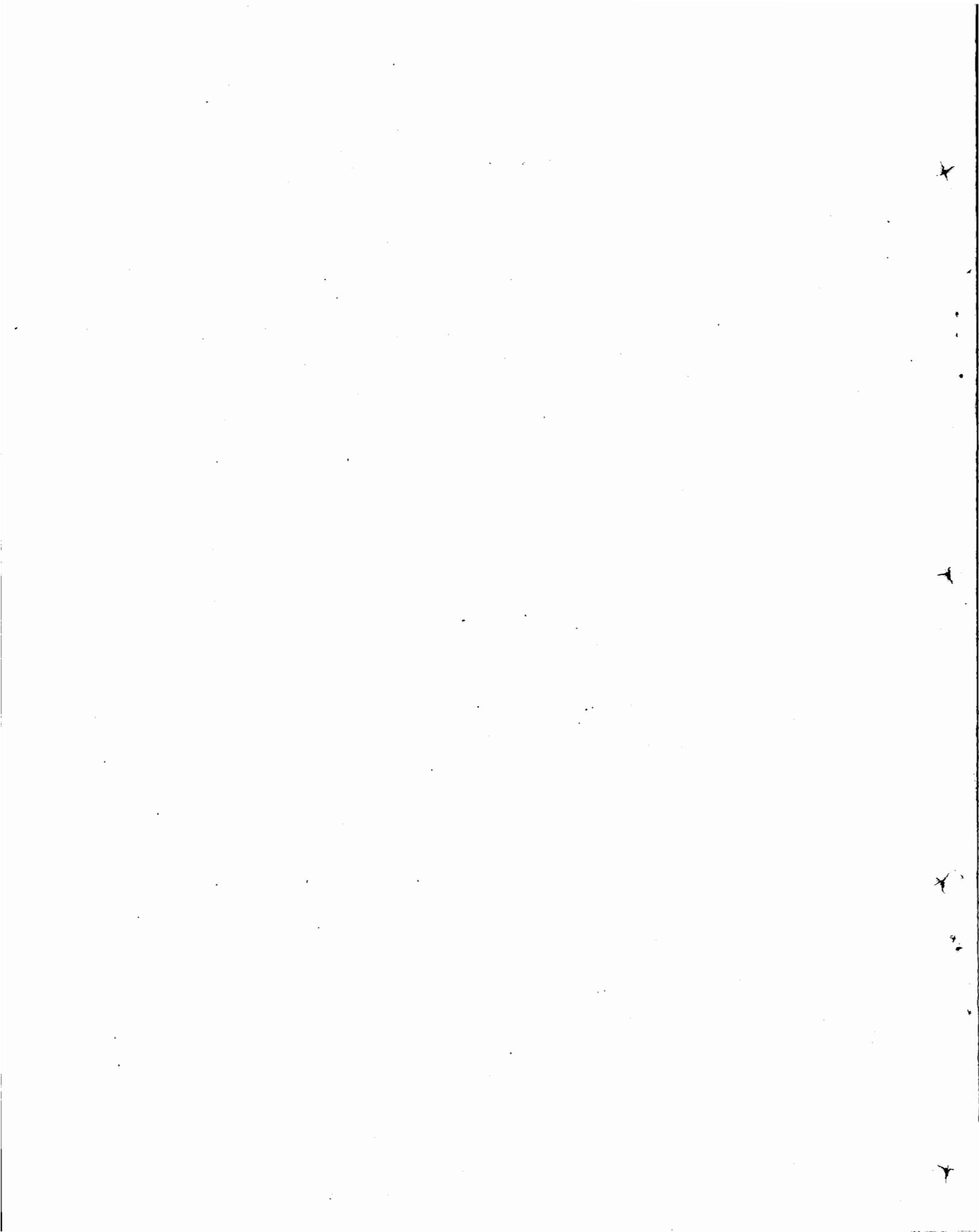
11.77 For 1989-90, it is planned to undertake plantation of 19.2 million plants and raise 28.5 million nursery plants besides 7284 hectares of land development and 813 hectares of soil conservation.

11.78 The Pakistan Council of Appropriate Technology (PCAT) will undertake a project on the development and dissemination of fuel efficient cooking technologies at a cost of Rs. 57 million including FEC of Rs. 50 million in collaboration with Deutsche Gesellschaft Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) and USAID.

11.79 The Ministry of Science and Technology through PCAT is also implementing a project to develop indigenous wind turbines and safety devices based on locally available materials and manufacturing methods for water pumping or utilizing mechanical power directly. So far, four water pumping wind turbines have been designed and fabricated, two of which have been installed in Cholistan at Bajnot and Nawankot.

LIST OF GENERATION PLANTS INCLUDED IN 1988-89
AND 1989-90 BUDGET

	Date of Completion	
	Original	Revised
Kot Addu 5	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1988
Kot Addu 6	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989
Kot Addu 7	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1989
Kot Addu 8	Feb. 1989	May. 1989
Jamshoro 2 & 3	Dec. 1989	Unit-2 Dec. 1989 Unit-3 Mar. 1990
Jamshoro -1	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990
Jamshoro -4	Sep. 1990	Sep. 1990
C.C. Kot Addu 9	Jan. 1990	Mar. 1990
C.C. Kot Addu 10	Mar. 1990	Apr. 1990
Muzaffargarh 1	Dec. 1990	Dec. 1990
Muzaffargarh 2	May. 1991	May. 1991
Muzaffargarh 3	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1991
Tarbela 11	Oct. 1991	Oct. 1991
Tarbela 12	Feb. 1992	Feb. 1992
Tarbela 13	May. 1992	May. 1992
Tarbela 14	Oct. 1992	Oct. 1992
F.B. Lakhra 1 & 2	Oct. 1990	Unit-1 Mar. 1992 Unit-2 Aug. 1992
F.B. Lakhra 3	Mar. 1991	Jan. 1993
Mangla 8	May 1992	May. 1993
Mangla 10	Sep. 1992	Sep. 1992
Bin Qasim 3	Oct. 1989	Aug. 1989
Bin Qasim 4	Feb. 1990	Dec. 1989
Bin Qasim 5	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1991



CHAPTER 12

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

REVIEW OF 1988-89

The public sector allocation was Rs. 9404.51 million including Rs. 6138.08 million for the federal programme and Rs. 1467.43 million for the provincial programme. Besides, an allocation of Rs. 1799 million was made for Public Sector Corporations. The total utilization was Rs. 8862.13 million of which Rs. 1329.04 million was incurred on the provincial programme giving an over all achievement of 94 per cent. The expenditure incurred by the Public Sector Corporations was Rs. 2005.74 million giving a utilization of about 115 per cent. Details may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table-12.1. Major physical achievements are given in Statistical Appendix Table-12.2.

Physical Implementation

12.2 Sub-Sector wise details of implementation of the 1988-89 programme are given in subsequent paras.

I - RAILWAYS

12.3 The Railway traffic handled during the year is presented in Table 12.1.

TABLE-12.1

TARGETS AND ACTUALS OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC HANDLED IN 1988-89

	Goods MTKM	Passenger MPKM
1988-89		
Plan target	8572	17,442
Actual	8364	19,732
% increase/decrease	(-) 2.4	(+) 13

12.4 Though the performance of Railways in the carriage of goods traffic fell short of the plan target, the situation improved in 1988-89 as a shortfall of 2.4 per cent was registered as compared to 28 per cent during 1987-88. Passenger traffic, however, registered a significant increase during the year 1988-89.

12.5 Against the allocation of Rs. 700.46 million, an expenditure of Rs. 440.31 million was incurred giving a utilization of 63 per cent only. The shortfall in expenditure was mainly due to lower utilization of funds for track rehabilitation and locomotive factory. In physical terms, rail renewal of 42 Km, sleeper renewal of 63 Km, manufacture of 63 Passenger carriages, procurement of 25 new traction motors and rehabilitation of 45 traction motors for DE Locomotives were carried out. Work progressed on 11th Railway project consisting of main projects of modernization of diesel locomotive maintenance facilities and the expansion of Dry Port at Lahore.

II - PORTS & SHIPPING

12.6 Against an allocation of Rs. 678.16 million, an expenditure of Rs. 66.82 million was incurred giving a utilization of only 10 per cent. The Port Qasim Project (Phase I) was allocated Rs. 12.52 million which was fully utilised giving 100 per cent utilization. About 95.8 per cent work on Phase I was completed by the end of 1988-89. The balance work on Phase II of the Pakistan Marine Academy was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 0.89 million. An amount of Rs. 0.89 million was provided for preliminary work on the dredger including consultancy services which was fully utilized. An expenditure of Rs. 3.6 million was incurred on light house at Ketty Bunder which was completed. An allocation of Rs. 18.33 million was made for restructuring of Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works which was also fully utilized.

12.7 The Gwadar Fish harbour Project envisaged to cost Rs. 759 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 269.6 million. It was designed to cater for 900 DWT vessels. An allocation of Rs. 330 million including foreign exchange component of Rs. 302.3 million was made for continuation of work on confirmatory geotechnical investigations, establishment of hydrographic station and infrastructural facilities including approach road, residential buildings etc against which an expenditure of Rs. 37.0 million was incurred.

12.8 For Pakistan National Shipping Corporation an allocation of Rs. 321 million was made for work relating to construction of three container vessels and acquisition of one second hand 25,000 to 30,000 DWT bulk carrier. No expenditure was incurred during the year under review since the scheme was not approved and is under revision.

III - ROADS AND BRIDGES

12.9 An allocation of Rs. 2918.3 million was made for the development of roads and bridges and road transport. Of this Rs. 1450.86 million were provided under the Federal Road Development

Programme against which an expenditure of Rs.1449.02 million (including Rs.468.48 million in Special Areas) was incurred on construction of 402.4 km of black topped and 33 km of shingled roads and improvement of 560 Km of existing roads. The Provincial Programme envisaged an allocation of Rs. 1467.43 million for roads and road transport. Under the Provincial Road Development Programme an expenditure of Rs. 1278.49 million was incurred on construction of 518 Km of black topped and 293 km of shingled roads and improvement of 801 km of existing roads. A very modest programme of the Provincial Road Transport Corporations /Board was also carried out against an expenditure of Rs. 50.55 million.

(A) FEDERAL PROGRAMME:

I. National Highways & Bridges

- i) An allocation of Rs. 976.94 million was made for National Highways in the PSDP 1988-89 which included Rs. 17.0 million for NLC and Rs. 8.18 million for FWO projects. Against this an expenditure of Rs.980.54 million was incurred. Details are given in subsequent paragraphs.
- ii) An allocation of Rs.206.62 million was envisaged for works in the Punjab. Major programmes included work on construction of bridge over river Chenab at Talibwala, rehabilitation of Sahiwal-Chichawatni and Gujranwala-Lalamusa Sections of National Highway N-5, additional carriageway between Lahore and Sahiwal and completion of work on carpeting of dual carriageway from COAS House to Chablat Bridge. During the financial year an expenditure of Rs. 219.94 million was incurred against which substantial progress was achieved on the Chenab Bridge at Talibwala and rehabilitation work on the Sahiwal-Chichawatni and Gujranwala-Lalamusa Sections of N-5. Work on carpeting of dual carriageway between COAS House and Chablat Bridge was completed. Work on the additional carriageway between Lahore and Sahiwal could not be initiated.
- iii) In the NWFP a development programme of Rs. 111.95 million was prepared. The major work envisaged included continuation of construction work on five bridges on Peshawar-Charsada road and bridges on Kurram and Gambila rivers. During 1988-89, Rs. 66.21 million were utilized which constitutes 59 per cent utilization of the original allocation. In physical terms work on the 5 bridges on Peshawar-Charsada road was completed while substantial progress was achieved in respect of bridges over Kurram and Gambila rivers.

- iv) A development programme of Rs. 152.75 million was prepared for Sind for continuation of work on Kotri bridge and Hyderabad bypass and the construction of Moro and Mirpur Mathelo bypasses. During the year, Rs. 109.0 million were utilized, which constituted 71 per cent utilization. In physical terms more than half of the work on the Kotri bridge and Hyderabad bypass was completed while work on the Moro and Mirpur Mathelo bypasses made substantial progress.
- v) For Baluchistan a development programme of Rs. 88.87 million was prepared against which an expenditure of Rs. 129.37 million was incurred which constitutes 145 per cent utilization. During the year nearly half of the work on construction and improvement of the D. I. Khan-Kuchlak road was completed while work on improvement of the Quetta-Taftan road (N-40) progressed. Work on repair of flood damages to Quetta-Sibi road (N-65) made substantial progress. Some work was also carried out on the Widening/raising and reconditioning of N-25 (Section Hub-Kararo) and construction of box culverts in Wadh-Khuzdar Section of N-25.
- vi) Under NHB schemes, an allocation of Rs. 391.56 million was made for construction of second carriageway along National Highway N-5, improvement of Indus Highway N-55, Lowari Tunnel project, feasibility study for Indus Highway and Kohat Tunnel Projects and other minor works. Against this an expenditure of Rs.431.45 million was incurred including Rs. 358.99 million on project for second carriageway along N-5 and Rs.2.12 million on feasibility and design of Indus Highway and Rs. 9.54 million on preliminary work for the improvement of the Indus Highway (N-55). In physical terms, contracts for construction of second carriageway along N-5 were awarded for the Gujranwala-Chenab bridge (49 Km), Chenab bridge-Kharian (45 Km), Karachi-Hyderabad (Phase I) (68 Km) and Hyderabad-Hala (45 Km) sections. The expenditure incurred was mainly on account of mobilization advance, land acquisition and consultancy and operational costs.
- vii) An expenditure of Rs. 17 million was incurred by the NLC on construction of the Kalabagh-Shakardara road project.
- viii) Against an allocation of Rs. 8.18 million an expenditure of Rs.7.57 million was incurred by the FWO, which constituted a utilization of 92 per cent.

II. Special Areas:

12.10 Against an allocation of Rs. 473.93 million an expenditure of Rs. 468.48 million was incurred giving a utilization of about 93 per cent. Details are given in subsequent paragraphs.

F A T A

12.11 Against an allocation of Rs. 157.18 million an expenditure of Rs. 131.0 million was incurred on construction of 20 Km of shingled and 23 Km of black topped roads and improvement and widening of 26 Km of existing roads, in addition to work on 12 RCC bridges.

Azad Kashmir

12.12 An allocation of Rs. 189.42 million was made against which an expenditure of Rs. 185.8 million was incurred on construction of 93 Km of metalled and 13 Km of fair weather roads in addition to 420 Rft of permanent bridges.

Northern Areas:

12.13 An allocation of Rs. 127.33 million was made against which an expenditure of Rs. 151.68 million was incurred. Among major projects work on metalling of road from Ziarat to Basin, construction of road from Bar to Dahitar, water training work approach road and suspension bridge at Shigar and improvement and realignment of jeep road from Stakcho to Stak was completed. Work on metalling of Skardu streets and realignment of Gilgit-Skardu road was also undertaken. Overall, 197 Km of black topped roads were constructed while 392 km of existing roads were improved in addition to bridge work.

(B). PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME:

12.14 An allocation of Rs. 1467.43 million was made for provincial roads and road transport development programmes, against which an expenditure of Rs. 1329.04 million was incurred which gives a utilization of 90 per cent. Under the road development programme 518 Km of black topped and 293 km of shingled roads were constructed while 801 km of existing roads were improved in addition to bridge work. A very modest road transport programme was implemented at an expenditure Rs. 50.55 million.

PUNJABRoads and Bridges:

12.15 An allocation of Rs. 656.3 million was made against which an expenditure of Rs.577.20 million was incurred on widening and improvement of 435 Km of existing roads and construction of 67 Km of new roads, in addition to bridge works. Major bridge programmes included bridge over River Sutlej near Bhukan, Overhead bridge at Okara and bridge over River Jhelum near Khushab.

S I N D:Roads and Bridges:

12.16 An allocation of Rs. 294.45 million was made for roads and road transport programmes. Under road development programme an expenditure of Rs. 331.62 million was incurred on construction of 203 Km of new roads and improvement of 280 Km of existing roads, in addition to work on 25 bridges.

12.17 Under the road transport programme an expenditure of Rs. 50.55 million was incurred on work relating to fleet replacement programmes, improvement of workshops and construction of new depots and bus stands of the Sind Road Transport Corporation and the Karachi Transport Corporation.

N. W. F. P.Roads and Bridges:

12.18 Against an allocation of Rs. 283.13 million an expenditure of about Rs. 224 million was incurred on construction of 162 Km of black topped and 70 Km of shingled roads and improvement of 86 Km of existing roads in addition to work on 12 bridges.

Baluchistan:Roads and Bridges:

12.19 Against an allocation of Rs. 233.56 million an expenditure of Rs.145.7 million was incurred on construction of 86 Km of black topped and improvement / construction of 223 Km of shingled roads in addition to 1160 Rft of work on bridges and culverts.

IV - AIR TRANSPORT

Civil Aviation Authority

12.20 Rs. 1000 million were allocated to accelerate work on the Aeronautical Communication and Control system project, begin construction of new terminal complex at Karachi (limiting the work to international portion of the terminal), functional terminal building at Islamabad and Lahore, upgradation of Peshawar airport for Boeing 747 operations with instrument Landing System (ILS) and night landing facilities, upgradation of Kohat, Bannu, D.I.Khan, Saidu Sharif, Chitral and Gilgit airports for Boeing 737 operation and construction of feeder service airports at Mansehra, Loralai and Kotli. Against this, the expenditure incurred was Rs.1321.74 million. In physical terms, work progressed on AC & C systems project while Lahore and Faisalabad runway projects were completed. Work on the new Karachi air terminal was awarded while Mansehra, Lahore & Kotli airport projects could not be started.

Pakistan International Airline:

12.21 An allocation of Rs. 478 million was made to cater for essential fleet procurement programme. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 684 million was incurred. In physical terms one Boeing 747 combi aircraft was converted into passenger configuration, Muzaffarabad and Rawalakot were added in the domestic network. Service to Dhaka and Tripoli were upgraded with the deployment of Airbus A300 B4, Manchester was added on PAK- UK route and a new terminator for Amsterdam was provided on the European route. Services to Tehran and Baghdad were also resumed.

Airport Security Force

12.22 The entire allocation of about Rs. 15 million was utilized on construction of barrack accommodation for ASF guards at different airports, besides procurement of detection equipment.

V - RESEARCH

National Transport Research Centre (NTRC)

12.23 An allocation of Rs. 13.52 million was made against which an expenditure of Rs.11.97 million was incurred. During the year, work on 18 research / programmes was carried out of which 8 studies /programmes were completed.

National Transport Plan Study (NTPS)

12.24 Against an allocation of Rs. 0.35 million an expenditure of Rs.0.14 million was incurred. Work on updating the NTPS was completed during the year.

VI - TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONES

12.25 Against an allocation of Rs. 3500 million an expenditure of Rs. 3438.81 million was incurred by the T&T Department indicating utilization of 98%. Achievements were as follows during the year:-

i)	New Telephone Lines	1,05,000
ii)	New Telephone Connections	94,891
iii)	NWD Stations	19
iv)	New Trunk positions	47
v)	PCM Terminal	237
vi)	Public Call Offices	176
vii)	IND 16-18 Plan	100%
viii)	Multiplex Equipment for 2000 long distance channels	100%
ix)	Alternate M/W Link Karachi Quetta-Peshawar	100%
x)	Addition of RF Channels on existing M/W Links	100%
xi)	PCM over Radio Digital link for junctions	100%
xii)	DOMStatistical Appendix Table Network in Pakistan	
	transmission 100%	xiii) Providing digital optic fibre link between RWP-KHI via Faisalabad 10%
xiv)	NWD facilities to Khipro town Sanghar Distt	100%
xv)	2nd Antenna at Karachi.	20%

VII - SPECIAL COMMUNICATION ORGANIZATION (S.C.O.)

12.26 Against the allocation of Rs. 29.56 million (including Rs. 7.19 million for other telecommunications services), an expenditure of Rs. 34.13 million was incurred. This includes an expenditure of Rs. 7.96 million incurred on providing telecommunications services to other departments. The overall utilization was 115 per cent. In physical terms, 1640 new telephone connections and 12 public call offices were provided by the S.C.O. in AJK and N.A. during the year.

VIII - POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

12.27 The entire allocation of Rs. 71.17 million was incurred on construction of 36 buildings, 152 residential quarters and acquisition of 48 motor vehicles for transportation of mail and 328 stamp cancelling and franking machines. In addition, computerization of saving accounts was achieved at 3 more stations increasing the number of such stations to 7.

PROGRAMME FOR 1989-90

12.28 An allocation of Rs. 11,575 million has been made for Transport and Communication. This includes Rs.6892 million for the federal, Rs.1767 million for the provincial programme and Rs.2916 million for the public sector Corporations. Details may be seen at Statistical Appendix Table-12.1. Major physical targets are given in Statistical Appendix Table-12.2. Sub-sector wise details are given in the subsequent paras.

I - RAILWAYS

12.29 An allocation of Rs. 778.42 million has been made for Pakistan Railways for rail renewal of 137 Km, sleeper renewal of 124 Km, manufacture of 50 passenger coaches, rehabilitation of 55 traction motors, procurement of 100 new traction motors and installation of plant and machinery at the locomotive factory during the year.

II - PORTS & SHIPPING

12.30 An allocation of Rs. 835.53 million has been made for Ports and Shipping.

Port Qasim

12.31 Rs. 66.81 million have been allocated which includes Rs. 12.5 million for continuation of work on Phase I of the Port Qasim Project. It is expected that 96 per cent of the ongoing work will be completed by the end of the year. An allocation of Rs. 0.01 million has also been made for preliminary work and consultancy for a dredger. The feasibility study for oil terminal for which an allocation of Rs. 7.3 million has been made will be completed. Likewise work on temporary oil facility for which an allocation of Rs. 47.0 million has been made will also be completed.

Gwadar Fish Harbour

12.32 An allocation of Rs.400.0 million has been made for the Gwadar Fish Harbour Project. It is expected that 50 per cent work will be completed during the year.

Lighthouse at Ketty Bunder

12.33 An allocation of Rs.1.091 million has been made for completion of work.

Inland Water Transport Study

12.34 An allocation of Rs.0.63 million has been made for Indus River Navigation Study which will be undertaken against grant assistance of US Trade and Development Programme.

Shipping

12.35 An allocation of Rs.366 million has been made for work relating to acquisition of one second hand 25,000 to 30,000 DWT bulk carrier and for initiating construction work on the first of the 5 container ships planned for construction during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period.

III - ROADS AND BRIDGES

12.36 A total allocation of Rs. 3530.04 million has been made for the development of roads, bridges and road transport. Under the Federal Road Development Programme Rs.1763.40 million have been provided for construction of 420 Km of black topped and about 92 km of shingled roads and improvement of 269 Km of existing roads in addition to work on bridges. The Provincial Programme envisages an allocation of Rs. 1766.64 million for construction of 499 km of black topped and 707 km of shingled roads and improvement of 534.5 Km of existing roads in addition to a very modest programme of workshop improvement and fleet replacement of the Provincial Road Transport Corporations /Board.

A. FEDERAL PROGRAMME:

I. National Highways & Bridges.

12.37 An allocation of Rs. 1162.73 million has been made which includes Rs. 17 million for NLC and Rs. 12.66 million for FWO works.

12.38 For Punjab Rs. 169.19 million are envisaged for the improvement and construction of roads. The major programmes include continuation of construction work on Talibwala bridge and completion of work on the rehabilitation of Gujranwala-Lalamusa and Sahiwal-Chichawatni Sections of National Highway N-5. Work on additional carriageway along the Lahore-Sahiwal Section of N-5 will be initiated. Rs. 26.03 million have been provided for minor schemes.

12.39 An allocation of Rs. 76.06 million is envisaged for the development of roads and bridges in the NWFP. Major programmes include initiation of work on improvement and construction of the Hassanabdal-Abbottabad Section of KKH (National Highway N-35)

and completion of work on bridges over Kurram and Gambila rivers. Rs. 10.52 million have been provided for minor schemes.

12.40 For Sind, Rs. 104.61 million are envisaged for continuation of work on the Kotri bridge and Hyderabad bypass while work on the Moro and Mirpur Mathelo bypasses will be completed. Rs. 16.75 million have been provided for minor schemes.

12.41 For Baluchistan Rs. 128.37 million are envisaged for continuation of work on the Improvement / construction of D.I.Khan-Kutchlak road (N-50) and Nokkundi-Taftan road (N-40), construction of bridges/box culverts in Wadh-Khuzdar-Kala Section of N-25 widening/raising and reconditioning of Hub-Bela-Saryab Road N-25 (Bela-Khuzdar Section) and completion of work on repairs of National Highway N-65 due to flood damages. Rs.30.37 million have been provided for minor schemes.

12.42 An allocation of Rs. 654.85 million is envisaged for NHB schemes which includes Rs. 500.0 million for the Fourth Highway Project cofinanced by the World Bank and Rs. 100.0 million for the Indus Highway Project (N-55). Under the Fourth Highway Project an allocation of Rs. 300 million is envisaged for Punjab for work on additional carriageway along the Gujranwala-Chenab bridge, Chenab Bridge-Kharian and Mian Channu-Sahiwal Sections and construction of 4 major bridges between Gujranwala and Kharian. For Sind, an allocation of Rs. 200.0 million is envisaged for continuation of work on Karachi-Hyderabad (Phase I) and Hyderabad-Hala Sections and initiation of work on Karachi -Hyderabad (Phase II) Section. An allocation of Rs. 100.0 million is envisaged for improvement of Indus Highway (National Highway N-55). Of this amount Rs. 55 million are envisaged for improvement of the Peshawar-Karappa Section in the NWFP, and Rs. 38 million for improvement of the Nooriabad-Sehwan Section in Sind. Review of design and feasibility of Kohat Tunnel, which are being carried out under the Indus Highway Project, will be completed.

12.43 Under private sector financing, construction of additional carriageway along National Highway N-5 along Kharian-Rawalpindi and Chablat-Nowshera sections and along Lahore-Sahiwal Section will also be initiated.

F. W. O.

12.44 An allocation of Rs. 12.66 million has been made for carrying out replacement work on the damaged portion of KKH at Gulkin glacier and construction of Ghorri Nauseri road.

SPECIAL AREAS

12.45 An allocation of Rs. 600.67 million has been made for the development of roads and bridges in the Special Areas. Details are given in subsequent paragraphs.

F A T A

12.46 An allocation of Rs. 211.28 million has been made for construction of about 76 Km of shingled and 42 Km of black topped roads and improvement of 50 Km of existing roads. Work on 3 bridges will also be undertaken.

Azad Kashmir

12.47 An allocation of Rs. 239.41 million has been made for construction of 128 Km of metalled and 26 Km of fair weather roads in addition to 1000 RFT of permanent bridges.

Northern Areas

12.48 An allocation of Rs. 149.98 million has been made for construction of 124 Km of metalled roads and improvement of 107 km of existing roads in addition to bridge works.

B. PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME

12.49 An allocation of Rs 1766.64 million has been made for the provincial road and road transport development programmes. Under the road development programme 499 km of black topped and 707 Km of shingled roads will be constructed while 534.5 km of existing roads will be improved in addition to bridge works.

I. PunjabRoads and Bridges

12.50 An allocation of Rs. 650.0 million has been made for the road development programme, under which 320 Km of existing roads will be improved while 64 Km of new roads will be constructed in addition to bridge works.

II. N.W.F.P.Roads and Bridges

12.51 An allocation of Rs. 262.0 million has been made for development of roads. Under the road development programme, 157 Km

of black topped and 67 Km of shingled road will be constructed while 75 Km of existing roads will be improved. Work on 8 bridges will also be undertaken.

Road Transport

12.52 An allocation of Rs. 6.97 million has been made for acquisition of land for construction of bus stands and body building workshop for NWFP Road Transport Board.

III. Sind

Roads & Bridges

12.53 An allocation of Rs. 547.33 million has been made for the roads development programme, against which 139 Km of existing roads will be improved while 182 Km of new roads will be constructed in addition to work on 14 bridges.

Road Transport

12.54 An allocation of Rs. 92.11 million has been made for road transport. This includes Rs. 51.26 million for SRTC for continuation of work on ongoing schemes relating to construction of 2 new depots, improvement of workshop facilities, induction of 47 new buses and improvement of transport system for rural areas in Sind and Rs.40.85 million for KTC for programmes relating to expansion of fleet and replacement of depreciated buses, development of depots, reorganization of KTC and construction of bus stands.

IV. Baluchistan

Roads and Bridges

12.55 An allocation of Rs. 208.23 million has been made for construction of 96 Km of black topped and construction/improvement of 640 km of shingled roads in addition to work on bridges, culverts and causeways.

IV - AIR TRANSPORT

Civil Aviation Authority

12.56 An allocation of Rs. 2000 million has been made for accelerating of work on the Aeronautical Communication and Control system project, initiate work on the new Karachi air terminal,

construct functional terminal building at Lahore, upgrade Peshawar airport for Boeing 747 operations with ILS. and night landing facilities, upgrade Kohat, Bannu, D.I.Khan, Saidu Sharif, Chitral and Gilgit airports for Boeing 737 operation & construct feeder service airports at Mansehra, Ormara, Loralai and Kotli.

PIA

12.57 An allocation of Rs. 550 million has been made to cater for essential fleet procurement programme during 1989-90. The airline plans to induct 4 used Fokker F-27 aircraft and place orders for the purchase of 3 new Airbus A310-300 aircraft during 1989-90.

Airport Security Force

12.58 An allocation of Rs. 16.0 million has been made during 1989-90 for construction of barrack accommodation for ASF guards at different airports besides procurement of detection equipment.

Pakistan Meteorological Department

12.59 An allocation of Rs. 5.58 million has been made for the construction of observatory at Murree, Garhi Dopatta, Muzaffarabad, Pasni, Bannu Skardu, Hyderabad, Turbat, Karachi, Astore, Sialkot and for Rawinsonde Observatory at Lahore.

V - RESEARCH

NTRC

12.60 An allocation of Rs. 15 million has been made. This includes provision for Road Research / Urban Transport Wings of the Centre. During the year work on 11 major research studies / programme will be carried out.

S.A Table-12.1

**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION**

Million Rupees)						
Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-sector	Expenditure during 1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 Alloca- tion	1988-89 (R.E.)	% increase(+) Allo- cation for 1989-90	decrease(-) Allocation in 1989-90 over 1988-89
- 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PUBLIC SECTOR						
FEDERAL						
1. Ministry of Communications						
	i) Ports & shipping (Ports)	155.60	357.16	66.82	469.53	602.74
	ii) National Highways & Bridges	1,050.50	951.75	955.97	1,133.07	18.53
	iii) N.L.C.	25.40	17.00	17.00	17.00	0.00
	iv) F.W.O	36.00	8.18	7.57	12.66	67.32
	v) T & T	1,500.00	3,500.00	3,438.81	3,750.00	9.05
	vi) S.C.O i/c Others Communications	35.00	29.57	34.13	21.01	-38.44
	vii) Post Offices	70.00	71.17	71.17	72.97	2.53
	viii) Shipping	-	321.00	-	366.00	-
Sub-Total (M/of Communications)		2,872.50	5,255.84	4,591.47	5,842.25	27.24
2. Pakistan Railways		1,280.65	700.46	440.31	778.42	76.79
3. Air Transport						
	i) Pakistan Met. Deptt.	-	-	-	5.58	0.00
	ii) Civil Aviation Authority	870.56	1,000.00	1,321.74	2,000.00	51.32
	iii) Airport Security Force	-	14.99	14.99	16.00	6.76
	iv) PIA	537.00	478.00	684.00	550.00	-19.59
Sub-Total (Air Transport)		1,407.56	1,492.99	2,020.72	2,571.58	27.26

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

(Million Rupees)

1. 2. Name of the Sub-sector	Expenditure during			Alloca- tion for 1989-90	% increase decrease (-) in 1989-90 over 1988-89
	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 Allocation	1988-89 (R.E)		
	2	3	4	5	6
4. Special Areas					
i) A.K	175.80	189.42	185.81	239.41	28.85
ii) N.A	128.50	127.33	151.68	149.98	-1.12
iii) F.A.T.A	213.00	157.18	131.00	211.28	61.28
4b-Total (Special Areas)	517.30	473.93	468.48	600.67	28.22
5. Research					
i) N.T.R.C	11.97	13.52	11.97	15.00	25.28
ii) N.T.P.S	0.60	0.35	0.14	-	-
5b-Total (Research)	12.57	13.87	12.11	15.00	23.83
6a-Total (Federal)	6,090.59	7,937.08	7,533.09	9,807.91	30.20
PROVINCIAL					
Punjab	631.69	656.30	577.20	650.00	12.61
Sind	255.10	294.45	382.17	639.44	67.32
NWFP	330.52	283.13	223.97	268.97	20.09
Baluchistan	255.50	233.56	145.70	208.23	42.92
6b-Total (Provincial)	1,472.81	1,467.43	1,329.04	1,766.64	32.93
Total	7,563.40	9,404.51	8,862.13	11,574.55	30.61

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Achievement during		Target for 1989-90
		1987-88	1988-89	
<u>PORTS & SHIPPING</u>				
1.	Bin Qasim Project	94.5%	95.5%	95.9%
2.	Gawadar Fish Harbour	5.0%	6.0%	1.0%
<u>TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE</u>				
1.	New Telephone Connections	64500	94891	100000
2.	NWD Stations	13	19	48
3.	New Trunk Position	23	47	150
4.	Long Distance PCOs	132	176	1000
<u>SPECIAL COMMUNICATION ORGANIZATION</u>				
1.	Public Call Offices	33	12	-
2.	Telephone	1930	1640	2782
<u>PAK POST OFFICE DEPTT</u>				
1.	Buildings	41	36	48
2.	Quarters	157	152	168
3.	Motor Vehicles for Transportation of Mail	14	48	-
4.	Computerization of Stations	4	3	6
<u>ROADS</u>				
1.	New Construction(km)	761	921	919
2.	Improvement (Kms)	1385	1688	1602
<u>PAKISTAN RAILWAYS</u>				
1.	Track Rehabilitations:			
	i) Rail Renewal(Km)	5	42	137
	ii) Sleeper Renewal(Km)	-	63	124
2.	Carriages (Nos)	80	63	50
3.	Rehabilitation Traction Motors	25	45	55
4.	Procurement of Traction Motors	-	25	100

VI - TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONES

12.61 An allocation of Rs. 3750 million has been made for T&T Department for commencement of the following works:

1. Telephone Exchange lines (i/c Manual 8000)	110,000
2. New Telephone Connections	100,000
3. New Trunk Positions	150
4. Telex Connections	1000
5. Telex Lines	2000
6. Public Call Offices	500
7. Exchange Buildings	500
8. NWD Station New	48
9. Expansion of NWD Channels (PTDC's)	4000
10. Open Wire Lines	750 Kms
11. Domestic Satellite In Northern Area and Baluchistan Province.	100%
12. Alternate M/W Link Karachi-Quetta Peshawar	100%
13. Digital Optical Fibre Transmission Link between Rawalpindi-Karachi via Faisalabad	10%
14. Additional R.F Channels on existing M/W link	100%
15. Installation of A type Antenna at Karachi	90%
16. Facsimile	100%
17. Data Communications	100%
18. VHF Links	100%

VII - SPECIAL COMMUNICATION ORGANIZATION (S.C.O.)

12.62 An amount of Rs. 21.01 million, including Rs. 8.41 million for other telecommunication services, has been earmarked for providing 2782 new telephones, 19 Kilometers of new Overhead lines and 12 carrier Channels, in Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas.

VIII - POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

12.63 An allocation of Rs. 72.97 million has been made for the construction of 48 operational buildings, 168 residential quarters and acquisition of 182 stamp cancelling and franking machines. Computerization of saving accounts would be enhanced to 6 more stations which would increase the total number of such stations to 13.

Chapter-13**MASS MEDIA****Review of 1988-89**

The revised expenditures for 1988-89 amounted to Rs.93.487 million as against the allocation of Rs.152.576 million, indicating an implementation rate of 61% (Statistical Appendix Table-I).

RADIO

13.2 Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation was allocated Rs.44.171 million for 10 ongoing and carried forward projects of the Sixth Plan, but only, the Village Broadcaster Sibbi, could be completed during 1988-89. The work was in progress on projects entitled, 300 KW MW Transmitter and Broadcasting House Khuzdar, Modification of Transmitters, Boundary wall with Barbed Wire fence at HPT Complex Rewat, 10 KW MW Transmitter and Broadcasting House at Gilgit-Faisalabad, Loralai and Zhob, and 100 KW MW Transmitter Peshawar. The new project - Village Broadcaster Ghitral also made some headway. Similarly village Broadcasters Sibbi and Abbotabad were ready for commissioning but their operation was delayed due to financial constraint.

TELEVISION

13.3 The allocations for Pakistan Television Corporation were Rs.94.893 million, which included Rs.45.577 million for establishment of 2nd TV channel as the major project. A feasibility study of the project was initiated by the PTV with the assistance of Japanese firm, JICA, but its final report could not be compiled by the end of the year. Therefore, the allocation meant for 2nd TV channel during 1988-89 remained unutilized.

13.4 An amount of Rs.5.359 million was provided for another project entitled, setting up of a TV booster in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The physical work on the project was in progress and equipment was ordered. PTVC could not finalize the approval status of the project namely Augmentation of Production Facilities. Some progress was also made on Television Centre, Peshawar, and the equipment received during the period was installed. The television, started no new rebroadcast centre and booster, therefore the area and population coverage remained unchanged.

13.5 A provision of Rs.2.255 million was made for Press Club at Rawalpindi but Ministry of Information & Broadcasting could not prepare the project during the period under review. National Press Trust Papers were allocated Rs.10.127 million for modernization of their news gathering system, but the amount could not be utilized.

PROGRAMME FOR 1989-90.

13.6 The PSDP allocations for 1989-90 amount to Rs.277.84 million (Statistical Appendix Table-I) for Television and Radio-the two main sub-sectors of Mass Media. A substantial amount is being arranged by the PTVC out of its own earnings. Physical targets are given Statistical Appendix Table 13.2. Following is a sub-sectoral description on the programmes for 1989-90.

PAKISTAN TELEVISION CORPORATION (PTVC).

13.7 A programme of Rs.225.84 million has been proposed for 9 projects of PTVC which includes Rs.141 million for replacement programme as well.

13.8 A programme of replacement of old equipment for colour studios at the Lahore and Karachi television centres and 10 rebroadcast centres has been carried out this year with an amount of Rs.141 million. This will improve the PTV's programme quality and enhance transmission hours.

13.9 The agency has been allocated Rs.49.265 million for its Television Centres Quetta and Peshawar, and Rebroadcast Centres Tando Alla Yar, Parachinar and Gilgit. TV Centres Quetta and Peshawar are replacing some outdated equipment with minor studio modifications. Rebroadcast centres Tando Alla Yar is being modified, while new rebroadcast centres at Parachinar and Gilgit are to be set-up. Therefore, PTV's main thrust during the year is on improving its existing facilities and making its operational system up-to-date.

PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION (PBC).

13.10 Most of the PBC projects are throwforward of Sixth Plan because it could not implement these programmes fully during the plan period due to financial constraints. The emphasis during 1989-90 is on completion of on-going projects. A substantial amount of the total allocation is being spent on projects in NWFP, Baluchistan and Northern Areas.

13.11 An amount of Rs.50.00 million has been allocated to PBC. Out of this amount, it is to complete 300 KW MW transmitter and Broadcasting House - Khuzdar, 10 KW MW transmitters Gilgit and Loralalai, carry out modification of transmitters and complete remaining work of Broadcasting House Islamabad. Two ongoing projects Broadcasting House Karachi and 10 KW MW transmitter Zhob, are making progress. A provision of Rs.10 million has been made for the replacement of 10 KW MW transmitters at Karachi and Peshawar, with 100 KW MW transmitters, as 2nd channel. This is meant for enhancing the transmission hours and providing better service to viewers. Similarly village broadcaster Chitral is expected to be completed by the end of the year and residential colony for PBC employees at Islamabad is making headway.

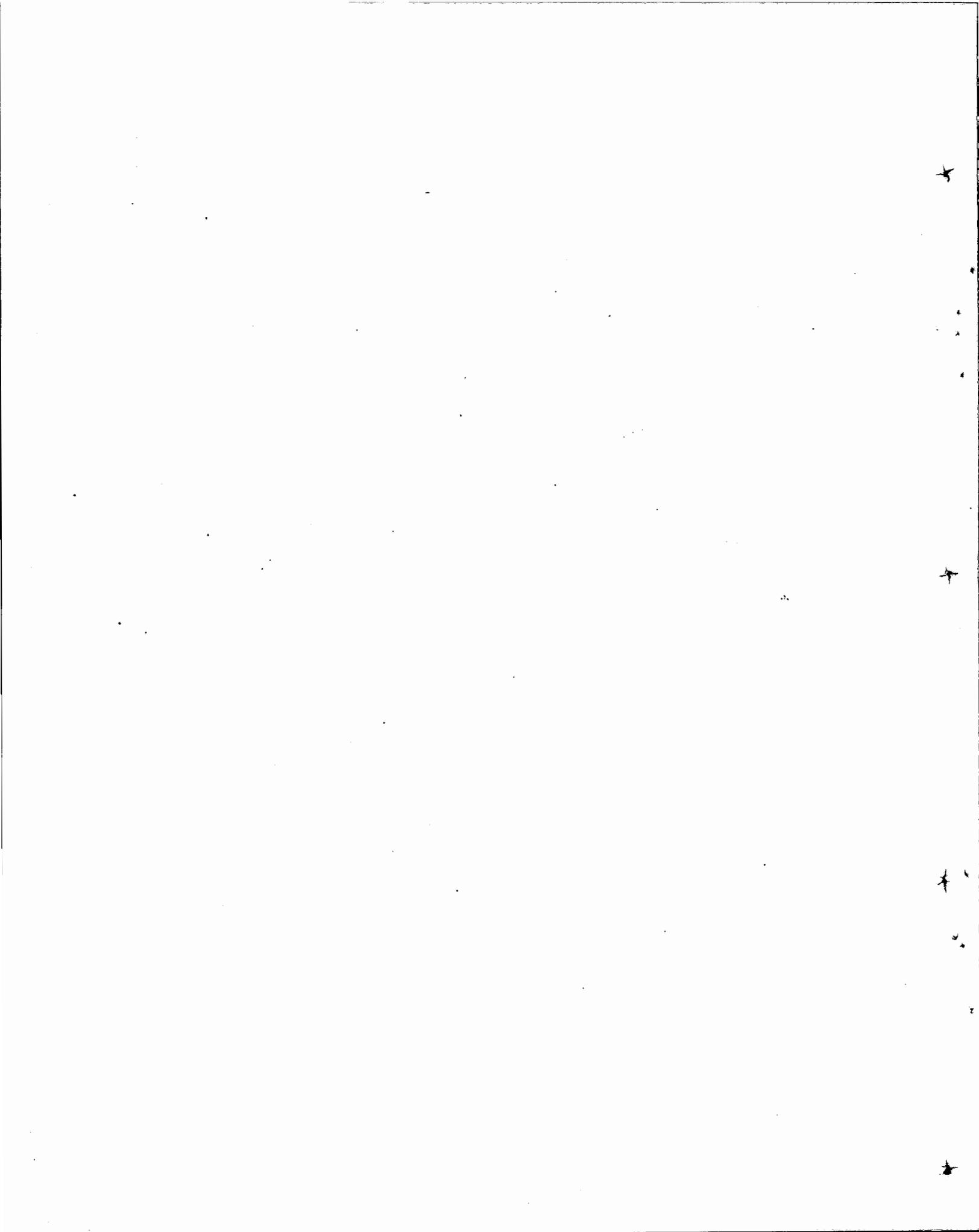
FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

(Million Rs.)

SI. No.	Sub-Sector	Expenditure during			Allocation for 1989-90	% increase(+) decrease(-) allocation in 1989-90
		1987-88 Actual	Allocation 1988-89	1988-89 (R.E.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING						
1.	Television (2nd Channel)	101.97 -	94.89 (45.577)	49.32 -	225.84	358
2.	Radio	52.00	44.17	44.17	50.00	13.2
3.	National Press Culb	-	2.26	-	-	-
4.	Modernization of NPT Papers	-	10.13	-	-	-
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION						
5.	Development Projection	11.00	1.13	-	2.00	-
6.	Others	9.27	-	-	-	-
		174.24	152.58	93.49	277.84	197.20

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

SI. No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated achievement		Targets 1989-90	% increase for (+) decrease in 1989-90 over 1988-89
		1987-88	1988-89		
1	2	3	4	5	7
A. PAKISTAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION					
1.	Population coverage %	96	96	96	-
2.	Area coverage %	88	90	90	-
3.	MW transmitters No.	23	23	25	-
4.	Broadcasting House No.	18	19	19	-
B. PAKISTAN TELEVISION CORPORATION					
1.	Population Coverage %	87	87	87	-
2.	Area coverage %	47	47	47	-
3.	Main TV Centres No.	5	5	5	-
4.	Production Studios No.	13	13	15	13 +
5.	Rebroadcast Centres/ Boosters No.	22	22	22	-
6.	Super High Frequency Links	7	7	7	-



CHAPTER 14

PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

Review of 1988-89

14.1 The sectoral programmes were prepared in line with the policies and objectives of the Seventh Plan viz (i) to accelerate the provision of housing, particularly for the shelterless and lower income groups and (ii) to maximize availability of drinking water and sanitation services, specially in rural areas. Besides, projects relating to Government servants housing, offices/buildings and the Capital at Islamabad were included.

14.2 Against an allocation of Rs 3943 million (both for the Federal and Provincial Programmes excluding allocation of Special Development Programme), an amount of Rs 3610 million was incurred showing a utilization to 92 per cent as shown in Table 14.1.

TABLE 14.1

ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION FOR 1988-89

(Million Rs.)

Agency	Allocation	Estimated Expenditure	%Utilization
I. <u>Federal</u>	<u>766</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>98</u>
II. <u>Provincial</u>	<u>3177</u>	<u>2860</u>	<u>90</u>
(a) Punjab	1853	1694	91
(b) Sind	591	520	88
(c) NWFP	445	395	90
(d) Baluchistan	288	251	87
Total	3943	3610	92

Physical Targets & Achievements

14.3 Physical Targets & Achievements are given in Table 14.2

TABLE 14.2
PHYSICAL TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS 1988-89

Sub-Sector	Unit	Targets	Achieve- ment	% Achieve- ment
1. Development of urban residential plots.	Nos.	120,000	1,15,000	96
2. Urban water supply	Addl. Pop. (million)	2.62	2.38	91
3. Urban Sewerage/ Sanitation	-do-	2.00	1.72	86
4. Rural Water Supply	-do-	4.70	4.32	92
5. Rural Sanitation	-do-	2.50	2.35	94
6. Govt. Servants Housing	Nos.	5,000	3,000	74
7. Environmental Improvement of Katchi Abadis.	Pop. served (million)	0.8	0.76	95
8. 7-Marla Plots (Rural housing)	Nos.	400,000	400,000	100
9. Houses for the Shelterless.	Nos.	55,000	20,000	36

14.4 90 to 100 per cent of the targets were achieved as far as urban residential plots, urban water supply, rural water supply, rural sanitation, improvement of Katchi Abadis and 7-Marla plots were concerned. Programmes of Government Servants Housing and Houses for the shelterless suffered because of non-availability of funds and developed land/plots.

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14.5 The major thrust during the year will be on the following programmes.

- i) Provision of drinking water supply with emphasis on rural areas for maximizing availability of services in the country;
- ii) Development of urban residential plots specially for the urban poor (3 marla scheme) and rural poor (7 marla schemes);
- iii) Environmental improvement of Katchi Abadis in larger cities.

- iv) Completion of on-going projects of the programme for the shelterless initiated in 1988-89.

Financial

14.6 The total size of the sectoral programme (excluding SDP) has been proposed as Rs 3918 million against the estimated expenditure of Rs 3610 million during 1988-89 showing an increase of Rs 308 million over the 1988-89 expenditure. Agency-wise details of allocation during 1989-90 are given in Table 14.3 below:

TABLE 14.3

AGENCY-WISE ALLOCATION 1989-90

Agency	Allocation (1989-90)
I. <u>Federal</u>	<u>825</u>
II. <u>Provincial</u>	<u>3093</u>
(a) Punjab	1666
(b) Sind	623
(c) NWFP	435
(d) Baluchistan	369
Total	3918

14.7 The above allocations will be supplemented by allocations from SDP and People's Programmes to meet sectoral targets. The Provincial allocation of Rs 3093 million will be utilized primarily on water supply/sanitation programmes (about 50 percent) and development of residential plots (about 20 percent). Likewise, in the Federal Programme, sufficient funds are being provided to complete most of the ongoing projects namely Houses for the Shelterless, Government Servants Housing, and buildings of national importance at Islamabad.

Physical Targets

14.8 The overall major physical targets are the provision of water supply facilities to an additional 2.8 million and 5.0 million urban and rural population respectively; provision of sanitation facilities to an additional 2.5 million urban and 3.0 million urban and rural population respectively environmental upgradation of 1.3 million dwellers of katchi abadis; construction of 5000 housing units for Government servants; and completion of the remaining 35,000 houses under the Shelterless programme. Details of physical targets are given in Table 14.4.

TABLE-14.4

OVERALL PHYSICAL TARGETS 1989-90

Item	Unit	Physical Targets
1. Urban Residential Plots.	Nos.	1,50,000
2. Urban Water Supply	Addl. Pop. served (million)	2.80
3. Urban Sewerage/Drainage	-do-	2.50
4. Rural Water Supply	-do-	5.00
5. Rural Sanitation	-do-	3.00
6. Govt. Servants Housing	Nos.	5,000
7. Environmental Improvement of Katchi Abadis	Pop. to be served (million)	1.3
8. Rural Housing	No. of Plots	3,50,000
9. Houses for Shelterless	Nos.	35,000

14.9 Details of the programmes of the Federal and Provincial Governments under various sub-sectors are given in the following paragraphs:

Federal

14.10 An allocation of Rs 825 million has been provided. Construction of buildings of national importance, housing for Government employees, provision of water supply and sanitation facilities in Islamabad, Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas and FATA, and provision of credit facilities through the House Building Finance Corporation are the main elements of the Federal Programme. Allocations have also been made to meet the essential residential/non-residential needs of the Civil Armed Forces (CAF), Levies and Thanas in border areas. In addition the present Government has launched a country-wide development programme called Peoples' Programmes, which besides providing basic facilities in Education, Health and Transport Sectors, will also include drinking water supply and sanitation schemes for areas which are so far deprived of these facilities. Another important programme to be initiated at the Federal level will be the construction of Houses for the Shelterless for which necessary assistance is also being sought from international donor agencies.

- i) Islamabad: The development programme in the Capital City includes completion of the Cabinet/Establishment Block, and accelerating work on the construction of Prime Minister's House Complex. Other major projects include the construction of highways/roads, augmentation of water supply, sewerage and drainage infrastructure, and improvements in the Secretariat Complex. Development of services in Sector G-11 will be almost completed and

- development of Sectors E-12 and D-12 will commence to ultimately provide about 8000 residential plots in Islamabad.
- ii) Government Servants Housing: The programme includes completion of 1700 quarters for Federal Government Employees at Islamabad, construction of houses in Islamabad/Quetta, Lahore, Peshawar, and Karachi. A programme for construction of 5000 housing units on ownership basis for the Federal Government employees will also be initiated at Islamabad to help overcome housing shortage in the Capital Area.
 - iii) Government Offices and Buildings: Most of the offices and buildings at various places in the country to cater to the needs of various Departments like Customs, Income Tax etc., will be completed.
 - iv) Islamabad Administration: Allocation has been made for completion of various ongoing water supply schemes in the rural areas under the Islamabad Administration.
 - v) Civil Armed Forces: The programme includes the continuation of work on various projects relating to office and residential accommodation of agencies viz., Frontier Constabulary (F.C) Baluchistan F.C., Pakistan Coast Guards, Pakistan Rangers, and Federal Investigation Agency. Major projects include construction of border out posts for Pak. Rangers, accommodation for H.Q.F.C. Quetta and residential accommodation for offices of Coast Guards at Karachi.
 - vi) Special Areas: Allocations have been made for extending drinking water supply and construction of office and residential buildings for various Government Department in the Special Areas.
 - vii) Frontier Constabularies and Levy/Thanas Baluchistan: Work will continue on the construction of buildings for Frontier Constabulary in Hazara and Swat Divisions and on the schemes of Levy/Thanas in Baluchistan.
 - viii) Other Programmes include initiation of work on Federal Shariat Court Buildings and Federal Judicial Academy projects, besides completion of ongoing office/residential buildings of Commerce and Foreign Ministries. Various research projects under the Environment and Urban Affairs Division will also continue.

Provincial Programme:

14.11 Excluding the Special Development Programme, a total allocation of Rs 3093 million has been made for the four Provinces. The programmes in the Provinces include development of plots in low income housing schemes in urban areas, provision of drinking water supply, sewerage, drainage facilities both in the urban and rural areas, provision of office and residential accommodation for Government employees, environmental improvement of Katchi Abadis and provision of 7-marla plots to shelterless/landless rural

population. About 58 percent of the total allocation is proposed to be spent on water supply/sanitation followed by other programmes (7-marla scheme, katchi abadis and Government Servants Housing.

14.12 Province-wise details are described in subsequent paragraphs:

Punjab:

14.13 In the urban areas, 30,000 plots will be developed for the low income group. One million additional population in the urban areas and 2.5 million in the rural areas will be served with water supply and sanitation. Details of other programmes are:

- i) Low Income Housing: Work on 32 ongoing low income housing projects will continue, of which 6 projects will be completed providing 10,000 plots. Development Authorities at Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan will also develop about 20,000 plots. Similarly, efforts to provide houses to industrial workers will continue under the Workers Welfare Fund Programme.
- ii) Government Servants Offices/Housing: 302 ongoing projects for providing office/residential accommodation to Government employees will continue and 137 projects will be initiated.
- iii) Urban Water Supply/Sewerage: Work on 47 projects will continue in addition to the on-going projects at bigger centres of Lahore, Faisalabad, and Multan. It is expected that with the completion of 9 projects, an additional population of 1.0 million will be served with water supply and sewerage.
- iv) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation: Under the Provincial PSDP 612 projects of water supply and sanitation will be completed in the rural areas, besides new projects under the Peoples Works Programme will be initiated. An additional 2.5 million people will benefit from availability of potable water and 1.5 million from provision of drainage facilities.
- v) Katchi Abadis/7-Marla Schemes: In order to solve the acute housing problem, provision of about 0.2 million 7-marla plots in the rural areas and upgradation of Katchi Abadis to benefit 0.4 million population is envisaged.
- vi) Urban Development: Improvement of infrastructural facilities in Lahore, Multan, Gujranwala, Sialkot and Faisalabad under the Punjab Urban Development Project will be undertaken besides various urban development work in other major cities.

Sind

14.14 The major targets include development of 100,000 plots for low income people,

provision of water supply and sewerage facilities to an additional population of 1.0 million and 0.75 million respectively in the urban, and 1.25 million and 0.75 million respectively in the rural areas. Details of other programmes are:-

- i) Basic Development: Work will continue on preparation of Master Plans for secondary cities and Karachi and on the Development Plan upto the year 2000 with UNDP assistance.
- ii) Low Income Housing: Regularization and improvement of Katchi Abadis in Karachi will gain further momentum. About 100,000 plots will be developed in Karachi, Hyderabad and other urban centres of the Province, which will be mostly for the poorer sections of society.
- iii) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation: The programme in rural areas is being substantially accelerated both through the normal PSDP and the People Programme. About 417 ongoing projects (243 water supply and 174 sanitation) will be completed to provide coverage to an additional 1.25 million persons with water supply and 0.75 million with sanitation.
- iv) Urban Water Supply, Sewerage & Drainage: The programme under the normal PSDP includes continuation and completion of work on Lyari Water Supply, North Nazimabad water supply in Karachi, and similar projects in Hyderabad and other smaller urban centres of the province.
- v) 7-Marla Scheme: During 1989-90 as many as 1,00,000 plots will be made available under the Gothabad project to landless peasants to construct their houses.
- vi) Katchi Abadis: Regularization and improvement of Katchi Abadis is mostly located in Katchi and is being extended under the Special Development Programme. About 0.6 million persons will benefit from this programme in 1989-90

N.W.F.P.

14.15 In NWFP, it is proposed to provide water supply/sanitation facilities of 2.5 million rural as well as urban population. sub-sectoral details under different programmes are:

- i) Low Income Housing: Work will be continued on the Area Development projects at Peshawar, Kohat, D.I.Khan, Mansehra and Bannu to provide 15,000 plots.
- ii) Urban Water Supply/Sewerage: Seven ongoing and new projects will be completed to provide safe water supply facilities to 0.55 million urban population. With the completion of five sewerage/sanitation projects about

- 0.5 million persons will benefit.
- iii) Rural Water Supply/Sanitation: In rural areas, 117 water supply and sanitation projects will be completed to provide these facilities to an additional 0.75 million and 0.50 million population respectively.
 - iv) Slum Improvement: Living conditions of about 0.2 million dwellers of slum areas will be improved besides infrastructural improvement in Peshawar and other cities under the Urban Development Project, with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank.
 - v) 7-Marla Schemes: It is proposed to develop 30,000 plots in the rural areas of the Province under this project.

Baluchistan

14.16. The following are the details of the development programme in the Baluchistan Province:

- i) Govt. Housing Offices/Buildings: It is proposed to undertake 9 projects of housing; as regards office building, 7 projects will be completed including buildings for the newly created Division of Loralai, improvement of Jail building at Khuzdar and a scheme of the Police Department.
- ii) Rural Water Supply/Sanitation: 74 ongoing and 156 new projects of water supply will be under implementation. With the completion of these projects, an additional population of 0.5 million will be served with water supply and 0.25 million with sanitation.
- iii) Katchi Abadis land 7-Marla Schemes: Environmental improvement of Katchi Abadis to benefit a population of 0.1 million will be undertaken. Besides provision of 20,000 plots to landless peasants in the rural areas under the 7-Marla projects are also included in the development programme.

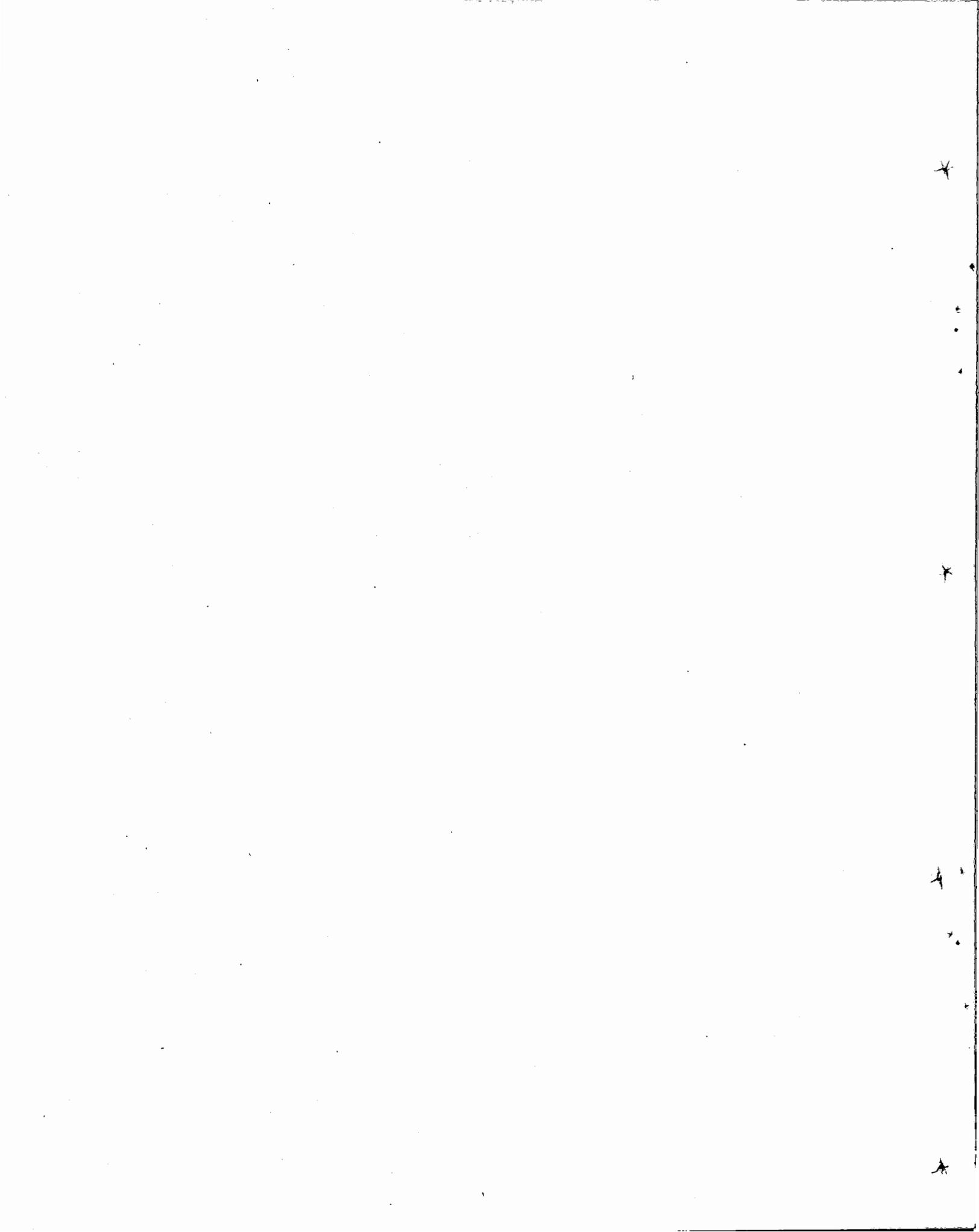
Special Development Programme

14.17 Substantial additional allocations are being provided for sectoral projects under the SDP. These programmes include Water Supply, Sewerage/Drainage projects in Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta and other smaller urban centres as well as Urban Improvement projects including site and services, slum improvement, urban renewals and katchi abadis upgradation in various major and smaller urban centres in the four provinces.

Part-III

HUMAN RESOURCES AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

(235-236)



CHAPTER-15

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Review of 1988-89

Financial:

15.1 Against an allocation of Rs. 3879.7 million, a sum of Rs. 3968.7 million was utilized giving a utilization rate of 102 per cent. Details of expenditure are given in SAT-15.1. There were wide variations in utilization of development funds among sub-sectors and executing agencies as shown in Table-15.1.

TABLE-15.1

PERCENT UTILIZATION OF PSDP ALLOCATIONS FOR 1988-89

Sub-sector	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluch- istan	Federal Pakistan Agencies	Pakistan
Primary	100	124	97	93	89	104
Secondary	73	137	83	102	90	90
Teacher	71	69	173	120	105	102
Technical	113	146	135	100	126	127
College	62	103	171	120	105	100
University	-	-	-	-	136	136
Scholarships	100	100	149	-	100	103
Literacy and Mass Education	-	-	-	-	100	100
Production and Supply of Text Books	-	-	-	-	100	100
Dev. of Library Services & Museums	-	-	-	-	77	77
Miscellaneous	107	95	80	110	60	89
Rural Edu. & local Development	100	-	-	-	-	100
Total:	87	126	103	103	110	102

15.2 Sindh utilized the highest PSDP allocation (126 per cent) followed by federal agencies (110 per cent). Punjab had the lowest utilization rate of 87 per cent.

15.3 The sub-sectoral per cent share of expenditure by various executing agencies during 1988-89 is given in Table-15.2.

TABLE-15.2

PERCENT EXPENDITURE SUB-SECTOR-WISE

Sub-sectors	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluch- istan	Federal Agencies	Pakistan
Primary	26.8	45.3	39.4	24.5	6.4	24.7
Secondary	32.8	41.4	28.6	47.7	12.0	27.8
Teacher	0.5	1.1	2.4	5.9	0.8	1.2
Technical	2.4	4.8	8.6	0.5	13.7	7.2
College	4.9	5.7	15.3	17.2	5.8	7.2
Scholarships	4.3	-	3.1	-	8.6	4.6
University	-	-	-	-	34.1	11.1
Literacy and Mass Education	-	-	-	-	16.7	5.5
Production & supply of Text Books	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dev. of Library Services	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.2
Miscellaneous	3.5	1.7	2.6	4.2	1.4	2.4
Rural Edu. and Local Development	24.8	-	-	-	-	8.1
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

15.4 In over all terms, Sindh gave the highest priority to primary and secondary school education devoting 86.7 per cent of total expenditure on it followed by Baluchistan (72.2 per cent), NWFP (68 per cent) and Punjab (59.6 per cent).

15.5 The province of Baluchistan devoted highest share of expenditure (47.7 per cent) to secondary education while the primary education remained top priority in the province of Sindh with spending 45.3 per cent of the total expenditure on education. In NWFP primary education has been a priority programme devoting (39.4 per cent) the highest share of expenditure followed by secondary education 28.6 per cent of expenditure on education. The province of Punjab spent 32.8 per cent and 26.8 per cent of expenditure on secondary and primary education respectively. The share of expenditure for college education is the highest (17.2 per cent) in Baluchistan followed by NWFP with corresponding figure of 15.3 per cent. The percent share of expenditure on college education in Punjab and Sindh compares favorably. The highest share of expenditure (13.7 percent) on technical education, under federal Government is due to foreign aid over and above ADP allocation received for Baluchistan Engineering College Khuzdar. The province

of NWFP devoted 8.6 per cent and the province of Sindh 4.8 per cent of their expenditure on technical education.

Physical Achievements:

Primary and Secondary Education:

15.6 Major physical achievements in primary and secondary education are summarized in Table-15.3.

TABLE-15.3

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
DURING 1988-89

Sub-Sectors	(Numbers)					
	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluch- istan	Federal Pakistan Agencies	
A-Primary Education:						
Opening of primary schools.	2900	559	936	200	295	4890
Opening of Mosque schools.	1462	2469	679	400	250	5260
Construction of primary school buildings.	600	196	88	45	415	1344
Consolidation and improvement of primary schools.	550	270	107	50	110	1087
B-Secondary Education:						
Upgradation of primary schools to middle schools.	248	95	171	22	115	651
Upgradation of middle schools to high level.	272	49	101	10	55	487
Establishment of high schools.	5	6	1	2	3	17
Construction of buildings of middle and high schools.	37	10	8	1	85	141
Addition of classes XI-XII in high schools.	59	9	7	-	5	80
Construction of existing middle/high schools buildings.	200	50	22	7	55	334

15.7 Physical achievements in regard to educational development programmes which were either completed or initiated

during the year and those which remained in progress in various provinces and at federal level are given below:

Teacher Education:

Punjab:

(a) Work completed:

- i) Construction of additional building for Elementary Teachers Training College, D.G.Khan; and
- ii) Addition of class rooms in Education Extension Centre, Lahore.

(b) Work in progress:

- i) Construction of building of Elementary Teachers Training College, Multan and its attached middle school;
- ii) Upgradation of Normal School Lalamusa (for girls) and Chiniot (for boys).

(c) Work initiated:

- i) Construction of hostel for Elementary Teachers Training College, Narowal;
- ii) Construction of buildings of practicing Middle Schools attached with 5 Elementary Teachers Training Colleges; and
- iii) Additional facilities for newly upgraded Normal School Pasrur (for boys) and D.G. Khan (for girls).

Sindh:

(a) Work Completed:

- i) Establishment of Elementary Teachers Training College, Mirpur Khas and Sanghar (for girls) and Lyari, Karachi (for boys); and
- ii) Improvement of practicing schools attached with Teachers Training Colleges;

(b) Work initiated:

- i) Establishment of four Elementary Teachers Training Colleges (2 male and 2 female);
- ii) Construction of Science Laboratories in four Elementary Teachers Training Colleges;
- iii) Expansion of Audio visual Aid Centre; and
- iv) General improvement of Teachers Training Institutions in Sindh.

N.W.F.P.(a) Work in progress:

- i) Establishment of Elementary Teachers Training College at Mansehra.

(b) Work initiated:

- i) Establishment of Elementary Teachers Training College at Karak.

Baluchistan:(a) Work completed:

- i) Establishment of Elementary Teachers Training College at Kalat; and
- ii) Opening of Teachers Training School for Women at Sibbi and for Men at Loralai.

(b) Work in progress:

- i) Upgradation of Teachers Training School to Elementary Teachers Training College at Uthal and Panjgur.

Federal:(a) Work at completion stage:

- i) Establishment of Institute of English language and Research phase-I.

(b) Work in progress:

- i) Introduction of B.Ed. classes in Federal College of Education, Islamabad; and

- ii) Construction of students hostel with College of Education at Afzalpur, AJK.

Technical Education:

Punjab:

(a) Work completed:

- i) Upgradation of Commercial Training Institute D.G.Khan to College of Commerce;
- ii) Construction of hostels in Colleges of Technology, Multan and Polytechnic, Leyyah;
- iii) Construction of buildings of three Commercial Training Institutes at Kasur, Murree and Chistian; and
- iv) Establishment of three new Commercial Training Institutes at Kamoke, Naushera and Lodharan.

(b) Work in progress:

- i) Construction of buildings of two Vocational Institutes one each at Toba Tek Singh and Burewala;
- ii) Construction of buildings of two Commercial Training Institutes, one each at Toba Tek Singh and Bhalwal; and
- iii) Establishment of three Polytechnics.

Sindh:

(a) Works completed:

- i) Establishment of five new Polytechnics;
- ii) Improvement of two existing Polytechnics (addition of new Technologies and other facilities).

(b) Work in progress:

- i) Establishment of three new Polytechnics; and
- ii) Establishment of four new Monotechnics.

(c) Work initiated:

- i) Establishment of one Polytechnic and one Monotechnic; and
- ii) Construction of buildings of existing Vocational Institute at Nawabshah.

N.W.F.P.(a) Work completed:

- i) Introduction of Civil Technology in Polytechnic Institute, Mingora;
- ii) Addition of class rooms in colleges of Commerce at Peshawar and Kohat;
- iii) Construction of hostel, college of Commerce Mardan;
- iv) Construction of Academic Block at College of Commerce Abbottabad; and
- v) Establishment of Vocational Institute at Karak.

(b) Work in progress:

- i) Establishment of Polytechnic Institute Bannu;
- ii) Establishment of Commercial Institutes at Swabi and Karak;
- iii) Establishment of Vocational Institutes at Charsaddah and Hangu;
- iv) Upgradation of Vocational Institutes at Kohat and Abbottabad to Polytechnic level;
- v) Upgradation of Commercial Training Institute, Mansehra to College of Commerce;
- vi) Construction of hostel for Commerce College Timargarh; and
- vii) Staff residences in Vocational Institute Tank.

(c) Work initiated:

- i) Establishment of Monotechnic at Timargarh district, Dir.

Baluchistan:(a) Work completed:

- i) Construction of Civil Technology Laboratory and Class rooms in Polytechnic Institute, Quetta.

Federal:(a) Work at advanced stage of completion:

- i) Establishment of Baluchistan Engineering College, Khuzdar;
- ii) Establishment of Women Polytechnic Institute, Islamabad; and
- iii) Establishment of National Technical Teachers Training College, Islamabad.

b) Work in progress:

- i) Strengthening of Department of Electronics in Dawood Engineering College, Karachi;
- ii) Strengthening of National Education Equipment Centre Lahore;
- iii) Establishment of Polytechnic Rawalakot in AJK; and
- iv) Establishment of Polytechnic Institute at Gilgit, Northern Areas.

College Education:Punjab:(a) Work completed:

- i) Establishment of Inter Colleges (one each for boys and girls) at Kot Radha Krishon;
- ii) Construction of building of Inter Colleges at Chunian, Okara, Ghazalia (Jhang) and Hazro (Attock);
- iii) Upgradation of J.D. Janjua Girls College, Lalamusa and Inter College Mian Channu;

- iv) Addition of Postgraduate Blocks in Government Colleges Sargodha, Jhang, Asghar Mall, Rawalpindi and Gordon College, Rawalpindi; and
 - v) Expansion of existing facilities and addition of new facilities in 11 existing inter/degree colleges in the province.
- (b) Work in progress:
- i) Establishment of two inter colleges;
 - ii) Construction of buildings of 17 inter colleges; and
 - iii) improvement of physical facilities in six existing inter/degree colleges.
- (c) Work initiated:
- i) Construction of buildings of four inter colleges;
 - ii) Upgradation of four inter colleges to degree level; and
 - iii) Provision of additional facilities - Science laboratories, class rooms etc. in three colleges.

Sindh:

- (a) Work completed:
- i) Construction of building for Government College at Saeedpur, district Badin;
 - ii) Provision of additional facilities in Government degree College, Larkana; and
 - iii) Construction of buildings of five colleges, establishment of 15 Inter Colleges, upgradation of four Inter Colleges, and improvement of physical facilities of three colleges, is in an advanced stage of completion.
- (b) Work in progress:
- i) Construction of buildings of Government City College, Karachi, Government College, Tando Allah Yar and Government Girls College, Baldia Town, Karachi; and
 - ii) improvement of 15 colleges - expansion of existing facilities and addition of new facilities.

(c) Work initiated:

- i) Establishment of two intermediate colleges;
- ii) Construction of buildings of two intermediate colleges;
- iii) Upgradation of four intermediate colleges; and
- iv) improvement of six colleges.

N.W.F.P.(a) Work completed:

- i) Construction of building of Government College, Chakasar, Swat; and
- ii) improvement of eight colleges by adding hostels, science laboratories, class rooms, equipment etc.

(b) Work in progress:

- i) Construction of buildings of six inter/degree colleges; and
- ii) improvement of 15 existing inter/degree colleges by adding hostels, science laboratories, class rooms etc.

c) Work started:

- i) Establishment of Inter College, Adinzai Gulabad, Dir;
- ii) Upgradation of Inter College, Dir to degree level; and
- iii) improvement of Inter/degree colleges in the province.

Baluchistan:(a) Work completed:

- i) Upgradation of Girls Inter College, Sibi to degree level; and
- ii) Establishment of Commerce College, Quetta.

(b) Work in progress:

- i) Upgradation of four Inter Colleges to degree level;
- ii) Construction of Inter College at Barkhan (Loralai); and

- iii) Provision of 31 electric water coolers, audio visual aid, furniture and gas fitting in various colleges of the province.
- iv) During the year grant-in-aid was provided for the development of Tameer Nau College, Quetta.

Federal:

(a) Work completed:

- i) Establishment of degree college Lahore Cantt., Cadet College, Mastung, Girls Inter College, Swabi and Inter College, Mumtazabad, Multan; and
- ii) improvement of three inter/degree colleges in Islamabad/Cantonment areas and 12 inter/degree colleges in AJK.

(b) Work in progress:

- i) Establishment of two degree colleges in Islamabad, one degree college at Wah Cantonment and four inter colleges, one each at Karachi, Rawalpindi, Abbottabad and Bannu;
- ii) Construction of buildings of Commerce College Islamabad and Inter College Gujranwala;
- iii) Acquisition of land, construction of buildings and purchase of equipment for 39 inter/degree colleges of AJK; and
- iv) Construction of buildings of two inter colleges in Northern Area.

(c) Work initiated:

- i) Establishment of Cadet College, Sanghar;
- ii) Rehabilitation of six inter colleges damaged by heavy rains and snow in AJK; and
- iii) Addition of physical facilities in all colleges of AJK.

University Education:(a) Work completed/reached completion stage:

- i) Development of Punjab University New Campus Phase I & II;
- ii) Repair/renovation of Punjab University Main Hall, Senate Hall, Old Campus;
- iii) Establishment of Islamia University Bahawalpur;
- iv) Development of University of Engineering & Technology, Lahore;
- v) Repairs/replacement of three old hostels, University of Engineering & Technology, Lahore;
- vi) HEJ Institute of Chemistry, University of Karachi;
- vii) Improvement of boys hostel, Mehran Engineering University, Jamshoro;
- viii) Upgradation of NED Engineering College to the level of Engineering University, Karachi;
- ix) Development of Peshawar University Phase-II;
- x) Purchase of books for Central Library, Peshawar University;
- xi) Establishment of Pharmacy Department, Baluchistan University;
- xii) Institute of Dawah, International Islamic University, Islamabad;
- xiii) Establishment of University Grants Commission, Regional Centre, Karachi;
- xiv) Development of Curricula at graduate and postgraduate level; and
- xv) development of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

(b) Work in progress:

- i) Establishment of Bahauddin Zakria University, Multan;
- ii) Development of University of Engineering & Technology Second Campus, Taxila;

- iii) Development of University of Karachi;
 - iv) Development of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai Campus, Khairpur;
 - v) Upgradation of Engineering College to Engineering University Jamshoro;
 - vi) Establishment of Gomal University, D.I.Khan;
 - vii) Establishment of Scientific Instrumentation Centre, NWFP Engineering University, Peshawar;
 - viii) Establishment of Teaching and Research Programme in Urban/Rural Planning, Department of Geography, Peshawar University, Peshawar;
 - ix) Construction of main Library, Baluchistan University;
 - x) Construction of Girls Hostel, Baluchistan University;
 - xi) Development of Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad;
 - xii) Establishment of AJK University;
 - xiii) Development of Allama Iqbal Open University Campus, Islamabad;
 - xiv) Establishment of Islamic University, Islamabad;
 - xv) Construction of Pandhrivin Sadi Hijri Yadgar, Islamabad;
 - xvi) Exchange Programme between local universities;
 - xvii) Teacher Training and Development Programme;
 - xviii) Training Programme in English as foreign language;
 - xix) Upgradation of Science Laboratories in universities; and
 - xx) centres of Excellence, Area Study Centres and the Pakistan Study Centres.
- (c) Work initiated:
- i) Development of Section of Industrial Mineralogy, Geology Institute, Punjab University;
 - ii) Punjab University New Campus Phase-III;
 - iii) Repair of old blocks of Engineering University, Lahore;

- iv) Linkage of Applied Economic Research Centre, University of Karachi with American Universities and Linkage of Physics Department, University of Karachi with Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, University of London, U.K.;
- v) Establishment of audio-visual laboratory for Development of Mass Communication and Award of Scholarship, Karachi University;
- vi) Establishment of Programme of Teaching & Research, Department of Botany, University of Karachi in collaboration with Department of Botany, University of U.K.;
- vii) New Consolidated Development Project, University of Sindh;
- viii) Development of Department of Pharmacy, D.I.Khan University through Queen University, Belfast with ODA Assistance ;
- ix) Establishment of Teaching & Research in Bio-Chemistry and allied subjects, Baluchistan University and University of Manchester, UK;
- x) Collaboration in Research through AIOU linkage with University of California, USA;
- xi) Collaborative Research Project Rock Magnetism of deep Crust Centre of Excellence in Biology, Peshawar University;
- xii) Linkage between Bruch Institute of Marine Biology, University of South Carolina, Columbia with Centre of Excellence in Marine Biology, Karachi University; and
- xiii) Establishment of Academic Link between Area Study Centre for Africa, North and South America, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad and various American Universities.

Scholarships:

15.8 During the year needy and capable students pursuing studies at various levels in the country and abroad were awarded scholarships. Breakdown of expenditure is given below:-

(Million Rupees)

<u>Punjab</u>	<u>Sindh</u>	<u>N.W.F.P.</u>	<u>M/o Edu</u>	<u>FATA</u>	<u>Pakistan</u>
55.44	0.209	14.843	94.183	17.750	182.425

15.9 Scholarships to deserving students from Baluchistan, AJK and NA were provided out of non-development budget. For the province of Sindh the expenditure on this behalf was transferred to Zakat Fund. During the year, 65 scholars under Central Overseas Training Scholarship Scheme (COTS), 33 under Merit Scholarship Scheme, 18 under Quaid-e-Azam Scholarship Scheme and 37 under Cultural Exchange programme were sent abroad. Foreign scholarships were also awarded to College teachers in NWFP and students from FATA for higher studies abroad.

Library Services and Museums:

(a) Work completed/reached completion stage:

- i) Establishment of National Library of Pakistan and Modern Children Library.

(b) Work in progress:

- i) Establishment of National Museum of Pakistan, acquisition of private collection.

(c) Work initiated:

- i) Construction of Central Library at National Institute of Modern Languages.

Miscellaneous:

(a) Work completed:

- i) Promotion of physical education, games and sports; and
- ii) Construction of UNESCO House;

(b) Work in progress:

- i) Construction of building of Pakistan Academy of Letters;
- ii) Computerized Research and Office Automation Iqbal Academy , Lahore;
- iii) Balancing & Modernizing of Central Bureau of Education;
- iv) Construction of National Headquarters Boys' Scouts Association;

- v) Encouragement and support of New Creative Pakistani Publication;
- vi) Promotion of Children Literature;
- vii) Under the Programme of Readers Club more than 30,000 members benefitted during the year; and
- viii) under Canada World Youth Pakistan exchange Programme a group of 21 students benefitted.

(c) Work initiated:

- i) Linkage between Bristol University and the Curriculum Centre;
- ii) Staff Development Programme for improvement of Educational Planning in Pakistan; and
- iii) Construction of additional accommodation for Curriculum Wing, H/9 Sector, Islamabad.

Special Areas:

A.J.K.

15.10 During the year, Rs. 80.52 million were spent against an allocation of Rs. 83.83 million giving a utilization rate of 96 percent. Construction of building for Middle school Khandhar District, Kotli and National Agro Technical Teachers Training Centre were completed. Construction of buildings of 123 boys schools and 131 girls schools was initiated under Primary Education Development and Expansion Project (PEDEP) assisted by OPEC. Construction of additional class rooms (3 rooms in each school) in 226 middle schools (10 girls middle schools) reached completion stage. In addition work on provision of additional accommodation in 521 middle schools (241 for girls) remained in progress. During the year acquisition of land for 100 middle schools and provision of equipment for 46 middle schools were completed. Provision of additional accommodation and acquisition of land in respect of 142 high schools reached completion stage and in respect of 56 other high schools the work remained in progress. Upgradation of 45 middle schools to high schools also remained in progress. Work was initiated on the construction of Parada walls in 57 girls high schools and improvement of 23 other high schools.

15.11 Construction of buildings of six Inter Colleges bifurcated from AJK University and of Degree College, Dadyal and Girls College, Kotli was completed. Construction of buildings

of 27 Inter Colleges and provision of additional accommodation for six degree colleges bifurcated from AJK University remained in progress. During the year work was initiated on the construction of Parda walls for three Inter Colleges of District Mirpur. Construction of buildings for four Elementary Teachers' Training Colleges and student hostel with College of Education, Afzalpur were initiated. Establishment of Polytechnic at Muzaffarabad, construction of public library Jalalabad, Muzaffarabad remained in progress.

FATA:

15.12 During the year Rs. 110.36 million were spent against an allocation of Rs. 141.10 million giving a utilization rate of 78.2 per cent. Development work in education sector included establishment of 75 primary and 24 mosque schools, construction of buildings of 54 existing primary schools and regularization of 46 existing primary schools. Work remained in progress on the establishment of 55 primary schools and construction of buildings of 16 existing primary schools. During the year work on upgradation of 9 primary and 8 middle schools was completed. Work remained in progress on the upgradation of ten primary schools and four middle schools. Construction of buildings of ten middle schools upgraded to high schools was completed while construction of buildings of four middle schools upgraded to high schools remained in progress. Teachers' residences were provided in 12 existing high schools, and hostels were provided in two high schools. Science Laboratory was provided in one high school while construction work of seven science laboratories and seven technical workshops in high schools remained in progress. Addition of classes XI-XII in one high school was completed and it remained in progress in respect of three other high schools. Construction of one hostel and two science laboratories for colleges was completed and construction of a science laboratory in an other college remained in progress.

15.13 Scholarships were provided to needy students of FATA to continue their studies in the country and abroad.

15.14 Construction of hostel in Vocational Institute, Khar and Ekkaghund was completed. Construction of hostel in Commercial Training Institute Khar, staff residences in Vocational Institute Ekkaghund and hostel in Commercial Training Institute Parachinar besides upgradation of Commercial Training Institute, Jamrud to College of Commerce remained in progress.

Northern Areas:

15.15 During the year hundred per cent funds allocated were utilized. The development programme included establishment of three primary schools, upgradation of 10 primary and

six middle schools and construction of buildings of a high school. Upgradation of 28 primary schools and 28 middle schools, extension of high school, Skardu and Public School, Chillas remained in progress. Addition of classes XI-XII in three existing high schools was initiated. Upgradation of Inter College, Gilgit to degree level, construction of building of Inter College, Chillas and two residential quarters in Degree College, Skardu were completed. The construction of building of Girls Inter College, Gilgit, gymnasium in Boys Degree College, Gilgit and establishment of a Polytechnic at Gilgit remained in progress. Work on construction of building of the Directorate of Education, Northern Areas, Gilgit, offices of Deputy Director, Education and District Inspector of Schools, Skardu reached completion, renovation and repair of educational institutions in Gilgit, Baltistan and Diamer also reached completion stage.

Development Programmes 1989-90

Financial:

15.16 An allocation of Rs. 4486.68 million has been made for the development and expansion of education sector programmes. The allocation is 13.0 percent higher than the revised budget estimates of 1988-89. The proposed development programmes while in line with the Seventh Plan also include new initiatives. The allocation for various sub-sectors within a province as well as inter provincial allocations vary widely. The percentage share for each sub-sector is given in Table-15.4. Sub-sector-wise details of PSDP allocation for each executing agency is given in Statistical Appendix Table-15.2

TABLE-15.4

SUB-SECTOR-WISE PERCENT SHARE OF ALLOCATION DURING 1989-90

Sub-sector	Punjab	Sindh	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Federal	Total
Primary	19.9	46.4	44.2	33.7	61.2	45.1
Secondary	57.3	36.8	38.1	35.9	9.5	30.3
Teacher	1.9	1.9	2.2	5.8	0.7	3.5
Technical	3.0	5.9	4.5	0.0	3.6	3.7
College	9.8	6.7	6.9	18.0	3.5	6.6
University	-	-	-	-	12.6	5.6
Scholarships	4.6	0.1	1.6	-	6.5	4.3
Literacy and Mass Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and supply of Textbooks	-	-	-	2.9	-	0.4
Development of Library Services & Museums	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1
Miscellaneous	3.5	2.2	2.5	3.7	2.2	2.6
Total:	100	100	100	100	100	100

Physical Programmes:

Primary and Secondary Education:

15.17 Major physical targets for primary and secondary education are summarized in Table-15.5.

The construction of buildings of primary schools in Punjab include provision of buildings for 1250 schools to be converted as primary schools.

Under consolidation and improvement of primary schools in Punjab Rs. 10.5 million are provided for addition of classrooms, Rs. 5.00 million for boundary walls, Rs. 5.00 million for drinking water and latrines and Rs. 80.0 million for additional facilities in primary schools.

TABLE-15.5MAJOR PHYSICAL TARGETS OF SCHOOL EDUCATION FOR 1989-90

	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluch- istan	Federal agencies	Pakistan
A-Primary Education:						
- Opening of primary schools	1900	600	614	300	150	3564
- Opening of mosque schools	-	3000	812	200	-	4012
- Construction of primary school buildings	2650*	325*	112	42	50	3179
- Consolidation and improvement of primary schools	+	265	173	-	50	488
B-Secondary Education:						
- Upgradation of primary schools to middle level	476	115	136	11	60	798
- Upgradation of middle schools to high level	483	57	66	12	20	638
- Establishment of new high schools	2	3	-	1	-	6
- Construction of buildings of middle and high schools	27	8	5	2	15	57
- Addition of classes XI-XII in high schools	40@	6@	4	-	10	60
- Consolidation and improvement of secondary schools	1938	15	10	5	80	2048

Punjab:

- * The construction of buildings of primary schools in Punjab include provision of buildings for 1250 mosque schools to be converted as primary schools.
- + Under consolidation and improvement of primary schools in Punjab Rs. 10.0 million are provided for addition of class rooms, Rs. 6.5 million for boundary walls, Rs. 5.00 million for drinking water and latrines and Rs. 50.0 million for additional facilities in primary schools.

- @ In addition to completion of on-going work for addition of classes XI-XII in 40 high schools in Punjab, work on construction of additional accommodation for classes XI-XII in 20 high schools will be initiated. Besides block provision of Rs. 25.0 million for addition of classes XI-XII in high schools for which sites are yet to be selected is also made.

Sindh:

- i) include construction of 38 five-room primary schools buildings in urban area;
 - ii) 67 mosque schools buildings in urban areas; and
 - iii) 80 mosque schools buildings where classes IV-V will be added.
- @ in addition Rs. 12.5 million are provided for addition of classes XI-XII in high schools for which sites are yet to be decided.

Note: Besides opening of 600 primary schools under normal PSDP programme work on the establishment of 170 boys and 85 girls primary schools in Sindh Arid Zone will also be initiated under Special Development Programme of SAZDA.

15.18 Other development programmes which will either be completed/initiated during 1989-90 or those on which work will remain in progress in various provinces and at Federal level are discussed in subsequent paras.

Teacher Education:

Punjab:

A. Work will be completed on:

- i) Conversion of Normal School Lalamusa (girls) to Elementary Teachers' Training College;
- ii) Construction of hostel in Elementary Teachers' Training College, Narowal; and
- iii) Construction of Laboratory Middle School building attached with Elementary Teachers' Training College, Mianwali.

B. Work will remain in progress on:

- i) Construction of building for Elementary Teachers' Training College, Multan and its attached middle school;
- ii) Conversion of Boys Normal School Chiniot to Elementary Teachers' Training College;
- iii) Construction of Laboratory Middle School buildings attached with Elementary Teachers' Training Colleges Kamalia (for Women) Kasur and Faisalabad for Men; and
- iv) construction of additional buildings in newly upgraded Elementary Teachers' Training College at Pasrur (male) and Dera Ghazi Khan (female).

C. Work will be initiated on:

- i) Construction of Laboratory Middle School buildings attached with Elementary Teachers' Training Colleges for boys at Sahiwal, Kamalia and Chistian;
- ii) Construction of two student hostels, one each at Elementary Teachers' Training College, Kasur and Chiniot; and
- iii) construction of new buildings for newly upgraded Elementary Teachers' Training Colleges at Jhelum and Kasur; and
- iv) provision of additional accommodation in Elementary Teachers' Training Colleges in Punjab (18 units for male and 24 units for female colleges) under Third Primary Education Project.

Sindh:

A. Work will be completed on:

- i) Establishment of Elementary Teachers' Training College (girls), Mirpur Khas; and
- ii) Construction of Laboratory Primary School attached with Elementary Teachers' Training College, Mirpur Khas for men.

B. Work will remain in progress on:

- i) Opening of six Elementary Teachers' Training Colleges at Sanghar and Dadu for Girls and for Boys at Lyari, Karachi, Thatta, Badin and Shikarpur;
- ii) Improvement of existing Teachers' Training Institutes in Sindh; and
- iii) construction of 12 Science Laboratories with existing Elementary Teachers' Training Colleges in Sindh.

C. Work will be initiated on:

- i) Introduction of Curriculum Reform Project;
- ii) Improvement of existing Regional Education Extension Centres at Karachi and Khairpur;
- iii) Improvement of Bureau of Curriculum, Jamshoro;
- iv) Construction of additional class rooms in existing Elementary Teachers' Training Colleges and Practicing School in Sindh; and
- v) Consolidation and improvement of Elementary Teachers' Training Colleges at Khairpur and Mirpur Mathelo.

N.W.F.P.

A. Work will remain in progress on:

- i) Establishment of three Elementary Teachers' Training Colleges at Mansehra, Karak and Swabi.

B. Work will be initiated on:

- i) Construction of building for Elementary Teachers' Training Colleges at Peshawar (Women) and Darosh, Chitral; and
- ii) construction of student hostels with Elementary Teachers' Training Colleges at Peshawar and Swat.

Baluchistan:

A. Work will be completed on:

- i) Upgradation of Teachers' Training Schools Uthal and Panjgur to Elementary Teachers' Training Colleges.

B. Work will remain in progress on:

- i) Establishment of Teachers' Training Schools at Sibi for Women and Loralai for Men.

C. Work will be completed on:

- i) Construction of Laboratory in Agro Technical Teachers' Training Centre Quetta; and
- ii) Construction of additional class rooms in Elementary Teachers' Training Colleges in the Province.

Technical Education:Punjab:A. Work will be completed on:

- i) Construction of buildings of Vocational Institutes for Girls at Toba Tek Singh, Burewala and Vehari; and
- ii) construction of buildings of Commercial Training Institutes at Toba Tek Singh and Bhalwal.

B. Work will remain in progress on:

- i) Establishment of three Polytechnics at Gujranwala, Kot Adu and D.G.Khan; and
- ii) Construction of Commercial Training Institute at Shuja Abad.

C. Work will be initiated on:

- i) Establishment of Institute of Technology at Burewala;
- ii) Conversion of Commercial Training Institutes at Rahim Yar Khan and Sialkot to College of Commerce;
- iii) Construction of buildings for Commercial Training Institutes at Jaranwala, Vehari, Khushab and Lodhran;
- iv) Construction of building of Vocational Institute for Girls at Khanewal;
- v) Introduction of Computer facilities and provision of Library books in Colleges of Technologies at Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan; and

- vi) construction of building for Directorate of Technical Education, Lahore.

Sindh:

A. Work will be completed on:

- i) Establishment of Polytechnics at Badin, Sanghar for Women and Hyderabad, Karachi, Sukkur and Dadu for Men;
- ii) Improvement of Jamia Millia Institute, Karachi, Habib College of Technology, Nawab Shah; and
- iii) construction of building of Regional Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development.

B. Work will remain in progress on:

- i) Establishment of Polytechnics, Larkana, Thatta and five Mono-technics at Matiari (Hyderabad), Mehar (Dadu), Ghotki (Sukkur), Shikarpur and Faiz Gang (Khairpur);
- ii) Addition of new technologies in Polytechnics at Sukkur and Karachi and Commercial Institutes in Sindh;
- iii) Construction of building for a Vocational Institute and a Commercial Training Institute at Nawab Shah; and
- iv) Consolidation and improvement of existing Polytechnics in Sindh.

C. Work will be initiated on:

- i) Establishment of 21 Mono-technics at Taluka level in Sindh;
- ii) Opening of Vocational School for Girls at Naudero; and
- iii) Feasibility study for setting up Institute of Science and Technology.

N.W.F.P.

A. Work will be completed on:

- i) Upgradation of Vocational Institute, Kohat to the level of Polytechnic;

- ii) Construction of students' hostel, College of Commerce Thana, Malakand Agency; and
- iii) Construction of residences at Vocational Institute, Tank.

B. Work will remain in progress on:

- i) Upgradation of Vocational Institute, Abbottabad to the level of Polytechnic;
- ii) Establishment of Polytechnic (Bannu) and Mono-technic (Timarghar), Malakand Agency;
- iii) Upgradation of Commercial Training Institute (Mansehra) to College of Commerce;
- iv) Establishment of Vocational Institutes, Charsada and Hungu; and
- v) Establishment of Commercial Training Institutes, Swabi and Karak.

C. Work will be initiated on:

- i) Upgradation of Vocational Institute, Swabi to College of Commerce; and
- ii) Construction of hostel for Colleges of Commerce, Bannu and Kohat, and Polytechnic at Mingora, Swat.

Federal:

A. Work will be completed on:

- i) Establishment of National Technical Teachers' Training College, Islamabad;
- ii) Strengthening of National Education Equipment Centre, Lahore and Department of Electronics, Dawood College of Engineering and Technology, Karachi; and
- iii) Upgradation of Commercial Training Institute, Jamrud (FATA) to College of Commerce.

B. Work will remain in progress on:

- i) Establishment of Baluchistan Engineering College, Khuzdar;
- ii) Establishment of Polytechnics, one for males and one for females at Islamabad; and

- iii) Establishment of Polytechnics at Rawalakot, AJK and Gilgit (NA).

C. Work will be initiated on:

- i) Institute of Science and Technology of Pakistan; and
- ii) Upgradation of Vocational Institute, Bara (FATA) to the level of Polytechnic.

College Education:

Punjab:

A. Work will be completed on:

- i) Construction of buildings of eleven newly established Inter Colleges;
- ii) consolidation and improvement of eleven degree colleges by adding science laboratories, residences, class rooms, hostels, etc.;
- iii) Upgradation of Boys Inter College, Fateh Jang and Girls Inter College, Pindi Gheb; and
- iv) Construction of Postgraduate Blocks in Degree College, D.G. Khan.

B. Work will remain in progress on:

- i) Construction of buildings of ten Inter Colleges;
- ii) Addition of Postgraduate classes in science subjects at Sargodha, Bahawalpur, Faisalabad and Multan Degree Colleges; and
- iii) Addition of new Chemistry Block, renovation of Old Block and construction of a students Hostel in Government College, Lahore.

C. Work will be initiated on:

- i) Establishment of 12 Inter Colleges;
- ii) Upgradation of 16 Inter Colleges to Degree level;
- iii) Construction of buildings of seven Inter Colleges;

- iv) Consolidation and improvement of 22 Inter/degree colleges by providing class rooms, science laboratories, hostels, residences and purchase of land etc.; and
- v) strengthening and improvement of colleges at Divisional level (Centres of Excellence).

Sindh:

A. Work will be completed on:

- i) Establishment of 14 Intermediate Colleges;
- ii) Upgradation of Girls Intermediate Colleges, Latifabad, Dadu and Mithi to degree level;
- iii) Improvement of eleven Inter/degree colleges; and
- iv) construction of building of Government Girls College, Tando Mohammad Khan, Hyderabad.

B. Work will remain in progress on:

- i) Establishment of an Intermediate College at Federal B.Area, Karachi;
- ii) Construction of buildings of Premier College, Karachi, Government City College, Karachi, Government College, Tando Allah Yar and Girls College, Baldia Town, Karachi and construction of building for Directorate of College of Education Karachi.

C. Work will be initiated on:

- i) Establishment of Composite Degree College, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi;
- ii) Upgradation of Muslim College, Hyderabad, Islamia College, Badin, Girls Inter College, Korangi and Layari, Karachi to degree level; and
- iii) Improvement of eight Inter/degree colleges by providing additional facilities.

N.W.F.P.

A. Work will be completed on:

- i) Construction of building of Government College, Bannu;

- ii) Upgradation of Inter College, Dir to degree level; and
- iii) consolidation and improvement of 14 inter/degree colleges by providing class rooms, science laboratories, hostels, residences, etc.

B. Work will remain in progress on:

- i) Establishment of Inter College Adinzai Gulabad, District Dir;
- ii) Construction of buildings Degree College, Peshawar, Inter College, Takhat Bahi, Thal, Band Daud Shah, Battagram and Booni;
- iii) Improvement of Inter colleges Akora and Balakot, Cadet College, Kohat and Government College Kohat.

C. Work will be initiated on:

- i) Construction of building of Inter College Agra, Malakand Agency;
- ii) Upgradation of High School Mardan to Higher Secondary level; and
- iii) Improvement of four Inter/degree colleges by adding class rooms, hostels, science laboratories etc.

Baluchistan:

A. Work will be completed on:

- i) Establishment of Inter College at Barkhan;
- ii) Construction of student hostel degree college, Quetta, teachers' hostel, Inter College Kharan and six Bachelors' hostel at Quetta, Loralai and Zhob; and
- iii) improvement of Government colleges Turbat, Sibi, Chaman, Loralai and Khuzdar.

B. Work will remain in progress on:

- i) Establishment of Inter College Musa Khail;
- ii) Upgradation of Inter College Jhal Magsi, Nushki and Pishin to degree level; and

- iii) construction of student hostels in Government Colleges, Kharan, Panjgur and Harnai.

C. Work will be initiated on:

- i) Establishment of Girls Inter Colleges at Mustung, Turbat and Satellite Town, Quetta and Boys Inter Colleges at Gawadar and Muslim Bagh;
- ii) Upgradation of Inter College Panjgur; and
- iii) Improvement of 16 Inter Degree Colleges by providing additional class rooms, science laboratories, students and teachers' hostels furniture, etc.

Federal:

A. Work will be completed on :

- i) Six Inter Colleges and six Degree colleges bifurcated from the University of AJK;
- ii) Construction of buildings and acquisition of land in respect of 11 Inter colleges in AJK; and
- iii) improvement of Degree College, Miran Shah (FATA).

B. Work will remain in progress on:

- i) Establishment of two degree colleges, one each for boys and girls in Islamabad, four girls Inter colleges, one each at Rawalpindi, Karachi, Abbottabad and Bannu;
- ii) Establishment of Degree Science College, Wah;
- iii) Establishment of Cadet College, Larkana;
- iv) Upgradation of Islamabad College for Girls F/6-2 and Islamabad College for Boys G/6-3, Islamabad;
- v) Construction of buildings of Inter College Gujranwala and Federal Government College for Women, Peshawar;
- vi) Improvement of Federal Government College for Women, Margala and for Boys, H-9, Islamabad;
- vii) Improvement of National College of Arts, Lahore;

viii) Improvement of twelve colleges in AJK by providing additional class rooms, Parada walls etc.; and

ix) construction of building, College of Commerce, Islamabad.

C. Work will be initiated on:

i) Introduction of computer facilities in Federal Government Colleges;

ii) Construction of hostel in Government College, Sadda and improvement of Degree College Darra Adam Khail (FATA).

University Education:

A. Work will be completed on:

i) Islamia University, Bahawalpur;

ii) Development of University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore;

iii) Replacement/repair of old hostels, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore;

iv) Development of University of Karachi;

v) Remaining facilities of boys hostel, Mehran Engineering University, Jamshoro;

vi) Upgradation of NED College to NED Engineering University, Karachi;

vii) Purchase of books for Central Library, Peshawar University;

viii) Construction of Main Library, Baluchistan University;

ix) Institute of Dawah, International Islamic University, Islamabad;

x) Computer facilities and training in universities; and

xi) Development of Centre of Excellences in :-

(a) Water Resource Engineering, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore;

(b) Marine Biology, University of Karachi; and

(c) Psychology in Quaid-e-Azam University,
Islamabad.

xii) Pakistan Study Centre, Peshawar University.

B. Work will remain in progress on:

- i) Development of the Section of Industrial Mineralogy and Geology Institute, Punjab University, Lahore;
- ii) Development of Punjab University, New Campus Phase-II;
- iii) Establishment of Bahauddin Zakria University, Multan;
- iv) Revised Development of 2nd Campus, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore at Taxila;
- v) Development of HEJ Institute of Chemistry, University of Karachi;
- vi) Teaching and Research Department of Botany, University of Karachi in collaboration with Department of Botany, University of Reading, UK;
- vii) New Consolidated Development Project, University of Sindh;
- viii) Development of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai University Campus, Khairpur;
- ix) Upgradation of Engineering College to Engineering University, Jamshoro;
- x) Establishment of Gomal University, D.I.Khan;
- xi) Development of Department of Pharmacy, Gomal University, D.I.Khan;
- xii) Establishment of Scientific Instrument Centre, University of Engineering and Technology, Peshawar;
- xiii) Collaboration between Strathclyde Glasgow University, UK and NWFP Engineering University, Peshawar;
- xiv) Establishment of Teaching and Research Programme in Urban/Rural Planning, Department of Geography, Peshawar University;
- xv) Construction of Girls Hostel, Baluchistan University;
- xvi) Development of Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad;

- xvii) Establishment of AJK University;
- xviii) Development of AIOU University;
- xix) Collaborative Research through AIOU linkage with University of California;
- xx) Establishment of Islamic University;
- xxi) Construction of Pandharvin Saddi Hijri Yadgar;
- xxii) Exchange Programme between local universities;
- xxiii) Teacher Development Sandwich Programme aimed at producing M.Phil and Ph.D.
- xxiv) Upgradation of science laboratories in general universities; and
- xxv) Development of Centres of Excellences, Area Study Centres and Pakistan Study Centres.

C. Work will be initiated on:

- i) Establishment of Arts and Crafts College, Jamshoro;
- ii) Development Plan NED Engineering and Technology University, Karachi;
- iii) Strengthening of Academic facilities of NWFP Engineering University, Peshawar;
- iv) Development of Peshawar University during Seventh Plan;
- v) Revised Development Project for Baluchistan University during Seventh Plan;
- vi) International Excellence Programme for universities;
- vii) Construction of U.G.C. Regional Office at Lahore;
- viii) Guidance and Placement Centre;
- ix) Development of Area Study Centre for Central Asia, University of Peshawar;
- x) Development of Area Study Centre for North Africa and South America, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad; and
- xi) India Study Cell/Area Study Centre, Punjab University, Lahore.

Production and Supply of Text Books:

15.19 During the year, purchase of multiple copies of rare books for supply in various institutions will continue and Book Banks will be re-activated. The Province of Baluchistan initiated a programme for supply of text books for teaching in mother tongue from class III.

Scholarships:

15.20 Under this programme, scholarships will be awarded to needy and deserving students to pursue their studies in the country and abroad. Allocations made under this sub-sector are given below:-

(Million Rupees)

<u>Punjab</u>	<u>Sindh</u>	<u>N.W.F.P.</u>	<u>M/o Education</u>	<u>FATA</u>	<u>Pakistan</u>
54.87	0.29	7.81	110.00	18.66	191.63

15.21 Scholarships for deserving students in Sindh are allocated from the Zakat fund while in Baluchistan, AJK and NA are budgeted in Non-Development expenditure. During the year, 65 students under Central Overseas Training Scheme (COTS), 36 under Merit Scholarship Scheme, 18 under Quaid-e-Azam Scholarship and about 108 under the Cultural Exchange Programme will be sent abroad for higher studies. Foreign scholarships will also be provided to college teachers in NWFP and to students from FATA to pursue higher studies abroad.

Library Services and Museums:A. Work to be completed on:

- i) Development of Modern Children Library; and
- ii) Establishment of National Library of Pakistan.

B. Work will remain in progress on:

- i) Supply of Magazines and Journals in colleges;
- ii) National Museum of Science and Technology; and
- iii) Construction of Central Library at National Institute of Modern Languages, Islamabad.

Others:A. Work will be completed on:

- i) Expansion and repair of Computer, Planning Wing, Ministry of Education;
- ii) Construction of building for Academy of Letters;
- iii) Computerization, Research and Office Automation in Iqbal Academy, Lahore;
- iv) Balancing and Modernizing of Central Bureau of Education; and
- v) Construction of additional accommodation for Curriculum Wing, Ministry of Education.

B. Work will remain in progress on:

- i) Development of Educational Innovations;
- ii) Construction of National Headquarters of Pakistan Boy Scouts Association of Pakistan at Islamabad.
- iii) Support for new creative writers;
- iv) Promotion of Children Literature;
- v) Subsidy for Members of Reader Club;
- vi) Canada World Youth Pakistan exchange programmes for 21 students;
- vii) National Competition for Talented Students;
- viii) Linkage between Bristol University and Curriculum Wing, Ministry of Education; and
- ix) Staff Development Programme to improve Educational Planning in Pakistan.

C. Work will be initiated on:

- i) Advance Training Programme in Educational Planning and Development;
- ii) Construction of National Book Council Building, Islamabad; and

- iii) Guidance and Counselling Programme, activating Book Bank functions and provision of computer facilities in colleges.

Special Areas:

AJK:

15.22 Rs. 101.82 million have been provided for the expansion and development of education and training programmes. The major development programmes are described in the following paras.

15.23 Construction of buildings of 173 boys and 131 girls primary schools under PEDEP assisted by OPEC will be taken up. Construction of additional class rooms (3 rooms in each school in 226 middle schools (10 for girls) will be completed. Provision of additional buildings in 521 other middle schools (241 for girls) will remain in progress. Provision of additional accommodation and acquisition of land in respect of 142 high schools will be completed. Work will remain in progress for upgradation of 45 middle schools to High level. Work on the construction of Parda walls in 57 girls high schools and improvement and expansion of 23 other high schools will remain in progress.

15.24 Construction of buildings of 27 Inter colleges and of Parda walls in three other colleges will remain in progress. Provision of additional accommodation for six degree colleges bifurcated from the AJK University will be completed. Construction of buildings of four existing Elementary Teachers Training Colleges and a hostel with the College of Education, Afzalpur will remain in progress. Work will continue on the establishment of a Polytechnic in Muzaffarabad and a Public Library in Jalalabad. Work will be initiated on the construction of an additional hall in the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education building, Mirpur.

FATA:

15.25 Rs. 138.34 million have been allocated for the development programme. The major development programmes are described below:

15.26 During the year 104 primary schools will be established. Buildings of 41 existing primary schools will be completed. Upgradation of 38 primary and 12 middle schools and construction of buildings of 6 middle/high schools will be completed. Construction of technical workshops will be completed in seven high schools. In overcrowded educational institutions 25 class rooms will be added. Consolidation and improvement will be carried out in respect of 42 secondary schools. Work on

upgradation of the Commercial Training Institute Jamrud to College of Commerce, construction of bachelor hostel with two Commercial Training institutes and a student hostel in a vocational Institute will be completed. Upgradation of Vocational Institute, Bara to the level of Polytechnic will be initiated during the year.

15.27 Scholarships will be awarded to deserving students of FATA to pursue their studies at various levels in the country and abroad.

SAT-15.1

PSDP ALLOCATION, REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATES AND UTILIZATION, 1988-89.

Sub-Sector	(Million Rupees)													
	Punjab			Sind			N.W.F.P.			Baluchistan			Total Provincial	
	Allocation	R.B.E. Util.(%)	R.B.E Util.(%)	Allocation	R.B.E Util.(%)	R.B.E Util.(%)	Allocation	R.B.E Util.(%)	R.B.E Util.(%)	Allocation	R.B.E Util.(%)	R.B.E Util.(%)	Allocation	R.B.E Util.(%)
Primary Education	348.11	100.00	251.89	311.55	123.68	193.75	187.22	96.60	54.55	50.85	93.20	848.30	897.73	105.80
Secondary Education	580.97	73.42	208.69	285.20	136.66	163.74	135.87	83.00	97.56	99.11	101.60	1050.96	946.73	90.10
Teacher Education	9.82	70.47	11.50	7.89	68.61	6.60	11.40	172.70	10.16	12.16	119.60	38.08	38.37	100.70
Technical Education	28.26	112.65	22.60	32.89	145.54	30.24	40.84	135.00	1.10	1.10	100.00	82.20	106.67	129.70
College Education	102.50	63.13	37.90	39.20	103.44	42.50	72.82	171.30	29.90	35.80	119.70	212.80	210.95	99.10
Scholarships	55.44	100.00	0.21	0.21	100.00	9.99	14.84	148.50	-	-	-	65.64	70.49	107.40
University Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Literacy & Mass Edu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production & Supply of Text Books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development of Library Services & Museums	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	42.07	107.03	12.00	11.40	95.00	15.68	12.55	80.00	7.71	8.81	110.40	77.46	77.79	100.40
Rural Edu. & Local De	322.89	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322.89	322.89	100.00
TOTAL EDUCATION	1490.06	1299.91	87.24	544.79	688.34	126.30	462.50	475.54	102.80	200.98	207.83	2698.33	2671.61	99.00
Other Divisions														
a) Establishment Div.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Planning Div.	3.74	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.74	3.74	100.00
TOTAL OTHER DIV.	3.74	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.74	3.74	100.00
GRAND TOTAL	1493.80	1303.64	87.27	544.79	688.34	126.30	462.50	475.54	102.80	200.98	207.83	2702.07	2675.35	99.00

Sub-Sector	Ministry of Education			Northern Areas			F.A. T.A.			Federal			Pakistan		
	Allocation	R.B.E.	A.J.K.	Allocation	R.B.E.	Allocation	Allocation	R.B.E.	Allocation	R.B.E.	Allocation	R.B.E.	Allocation	R.B.E.	Ut(1.%)
Primary Education	41.86	41.86	7.99	10.00	2.08	2.09	41.29	28.79	93.22	82.74	88.80	941.52	980.46	104.10	
Secondary Education	45.02	43.41	43.17	44.14	26.73	26.73	58.29	41.57	173.21	155.85	90.00	1224.17	1182.58	90.10	
Teacher Education	1.44	1.44	1.60	0.49	0.51	0.51	6.53	8.13	10.08	10.57	104.80	48.18	48.95	101.60	
Technical Education	129.91	166.04	3.43	3.40	2.20	2.20	5.69	6.23	141.23	177.87	125.90	223.44	284.55	127.30	
College Education	44.36	44.36	20.06	22.25	1.89	1.89	5.18	6.18	71.49	74.68	104.50	284.29	285.63	100.40	
Scholarships	94.18	94.18	-	-	-	-	18.05	17.75	112.23	111.93	99.70	177.88	182.43	102.60	
University Education	324.86	442.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	324.86	442.12	136.10	324.86	442.12	136.10	
Literacy & Mass Edu.	216.88	216.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	216.88	216.78	100.00	216.88	216.78	100.00	
Production & Supply of Text Books	0.54	0.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.54	0.54	100.00	0.54	0.54	100.00	
Dev. of Library Services & Museums	8.24	6.35	0.05	0.01	-	-	-	-	8.29	6.36	76.80	8.28	6.36	76.80	
Miscellaneous	10.89	10.89	7.53	0.23	4.78	4.78	6.07	1.70	29.27	17.60	60.10	106.74	95.38	89.40	
Rural Edu. & Local Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322.89	322.89	100.00	
TOTAL EDUCATION	918.18	1067.97	83.83	80.52	38.20	38.19	141.10	110.35	1181.30	1237.04	110.00	3879.66	3968.67	102.30	
Other Divisions															
a) Establishment Div.	9.47	9.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.47	9.43	99.70	9.47	9.43	99.70	
b) Planning Div.	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	3.76	3.74	99.50	
TOTAL OTHER DIVS.	9.49	9.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.49	1306.49	99.70	13.22	13.17	99.60	
GRAND TOTAL	927.67	1077.40	83.83	80.52	38.20	38.20	141.10	110.35	1190.80	2603.53	109.60	3892.88	3981.84	102.30	

AGENCY-WISE BREAK-UP OF SUB-SECTORAL PSDP ALLOCATION, 1989-90.

Sub-Sector	(Million Rupees)										
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P. Baluchistan	Total Provincial Programmes	M/o. of Education	A.J.K.	N.A. FATA	Total Federal Agencies			
Primary	238.81	290.00	218.94	57.95	805.71	1159.80*	25.00	2.09	32.62	1219.50	2025.21
Secondary	688.76	230.00	188.68	61.66	1169.10	51.50	49.25	26.73	61.38	188.86	1357.96
Teacher	22.70	12.00	11.00	9.88	55.58	4.61	2.00	0.51	6.82	13.95	69.53
Technical	36.05	37.00	22.36	-	95.41	57.93	4.51	2.20	7.65	72.29	167.70
College	118.39	42.00	34.21	30.97	225.58	47.60	15.44	1.89	3.88	68.81	294.39
Scholarships	54.86	0.29	7.81	-	62.96	110.00	-	-	18.66	128.66	191.62
Universities	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	250.86	-	-	-	250.86	251.86
DEV. of Library and Museums	-	-	-	-	-	3.74	-	-	-	3.74	3.74
Literacy & Mass Edu.	-	-	-	-	-	1.19	-	-	-	1.19	1.19
Text Books	-	-	-	5.00	5.00	0.59	-	-	-	0.59	5.59
Miscellaneous	42.20	13.49	12.00	6.40	74.08	26.08	5.62	4.78	7.34	43.82	117.90
Rural & Local Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total Education Establishment Div.	1202.77	624.78	495.00	171.87	2494.42	1713.90	101.82	338.80	138.55	4192.27	4486.69
Planning Div./Deptt.	-	-	-	-	-	12.23	-	-	-	12.23	12.23
Sub-Total Other Divs.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.23	12.23
Grand Total:	1202.77	624.78	495.00	171.87	2494.42	1726.13	101.82	338.80	138.55	4204.50	4498.92

* Includes Rs. 1000.00 million for development of primary education (appointments of teachers).

CHAPTER 16**SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN**

16.1 The programme for women development consists of a series of small projects relating to education, health facilities, skill development and income generation, hostel facilities, community welfare centres and day-care centres, legal help for needy women and credit schemes for their self employment. For implementation purposes, the total programme is divided into two parts -- the Public Sector Development Programme and the Special Women Action Programme (SWAP). SWAP funds are spent on those projects which are recommended by the elected representatives for their constituencies.

REVIEW OF 1988-89**Financial**

16.2 Initially an allocation of Rs 192.53 million was made which was subsequently reduced to Rs 162.49 million. This was fully utilized. Province-wise details of allocation and utilization are given in Statistical Appendix Table-16.1.

Physical

16.3 Technical and Vocational Training Centres received special consideration during the year. Funds were provided for the establishment of a convalescent home in Lahore, 5 women study centres, water supply schemes and projects for employment of community development workers. Details of physical achievement is given in Statistical Appendix Table-16.2.

Programme for 1989-90

16.4 A large portion of the PSDP allocation of Rs 162.54 million will be spent on on-going projects and the balance on new projects. The new projects will be in the following areas:

16.5 Hostels will be constructed for working women in the country. An 80 bed Hostel has been designed including additional facilities for family accommodation for working women at Islamabad. A plot for the hostel has been acquired and construction work will be undertaken during the year. Work will be initiated on 7 additional working women's hostels i.e. 3 in Punjab, 2 in Sind, one each in NWFP and Baluchistan. More industrial homes particularly in rural areas for poor women for imparting training in skill development in order to generate and supplement their incomes will be established. To

expand women's employable skills and to increase labour force participation in the country, projects for the establishment of polytechnics, vocational institutes, credit programme for women for establishing small business and extending special credit for poor women are also under process.

16.6 A network of day care centres will also be set up in the country to facilitate working women. Further to provide medicare to rural women, mobile dispensaries will be provided to District Hospitals, District Councils and NGOs so that basic medical facilities are available to women in rural and remote areas at their door step.

 PROVINCE-WISE ALLOCATION 1988-89 & 1989-90

(Rs. Million)

SI. No.	Sub-Sector	1988-89		% Utilization	1989-90*	
		Allocation	Utilization		Allocation under Women's Development	SWAP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Punjab	57.32	47.22	82	37.36	The schemes are financed and received on yearly basis. No provincial break-up is possible in advance
2.	Sind	19.80	30.57	154	15.04	
3.	N.W.F.P.	17.42	24.15	139	12.21	
4.	Baluchistan	23.28	22.36	96	6.99	
5.	AJK, FATA & Federal Areas	44.67	38.19	85	16.85	
Total		162.48	162.49		88.45	74.14

* Includes allocation and utilization SWAP funds.

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS 1988-90.

Special Development Programme for Women

S.No.	Sub-Sector/Item	Estimated Achievement during 1988-89	Targets for 1988-90
1	2	3	
1.	Health	21	Ministry for Women's Development allocated lumpsum
2.	Social Welfare	35	amount and finances low cost schemes sponsored by
3.	Education	92	Provincial line Deptts and Federal Ministries/Divisions
4.	Agriculture	27	The exact number cannot be determined in advance
5.	Community Developmen	27	
6.	Cells	5	
	Total	207	

CHAPTER 17

CULTURE, SPORTS, TOURISM & YOUTH AFFAIRS**Review of 1988-89**

17.1 The PSDP provision for 1988-89 stood at Rs. 129.57 million while the estimated expenditure during the year was Rs. 124.62 million. Most of the development funds were utilised on on-going works of the Preservation of Moenjodaro Monuments, the revised estimates of which were Rs. 36.32 million against the PSDP allocation of Rs.5 million. Flood protection works particularly the construction of the 6th and 7th spurs under the river training programme had to be carried out. The 4th spur/stone pitching work was completed, while tenders for the 2 new spurs were prepared. Implementation in the Sports and Culture sectors, however, remained below targets due to slow processing and implementation bottlenecks at provincial level.

17.2 Work continued on the Swimming Pool Complex at Islamabad which was to be used in the ensuing SAF games. It was expected to be ready by September 1989. Also a synthetic turf was provided at the Islamabad Sports Complex to provide in-depth training and hockey playing facilities of international standard. In the youth sector, a youth hostel was completed at Peshawar while the progress on Islamabad hostel was about 65%. About 10 youth skill training centres were made fully operational during the year.

17.3 In the Archaeology and Archives sector, renovation of the Quaid-i-Azam House, Karachi was completed and its furnishing for display was in progress. In the Tourism sector, 2 tourist parks and 3 lodges/motels/rest houses were completed. Besides, the main project of the Malam Jabba Skiing Resort and Hotel was completed. It would be leased out to the private sector.

Programme for 1989-90

17.4 An allocation of Rs. 129.81 million (FEC Rs. 5.9 million) has been made in the PSDP against an allocation of about Rs. 129.57 million and revised estimates of Rs. 124.62 million in the preceding year. Nearly 38% of the total allocation (Rs. 49 million) has been earmarked for construction of 2 additional flood protection spurs and stone pitching at the site of the Moenjodaro Monuments as well as ground water control works. The sectoral position appears in Table 17.1.

TABLE-17.1

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

(Rs. million)

Sub/Sector Programme	PSDP 1988-89	Revised Estimates 1988-89	PSDP 1989-90	%age change in 1989-90 over 88-89
1. Sports	48.74	30.40	27.70	- 43%
2. Archaeology & Archives	14.05	42.22	58.07	
3. Culture	15.87	2.50	4.24	- 73%
4. Youth	15.56	15.40	13.68	- 12%
5. Tourism	<u>35.35</u>	<u>34.10</u>	<u>26.12</u>	<u>- 26%</u>
(a) Tourism Division	(22.10)	(22.00)	(9.93)	(- 55%)
(b) P.T.D.C.	(13.25)	(12.10)	(16.19)	(+ 22%)
Total	129.57	124.62	129.81	-

Physical Programme/Targets

17.5 Sports: The sports development programme has been provided Rs 27.7 million to allow completion of the Swimming Pool Complex (Phase-I) at Islamabad and a sports training and coaching centre at Quetta. Two sports stadia are proposed to be completed at D.I. Khan and Bannu, while 8 units at tehsil level will be completed at Mirpur Khas, Hasilpur, Kandkot, Mandi Bahauddin, Pak Pattan, Gojra, Jhat Pat and Azad Kashmir. Nearly 50% of the work on the construction of sports stadium at Kasur will be completed. The squash courts located at the sports training and coaching centre, Lahore will also be completed during the year.

17.6 Archaeology and Archives: The Archaeology and Archives programme has been expanded. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 58.07 million, Rs. 49.0 million (84%) have been earmarked for the completion of 2 flood protection embankments, stone pitching work and ground water control work at Moenjodaro. The remaining allocation (16%) will cover completion of on-going work at the National Museum, Karachi, Restoration of Wazir Khan's Baradari, Lahore and repairs of the Shahdara Monuments.

17.7 Culture: Expansion of on-going work at 8 Lok Virsa galleries, Islamabad will be completed at a cost of Rs. 7.76 million of which Rs. 2.47 million have already been spent.

17.8 Youth Affairs: Programme of Rs. 13.69 million covers construction of 3 youth hostels, grant in aid to 89 youth skill development training centres and construction of 8 tehsil level sports stadia. During the year two units of youth hostels at Islamabad and Quetta will be

completed while about Rs. 10.6 million will be provided to the provinces for maintaining and opening a large number of skill development training centres.

17.9 Tourism: About 10 units of motels/tourist lodges will be completed by PTDC and the Tourism Development Corporation Punjab. The PTDC programme is designed to provide road side motel facilities on the KKH and in the Northern Areas to promote tourism.

17.10 The physical targets appear in SAT-17.1.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES

17.11 The PSDP allocations for provinces and Azad Kashmir for 1989-90 amount to Rs. 68.89 million compared to the revised estimates of Rs. 68.55 million in the preceding year. Financial details are provided in SAT-17.2. The province-wise programmes are discussed below:

Punjab

17.12 The PSDP allocation is Rs. 27.09 million, with Culture sharing Rs. 9.8 million, Tourism Rs. 15.0 million and Sports Rs. 2.24 million.

17.13 The cultural development programme envisages completion of Phase-III of Lahore Museum. Construction and renovation work will be started on 2 units of Arts Council located at Okara and Murree. The construction of Cultural Complex, Rawalpindi will also continue.

17.14 In the Tourism sector a block allocation has been made for the Tourism Development Corporation Punjab. The Corporation provides services for domestic tourists in the form of transport and accommodation on reasonable rates through road-side modest rest houses along highways in the Punjab.

17.15 In the Sports field, the Punjab Government will spend Rs. 2.24 million on the construction of a sports stadium at Gujjar Khan and office accommodation for the Punjab Sports Board.

Sind

17.16 The provincial PSDP envisages a development allocation of about Rs. 18.5 million during 1989-90 compared to Rs. 17.49 million in 1988-89.

17.17 Culture The programme under "Culture" provides Rs. 6.45 million for 15 projects. The on-going project, Sindh Archives Building, is almost complete. In order to complete the Mehran Arts Council, Hyderabad, and the Auditorium for the Sachal

Academy, Khairpur by the end of June, 1990. Rs. 0.4 million and Rs. 1.13 million respectively have been provided . Due to resource constraint only Rs. 2.57 million is provided for the remaining 4 on-going projects. It is , however, expected that work on Sindhi Adabi Board, Jamshoro, and Sindh Provincial Museum, Hyderabad, will be accelerated.

17.18 A network of public libraries in the Province will be established for which 4 projects, one in each Division are included. Under these projects libraries at Divisional, district and taluka level would be set up. In order to complete the formalities and to initiate work on these projects an amount of Rs. 0.7 million is provided. Besides, a library will be set up in Khairpur at a cost of Rs. 0.53 million after the name of Ustad Hami in appreciation of his work in literature and poetry. Work will also be initiated on the establishment of a Music Institute (Soofi Samaa) at Daraza Sharif with a view to promote and popularise folk music for which Rs. 0.2 million is provided initially. In addition, Rs. 0.2 million is provided to implement projects relating to the preservation of heritage in Hyderabad Region.

17.19 Sports: The sports sector has been allocated Rs. 12.0 million of which Rs. 7.5 million is earmarked for ongoing projects and the remaining Rs. 4.5 million for new projects.

17.20 Under ongoing projects, Rs. 3.42 million is earmarked as the provincial share of the cost in respect of construction of 5 stadia at Nawabshah, Shikarpur, Sukkur, Khairpur and Mirpurkhas with the assistance of the Federal Government. In addition, Rs. 1.67 million is earmarked for completion of physical facilities for sports and games. Rs. 2.4 million is meant for continuing work on provision of sports/games activities in the existing institutes of Hyderabad region Phase-II.

17.21 Under the new programme, work on Mini-Stadia at taluka level (16 units) will be initiated with an allocation of Rs. 4.5 million of which Rs. 0.5 million is exclusively for initiating work on the Naudero Stadium.

Baluchistan:

17.22 The total PSDP amounts to about Rs. 21.5 million, with culture claiming almost Rs. 2.0 million, sports Rs. 16.2 million and tourism Rs. 3.3 million.

17.23 The cultural development programme covers construction of an Arts Gallery, Quetta and the Bolan Cultural Complex, Quetta. The former will be completed by June, 1990, while 50% work on the latter is expected during the year.

17.24 The sports programme envisages continued implementation of 3 district sports stadia at Kalat, Sibbi and Turbat new construction of 3 more stadia at Loralai, Ziarat and Usta Mohammad (Jafferabad). In addition, a Deso turf will be laid at Quetta with an allocation of Rs. 4.39 million, which will be used for international hockey tournaments and training of national players.

17.25 In the tourism sector, construction of 4 rest houses will be completed at Loralai, Dera Murad Jamali, Gaddani and Gawader with 50% federal contribution. The rest houses on completion, will cost approximately Rs. 11.3 million and will provide 40 tourist beds. Construction of a motel at Dalbandin will be started while a picnic spot will be developed in Kalat.

N.W.F.P.

17.26 The sector programme for NWFP is only Rs. 0.2 million and relates to the development of provincial archives.

Azad Kashmir

17.27 The PSDP allocation stands at Rs. 1.6 million and covers initial expenditure on sports stadia at Rawala Kot, Kotli, Dudyal, Bhimber and Bagh.

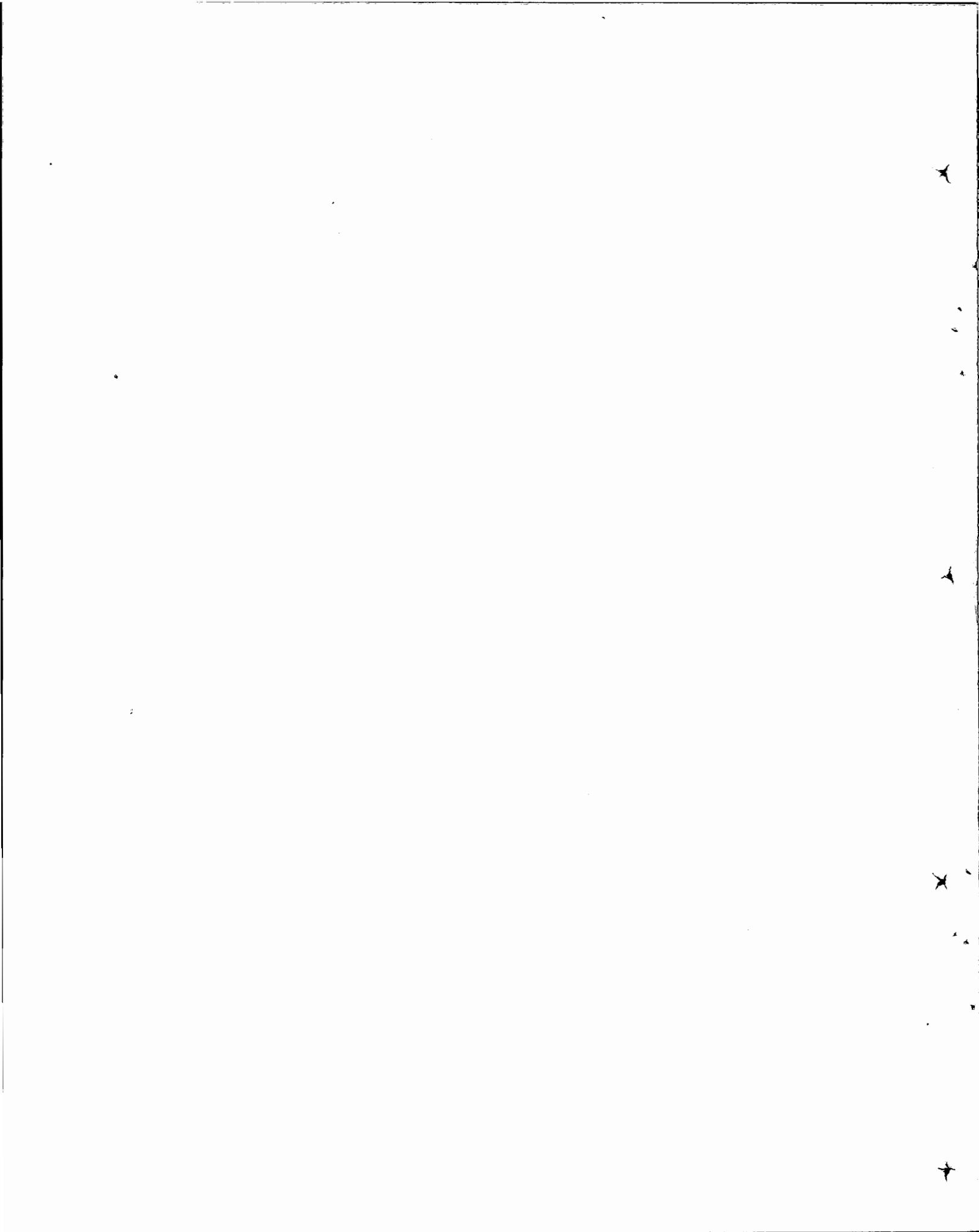
KEY PHYSICAL TARGETS

Sector	Units	1988-89 (Achievements)	1989-90 (Targets)
Hostels for Sportsmen	No	-	1.00
Youth Hostels	"	1	2.00
Sports Stadium			
(a) District Level		1	2.00
(b) Tehsil Level	"	-	8.00
Squash Courts	"	-	1.00
Hockey Grounds (Resurfacing)	"	-	1.00
Swimming Pool Complex Phase-I Islamabad.	"	-	1.00
Youth Skill Training Centres	"	10	54.00
Archaeological Museums/National Archives	"	1	1.00
Tourist Parks	"	2	3.00
Tourist Lodges/hotels/Rest Houses	"	3	10.00
No. of tourist visiting Pakistan (Thousand)		2000	2200.00

PROVINCIAL FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR
CULTURE, SPORTS, TOURISM & YOUTH AFFAIRS

(Million Rupees)

Province	Revised PSDP Estimates 1988-89	PSDP 1989-90	% increase(+) or decrease(-)
Punjab	30.81	27.09	(-) 12
Sind	17.49	18.50	6
Baluchistan	15.25	21.50	41
N.W.F.P.	-	0.20	-
Azad Kashmir	5.00	1.60	(-) 68
Total:	68.55	68.89	0.5



CHAPTER 18

HEALTH AND NUTRITION**REVIEW 1988-89****Financial**

18.1 Health sector allocation for capital outlay was Rs 2802 million in 1988-89. Revised estimates are around Rs 2758.6 million and give a utilization rate of 98.5 per cent. Revised estimates by sub-sector and by executing agency are given at Statistical Appendix Table-18.1 and Statistical Appendix Table-18.2 respectively.

Physical

18.2 Establishment of new infrastructure in the rural areas included construction of 438 basic health units, 26 rural health centres besides upgradation of 68 RHCs and 430 BHUs against a target of 450 BHUs & 39 RHCs. As a result 2,100 hospital beds were created in the rural areas.

18.3 Health manpower targets were nearly met. During the year 3199 doctors, 110 dentists, 1,606 nurses and 4,375 paramedics graduated. Progress of accelerated health programme was also encouraging. Nearly 80 per cent of all children under two years and 60 per cent under one year are fully protected. Four and a half million packets of ORS were distributed through health facilities for the control of diarrhoea. The target for training of TBAs was accomplished showing an output of 4380 against the target of 4597. In the urban areas only 850 hospital beds were added. Details of achievements during the year appear at (Statistical Appendix Table-18.3). Health facilities, manpower statistics and some health indicators are given at (Statistical Appendix Table-18.4). RHC/BHC have been set up in 89% of Union Councils. Details appear at (Statistical Appendix Table-18.5)

FEDERAL

18.4 Federal allocation was Rs 676.7 million; revised estimates were projected at Rs 680.83 million. Estimates of agencywise utilization are given in Table 18.1.

TABLE-18.1
AGENCY-WISE ALLOCATIONS/UTILIZATION
(Federal)

(Million Rs.)

S.No.	Executing Agency	1988-89		Percent Utilization
		Alloca- tion	Revised Estimates	
i)	Health Division	514.61	542.08	105.3
ii)	Islamabad Capital Territory	7.48	7.48	100.0
iii)	Planning Division (Nutrition)	2.62	2.43	95.5
iv)	Azad Kashmir	62.88	62.00	92.8
v)	Northern Areas	21.22	19.32	91.0
vi)	FATA	67.93	47.52	70.0
Total:		676.74	680.83	100.6

18.5 Achievements during the year included completion of 3 RHCs, 20 BHUs and addition of 120 hospital beds. Health manpower training activities resulted in an output of 95 doctors, 160 nurses and 340 paramedics; nurses and paramedics who qualified from federal hospitals were reflected in the respective provinces. Performance of various federal executing agencies is given in subsequent paragraphs.

Health Division

18.6 Allocation for the Health Division was Rs 514.61 million; revised estimates indicated utilization of Rs 542.8 million. Sub-sectorwise breakdown is given in Table 18.2.

TABLE-18.2
SUB-SECTORAL EXPENDITURE

(Million Rs.)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Revised Estimates	Percent Utilization
i)	Hospital beds	116.96	85.27	72.9
ii)	Health Manpower Development	198.42	187.04	94.3
iii)	Preventive Programme	168.11	171.56	102.0
iv)	Rural Health Programme	23.36	90.71	388.3
v)	Nutrition	2.06	2.06	100.0
vi)	Traditional Medicine	3.95	3.95	100.0
vii)	Miscellaneous	1.75	1.51	86.3
Total:		514.61	542.10	105.3

18.7 Civil works of Ayub Medical College, Abbottabad and Bolan Medical College, Quetta remained in progress. Hospital and college components of both the projects expected to be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan. Allocations earmarked for Federal Nursing programme and Health Services Academy were partially utilized. The major expenditure on the preventive side was on establishment of laboratories for vaccine production and cold chain/logistic support for accelerated health programme. The 262 bedded National Institute of Heart Diseases, Rawalpindi was nearing completion.

Interior Division

18.8 A sum of Rs 7.48 million was allocated for construction of basic health units and rural health centres. The revised estimates indicated 100 per cent utilization. Nine BHUs and 2 RHCs already functioning; the remaining (one RHC and BHUs) were also completed.

Planning and Development Division

18.9 Against an allocation of Rs 2.62 million for nutrition activities, Rs 2.43 million were spent.

Azad Kashmir

18.10 Preliminary estimates of utilization of funds during 1988-89 were about Rs 62.0 million against an allocation of Rs 62.88 million showing 98.6 per cent utilization. Sub-sectorwise utilization is given in Table 18.3.

TABLE-18.3

SUB-SECTORAL EXPENDITURE
(Azad Kashmir)

(Million Rs.)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Expenditure	Percent Utilization
i)	Hospital beds	28.00	18.40	65.71
ii)	Health Manpower Development	3.79	6.52	172.11
iii)	Rural Health Programme	24.37	30.03	123.29
iv)	Preventive Programme	5.26	4.95	94.18
v)	Nutrition	0.46	1.10	275.00
vi)	Miscellaneous	1.00	0.99	99.00
Total:		62.88	62.00	98.60

18.11 10 BHUs, two rural health centres and 40 hospitals were completed. During the year 37 doctors, 9 nurses and 47 paramedics qualified; besides 170 TBAs were trained. The immunization programme maintained its tempo with coverage of 80 per cent of children under two years fully protected against the six preventable diseases of childhood.

Northern Areas

18.12 Utilization of PSDP allocations during 1988-89 was estimated at Rs 19.32 million against an allocation of Rs 21.22 million. Sub-sectorwise revised estimates appear in Table 18.4.

TABLE-18.4SUB-SECTORAL EXPENDITURE
(Northern Areas)

(Million Rs.)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Revised Estimates	Percent Utilization
i)	Hospital beds	7.60	7.26	95.5
ii)	Health Manpower Development	0.46	0.46	100.0
iii)	Rural Health	4.28	3.97	92.6
iv)	Preventive Programme	2.11	1.46	69.4
v)	Nutrition	0.03	0.03	100.0
vi)	Dental services	4.57	4.12	90.3
vi)	Miscellaneous	2.17	2.02	93.0
Total:		21.22	19.32	91.0

* The following projects were completed during 1988-89.

- i) Five 'C' class dispensaries in Gilgit district;
- ii) Addition of 50 beds at DHQ hospital, Skardu including renovation;
- iii) Leprosy centre at Gilgit;
- iv) Provision of equipment and furniture for three dispensaries and four first aid posts; and
- v) Provision of two X-ray plants for rural hospitals.

FATA

18.13 Allocation during 1988-89 was Rs 67.94 million. Funds to the tune of Rs 47.52 million were spent showing a utilization rate of 70 per cent. Achievements included completion of 7 BHUs and 20 hospital beds besides output of 38 doctors 7 nurses and 48 paramedics.

Punjab

18.14 The allocation of Rs 1268.2 million was 14.4 percent of the total 1988-89 PSDP. According to preliminary estimates Rs 1050.2 million (98.6 percent of allocation) were utilized. Sub-sector-wise expenditure is reflected in Table-18.5.

TABLE-18.5

SUB-SECTORAL EXPENDITURE
(Punjab)

(Million Rs.)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Revised Estimates	Percent Utilization
i)	Hospital beds	220.67	176.50	80.0
ii)	Health Manpower Development	176.72	211.00	119.4
iii)	Rural Health Programme	757.32	849.50	112.2
iv)	Preventive Programme	102.00	-	-
v)	Nutrition	1.60	1.60	100.0
vi)	Traditional Medicine	2.22	2.20	100.0
vi)	Miscellaneous	8.68	9.40	108.4
Total:		1268.20	1250.20	98.58

18.15 During the year 250 BHUs and 10 RHCs were completed and 430 functioning basic health units and 68 RHCs upgraded. A total of 2240 hospital beds were added during the year. The distribution was 1640 beds at BHU/RHC and 600 beds in secondary and tertiary care hospitals. The following schemes were completed.

- i) Neonatal operation theatre, equipment for clinical laboratory, casualty block, children block and modernization of urology department in Mayo Hospital, Lahore;
- ii) Addition/alteration in King Edward Medical College, Lahore including audio-visual and photographic laboratory;
- iii) Equipment for 250 bedded Lahore Development Authority block including OPD and improvement of C.C.U of Services Hospital, Lahore.
- iv) Construction of Cardiac Centre, Lahore;
- v) Purchase of equipment for Institute of Experimental Medicine, Lahore;
- vi) Internees hostel at DHQ hospitals, Jhang and Kasur;
- vii) Expansion of hostel facilities of Dental College, Lahore;

- viii) Tehsil headquarters hospitals at Rojhan, Kaloorkot, Nurpur Thal and Nowshera;
- ix) Improvements in THQ hospitals Alipur, Hasilpur, Hazro and Pindigheb;
- x) OPD and casualty block DHQ hospital, Sialkot and at THQ hospitals.
- xi) Establishment of 25 Homeopathic dispensaries at THQ hospitals.

18.16 There was no shortfall in the achievement of health manpower targets. During the year, 1734 doctors, 350 nurses, 2650 paramedics and 900 dais qualified apart from training of 860 RBAs. The immunization programme proceeded according to target; around 80 per cent of children below two years fully immunized.

18.17 Revised estimates for recurring budget are placed at Rs 1796 million against an allocation of Rs 2001 million showing utilization of about 90 percent. During the year 444 new jobs for doctors were created to provide employment to the educated unemployed.

Sind

18.18 A sum of Rs 387.99 million was allocated as development budget during 1988-89; utilization is estimated at Rs 380.3 million. Allocations and revised estimates by sub-sector are given in Table 18.6

TABLE-18.6**SUB-SECTORAL EXPENDITURE
(Sind)**

(Million Rs.)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	1988-89		Percent Utilization
		Allocation	Revised Estimates	
i)	Hospital beds	68.34	67.81	99.2
ii)	Health Manpower Development	32.01	31.31	97.8
iii)	Rural Health Programme	231.74	230.50	99.5
iv)	Preventive Programme	28.06	27.80	99.1
v)	Traditional Medicine	7.50	6.90	92.0
vi)	Urban health centres	4.20	3.78	90.0
vii)	Nutrition	1.20	1.20	100.0
viii)	Miscellaneous	14.94	11.00	73.6
Total:		387.99	380.30	98.0

18.19 New infrastructure added during the year included 6 RHCs, 80 BHUs, 2 urban health centres and 6 Unani Shafakhana. Offices for three district health officers and an electro-medical equipment repair workshop were completed. Only 220 hospital beds could be added in RHCs and BHUs. Under the accelerated health programme, 0.76 million children were fully immunized besides 0.46 million were protected with tetanus toxoid, 0.4 million packets of ORS distributed for diarrhoea control and 2000 TBAs trained.

18.20 Human resource development efforts continued during the year with an output of 898 doctors, 378 nurses, 915 paramedics and 2000 TBAs. A new paramedical institute was completed to improve the doctor-paramedic ratio.

NWFP

18.21 An amount of Rs 335.9 million was allocated. The revised estimates were Rs 330.0 million showing a utilization rate of 98.2 per cent. Sub-sectorwise allocations and revised estimates for 1988-89 are presented in Table 18.7.

TABLE-18.7
SUB-SECTORAL EXPENDITURE/UTILIZATION
 (N.W.F.P)

(Million Rs.)

S.No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation	Revised Estimates	Percentage Utilization
i)	Rural Health Programme	133.30	120.76	90.59
ii)	Hospital beds	124.90	126.82	101.54
iii)	Health Manpower Development	17.48	26.22	150.01
iv)	Preventive Programme	28.30	27.30	96.47
v)	Nutrition	1.50	1.20	80.00
vi)	Dental services	17.22	17.00	98.72
vii)	Urban health centres	11.70	9.60	82.05
viii)	Miscellaneous	1.50	1.10	73.33
Total:		335.90	330.00	98.24

18.22 Targets and achievements for 1988-89 are detailed below in Table 18.8.

TABLE-18.8
TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1988-89

S.No.	Sub-sector	Unit	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
i)	Rural Health Centres	No.	4	0	0.00
ii)	Basic health units	No.	52	52	83.00
iii)	Residences for doctors at BHUs & RHCs	No.	106	82	77.00
iv)	Dental clinics at RHCs	No.	10	10	100.00
v)	Urban health centres/ dispensaries	No.	20	12	66.00
vi)	Hospital beds	No.	340	80	24.00
	(a) Urban		140	80	57.00
	(b) Rural		200		0.00

18.23 During the year 373 doctors, 160 nurses and 700 paramedics graduated from various medical and paramedical institutions.

18.24 Out of 655 Union Councils, 576 (85%) had a functioning BHU/RHC. Immunization targets were achieved upto 78 per cent while 0.4 million ORS packets were distributed through health outlets for management of diarrhoea among children and infants.

18.25 On the recurring side, the revised estimates were at Rs 600.9 million against the budget estimates of Rs 613.2 million. During the year, posts for 79 doctors, 16 dental surgeons, 298 paramedics and 237 ancillary staff were created.

Baluchistan

18.26 The total provision was Rs 151.19 million. Utilization was low resulting in shortfall in achievement of targets. Rs 117.3 million was a preliminary indication of the revised estimates. Allocations and revised estimates are presented in Table 18.9

TABLE-18.9

SUB-SECTOR-WISE ALLOCATIONS/UTILIZATION
(Baluchistan)

(Million Rs.)

S.No.	Sub-sector	1988-89	
		Budget Allocation	Revised Allocation
i)	Hospital beds	48.41	39.70
ii)	Health Manpower Development	7.70	5.90
iii)	Rural Health Programme	78.61	56.70
iv)	Nutrition	0.80	0.80
v)	Dental Services	0.84	0.80
vi)	Miscellaneous	14.83	13.40
	Total	151.19	117.30

18.27 Against a target of 62 BHUs and 13 RHCs only 36 BHUs and 3 RHCs were completed with an addition of 30 beds. Work on residences for medical officers and five bungalows for Medical Superintendents of DHQ Hospitals was completed as well as construction of 12 MCH centres. Construction work on a 100 bedded hospital at Sibbi and 20 bedded hospital, Duki could however, be completed upto 60 per cent only.

18.28 During 1988-89, the following schemes have been completed:

- i) Four schemes relating to residential accommodation at a cost of Rs 19.26 million viz construction of residences for five Medical Superintendents at District Headquarters Hospitals and for general duty doctors at Quetta and Khuzdar;
- ii) Construction of offices for Deputy Directors at three Divisional Headquarters;
- iii) Establishment of laboratory services at DHQ Hospital Khuzdar, Turbat & Loralai;
- iv) Improvements in Provincial Hospital, Quetta viz expansion of hostels for nurses & LHVs, and improvement of dental laboratory; and
- v) Improvements in district hospitals at Bela, Loralai and Kalat with addition of 6 beds, improvement of water supply, modernization of operation theatre and general repairs.

18.29 99 doctors, 58 nurses and 260 paramedics qualified from medical institutions. Expanded programme of immunization provided complete protection to 38 per cent of new births and training of 250 TBAs. Revised estimates of current budget were Rs 315.4 million showing a utilization rate of 83 per cent. During the year 102 posts for doctors were created.

ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Policy Framework:

18.30 The Annual Plan 1989-90 lays emphasis on the provision of primary health care, particularly in the rural areas. Free medical care will be ensured to those who cannot afford to pay. Steps are under way to provide family planning services at all health facilities. The main thrust of the programme will be:

- i) To provide primary health care to rural areas and start work on RHCs/BHUs in the remaining 312 Union Councils (including new union councils), where there is none so that soon all union councils have a functional BHU/RHC. Forty one percent of PSDP funds have been earmarked for rural areas;
- ii) To improve the out-reach of the static facilities and provide primary health care in each village, training of village health workers, preferably females, will be initiated by setting up schools at Tehsil/ Taluka hospitals and Rural Health Centres;

- iii) To improve the referral services, training schools for nurses will be set up at all district headquarters hospitals; this will not only provide career opportunities to females but will vastly improve patient care by improving availability of nurses;
- iv) To provide better care during pregnancy and delivery to mothers and to infants during lactation period, training of TBA's will be extended to cover the remaining 40 percent of villages in the shortest possible period
- v) To control the population growth all primary health care facilities and workers will be actively involved in provision of family planning services so that child spacing improves the health of mothers and children; and
- vi) Decentralization of health administration to give more powers to Divisional Directors/Deputy Directors and District Management Officers.

Financial:

18.31 Rs 3010 million have been allocated for the health sector development programme. This is 5.17 percent of the total public sector development budget as against 4.59 percent in 1988-89. Provincial PSDPs constitute 71.5 percent of the total health sector allocations. Agency-wise allocations appear in Table 18.10. Details are given at Statistical Appendix Table-18.6 to 18.8.

TABLE-18.10

AGENCY-WISE PSDP

(Rupees in million)

Agency	Allocation	Percent PSDP Share	<u>Rural Health Programme</u>	
			Allocation	% share
A. Federal	866.11	2.02	240.72	27.65
B. Provincial				
i) Punjab	1,300.00	16.04	682.60	52.51
ii) Sind	353.71	11.53	188.99	53.43
iii) NWFP	340.00	15.47	130.82	40.13
iv) Baluchistan	150.02	8.87	75.73	50.48
Total	3,009.84	5.17	1,318.86	43.75

18.32 The non-development budget of Rs 4761 million is 15% higher than 1988-89 revised estimates of Rs 4137 million. The total

health sector budget is Rs 7.775 billion (around 0.86 percent of GNP) as against Rs 7.149 billion in 1988-89, an increase of 8.5 percent. Agency-wise financial details are at Statistical Appendix Table-18.9 while sanctioned strength of health manpower is presented in Statistical Appendix Table-18.10.

Physical Targets:

18.33 Physical infrastructure targets include establishment of 5,800 hospital beds, 516 basic health units, 30 rural health centres and 37 urban health centres. Besides 48 RHCs and 860 BHUs will be upgraded by addition of more beds at RHCs and labour room with 2 beds and a doctor's residence at the BHUs. Main preventive activities will consist of immunization of 3.8 million children under one year, training of 5385 TBAs and distribution of 10.0 million ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea. All malaria cases detected by blood examination will be given proper treatment.

18.34 Targets for health manpower include production of 3805 doctors, 140 dentists, 1760 nurses and 5490 paramedics. About 370 doctors will be trained in various specialties (basic and clinical) during the year. Agencywise targets for 1989-90 appear at Statistical Appendix Table-18.11.

Federal

18.35 Allocation for various federal executing agencies including the Health Division is about Rs 866.11 million. For Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas and Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Rs 162.89 million have been earmarked. The balance is for projects of inter-provincial importance, two medical colleges in the smaller provinces and federal institutions. Breakdown by various executing agencies appears in Table 18.11.

TABLE-18.11ALLOCATIONS FOR FEDERAL EXECUTING AGENCIES 1989-90

(Rupees Million)

S.No.	Executing Agency	Allocation 1989-90
i)	Health Division	687.00
ii)	Islamabad Capital Territory	8.59
iii)	Planning Division (Nutrition)	7.62
iv)	Azad Kashmir	66.00
v)	Northern Areas	20.00
vi)	FATA	76.89
	Total	866.10

18.36 Targets for 1989-90 include the completion of 32 BHUs, 4 RHCs, 11 MCH Centres, 22 A' Class dispensaries and 20 first aid posts, besides improvement in the existing health infrastructure. Training of health professionals include 100 doctors, 180 nurses, 400 paramedics and 300 TBAs. The immunization programme will completely protect 0.210 million children against six killer diseases of childhood. Anticipated performance of each Federal Executing Agency appears in subsequent paragraphs.

Health Division

18.37 Development outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 687.0 million against the revised estimates of Rs. 542.083 million for 1988-89. Physical targets include completion of 130 hospital beds and five para medical schools. Health manpower output targets include graduation of 160 nurses and 280 paramedics. Allocation by subsectors is shown in Table 18.12.

TABLE-18.12

SUB-SECTORAL ALLOCATION

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation	
		1989-90	Percentage
i)	Hospital beds	72.14	10.51
ii)	Health Manpower Development	227.30	33.08
iii)	Preventive Programme	232.12	33.79
iv)	Rural health	146.87	21.38
v)	Nutrition	3.46	0.50
vi)	Traditional medicine	5.00	0.73
vii)	Miscellaneous	0.10	0.01
Total		687.00	100.0

18.38 Projects under implementation in the field of health manpower development have a major share in the total outlay. Ten projects have been funded, the major ones being Ayub Medical College for which an allocation of Rs. 108 million has been made and Bolan Medical College with an allocation of Rs. 60 million. Postgraduate Medical Centre, Islamabad has been allocated Rs. 20 million, Postgraduate Medical Institute, Sheikh Zayed Hospital Rs. 8.1 million and Health Services Academy Rs. 7.0 million. A sum of Rs. 19.0 million has been provided to Chandka Medical College as a one time grant.

18.39 An amount of Rs. 72.136 million has been allocated for hospital beds, which is 10.5 per cent of total PSDP. The Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi has been allocated Rs. 7.55 million. Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences has Rs. 17.71 million and Federal Government Services Hospital, Islamabad Rs. 1.42 million. The National Institute of Heart Diseases, Rawalpindi has been allocated Rs. 17.0 million and is likely to be commissioned by December, 1989. A sum of Rs. 8.5 million has been reserved for 20 VIP Suites for Senators and MNAs in Armed Forces Medical City, Rawalpindi. A one time grant of Rs. 10 million has been allowed for Lyari General Hospital, Karachi and 500 bedded Hospital at Peshawar.

18.40 The allocation for the preventive programme is Rs. 232.12 million for 21 projects. Malaria Control Programme has been allocated Rs. 63 million mainly for detection of malaria cases and their treatment. Two other new control programmes have been started; prevention of AIDs with an allocation of Rs. 2.9 million and Guineaworm eradication with an allocation of Rs. 0.39 million

to eliminate pockets of this disease in D.G.Khan Division and in the Interior of Sind.

18.41 The accelerated health programme has been allocated Rs. 66.0 million for purchase of vaccines, some cold chain equipment, ORS packets, kits for TBAs and for educational campaign. The targets included immunization of 3.8 million new borns against six preventable diseases of childhood, training of 5,385 TBAs and distribution of 10.0 million ORS packets.

18.42 Six projects are under implementation at the (NIH) Islamabad for developing indigenous capability to manufacture vaccines. A sum of Rs. 25.0 million has been earmarked during 1989-90. The main effort is on preparation of oral polio vaccine, HDC rabies vaccine and tetanus toxoid. Government of Canada is supporting these projects alongwith transfer of technology. Measles vaccine production laboratory is already in operation at NIH Islamabad.

18.43 Apart from vaccine production six other projects are also under execution at NIH Islamabad. These are laboratory for preparation of life saving fluids (Rs. 0.55 million); establishment of animal house for rearing experimental animals (Rs. 0.9 million); hostel accommodation for male officers (Rs. 1.0 million); Hepatitis virus sero-epidemiology (Rs. 0.61 million) and two projects relating to special repairs. The first two projects will be completed during the year.

18.44 Airport health department, Karachi is also being upgraded. The scheme for extension of isolation hospital will be completed at a total cost of about Rs. 2.64 million. Additional residential accommodation for the staff and officers is also planned for completion at a cost of Rs. 2.98 million.

18.45 The allocation for rural health programme is Rs. 146.87 million. This includes two major projects funded by USAID viz. child survival project with an allocation of Rs. 120 million and primary health care project with an allocation of Rs. 25.87 million. The target is to complete construction of five schools for medical technicians.

Interior Division

18.46 Islamabad Administration have been allocated Rs. 8.59 million for construction of rural health centres and basic health units. One BHU is planned for completion by June, 1990 besides upgradation of existing RHCs and BHUs with addition of 40 hospital beds.

Planning and Development Division

18.47 Nutrition Section of the Planning Division is coordinating nutrition activities all over the country including policy planning and evaluation of ongoing activities. Rs. 2.62 million have been allocated for this purpose other than the Rs. 5.0 million to subsidize supply of iodated salt in the goitrogenous belt through the private sector.

FATA

18.48 Funds earmarked for development schemes for the health sector stand at Rs. 76.89 million for 35 on-going and 18 new schemes. The breakdown of allocation is give in Table 18.13.

TABLE-18.13AREA-WISE/SUB-SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS
(FATA)

(Rupees in Million)			
S.No.	Area/Sub-sector	Allocation	Percent
i)	Provincial Programme	9.37	12.18
ii)	Malakand Division including Bajaur Agency	7.65	9.95
iii)	Peshawar Division including Mehmand Agency, Khyber Agency and F.R. Peshawar	13.47	17.52
iv)	Kohat Division including Orakzai Agency, Kurram Agency & F.R. Kohat	24.92	32.41
v)	D.I. Khan Division including North & South Waziristan Agencies and F.R. Bannu and D.I. Khan.	21.48	27.94
Total		76.89	100.0
i)	Rural Health Programme	38.50	50.1
ii)	Hospital beds	28.16	36.6
iii)	Health Manpower Development	2.28	3.0
iv)	Preventive Programme	7.79	10.1
v)	Nutrition	0.16	0.2
Total		76.89	100.00

18.49 Targets set for the year are completion of 27 BHUs, one RHC, 12 residences for doctors including two at agency hospital level and addition of 40 hospital beds. Improvements in the existing health network will be made like establishment of 3 blood

banks at Civil Hospitals (Dogra, Lawara & Zarghumkhail), two operation theatres (agency hospital Sallanay & Civil Hospital Lowara), additional equipment for three hospitals, X-ray for Civil Hospital, Lowara, improvement of water supply of Agency Hospital Miranshah and purchase of ambulances. In health manpower, the targets are output of 50 doctors, 8 nurses 45 paramedics and 80 TBAs.

Azad Kashmir:

18.50 An allocation of Rs 66.0 million has been made which is about 7.1 percent of the total PSDP. 40 schemes have been included of which 36 are ongoing sharing Rs 63.0 million of the PSDP. Sub-sectorwise details of PSDP are given in Table 18.14 below.

TABLE-18.14

SUB-SECTORAL ALLOCATION
(Azad Kashmir)

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation 1989-90	Percent
i)	Hospital beds	21.70	32.88
ii)	Health Manpower Development	5.00	7.58
iii)	Rural health Programme	31.53	47.50
iv)	Preventive Programme	5.60	8.48
v)	Nutrition	0.72	1.08
vi)	Miscellaneous	1.64	2.48
	Total	66.00	100.0

18.51 The following twelve schemes are targetted for completion during 1989-90:

- i) Opening of 20 dispensaries in Mirpur district at a cost of Rs 9.14 million.
- ii) Opening of 20 dispensaries in Muzaffarabad district at a cost of Rs 12.97 million.
- iii) Opening of 11 dispensaries in Kotli district at a cost of Rs 7.18 million;
- iv) Construction of 11 MCH centres in Azad Kashmir at a cost of Rs 8.88 million;
- v) Establishment of dental clinics in rural areas at a cost of Rs 4.91 million;

- vi) Construction of 4 RHCs in Mirpur district and three RHCs in Kotli district;
- vii) Upgradation of existing hospitals and dispensaries in districts of Mirpur and Muzaffarabad at a cost of Rs 41.78 million;
- viii) Establishment of THQ hospital, Mirpur at a cost of Rs 17.65 million;
- ix) Improvement/expansion of TB sanitorium hall; and
- x) Construction of central medical store, Islamabad.

18.52 Targets for 1989-90 include 105 hospital beds, 4 RHCs, 12 'A' class dispensaries and 11 MCH centres. Health manpower output includes graduation of 35 doctors, 12 nurses, 55 paramedics and 200 TBAs. The immunization programme will provide complete coverage to 80 percent of new borns during 1989-90.

Punjab

18.53 An allocation of Rs. 1300.0 million has been made in the PSDP against the revised estimates of Rs 1250.2 million for 1988-89. Health sector share is 16.04 percent of the PSDP. Allocation by sub-sectors is given in Table 18.15.

TABLE-18.15

SUB-SECTORAL ALLOCATION
(Punjab)

		(Million Rupees)	
S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation 1989-90	Percent
i)	Hospital beds	310.97	23.92
ii)	Health Manpower Development	274.47	21.11
iii)	Rural health Programme	682.60	52.51
iv)	Preventive Programme	2.40	0.19
v)	Nutrition	5.00	0.38
vi)	Traditional medicine	4.20	0.32
vii)	Miscellaneous	20.36	1.57
Total		1300.00	100.00

18.54 During the year, 350 BHUs and 18 RHCs will be completed. In addition 860 BHUs and 48 RHCs will be upgraded by addition of

doctors residence, two maternity beds and labour room at a BHU and 10 beds with X-ray and dental unit at a RHC. Upgradation and new facilities will make available 3200 beds in the rural areas. By June, 1990 every union council in Punjab will have atleast a BHU or RHC.

18.55 Allocation for hospital beds is Rs 310.97 million. Anticipated outcome is completion of 795 hospital beds for commissioning. Teaching hospitals have a major share of Rs 190.76 million. In Mayo Hospital, Lahore, the project targeted for completion includes construction of internees hostel, airconditioning and sound proofing of renal transplantation unit, 50 bedded neurology ward, installation of lifts in Children block and airconditioning of casualty department. In the Services Hospital, Lahore an 150 bedded Gynaecology ward and kitchen block will be ready for commissioning. Besides schemes relating to upgradation of operation theatres block and medical unit-I will be completed. Scheme for improvement of Lahore General Hospital will be completed at Rs 29.0 million. Improvements in Nishtar Hospital, Multan include establishment of Ortho-prosthetic Centre and installation of a generator. New telephone exchanges will be installed at DHQ Hospital and Holy Family Hospital, Rawalpindi. Two schemes relating to renovation of building of Ganga Ram Hospital, Lahore will be completed at a total cost of Rs 5.67 million besides establishment of Allergy Section at Rs 0.55 million. Scheme for upgradation of building of B.V Hospital, Bahawalpur will be completed at a total cost of Rs 10.0 million. Two schemes of Rawalpindi General Hospital Rawalpindi viz provision of standby generator and equipment for nurses hostel will be completed.

18.56 District Headquarters hospitals have been allocated Rs 51.95 million with an addition of 125 beds. The projects planned for completion by June 1989 are:

- i) Improvement of Munshi Hospital, Lahore at Rs. 3.78 million; and
- ii) 125 bedded DHQ hospital at Kasur at Rs 17.35 million.

18.57 Tehsil hospitals have been provided Rs 35.12 million. Hospitals will be commissioned at Mian Channu, Karar Pacca, T.T.Singh, Fort Abbas and Haroonabad to provide 320 additional beds.

18.58 Ongoing schemes for establishment of medical colleges at Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Bahawalpur and Allama Iqbal and Centres of excellence for nurses at Faisalabad and Rawalpindi have been allocated Rs 175.5 million. Six small schemes for improvements in King Edward Medical College, Lahore at a total cost of Rs 15.57 million, four schemes of Fatima Jinnah Medical College, Lahore at

Rs 7.75 million and auditorium of Nishtar Medical College, Multan at Rs 3.71 million will be completed by June, 1990.

18.59 An amount of Rs 58.13 million has been allocated for stipends to students of various cadres. The beneficiaries will be 1740 general nursing students, 512 midwives, 326 nurses for midwifery training, 897 dais, 320 Lady Health Visitor students and postgraduate medical students. During the year 1700 doctors, 850 nurses, 160 LHVs, 500 medical technicians, 1500 dispensers, 530 midwives, 897 dais and 860 TBAs will be trained. About 300 technicians of various disciplines will be provided on the job training at various institutions.

18.60 Traditional medicine has been allocated Rs 4.2 million for establishment of homeopathic dispensaries at THQ hospitals, to support 20 students at Tibbia College, Bahawalpur, establishment of Tibbia College, Lahore and Homeopathic Complex, Lahore.

18.61 The recurring budget will be Rs 2039.65 million against the revenue receipts of Rs 80.0 million i.e about 96 percent of the recurring budget will be a subsidy. There is an increase of 13.6 percent over last year's revised estimates and 438 new posts for doctors have been created during 1989-90. This includes 377 posts for medical officers in BPS 17.

18.62 Breakdown of recurring expenditure by functional classification is presented in Table 18.16.

TABLE-18.16
RECURRING EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION
(Punjab)

(Million Rupees)

Summary	Budget Estimates 1988-89	Revised Estimates 1988-89	Budget Estimates 1989-90
Professional/Technical Universities, Colleges/Institutions	192.87	183.62	210.31
Administration	293.00	257.52	308.42
General Hospitals and Clinics	1251.99	1289.31	1542.74
Mental Hospitals	35.73	30.01	64.72
Mother and Child Health	16.26	15.96	16.81
Other Health facilities and preventive measures	111.74	10.43	11.15
Chemical Examiner and Health Laboratories	8.38	8.01	8.61
Indeged Pay	21.92		
Less probable savings			63.08
Total Health Services	1831.86	1794.86	2039.65

Sind:

18.63 PSDP has allocated Rs 353.71 million during 1989-90. This is about 11.53 per cent of the total PSDP. Of this Rs 247.70 million (70 percent of allocation) are for ongoing schemes. Sub-sector-wise distribution is given in Table 18.17.

TABLE-18.17

SUB-SECTORAL ALLOCATION
(Sind)

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation 1989-90	Percent
	i) Hospital beds	71.29	20.15
	ii) Health Manpower Development	31.19	8.82
	iii) Rural health Programme	189.00	53.43
	iv) Urban health centres	17.43	4.93
	v) Preventive Programme	31.11	8.80
	vi) Nutrition	0.40	0.11
	vii) Traditional medicine	7.35	2.08
	viii) Miscellaneous	5.94	1.68
	Total	353.71	100.00

18.64 The rural health programme has been accorded the highest priority with 53.43 per cent of total health sector allocation. Targets in this sub-sector are completion of 83 BHUs, 5 RHCs and 38 residences for doctors besides addition of 266 beds.

18.65 Twenty per cent of the allocation is reserved for various level hospitals with a target of making 410 beds operative. A total of 62 schemes have been funded, 44 ongoing with an allocation of Rs 60.27 million and 18 new schemes have been allocated Rs 11.02 million. Nineteen schemes are expected to be completed during the year, the major ones being :

- i) Construction of 150 bedded indoor block at city branch, Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad;
- ii) Purchase of equipment for ICU, operation theatre and newly created wards of neurosurgery, urology, and medical unit, Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Hyderabad;
- iii) Expansion and improvement of District Headquarters Hospitals at Badin, Dadu, Shikarpur and Mirpur Khas;
- iv) Addition of 24 residences at DHQ Hospital, Sukkur and seven residences for dentists at Taluka hospitals;
- v) Conversion of Public Health School, Hyderabad into Shah Bhitai Hospital;

- vi) Upgradation of Korangi Hospital, Karachi and Hiranand Gangabai Hospital, Shikarpur; and
- vii) Completion of Taluka hospitals at Rohri and Miro Khan.

18.66 About 9 percent of allocation of Rs 31.180 million is reserved for health manpower development. Schemes to be completed include equipment for basic and clinical departments including books and journals for Dow Medical College, Karachi, installation of telephone exchange and improvement in the Sind Medical College Hostel, Karachi and expansion of Al-Beruni hostel, Liaquat Medical College, Jamshoro. About 1600 doctors, 450 nurses, 1000 paramedics and 1834 TBAs are estimated to graduate during the year.

18.67 The immunization programme will maintain its tempo. About 0.84 million children will be fully immunized and 0.72 million women will be immunized against tetanus. Supply of ORS packets through health outlets, free of cost, will continue; about 1.2 million ORS packets will be distributed during the year.

18.68 Likely improvements in the other areas include construction of 7 homeopathy/Unani Shifa Khanas and establishment of four urban centres. Offices and residential buildings for District Health Officers (DHOs) of Jacobabad, Khairpur and Thatta and Health Directorate Office at Hyderabad will be completed during the year.

18.69 On the revenue side, Rs 869.64 million have been allocated against the revised estimates of Rs 688.36 million for 1988-89. Total receipts are estimated at Rs 31.0 million. Thus, 96.5 percent of current budget is subsidized. 110 new jobs have been created to absorb doctors in BPS-17.

NWFP

18.70 Health sector allocation in the public sector development programme is Rs 326 million against the revised estimates of Rs 330.0 million for 1988-89. This is about 15.47 per cent of total PSDP. Of the total outlay 1989-90, 40.13 per cent of the allocation (Rs 130.82 million) is earmarked for rural health programme and Rs 126.24 million or 38.73 per cent for hospital beds. Subsectorwise details of Rs 326 million is shown below in Table-18.18. Rs 14.0 million is the additional allocation for the health sector after approval from the Provincial Assembly.

TABLE-18.18SUB-SECTORAL ALLOCATION

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Sub-sector	Provincial Allocation	District Allocation	Total	Percent
i)	Hospital beds	45.39	80.85	126.24	38.73
ii)	Health Manpower Dev.	28.09	-	28.09	8.61
iii)	Rural Health Programme	14.51	116.31	130.81	40.13
iv)	Preventive Programme	27.80	-	27.80	8.53
v)	Nutrition Programme	1.30	-	1.30	0.40
vi)	Dental Services	-	2.90	2.90	0.89
vii)	Urban Health Centres	2.40	4.98	7.38	2.26
viii)	Miscellaneous	1.48	-	1.48	0.45
Total		120.97	205.04	326.00	100.00

18.71 Areawise breakdown of allocations for 1989-90 appear in Table 18.19.

TABLE-18.19AREA-WISE BREAKDOWN OF ALLOCATION FOR 1989-90

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Area	Allocation	Percent
A.	Provincial Programme	120.96	37.10
B.	District Programmes	205.04	62.90
	i) Peshawar	17.50	5.37
	ii) Charsadda	12.22	3.75
	iii) Mardan	10.13	3.11
	iv) Swabi	12.30	3.77
	v) Kohat	10.14	3.11
	vi) Karak	8.73	2.68
	vii) Abbottabad	21.59	6.62
	viii) Mansehra	22.35	6.86
	ix) Kohistan	10.57	3.25
	x) Bannu	20.97	6.43
	xi) D.I. Khan	12.06	3.70
	xii) Chitral	3.93	1.21
	xiii) Dir	17.68	5.42
	xiv) Swat	15.72	4.82
	xv) Malakand	9.14	2.80
Total		326.00	100.00

18.72 The targets during the year include 21 basic health units and one rural health centre. In the functioning BHUs/RHCs, construction of 21 residences for doctors will be completed to improve the working environment. In the process of expansion of the rural health network, 62 beds and dental clinics in 10 RHCs would be added. In 62 unserved union councils, construction of BHUs has begun and their completion is targeted for June, 1991.

18.73 Hospital beds are receiving the next highest priority with an allocation of Rs 126.24 million or 39 per cent of total development budget. The main projects are Hayatabad Medical Complex with an allocation of Rs 17.6 million, Rs 21.27 million for P.G.M.I/Lady Reading Hospital and Rs 4.52 million for Khyber Hospital. The remaining allocation is for sub-tehsil, Tehsil and District Hospitals. A total of 292 beds will be added in these hospitals. Targets in this sector are:

- i) Completion of Cardio-thoracic and Neurological units of P.G.M.I at Lady Reading Hospital;
- ii) Completion of Eye/ENT theatre in Khyber Hospital;
- iii) 12 bedded ICU at civil hospital Bannu;
- iv) Establishment of blood bank at Batkhela;
- v) Improvement/Renovation of Mental Hospital, Peshawar; and
- vi) Additional facilities in Civil Hospitals in Rustam, Haripur, Lakki, Hangu, Dir, and in DHQ Hospital, Chitral, and Zanana Hospital, Dir.

18.74. For preventive programmes, Rs 27.8 million are earmarked. E.P.I programme is getting the major share with an allocation of Rs 25.0 million. New births upto 80-90 percent will be fully immunized against six preventable diseases of childhood with immunization target of 0.48 million children and 0.45 million pregnant women with tetanus toxoid.

18.75 There is an allocation of Rs 28.09 million for health manpower development besides Rs 108 million for Ayub Medical College in the Federal Budget. Students will be supported with scholarships to the tune of Rs 18.58 million. Beneficiaries include 652 nurse students, 120 lady health visitors, 10 midwives, 92 nurse aids, 1000 TBAs and 185 paramedics. Health manpower output targets include graduation of 300 doctors, 200 nurses and 800 paramedics.

18.76 provision of dental chairs at RHCs has been included with Rs 2.9 million; ten RHCs will be provided dental units.

18.77 A sum of Rs 4.98 million has been allocated for urban dispensaries; nine district towns will benefit with the completion of 33 dispensaries.

18.78 Rs 688.48 million have been provided for 1989-90 in the current budget against the revised estimates of Rs 600.14 million for 1988-89. New posts have been created for 115 doctors. Some of the major items catered for in the budget are given in Table 18.20.

TABLE-18.20

(Million Rs.)

S.No	Item	Revised Estimates 1988-89	Budget Estimates 1989-90
i)	Establishment charges	301.75	366.16
ii)	Medicines	112.08	144.03
iii)	X-ray films	5.72	5.64
iv)	Diet	10.83	25.67
v)	Bedding and Clothing	3.30	7.32
vi)	Purchase of durable goods	62.08	7.54
vii)	Repair of durable goods	18.40	27.87

18.79 Breakdown by functional classification is given in Table 18.21.

TABLE 18.21

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

(Million Rupees)

Summary	Budget Estimates 1988-89	Revised Estimates 1988-89	Budget Estimates 1989-90
Administration	156.42	51.30	182.95
General Hospitals and Clinics	459.55	530.32	489.04
Mental Hospital	4.50	5.63	5.12
Mother Health	3.21	3.13	3.45
Other Health facilities and preventive measures	4.75	5.03	5.02
Health Laboratories	0.71	0.82	0.76
Drug Control	1.57	1.60	1.62
Other (NWFP Medical Faculty)	0.28	0.30	0.29
Grant in Aid	0.23	1.99	0.23
Total Health	631.22	600.12	688.48

Baluchistan

18.80 The allocation is Rs 150.02 million for the health sector which is 8.87 per cent of the provincial development outlay. This is besides the Rs 60 million allocated for Bolan Medical College through Federal PSDP. The allocations are for 39 schemes of which 18 schemes are targetted for completion. Ongoing schemes have been allocated 51 per cent of the PSDP. Sub-sectorwise breakdown is presented in Table 18.22.

TABLE-18.22

SUB-SECTORAL ALLOCATION
(Baluchistan)

(Million Rs.)

S.No.	Sub-sector	Allocation 1989-90	Percentage
	Hospital beds	38.09	25.39
	Health Manpower Development	8.29	5.53
	Rural Health Programme	75.73	50.48
	Nutrition	0.80	0.53
	Preventive	8.60	5.73
	Miscellaneous	18.50	12.33
	Total:	150.02	100.0

18.81 Targets for 1989-90 include completion of 2 RHCs, 30 BHUs, 20 dispensaries and addition of 80 hospital beds in rural areas besides 130 beds in various hospitals. Health manpower development targets include 105 doctors, 80 nurses, 300 paramedics and 500 TBAs. EPI programme will provide immunization services to 0.35 million children.

18.82 Schemes scheduled for completion other than RHCs and BHUs are:

- i) Construction of offices and residences for Deputy Directors at Quetta, Loralai and Dera Murad Jamali;
- ii) Construction of flats in T.B. Sanitorium, Quetta;
- iii) Construction of hostel for 70 students, staff residences, dispensary and mosque in Bolan Medical College;
- iv) Construction of female ward, DHQ Office and medicine store, DHQ hospital, Uthal;
- v) Construction of First Floor over old gynae ward and operation theatre, Civil hospital Quetta;
- vi) Residences in Helpers Eye Hospital, Quetta;
- vii) Construction of Hospital at Duki; and
- viii) Construction of female ward at Usta Mohammad Hospital.

18.83 Rs 402.75 million have been provided in the current budget against the revised estimates of Rs 314.75 million in 1988-89. Revenue receipts are estimated at Rs 3.47 million. Thus, 99.14 percent of the current budget is subsidized. In the current budget 105 posts for doctors in BPS-17 have been created out of a total of 681 new posts. Rs 195.7 million have been reserved for purchase of medicines.

18.84 Breakdown of current budget by functional classification is given in Table 18.23.

TABLE-18.23CURRENT BUDGET BY FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION BALUCHISTAN

(Million Rupees)

Summary	Budget Estimates 1988-89	Revised Estimates 1988-89	Budget Estimates 1989-90
Administration	13.90	12.38	14.98
General Hospitals and Clinic	329.57	267.91	349.45
Mother and Child Health	5.79	4.93	5.69
Other Health facilities and preventive measures	31.04	29.01	31.54
Chemical Examiner & Health Laboratories.	0.30	0.28	0.30
Drug Control	0.76	0.24	0.78
Total:	381.35	314.75	402.75

NUTRITIONReview of 1988-89:

18.85 Rs 4.67 million were allocated against which Rs 4.2 million (89.8 percent) were utilized for four projects viz. (a) Policy Planning, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Nutrition Programmes, (b) Goitre Control Programme, (c) Strengthening of World Food Programme Evaluation and (d) Construction of Ware-House for World Food Programme (WFP), Karachi. Details are shown in Statistical Appendix Table-18.12.

18.86 The Provincial Nutrition Units in Punjab and Baluchistan imparted training in nutrition to about 300 health personnel in municipal areas and urban slums. Health centres which had trained personnel were equipped with necessary instruments and growth monitoring activities for vulnerable groups were started. A survey was conducted by the Provincial Nutrition unit for Baluchistan with the collaboration of the Health Department to assess the nutritional status and identify nutritional problems of the residents of Quetta and its suburbs. About 2500 households were surveyed; the report is being prepared. To control goitre and other iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) in Northern Areas, Azad Kashmir and Northern Districts of NWFP, 250,000 affected persons were administered lipoidal injections. Sarhad Development Authority and Industrial Promotion Service of Agha Khan (IPS) continued limited production of iodized salt (about 1500 tonnes) for endemic areas. Negotiations remained in an advanced stage for production and distribution of iodized salt on massive scale for the endemic areas.

18.87 Six travelling seminars on 'Breast feeding for Child Health' in all the provinces and AJK were organized with the collaboration of USAID and UNICEF to promote breastfeeding and introduce appropriate weaning practices for infants and young children. A hospital based survey on breastfeeding and weaning practices was conducted and an annotated bibliography of work done in breastfeeding and weaning practices in Pakistan was prepared. A draft evaluation report indicating the impact of the World Food Commodity Assistance Programme on health and nutrition status and nutrition awareness was formulated. The final report on National Nutrition Survey was prepared by the National Institute of Health (NIH) and distributed. A workshop on "Development of Intersectoral linkages for Improvement of Nutrition in AJK" was organised with the collaboration of UNICEF to develop a viable programme for nutrition uplift.

18.88 According to available information the per capita availability of essential food items increased by 7.7 percent over 1987-88. Thus the availability of calories and proteins per person per day has increased from 2315 calories and 59 grams protein in 1987-88 to 2372 calories and 62.76 grams protein in 1988-89. Table 18.24 indicates the per capita availability and percent change in case of essential food items. Details are given in Statistical Appendix Table-18.13 to 18.14.

TABLE 18.24

PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF ESSENTIAL
ITEMS OF CONSUMPTION

Item	Unit	Per capita availability 1987-88 (Actual)	Per capita availability 1988-89 (estimates)	Change in 1988-89 over (1987-88 (%))
Wheat	Kgs/annum	111.61	121.26	(+) 8.65
Rice	"	17.70	19.38	(+) 9.49
Other Grains	"	10.96	12.45	(+) 13.59
Pulses	"	6.48	6.10	(-) 5.86
Milk	"	55.68	57.15	(+) 2.64
Vegetable ghee & Edible Oil	"	11.20	9.45	(-) 15.63
Meat (Beef, Mutton Poultry, Fish & Eggs).	"	18.40	18.87	(+) 2.55
Fruits & vegetables	"	69.76	70.92	(+) 1.66
Sugar	"	26.97	24.96	(-) 7.45
Tea	"	0.87	0.88	(+) 1.15
Weighted Growth Rate:				(+) 7.70

Availability of

	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>
i) Calories	2315	2372
ii) Protein (grams)	59.00	62.76

Annual Plan 1989-90

18.89 The emphasis will be to increase growth output, employment and pattern of income distribution in order to improve consumption and eliminate malnutrition. Per capita availability of essential food commodities will be increased by 1.00% over 1988-89 and a food package will be provided to make available 2379 calories and 63.1 grams protein per day per person during 1989-90 against 2372 calories and 62.76 grams protein in 1988-89. Table 18.25 indicates the per capita availability and per cent change in case of essential food items. Details are given in Statistical Appendix Table-18.14 to 18.15.

TABLE-18.25

PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF ESSENTIAL
ITEMS OF CONSUMPTION

Item	Unit	Per capita availability 1988-89 (Estimates)	Per capita availability 1989-90 (Targets)	Change in 1988-89 over 1988-89 (%)
Wheat	Kgs/annum	121.26	120.36	(-) 0.74
Rice	"	19.38	20.69	(+) 6.76
Other Grains	"	12.45	12.03	(-) 3.37
Pulses	"	6.10	6.18	(+) 1.31
Milk	"	57.15	57.94	(+) 1.38
Vegetable ghee & Edible Oil	"	9.45	9.33	(-) 1.27
Meat (Beef, Mutton Poultry, Fish & Eggs).	"	18.87	19.34	(+) 2.49
Fruits & vegetables	"	70.92	76.00	(+) 7.16
Sugar	"	24.96	24.64	(-) 1.28
Tea	"	0.88	0.80	(-) 9.09
Weighted Growth Rate:				(+) 1.00

Availability of

	1988-89	1989-90
i) Calories	2372	2379
ii) Protein (grams)	62.76	63.10

18.90 In the public sector development programme Rs 11.08 million have been allocated for the following programmes:

ON-GOING:

- i) Nutrition Coordination, Policy Planning and Evaluation.
- ii) Goitre Control Programme NIH, Islamabad.
- iii) Strengthening of World Food Programme Evaluation.
- iv) Construction of Ware-house for WFP, Karachi.

NEW

- i) Subsidy on Iodized Salt Production and Marketing.

- ii) Price subsidy on Food for Improvement of Nutrition and Productive Capabilities of Poor Households in Pakistan Pilot Project.
- iii) Mass Nutrition Awareness Programme Through Mass Media (T.V/Radio)

18.91 Physical targets are given in Statistical Appendix Table-18.16. A brief outline of the programmes is given in the following paras.

Policy Planning, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Nutrition Programmes:

18.92 To enhance the capability of the provincial governments and federal agencies in policies in policy planning, coordination monitoring and evaluation of nutrition programmes, technical assistance will be provided to the provinces and other concerned agencies at federal level.

B) Institutionalization of Nutrition Planning:.

18.93 The nutrition units established in the provinces and AJK will be made more functional to plan, develop, formulate and implement nutrition programmes in the provinces. Development activities will be integrated and coordinated with other sectors affecting nutrition and a package of nutrition services delivered to the target groups.

C) Iodine Deficiency Disorders (Goitre Control Programme)

18.94 Details of the programme are given below:

- i) Lipoidal Therapy: The National Institute of Health will arrange lipoidal injections for about 0.25 million persons to control goitre and other IDD in Northern Areas, Azad Kashmir and Northern Districts (Swat, Chitral, Kohistan, Mansehra) of NWFP.
- ii) Salt Iodization:
 - (a) The salt iodisation plant sponsored by Sarhad Development Authority, Peshawar and Industrial Promotion Service (IPS) of Agha Khan will continue production and distribution of iodized salt in endemic goitre areas. The Government of NWFP will arrange distribution of 500 tonnes iodized salt with the collaboration of UNICEF in Chitral district.

- (b) The Government through the Utility Stores Corporation will arrange distribution of 300 tonnes of iodized salt at the price of common salt on pilot basis in few areas of Northern Areas involving a massive promotional campaign. The additional cost will be borne by Government as subsidy. On the basis of experience of the pilot project, this programme will be extended to more areas.

D) Education and Training

18.95 Details of programmes are given below:

- i) Training of health personnel in Nutrition will continue. About 330 doctors, 400 LHV's Paramedics and 100 female teachers of middle and secondary level schools will be trained in all the four provinces and AJK.
- ii) Nutrition Awareness programme will be launched through mass media. About 592 short programmes of seven minutes duration will be relayed in national and regional languages from 17 radio stations in the country. Besides, weekly programmes on nutrition will be telecasted through the television network. Nutrition awareness programmes of the Health Division will also be initiated.
- iii) A Pan-Islamic Congress on Nutrition will be organized to discuss nutritional issues at international level and a strategy evolved to eradicate malnutrition through mutual cooperation and assistance.

E) Research:

18.96 The following research studies will be conducted:

- i) Development of diet charts for patients suffering from metabolic disorders;
- ii) A study on etiology of non-endemic goitre e.g. enzyme deficiency goitre;
- iii) A comprehensive study on the nutritional and economic importance of street-foods in major cities of Pakistan;
- iv) A study to examine the relationship between poverty and edible oil consumption; and
- v) Consumption Patterns and Demand for Major Food Items.

F) World Food Programme

18.97 An evaluation report indicating implications of WFP commodities assistance project in terms of improvement in nutritional status of mothers, health of infants and awareness of mothers about nutrition education will be finalized.

G) Strengthening of Data Base:

18.98 The National Institute of Health has finalised a report on the National Nutrition Survey which is being examined by Government of Pakistan (GOP) and the USAID. To fill the data gaps in the report a mini survey will be arranged for which agreement between GOP and USAID has already been signed under PL-480 programme.

H) Nutrition Surveillance-Growth Monitoring:

18.99 Regular growth monitoring of infants, children and pregnant and lactating mothers has started at the health centres staffed with trained manpower to establish a Nutrition Surveillance System. This system will make available action oriented regular flow of information from grass root level on nutritional status and other parameters related to nutrition which is essential for provincial and federal agencies to identify, plan and formulate development programmes before hand and also to provide a continuous feedback to monitor and evaluate the impact of development programmes and plans.

I) Food Subsidy-Pilot Project

18.100 To improve the nutritional status of the poor households and to strengthen their economic base a scheme for food subsidy on basic food items will be implemented on experimental basis for about 20,000 households in urban slums of Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta and the rural areas. The impact of the project in terms of improvement in nutritional status, school performance, dropouts, etc. will be monitored.

REVISED ESTIMATES 1988-89 BY SUB-SECTOR AND EXECUTING AGENCY

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of sub-sector	Revised Estimates										
		Health Division	Planning Division	ICT	AJK	N.A.	FATA	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Balu-chistan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Rural Health	90.71	0.00	7.48	30.03	3.77	29.93	849.50	230.50	120.76	56.70	1419.37
2.	Preventive Programme	171.56	0.00	0.00	4.95	1.47	1.20	0.00	27.80	27.30	0.00	234.28
3.	Hospital beds	85.27	0.00	0.00	18.40	7.46	12.40	176.50	67.81	126.83	39.70	534.36
4.	Health Manpower Development	187.04	0.00	0.00	6.52	0.46	0.67	211.00	31.31	26.22	5.90	469.13
5.	Nutrition	2.06	2.43	0.00	1.10	0.03	0.07	1.60	1.20	1.20	0.80	10.49
6.	Traditional Medicine	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.20	6.90	0.00	0.00	13.05
7.	Dental Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.12	0.40	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.80	22.32
8.	Urban Health Centres	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.78	9.60	0.00	13.38
9.	Miscellaneous	1.51	0.00	0.00	0.99	2.02	2.85	9.40	11.00	1.10	13.40	42.27
	Total:	542.08	2.43	7.48	62.00	19.32	47.52	1250.20	380.30	330.00	117.30	2758.63

SAT-18.2

**PSDP ALLOCATION BY EXECUTING AGENCIES FOR
1989-90 AND UTILIZATION IN 1988-89**

	1988-89 Budget Estimates	1988-89 Revised Estimates	1989-90 Budget Estimates 1988-89	% age change in 1989-90 over (R.E)
Federal	677.00	681.00	866.00	+ 27.2
Punjab	1268.00	1250.00	1300.00	+ 4.0
Sind	370.00	380.00	354.00	- 6.8
NWFP	336.00	330.00	340.00	+ 3.0
Baluchistan	151.00	117.00	150.00	+ 28.2
Total:	2802.00	2758.00	3010.00	+ 9.1

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl. No.	Sub-sector/Item	Estimated Achievement during 1988-89	Targets for 1989-90	% age increase(+)/ decrease(-) in allocation in 1989-90 over 1988-89.
1.	Basic Health Units (BHU) (No.)	438.00	516.00	(+) 17.80
2.	Rural Health Centres (RHC) (No.)	26.00	30.00	(+) 15.40
3.	Doctors Residences at BHU/RHC (No.)	190.00	900.00	(+) 373.70
4.	Hospital beds (No.)	2950.00	5800.00	(+) 96.60
5.	Immunization Children (Million)	3.60	3.80	(+) 5.50
6.	ORS-Packets (Million)	4.50	10.00	(+) 122.20
7.	Doctors (No.)	3199.00	3805.00	(+) 18.90
8.	Dentists (No.)	110.00	140.00	(+) 27.30
9.	Nurses (No.)	1606.00	1760.00	(+) 9.60
10.	Paramedics (No.)	4375.00	5490.00	(+) 25.50
11.	TBAs (No.)	4380.00	5385.00	(+) 22.90

HEALTH FACILITIES AND MANPOWER AND
HEALTH INDICATORS AS ON 30-6-1989

Facility	Number	Facility Population Ratio
(i) Health Facilities:		
- Hospitals	638	167,711
- Primary Health Care Facilities	10,502	11,180
- Rural Health Centre	518	
- Basic Health Units	3,934	
- Maternity Child Health Centres	867	
- Dispensaries	4,551	
- Sub-centres	632	
(ii) Hospital beds	66,569	1,607
(iii) Health Manpower:		
- Specialists	4,533	
- Doctors	39,200	2,730
- Dental Surgeon	1,871	
- Nurses	11,600	9,224
- Paramedics	69,375	1,542
- TBAs	49,517	500
		(Women 15-45 years)
(iv) Health indicators:		
- Life expectancy	61 years	
- Infant mortality rate	80 per 1000 live births	
- Crude death rate	11 per 1000 population	
- Maternal mortality	2-4 per 1000 live births	

V) Nutrition indicators:

i. Per capita intake of calories	2306.00
ii. Wt-for-age of preschoolers As % of normal	60%
iii. Wt. of new born as % of normal	75%
iv. Anaemia in expectant & lactating mothers.	80%

Vi) Dental health indicators:

i. Caries	
+ Children	80%
+ Adult	30%
ii. Gum diseases (adult)	90%
iii. Malocclusion of teeth (Children)	60%

Vii) Coverage indicators:

i. Attendance during pregnancy & child birth:	60%
ii. Post natal care	35%
iii. Birth delivered in health institutions	8%
iv. Complete immunization below two years	81%
v. Immunization of expectant mothers against tetanus	60%

Viii) Rural/Urban distribution:

	Total	Urban	Rural
i. % of population with access to drinking water	55.00	80.00	40.00
ii. % of population with adequate sanitary facilities	25.00	52.00	10.00
iii. % of doctors		70.00	30.00
iv. % of hospital beds		70.00	30.00
v. % of primary health care facilities		23.00	77.00

Note: Population is taken as 107 million as of 30.6.1989.

PROVINCE-WISE NUMBER OF UNION COUNCILS WITH
HEALTH FACILITIES ON 30-6-1989

Name of the Province/ Region	No. of Union Councils	Union Councils with BHU/ RHC/ Civil Hospital	Union Councils without BHU/ RHC/ Civil Hospital	% age of Union Council Served
Punjab	2,405	2,259	146	94
Sind	612	503	109	82
NWFP	655	576	79	85
Baluchistan	315	207	108	66
Azad Kashmir	180	172	8	95
Northern Areas	105	84	21	80
Federal Capital Teriotry	12	11	1	92
Total:	4,284	3,812	472	89

PSDP 1989-90 ALLOCATIONS BY SUB-SECTOR AND EXECUTING AGENCY

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Health Planning Division	Allocation 1989-90										Total
			ICT	AJK	Northern Areas	FATA	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluchistan			
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Rural Health	146.88	0.00	8.60	31.35	10.30	38.50	682.60	189.00	144.82	75.73	1327.75	
2.	Preventive Programme	232.12	0.00	0.00	5.60	2.03	7.80	2.40	31.11	27.80	8.60	317.45	
3.	Hospital beds	72.14	0.00	0.00	21.70	3.40	28.16	310.97	71.29	126.24	38.10	671.99	
4.	Health Manpower Development	227.30	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.35	2.28	274.48	31.19	27.80	8.60	576.97	
5.	Nutrition	3.47	7.62	0.00	0.72	0.05	0.16	5.00	0.40	1.30	0.80	19.51	
6.	Traditional Medicine	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.20	7.35	0.00	0.00	16.55	
7.	Dental Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.90	0.00	6.20	
8.	Urban Health Centres	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.43	7.38	0.00	24.81	
9.	Miscellaneous	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.64	0.58	0.00	20.36	5.94	1.48	18.50	48.01	
Total:		687.00	7.62	8.60	66.00	20.00	76.89	1300.00	353.71	340.00	150.32	3,009.83	

HEALTH SECTOR ALLOCATION AS PERCENT OF PSDP

(Million Rs.)				
Administrative agency	Allocation 1988-89	% of PSDP	Allocation 1989-90	% of PSDP
Federal	677.00	1.66	866.00	2.02
Punjab	1268.00	14.38	1300.00	16.04
Sindh	370.00	15.43	354.00	11.53
NWFP	336.00	12.96	340.00	15.47
Baluchistan	151.00	5.67	150.00	8.87
Total:	2802.00	5.10	3010.00	5.17

NON-DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS FOR 1989-90 AND
UTILIZATION FOR 1988-89 BY EXECUTING AGENCY

(Million Rs.)		
Administrative Agencies	Revised Estimates 1988-89	Budget Estimates 1989-90
A. FEDERAL		
1. Health Division	525	536
2. Interior Division	3	3
3. FATA	57	60
4. AJK	88	92
5. Northern areas	41	43
6. Science & Tech (PMRC)	13	14
7. Others	11	11
Total:	738	759
B. PROVINCIAL		
1. Punjab	1796	2040
2. Sind	688	870
3. NWFP	600	688
4. Baluchistan	315	403
Total recurring:	4137	4760
% change over previous year:	+ 7.9	+15.1

**AGENCY-WISE SACTIONED POSTS OF MEDICAL AND
PARAMEDICAL STAFF FOR 1989-90**

Sl. No.	Category	Punjab	Sindh	Baluchis- tan	NWFP	Health Division	AJK	NA	ICT	FATA*	PMRC	Total
1.	Doctors	13,544	8,100	1,421	2,583	663	330	90	25	-	83	26839
2.	Para-professionals and Para-Medics	18,710	4,459	2,853	5,060	683	1,831	774	48	-	50	34468
3.	Nurses	4,413	1,567	318	755	357	89	5	0	-	57	7561
4.	LHVS	2,155	275	290	740	37	52	0	24	-	0	3573
5.	Mid-Wives/Dais	3,715	832	785	995	67	-	-	-	-	0	6394
Total:		42,537	15,233	5,667	10,133	1,807	2,302	869	97	-	190	78835

* Not available

AGENCY WISE TARGETS 1999-98
 FEDERAL GOVT. OF PUNJAB
 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

Sl. No.	Item	Agency wise targets					Total
		Federal	Punjab	Sindh	NHEP	Baluchistan	
A. Rural Health							
1.	BHU	32	350	183	210	30	516
2.	RHC	4	138	5	1	2	150
3.	Upgradation of functioning RHCs	48	-	-	-	-	48
4.	Upgradation of functioning BHU	12	860	500	125	125	860
5.	Urban health centres	-	200	25	35	-	260
B. Hospital beds							
6.	Beds in RHC/BHU	80	3,200	266	62	80	3,688
7.	Beds in Hospitals	305	975	410	292	130	2,112
C. Health Manpower:							
8.	Doctors	100	1,700	1,600	300	105	3,805
9.	Nurses	180	850	450	200	80	1,760
10.	Dentists	10	70	25	25	10	140
11.	Paramedics	400	2,990	1,000	800	300	5,490
B. Preventive Programme							
12.	Training of TBAs	300	1,750	1,835	1,000	500	5,385
13.	Immunization (000)	210	2,100	840	480	170	3,800
14.	Oral Rehydration Salt (Million)	0.40	7.20	1.20	0.80	0.40	10.00

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION
(NUTRITION)

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Expenditure during 1988-89		Allocation for 1989-90	%increase(+) decrease(-) allocation in 1989-90 over 1988-89
		Allocation	Revised Estimate		
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Health Division					
1.	Goitre Control Programme NIH, Islamabad.	1.59	1.59	1.59	
2.	Construction of Warehouse for World Food Programme Karachi.	0.24	0.07	1.28	(+) 428
3.	Strengthening of World Food Programme Evaluation.	0.23	0.10	0.60	(+) 163
Sub Total:		2.06	1.76	3.47	(+) 68
B. Planning Division					
4.	Policy Planning Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Nutrition Programme.	2.62	2.43	2.62	
5.	Subsidy on Iodised Salt.	0.00	0.00	5.00	
Sub Total:		2.62	2.43	7.62	(+) 191
Grand Total:		4.68	4.19	11.09	(+) 137

FOOD BALANCE SHEET, 1987-88 (ACTUALS)

Population 105.82 Million

Per Capita Availability

Item	Production (Kilograms)	Deduction	Net Food	Kgs/ annum	Per Capita Availability		
					gms/ day	Calories/ day	Protein/day (gms)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	12016.00	1202.00	11587.00	111.63	306.00	1083.00	32.11
Rice	3241.00	1404.00	1838.00	17.70	48.00	171.00	3.64
Maize	1127.00	349.00	778.00	7.49	21.00	74.00	1.95
Other Cereals	428.00	68.00	360.00	3.47	10.00	34.00	0.90
Sub Total:	16812.00	3023.00	14563.00	140.29	385.00	1362.00	38.60
Gram	583.00	181.00	478.00	4.60	13.00	45.00	2.55
Other Pulses	219.00	24.00	195.00	1.88	5.00	17.00	1.18
Sub Total:	802.00	205.00	673.00	6.48	18.00	62.00	3.73
Sugar Refined	1770.00		2005.00	19.31	53.00	205.00	-
Sugar Raw	883.00	88.00	795.00	7.66	21.00	79.00	-
Total (Sugar)	2653.00	88.00	2800.00	26.97	74.00	284.00	-
Milk	10344.00	4655.00	5781.00	55.68	152.00	422.00	5.88
Beef	595.00	-	595.00	5.73	16.00	32.00	2.88
Mutton	570.00	-	570.00	5.49	15.00	30.00	2.66
Poultry	154.00	-	154.00	1.48	4.00	8.00	0.74
Fish	428.00	44.00	384.00	3.70	10.00	15.00	1.93
Eggs (Million) No.	4140.00	0.00	4140.00	2.00	6.00	9.00	0.79
Total (Animal Sources):				74.08	203.00	216.00	14.79
Fats and Oils	1292.00	129.00	1163.00	11.20	31.00	276.00	-
Fruits & vegetables	7362.00	182.00	7243.00	69.76	191.00	115.00	1.88
Total :						2315.00	59.00

FOOD BALANCE SHEET 1988-89 (ESTIMATES)

Item	Population 107 Million						
	Production	Deduction	Net Food	Per Capita Availability			
				Kgs/ annum	gms/ day	Calories/ day	Protein/day (gms)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	12,675	1,268	13,007	121.26	332	1,176	34.89
Rice	3,164	1,090	2,074	19.38	53	187	3.98
Maize	1,195	370	825	7.71	21	76	2.00
Other Cereals	603	96	507	4.74	13	47	1.23
Sub Total:	17,637	2,824	16,413	153.09	419	1,486	42.10
Gram	371	115	453	4.23	12	41	2.32
Other Pulses	225	25	200	1.87	5	17	1.18
Sub Total:	596	140	653	6.10	17	58	3.50
Sugar Refined	1,845	-	1,820	17.00	46	180	-
Sugar Raw	947	95	852	7.96	22	76	-
Total (Sugar)	2,792	95	2,672	24.96	68	256	-
Milk	10,965	4,934	6,115	5715.00	156	125	6.04
Beef	626	-	626	5.85	16	36	2.91
Mutton	610	-	610	5.70	16	31	2.81
Poultry	182	-	182	1.70	5	7	0.84
Fish	429	42	387	3.62	10	14	1.88
Eggs (Million) No.	4,320	-	4,320	2.00	6	9	0.70
Total (Animal Sources):	-	-	-	5733.87	209	222	15.18
Fats and Oils	1,123	112	1,011	9.45	26	233	-
Fruits & vegetables	7,704	-	7,704	70.92	194	117	1.98
Total :						2,372	62.76

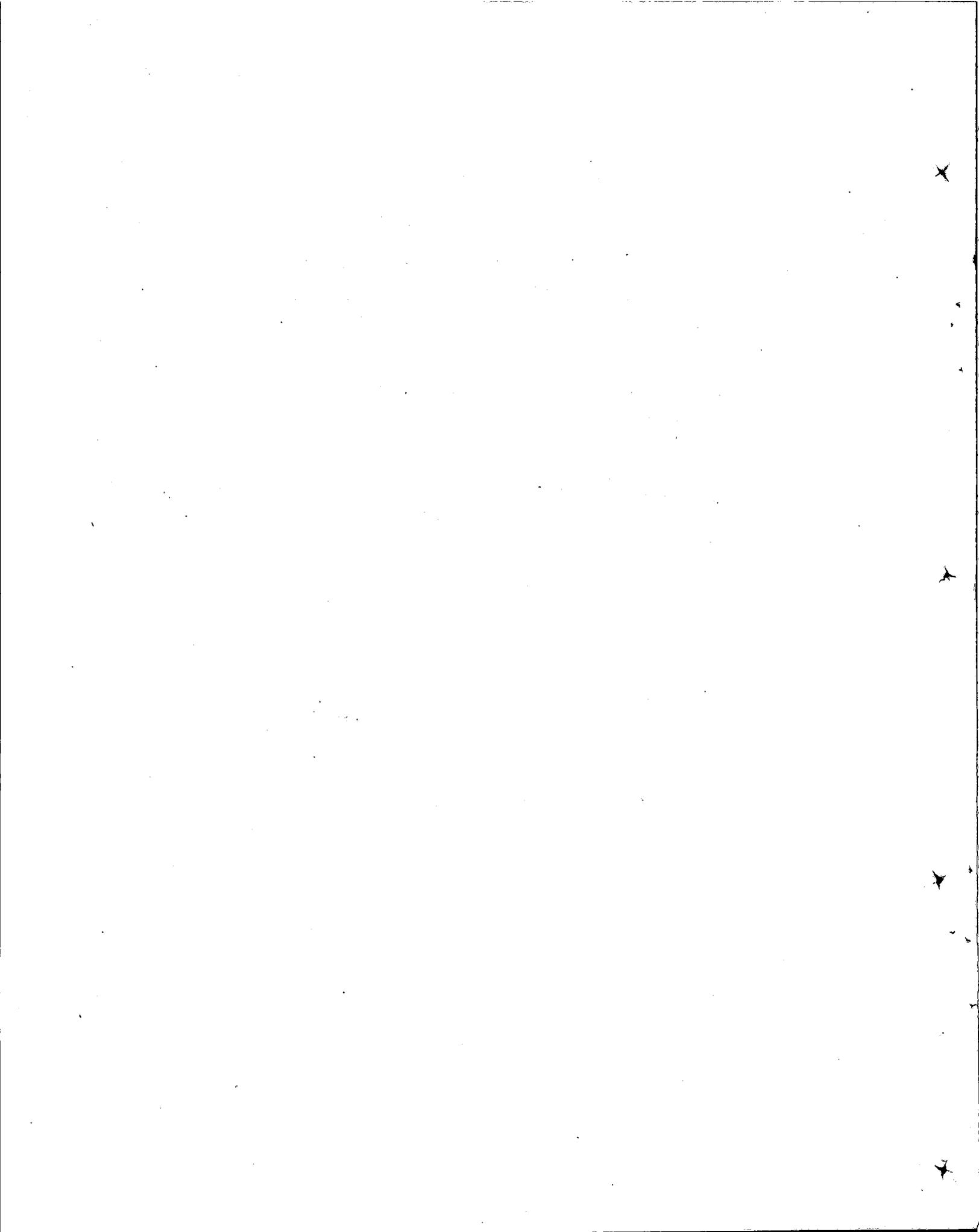
FOOD BALANCE SHEET 1989-90 (TARGETS)

Population 110.32 Million

Item	Production	Deduction	Net Food	Per Capita Availability			
				Kgs/ annum	gms/ day	Calories/ day	Protein/day (gms)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	14,198	1,420	13,278	120.36	330	1,167	34.62
Rice	3,640	1,358	2,280	20.69	57	200	4.25
Maize	1,206	374	832	7.54	21	75	1.96
Other Cereals	587	94	493	4.49	12	45	1.17
Sub Total:	19,631	3,246	16,883	153.08	420	1,487	42.00
Gram	546	169	477	4.32	12	43	2.37
Other Pulses	230	25	205	1.86	5	16	1.18
Sub Total:	776	194	682	6.18	17	59	3.55
Sugar Refined	1,850	-	1,900	17.22	47	182	-
Sugar Raw	910	91	819	7.42	25	71	-
Total (Sugar)	2,760	91	2,719	24.64	72	253	-
Milk	11,622	5,230	6,392	57.94	159	127	6.12
Beef	658	-	658	5.96	16	36	2.94
Mutton	652	-	652	5.91	16	32	2.91
Poultry	194	-	194	1.76	5	8	0.87
Fish	437	48	389	3.53	10	14	1.84
Eggs (Million) No.	4,680	-	4,680	2.10	6	9	0.74
Total (Animal Sources):	-	-	-	77.20	212	226	15.42
Fats and Oils	1,143	114	1,029	9.33	26	230	-
Fruits & vegetables	8,384	-	8,384	76.00	197	124	2.13
Total :						2,379	63.10

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS
(NUTRITION)

Sl. No.	Sub-sector/Item	Estimated Achievement during 1988-89	Targets for 1989-90	%increase (+) decrease (-) in 1989-90 over 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Goitre Control Programme (No. of persons injected with iodized oil/lipoidol)	250,000	250,000	
2.	Nutrition Training programme (No. of personnel trained)	300	830	(+) 177



Chapter - 19

POPULATION WELFARE PROGRAMME

Financial PSDP 1988-89

19.1 An overall allocation (revised) of Rs 445.27 million was made in the PSDP 1988-89, showing a shortfall of Rs 68.73 million (13.4%) as against the plan provision of Rs 514 million for the same period. The programme's overall utilization was Rs 449.64 million (101%), sub-sector-wise breakup is given in Table 19.1.

TABLE-19.1

SUB-SECTOR-WISE ALLOCATIONS & UTILIZATIONS DURING 1988-89

(Million Rupees)

Name of Sub-sector	Allocation	Utilization	% Utilization
Administrative Organization	111.43	109.41	98.2
Population Welfare Services	173.23	148.20	85.6
I.E.C.	17.40	22.44	129.0
Training	22.30	20.02	89.8
Research	18.30	17.53	95.8
Logistics & Supplies	80.65	120.42	149.3
Construction	12.96	11.62	89.7
Transport	9.00	-	-
Total	445.27	449.64	101.0

Physical:

19.2 A total of 71,447 or 84.9 per cent service outlets were estimated to have been established as against a cumulative target of 84,165 for the period 1988-89. Physical targets and achievements are given in table-19.2.

TABLE-19.2

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS 1988-89

S.No.	Name of Component	Benchmark 1987-88	Targets	Achievements
1.	Family Welfare Centres	1,250	1,250	1,250
2.	Reproductive health Service Units.			
	i) A-Centres	34	34	34
	ii) B-Centres	100	125	100
	iii) Extension Teams	8	8	8
3.	Service Outlets of Provincial Line Deptt. (PLDs)	160	160	160
4.	Service Outlets of Health Departments	822	4,139	822
5.	Service Outlets of Non Govt. Organizations (NGOs)	618	675	618
6.	Service Outlets of Target Group Institutions (TGIs)	174	174	174
7.	Hakeems/Homeopaths	1,156	1,600	1,600
8.	Sale Points of Social Marketing Project (SMC)	50,000	54,000	53,000
9.	Sale Points catered by District Offices.	13,681	22,000	13,681
	Total	68,003	84,165	71,447

Contraceptive and Demographic:

19.3 Estimated method-wise contraceptive performance Table 19.3 ranges between 67.9 per cent (IUDs) and 110.1 per cent (Condoms). It showed that the programme served 2.11 million (95.9%) voluntary acceptors and prevented 0.30 million (96.8%) births as against the 1987-88 achievements of 2.57 million acceptors and 0.31 million birth aversions.

TABLE-19.3METHOD-WISE CONTRACEPTIVE AND DEMOGRAPHIC ACHIEVEMENTS 1988-89
(Figures in millions)

S.NO.	Method	Target	Achievements	% Achievement
1.	Condom (Units)	129.21	142.96	110.6
2.	Oral Pills (Cycles)	1.73	1.56	90.2
3.	IUD (Cases)	0.56	0.38	67.9
4.	Injectable (Vials)	0.66	0.57	86.4
5.	Contraceptive Surgeries (Cases)	0.09	0.08	88.9
6.	Acceptors	2.20	2.11	95.9
7.	Birth Aversions (Net)	0.31	0.30	96.8

19.4 The demographic achievements fell short by less than 4 per cent on account of shortfall in the achievements of estimated contraceptive targets. The low performance of injectables was partially attributed to short supply of the commodity. The general shortfall in the achievement of most contraceptive methods was due to weak back-up support of I.E.C. and various management bottlenecks.

Programme During 1989-90

19.5 In view of the existing demographic trends, the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) - 1989-90 has been prepared according to the objectives, guidelines and the priorities fixed by the Government. The main emphasis of the programme has been placed on lowering the rate of population growth. The focal points of attention pertain to providing information and education for family health, improving the rate of contraceptive practice and providing family planning services to the target population voluntarily desiring child spacing. The programme will remain linked with the overall process of socio-economic development by following a multi-sectoral approach.

19.6 The planning process will continue to engage itself in a series of development efforts for achieving a sufficiently high economic growth and a more equitable distribution of economic prosperity for the welfare of the entire population. Within the overall policy frame-work of the Seventh Plan, emphasis will be on: (i) education and informational aspects of the programme for widely disseminating family planning message, (ii) an improved service delivery system for reliable and safe birth spacing

measures, and (iii) improved follow-up facilities for countering any side effects.

METHOD-WISE CONTRACTS AND DEMOGRAPHIC ACHIEVEMENTS 1988-90
(in million of Rupees)

Financial:

19.7 With the above objectives in view, an amount of Rs 445.5 million has been allocated for the programme during 1989-90. Sub-sector-wise allocations appear in Table 19.4.

TABLE-9.4

SUB-SECTOR-WISE ALLOCATIONS DURING 1989-90

(Million Rs)

Sub-sector	1988-89	1989-90	% change
Administrative Organization	111.43	110.22	(-) 1.1
Population Welfare Services	173.23	172.80	(-) 0.2
B.E. Cadetships	17.46	16.55	(-) 4.9
Training	22.30	20.90	(-) 6.3
Research	18.36	14.40	(-) 21.3
Logistics & Supplies	80.65	101.38	25.7
Construction	12.96	7.00	(-) 46.0
Transport	9.00	2.25	(-) 75.0
Total	445.27	443.50	

19.8 A total number of 187,893 service outlets will be established in the public and private sectors and by the voluntary organizations. Component wise targets of service outlets appear in table 19.5.

The planning process will continue to engage itself in a series of development efforts for securing a sufficiently high economic growth and a more equitable distribution of economic growth. The entire effort of the entire country will be directed towards the overall framework of the development policy. The process of development will be linked with the overall process of socio-economic development following a multi-sectoral approach.

The planning process will continue to engage itself in a series of development efforts for securing a sufficiently high economic growth and a more equitable distribution of economic growth. The entire effort of the entire country will be directed towards the overall framework of the development policy. The process of development will be linked with the overall process of socio-economic development following a multi-sectoral approach.

TABLE-19.5

COMPONENTWISE TARGETS OF SERVICE OUTLETS 1989-90

S.No.	name of Component	Benchmark (1988-89)	Target	% Change
1.	Family Welfare Centres	1250	1250	-
2.	Reproductive health Service Units:			
	i) A - Centres	34	34	-
	ii) Extension Service Teams	8	8	-
3.	Service outlets of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)			
	i) NGOCC	450	547	21.6
	ii) FPAP	168	168	-
4.	Service Outlets of Provincial Line Departments	160	169	5.6
5.	Service Outlets of Target Group Institutions	174	174	-
6.	Involvement of Traditional Birth Attendants	-	207	-
7.	Family Planning Inputs in Health Services	822	4165	406.7
8.	Sale points of Social Marketing Project	53000	59000	11.3
9.	AJK Programme	100	105	5.0
10.	Northern Areas Programme	50	66	32.0
11.	Sale points to be catered by District Offices	13681	22000	60.8
	Total	69897	87893	25.5

Clinical & Non-Clinical Training.

19.9. Paramedics will be trained for the public sector as well as voluntary organizations at the existing Regional Training Institutes. A provision of Rs 20.9 million (4.7% of total allocation) has been made for the sub-sector. The training of doctors and operation theatre staff will be handled by the Reproductive Health Services Project, the financial allocation for which has been included in this provision. Training in management techniques, evaluation, motivation and IEC will also be provided to programme and non-programme personnel and local opinion leaders through Population Welfare Training Institutes (PWTIs).

I.E.C.

19.10 The sub-sector includes federal and provincial information, education & communication components which utilize all channels of mass media for motivating the target population in favour of small family norm and thus create a demand for family planning services. The component will undertake designing and production of motivational material. It will carry-out research, monitoring and evaluation of the communication strategy. A PSDP allocation of Rs 13.55 million (3%) has been earmarked for the sub-sector during 1989-90.

Research Activities:

19.11 The infrastructure for the research organizations viz: National Research Institute of Fertility Control (NRIFC), National Research Institute of Reproductive Physiology (NRIRP) and National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) will be maintained and expanded. These will continue to undertake research in the field of fertility control, reproductive physiology and socio demographic co-relates of fertility for providing R&D support to the programme.

Logistics and Supplies;

19.12 This sub-sector includes two components namely (a) Contraceptive Requirements & Distribution and (b) Social Marketing of Contraceptives. The former will provide various contraceptives to service utilities in the public and semi-public sectors while the latter will make available the conventional contraceptives to sale points in the private sector. A PSDP provision of Rs 101.38 million (22.8%) has been earmarked for this sub-sector.

Construction:

19.13. There are two on-going construction projects viz: (i) construction of NRIFC (ii) construction of 5 RTIs. The NRIFC building will be completed by end June 1990, while work on the construction of buildings to house the five RTIs will be initiated during the year. An allocation of Rs 7.0 million has been made for the two projects during 1989-90.

Transport:

19.14 Transport requirements of the programme at federal, provincial and district levels will be met through the provision of audio-visual vans and replacement of non-road worthy jeeps and vans. A PSDP allocation of Rs 2.25 million has been made for this purpose.

Contraceptive and Demographic Targets.

19.15 The targets for contraceptive methods have been worked out on the basis of financial resource availability during 1989-90. The data in Table 19.6 shows that targets for conventional methods are below the 1988-89 achievements. There is also a deceleration in the target of condoms (3.4%) and oral pills (11.6%) over the previous year's targets. This position has occurred on account of a policy shift in favour of semi-clinical and clinical methods which are considered more reliable. The targets of IUDs, injectables and contraceptive surgery have been maintained at almost the previous year's level and are 47.4 per cent, 15.8 per cent and 12.5 per cent higher than the achievements during 1988-89 as shown in Table 19.8.

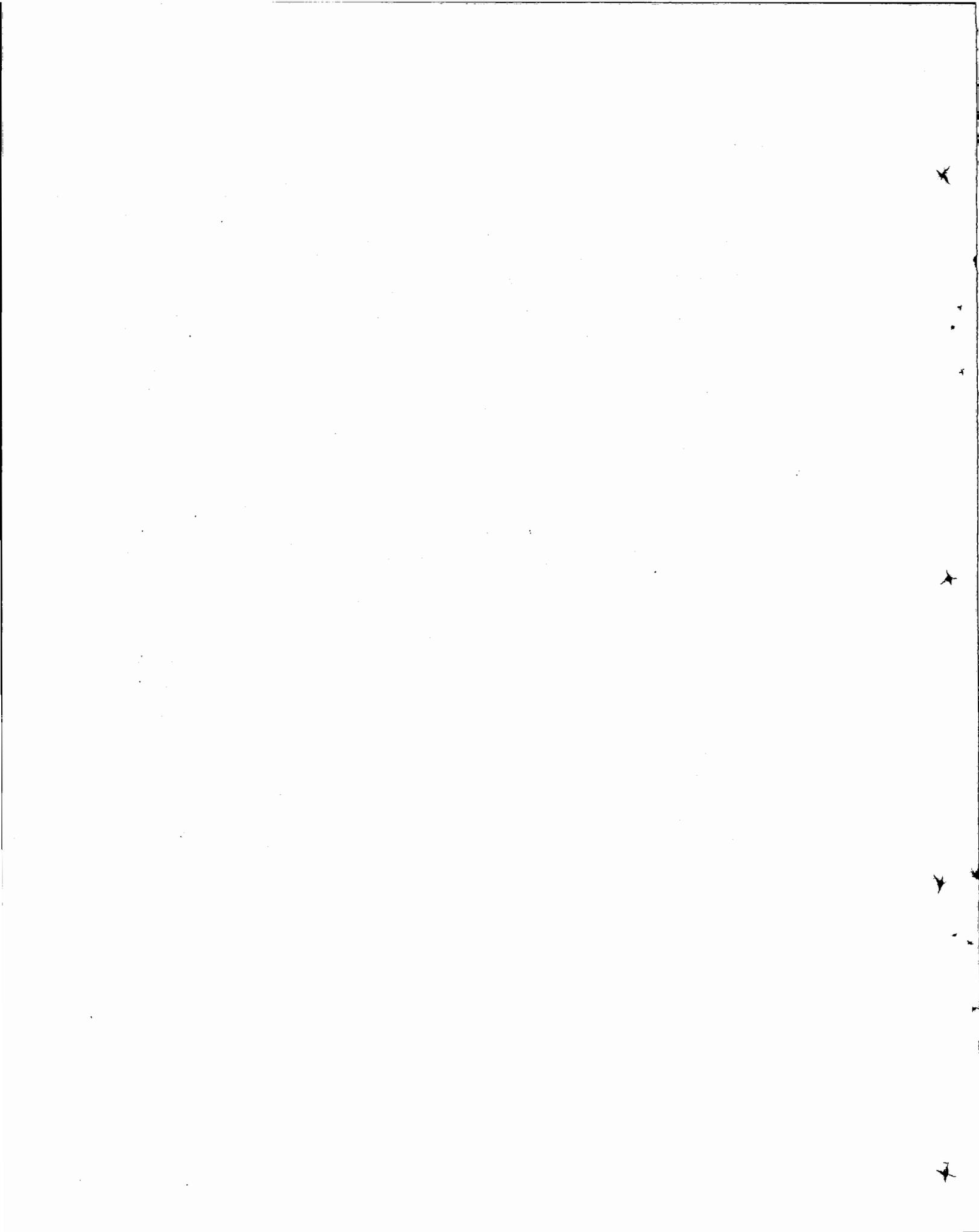
19.16 The estimated contraceptive targets will lead to 0.3 million birth aversions during 1989-90 by providing family planning services to 2.17 million clients.

TABLE-19.6

CONTRACEPTIVE & DEMOGRAPHIC TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

(Figures in Million)

S.N. Method	Achievements during 1988-89	Targets 1989-90	%change in targets of 1989-90 over achievements of 1988-89
1. Condoms (Units)	142.96	124.88	(-) 12.6
2. Oral Pills (Cycles)	1.56	1.53	(-) 1.9
3. IUDs (Cases)	0.38	0.56	47.4
4. Injectable (Vials)	0.57	0.66	15.8
5. Contraceptive Surgery (Cases)	0.08	0.09	12.5
6. Acceptors	2.11	2.17	2.8
7. Birth Aversions	0.29	0.30	3.4



Chapter 20**Manpower Development and Employment Policy****Review of 1988-89****Financial and Physical Implementation**

20.1 An allocation of Rs 268.07 million was made for the Manpower Sector in the Federal and Provincial PSDPs which represented an increase of 35% over 1987-88. The revised estimate was Rs. 258.05 million (Statistical Appendix Table-20.1). The thrust of the development schemes continued to be on skill development which utilized about 87 per cent of total allocation, mainly because of the relatively large allocation for the National Vocational Training Project, Phase-II.

FEDERAL PROGRAMME**National Vocational Training Projects, Phase-I**

20.2 The project provides for construction of six new TTCs and strengthening of 31 existing TTCs/ GVIs. An allocation of Rs 3.55 million was made during 1988-89 to complete the remaining works on TTCs at Karachi, Kotri and Sukkur. These centres were been completed.

National Vocational Training Project, Phase-II

20.3 The project provided for the establishment of 36 new TTCs including 5 for Women and a National Skill Development Institute, additional equipment for the existing 20 TTCs and strengthening of apprenticeship training scheme. It was expected to add training capacity of 18,076 persons. The project was in the initial stages of execution. Sites for 22 vocational centres were selected and civil work on three vocational centres in Okara, Vehari and Muzaffargarh was started. Contracts for six centres were processed and tenders for others sites were invited. Procurement order for equipment for Women TTCs at Quetta and Karachi, and TTC at Multan was placed and tenders invited for equipment of 20 existing TTCs. The PSDP allocation for the project was Rs 169.84 million, of which Rs 41.69 million was utilized.

TTC at Larkana

20.4 The project provided for a hostel and residential buildings and training equipment for tractor mechanics, electricians, radio and T.V. mechanics, turners, plumbers and pipe fitters. The remaining construction work on this Centre was completed and equipment for radio and TV mechanics, turners and Tractor mechanics was procured by the Government of Sind. The entire allocation of Rs 4.87 million was utilized.

Human Resource Development & Strengthening of Data Base

20.5 The objectives of the research project were to improve the data base relating to manpower and employment, policy formulation for more effective utilization of human resources and strengthening the existing manpower planning machinery of the Federal and provincial governments. The project became operative in July 1988.

20.6 Rs 7.57 million were allocated which were fully utilized. During the year, local staff for the project was recruited, offices established, computer network installed, detailed plan for project activities prepared, and a series of studies/ surveys launched, a couple of which were completed. Besides a batch of four officers of the Manpower Division and provincial Directorates of Manpower and Training attended a short course in Netherlands.

Social Security Pension Scheme

20.7 The two-year project, with a total cost of Rs 10 million, was approved in 1988. The project aimed at improvement in the social security services for the beneficiaries. To achieve this objective, the project provided for three international consultants in the field of pension administration, computer equipment and consultants for computerization of pension records, data processing work and actuarial studies, and some training for the staff of the Employees Oldage Benefit Institution. An amount of Rs 4.59 million was allocated of which Rs 4.598 million were utilized during 1988-89.

Strengthening of NILAT

20.8 The project would provide audio visual equipment and short-term training for the staff of NILAT. The PSDP allocation of Rs 2.5 million was fully utilized.

Building for NIRC

20.9 The project provided for construction of an office building for the National Industrial Relations Commission in Islamabad. The plot was acquired in 1987-88. The PSDP allocation was Rs 3.16 million which was paid to Pakistan PWD for initiating the construction.

Employment and Manpower Policies/ Strategies Project

20.10 The objective of the project was to design employment and manpower strategies and policies for the Seventh Five Year Plan and Perspective Plan. The project was funded under UNDP Technical Assistance Programme. The scheme will execute a number of studies and surveys would be conducted for the formulation of employment strategies. A small portion of the funds were earmarked for strengthening the Manpower Section of the Planning and Development Division in the form of training and equipment. During 1988-89, equipment for the project was procured, studies were launched and training of officers commenced. The project utilized Rs 2.5 million against the PSDP allocation of Rs 3.16 million.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMESPunjab

20.11 An allocation of Rs 25.17 million was made for financing projects in the manpower sector. The allocation was to be utilized for establishment of technical training centres, construction of employment exchange buildings, training of mine workers and mines supervisors, etc.

20.12 Work on the establishment of TTCs at Bahawalnagar, Mianwali, Depalpur, Pindi Gheb and TTC for women at Lahore was in an advanced stage of completion. Under the labour market information system, civil work for the construction of employment exchange buildings at Khanewal, Multan, Tobatek Singh, Khushab and Layya were started during the year. For safety and security, the mine sample testing laboratory at Khushab was upgraded and strengthened while work on the development of a mining development cell and mine rescue and safety sub-station, Makarwal, was taken in hand. A centre for the improvement of working conditions and environment was being set up at Lahore.

Sind

20.13 An allocation of Rs 8.45 million was made in the manpower sector for establishment of TTCs, office buildings for Regional Directorate of Labour at Hyderabad and Sukkur and mine polytechnic

and mine rescue centre at Khanote. Construction of buildings for TTCs at Liaqatabad and Dadu was taken up. Mine polytechnic and training institute for mine technicians was established at Khanote. Work on the mine rescue centre was in an advanced stage of completion.

N.W.F.P

20.14 A sum of Rs 11.09 million was provided for construction of three technical training centres at Bannu, Mansehra and Kohat. During the year, Rs 6 million were spent on construction of TTCs at Bannu and Mansehra. Civil work at the TTC Kohat could not be started.

Baluchistan

20.15 An allocation of Rs 12.99 million was made for establishment of TTCs at Sibbi, Turbat, Quetta and Hub Chowki, strengthening of inspectorate of mines, balancing and modernization of mines rescue safety scheme and communication centre for mines rescue in Baluchistan. The four TTCs was nearing completion.

Development Programme for 1989-90

20.16 In order to promote employment, Government has announced the following measures in the 1989-90 budget

- i) To encourage the establishment of agro-based industries in rural areas, the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan and the nationalized banks will set apart Rs 1.2 billion during 1989--90.
- ii) Government will increase its equity and provide the Small Business Finance Corporation, renamed as Peoples Finance Corporation, enhanced allocations so that it can help more doctors, engineers and other educated youth to set up their own business.
- iii) The operation of Youth Investment Promotion Society, created to provide loans to the youth for their self employment will be strengthened and its operation enlarged.

20.17 An allocation of Rs 279.76 million has been made in the Federal and provincial PSDPs which represents an increase of 4.36% over the allocation of 1988-89. The thrust of the development schemes continues to be on skill development which will consume about 81 percent of the sector's allocation. A summary of the sector's programme is given in Table 20.1 and other details are given in the following paragraphs.

FEDERAL PROGRAMME

National Vocational Training Project Phase-II

20.18 Civil work on three VTCs will be continued and work on 19 new VTCs/ Women TTCs at Jaranwala, Tobatek Singh, Rahim Yar Khan, Sheikhpura, Attock, Mian Chunnu, Naushki, Mastung, Gawadar, Quetta, Umerkot, Pishin, Charsadda, Chakwal, Murree, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Khairpur and Islamabad will be started. Training equipment will be provided in the existing 22 TTCs/ VTCs. An allocation of Rs 185 million, with FEC of Rs 90 million, has been made.

TABLE-20.1

PROGRAMME AND AGENCY-WISE ALLOCATION, 1989-90

(million Rupees)

Agency	Skill Develop- ment	Employ- ment Services	Safety & Security	Indust- rial Re- lations	Research & Others	Total
Federal	189.16	13.00	2.50	6.29	6.16	217.11
Punjab	10.55	4.98	10.16	1.67	-	27.36
Sind	2.21	-	5.02	-	.14	7.37
NWFP	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00
Baluchis- tan	15.62	-	2.30	-	-	17.92
Total	227.54	17.98	19.98	7.96	6.30	279.76

TTC at Larkana

20.19 An allocation of Rs 4.156 million has been made which will be utilized for procurement of equipment for electricians, plumbers and pipe fitters.

Human Resource Development & Strengthening of Data Base

20.20 In order to implement various proposals of the National Manpower Commission relating to Human Resource Development Policy and Employment, PC-Is will be prepared on (a) Occupational Studies, (b) Labour Market Information System, (c) Measures for Enhancing Self-Employment Efforts, (d) Developing Entrepreneurship Practices and (e) Rural Employment Promotion for conducting research studies in these areas. The PSDP allocation for the year is Rs 13 million.

Social Security Pension Scheme

20.21 PSDP allocation of Rs 2.5 million for the year has been made for the project activities to continue.

Strengthening of NILAT

20.22 PSDP allocation of Rs 1.65 million has been made for the project activities to continue.

Building for NIRC

20.23 PSDP allocation of Rs 4.64 has been made to complete the remaining construction work for the building of NIRC.

Employment and Manpower Policies/ Strategies Project

20.24 PSDP allocation of Rs 6.16 million has been made to complete the studies and the remaining training activities.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMESPunjab

20.25 PSDP allocation for 21 on-going and three new schemes is Rs 27.37 million. Sixteen of these schemes are expected to be completed during the year.

Sind

20.26 An allocation of about Rs 7.37 million has been made in the PSDP. Rs 5.16 million will be spent on 7 on-going schemes and Rs 2.21 million on three new schemes. Most of the allocation for on-going schemes will be spent on purchase of equipment. The new

schemes are establishment of TTC at Mirpur Khas, TTC for Women at Korangi and advisory services in occupational safety and health.

N.W.F.P

20.27 PSDP allocation of Rs 9.99 million has been made for TTCs at Bannu, Mansehra and Kohat. During the year, TTC Bannu will be completed while civil works on TTC Mansehra will be completed and on TTC Kohat will be started.

Baluchistan

20.28 PSDP allocation for the year is Rs 17.92 million. The amount will be spent on 8 on-going and 5 new schemes. Roughly 87 percent of the allocation will be spent on creation of training facilities in the province; the other schemes are Mine Training Centres at Sharigh and Mach and construction of office and residence for the Inspector of Mines at Lorali.

20.29 Details of sector's financial allocation are given in Statistical Appendix Table-20.1.

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

(Million Rupees)

Sub-Sector	Expenditure during		1988-89	1989-90	% increase(+)/ decrease(-) in allocation in 1989-90 over 1988-89.
	1987-88 Actual	1988-89 Allocation	Revised Estimates	Allocation	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Federal					
Manpower Division	131.60	186.15	184.11	202.16	8.60
Labour Division	4.20	10.25	10.25	8.79	(-) 14.24
Planning & Dev. Division	0.00	3.16	2.50	6.16	94.94
Total(Federal)	135.80	199.56	196.86	217.11	8.79
Provincial					
Punjab	30.31	27.90	27.90	27.36	(-) 1.94
Sindh	4.14	7.79	5.56	7.37	(-) 5.39
NWFP	11.05	11.09	6.00	10.00	(-) 9.83
Baluchistan	10.00	21.73	21.73	17.92	(-) 17.53
Total (Provincial)	55.50	68.51	61.19	62.65	(-) 8.55
Grand Total:	191.30	268.07	258.05	279.76	4.36

NOTE: Figures for 1988-89 Rev. Est. for Punjab and Baluchistan have been assumed the same as the allocation.

CHAPTER-21

SOCIAL WELFARE AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

Review of 1988-89 Financial and Physical Implementation

21.1 During the period a total expenditure of Rs. 129.83 million was incurred on development of Special Education and Social Welfare programmes (Federal agencies-Rs. 96.18 million and Provincial agencies Rs. 33.65 million). The provinces utilised 57 percent of the allocation of Rs. 59.91 million during 1988-89 and the federal agencies utilized 35 percent of the allocation of Rs. 276.29 million. Special Education projects had a major share both at federal and provincial levels. Social Welfare programmes were given meagre PSDP allocation to achieve the targets. However, the NGOs continued to mobilise private contribution, investment and Zakat funds for expansion and improvement of voluntary social welfare programmes. They were provided financial, professional, technical and other supportive assistance by a number of federal and provincial government organisations. Details of sub-sector wise and agency wise PSDP allocation and utilization may be seen in Statistical Appendix Table-21.1.

21.2 The main achievements include establishment, strengthening and expansion of 63 institutions and 122 service centres for special education, rehabilitation and welfare of the disabled. The other achievements include establishment and consolidation of 35 institutions and 201 centres for child welfare, youth welfare, women welfare, staff welfare, welfare of senior citizens and community development programmes. In addition, the NGOs with governmental supportive assistance developed, upgraded and standardised 340 institutions and 550 centres in various fields of social services.

PROGRAMME FOR 1989-90Financial Allocation

21.3 Rs.160.70 million has been provided in the public sector for special education and social welfare services, of which Rs. 109.58 million is for federal and Rs. 51.12 million for provincial programmes. The allocation is 52 percent less than the allocation of Rs. 336.20 million during 1988-89. The allocation for the federal programme has decreased by 60 percent and overall allocation to the provinces by 15 percent as compared to the allocation of 1988-89. Special education and rehabilitation services, which have been accorded high priority, have been allocated Rs. 101.14 million (Federal-73.33, Punjab-12.78, Sind-8.00, NWFP-5.56 and Baluchistan-1.47 million). The allocation for

Social Welfare, Staff Welfare and Voluntary Social Work Programme is Rs. 59.5 million (Federal-Rs 36.25, Punjab Rs. 5.00, Sind Rs. 7.37, NWFP Rs. 5.44 and Baluchistan Rs. 5.50 million). Sub-Sector and agency-wise details of allocation and expenditure are given in Statistical Appendix Table-21.1.

Physical Targets.

21.4 The Annual Plan for 1989-90 aims at development of 228 welfare institutions and 468 service centres, most of which are on-going projects. Details of physical targets for 1989-90 are given in Statistical Appendix Table-21.2.

21.5 Special Education and Rehabilitation Services. The programme includes consolidation and expansion of 24 institutions for special schooling and vocational rehabilitation of the disabled (Federal 14, Punjab 5, Sind 3, NWFP 1, and Baluchistan 1). A total of 48 service centres for the disabled will be developed in these institutions (Federal-20, Punjab-12, Sind-5, NWFP-7, and Baluchistan-4). The existing federal special school-cum-rehabilitation institutions at provincial headquarters and in selected divisions/districts of all the provinces will be strengthened and streamlined. These federal institutions which were established in close coordination with the provincial departments cover all the four categories of the handicapped viz: blind, physically disabled, mentally retarded and deaf/mute. Some of them will be used for demonstration to the NGOs and the provincial departments concerned to undertake similar programme on a large scale, through mobilization of community resources as well as assistance from the federal government, Zakat Organisation and international agencies.

21.6 With the establishment of the proposed model institutions and replication of their facilities and services in similar voluntary and provincial government institutions, it is expected that the number of beneficiaries of special education and rehabilitation services would increase from 20,000 during 1988-89 to 20,180 during 1989-90. In view of the increasing number of the disabled due to traffic/industrial accidents, debilitating and handicapping diseases, even this number of 20,180 beneficiaries of special education and rehabilitation services fall short of the requirements. Details of annual number of beneficiaries of rehabilitation services are given in Statistical Appendix Table-21.2.

21.7 Trained teachers in special education are required in special schools. Ideally, professional teachers should be university graduates in special education. At present there is shortage of such qualified teachers. To offset the estimated deficit of trained teachers a crash training programme of short-term special education courses will be organised under the auspices of the National Institute of Special Education at Islamabad and

provincial training institutes of Special Education at Lahore and Jamshoro. These institutes are expected to produce 80 trained teachers in special education during 1989-90. The federal government will also assist the Punjab and Karachi Universities as well as the Allama Iqbal Open University to start a sequence of teachers training in special education in cooperation with Overseas Development Administration of U.K.

21.8 Social Welfare Services. During 1989-90 adequate funds have been provided to accelerate the development of social welfare services. The programme comprises expansion of 14 institutions for social welfare services (Federal-5, Punjab-3, Sind-2, NWFP-1 and Baluchistan-3). Eight types of social welfare institutions are proposed to be developed and expanded. These institutions include orphanages, day-care centres for children, socio-economic centres for women, Darul Amans, medical social work units in hospitals, school social work units in schools, urban community development projects, day care centres for senior citizens and staff welfare institutions.

21.9 Promotion of Voluntary Social Work. Voluntary social work and voluntary social welfare agencies have played a pioneering and major role in the development and provision of social services. The number of NGOs in various fields of social services is increasing. At present, there are 6000 registered NGOs in the country. Many of these voluntary agencies are facing the problems of overlapping, duplication, sub-standard delivery of social services and organisational draw-backs. Therefore, the National and Provincial Councils of Social Welfare besides providing financial and technical assistance to voluntary agencies will also undertake the responsibility of regulating the content, scope, standard and direction of their programme. In addition to Government Departments of social welfare at federal and provincial level, other federal agencies will also financially assist NGOs in various fields of social services to expand their programmes. A total number of 190 voluntary welfare institutions will benefit from such supportive assistance.

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION
(Social Welfare)

(Million Rs.)

Sub - Sector	Expenditure during			Allocation for 1989-90	% increase(+ decrease(-) Alloc. in 89- over 88-89
	1987-88 (Actual)	1988-89 (Alloc.)	1988-89 (R.E.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT					
A. Special Education & Social Welfare Division					
1. Special Education & Rehabilitation Services (Directorate Gen. of Special Education)	85.04	238.42	59.89	73.33	-69
2. Social Welfare Services (Social Welfare Wing).	18.97	8.86	8.86	9.98	15
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (National Council of Social Welfare).	6.00	7.10	6.52	6.50	-8
B. Establishment Division					
4. Staff Welfare Services (Staff Welfare Organisation)	31.04	22.09	21.09	19.77	-10
TOTAL (FEDERAL AGENCIES)	114.05	276.29	96.18	109.58	-60
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS					
Punjab					
1. Special Education & Rehabilitation Services (Special Education Directorate).	14.98	14.07	5.15	12.78	-9
2. Social Welfare Services (Social Welfare Directorate).	15.50	6.05	-	5.00	-16
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (Social Services Board).	3.30	-	-	-	-
Total (Punjab):	33.78	20.12	5.15	17.78	-11

Sind

1. Special Education & Rehabilitation Services (Special Education Directorate).	6.67	8.64	8.08	8.00	-7
2. Social Welfare Services (Social Welfare Directorate).	3.85	9.92	5.81	7.07	-28
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (Social Services Council).	0.30	0.61	0.50	0.30	-50

N.W.F.P.

1. Special Education & Rehabilitation Services (Special Education Directorate).	7.17	5.58	7.42	5.56	-36
2. Social Welfare Services (Social Welfare Directorate).	7.43	9.43	5.39	4.80	-48
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (Social Services Council).	1.10	1.14	1.30	0.64	-43
(Total (NWFP))	15.70	16.15	14.11	11.00	-22

Baluchistan

1. Special Education & Rehabilitation Services (Special Education Directorate).	-	2.38	-	1.47	-38
2. Social Welfare Services (Social Welfare Directorate).	1.40	1.99	-	3.50	-76
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (Social Services Council).	2.00	0.10	-	2.00	1900
Total (Baluchistan)	3.40	4.47	0.00	6.97	56
Total (Provinces)	63.70	59.91	33.65	51.12	15
Grant total (Social Welfare)	177.75	336.20	129.83	160.70	-52

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

(Social Welfare)

Sub - Sector	Estimated Achievement during		Target	Increase (+) decrease (-)
	1987-88	1988-89	for 1988-89	
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT				
1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services:				
a) Institutions	39.00	43.00	14.00	-67
b) Service Centres	54.00	54.00	20.00	-63
2. Social Welfare Services:				
a) Institutions	7.00	7.00	5.00	-29
b) Service Centres	35.00	50.00	7.00	-86
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Agencies:				
a) Institutions	100.00	150.00	50.00	-67
b) Service Centres	200.00	220.00	100.00	-55
Total (Federal)				
a) Institutions:	146.00	200.00	69.00	-65
b) Service Centres:	289.00	324.00	127.00	-63
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT				
Punjab				
1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services:				
a) Institutions	7.00	9.00	5.00	-44
b) Service Centres	21.00	30.00	12.00	-60
2. Social Welfare Services:				
a) Institutions	14.00	17.00	3.00	-82
b) Service Centres	110.00	120.00	7.00	-94
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Agencies:				
a) Institutions	60.00	100.00	50.00	-50
b) Service Centres	80.00	150.00	100.00	-33
Total (Punjab)				
a) Institutions:	81.00	126.00	58.00	-53
b) Service Centres:	211.00	300.00	119.00	-60

Sind

1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services:					
a) Institutions	4.00	5.00	3.00	-40	
b) Service Centres	12.00	15.00	5.00	-67	
2. Social Welfare Services:					
a) Institutions	4.00	5.00	2.00	-60	
b) Service Centres	9.00	12.00	7.00	-42	
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Agencies:					
a) Institutions	30.00	50.00	50.00	0	
b) Service Centres	60.00	100.00	100.00	0	

Total (Sind)	(a) Institutions:	38.00	60.00	55.00	-8
	(b) Service Centres:	81.00	127.00	112.00	-12

N.W.F.P.

1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services:					
a) Institutions	4.00	3.00	1.00	-67	
b) Service Centres	15.00	18.00	7.00	-61	
2. Social Welfare Services:					
a) Institutions	2.00	3.00	1.00	-67	
b) Service Centres	8.00	12.00	9.00	-25	
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Agencies:					
a) Institutions	20.00	30.00	30.00	0	
b) Service Centres	40.00	60.00	60.00	0	

Total (N.W.F.P.)	(a) Institutions:	26.00	36.00	32.00	-16
	(b) Service Centres:	63.00	90.00	76.00	-16

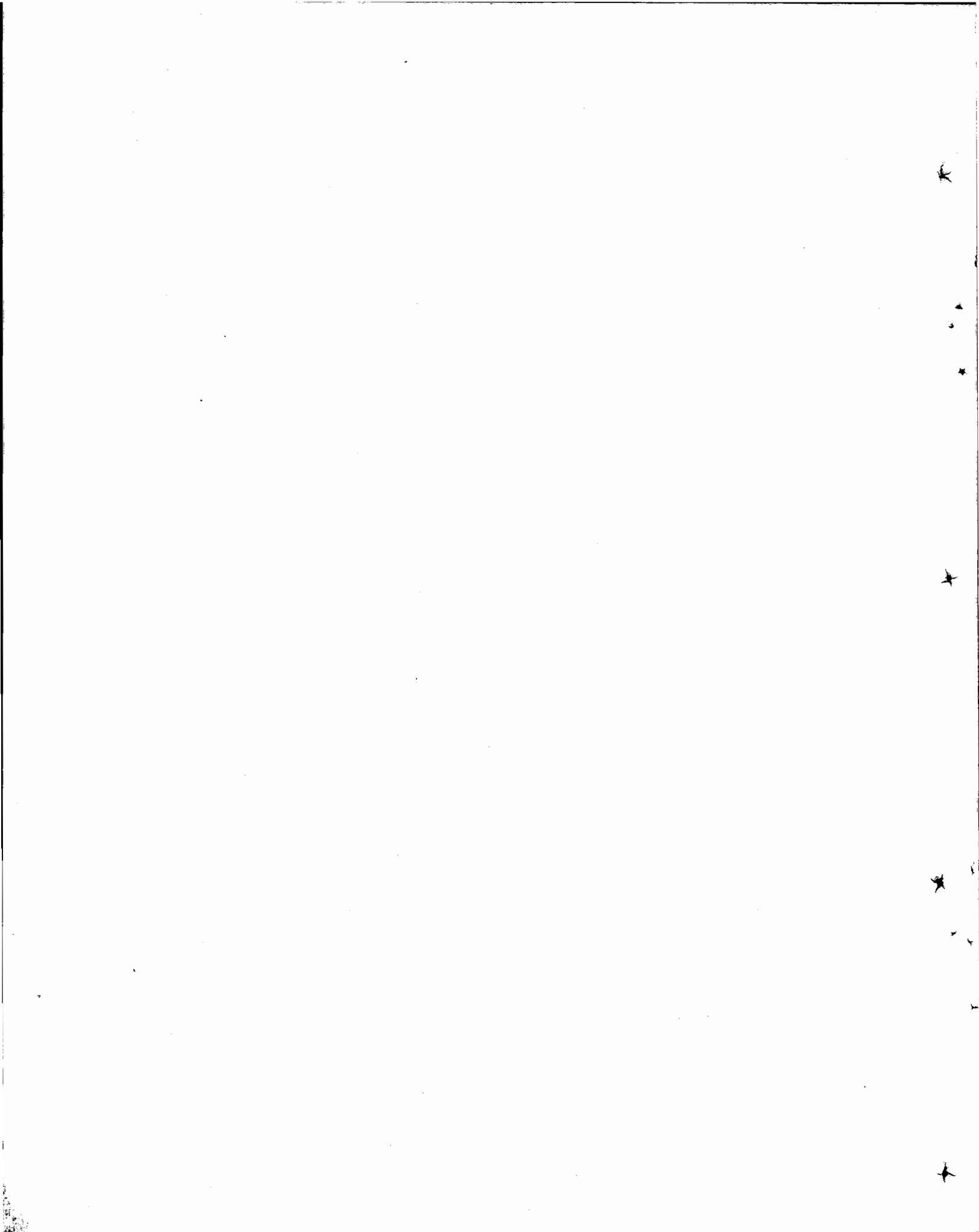
Baluchistan

1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services:					
a) Institutions	-	3.00	1.00	-67	
b) Service Centres	-	5.00	4.00	-20	
2. Social Welfare Services:					
a) Institutions	1.00	3.00	3.00	0	
b) Service Centres	5.00	7.00	10.00	43	
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services/Agencies:					
a) Institutions	5.00	10.00	10.00	0	
b) Service Centres	15.00	20.00	20.00	0	

Total (Baluchistan)	(a) Institutions:	6.00	16.00	14.00	-12
	(b) Service Centres:	20.00	32.00	34.00	6

Total (Provinces)	(a) Institutions:	151.00	240.00	159.00	-34
	(b) Service Centres:	375.00	549.00	341.00	-38

Grand Total:	(a) Institutions:	297.00	440.00	228.00	-48
	(b) Service Centres:	664.00	873.00	468.00	-46



CHAPTER-22

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Review of 1988-89

22.1 Rs 2081.39 million were allocated in 1988-89 for the rural development sector, against which 89% of the funds were utilized. The agency wise allocation and utilization is given in table-22.1

TABLE-22.1FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(Rs in Million)

	1988-89 Allocation	1988-89 Utilization	Percentage Utilization
Federal	263.25	304.28	115
Punjab	1261.68	940.77	74
Sind	364.07	409.86	112
NWFP	130.38	123.37	95
Baluchistan	62.00	90.47	146
Total	2081.39	1868.75	89

22.2 The table shows that were of Rs 263.25 million was allocated for the Federal Programme, against which Rs 304.28 million were utilized. The larger utilization was in the ADB-Farm-to-Market Roads Project Phase-I and USAID Road Resources Management project in Sind.

22.3 Rs 1261.68 million were provided for the Rural Development Department of Punjab, against which Rs 940.77 million were utilized. The main reason for lower utilization was suspension of work on the Special Development Programme for Local Development, for which government of the Punjab allocated an amount of Rs 323.35 million in the PSDP 1988-89.

22.4 Utilization by the government of NWFP was satisfactory; about Rs 15.7 million were spent on District Council matching grant for rural roads, Rs 65.5 million on Union Council minor works and Rs 35.31 million were utilized on rural works programme. The remaining Rs 6.86 million were spent on Kala Dakha Area Development

Project, transportation of food commodities under the World Food Programme Project and Farm to Market Road implementation cell. A new project namely, Chitral Area Development Project, at an estimated cost of Rs 701.25 million including Rs 600 million FEC was approved in 1988-89 for implementation through SDP mainly to improve the rural economy of Chitral area through a multi-sectoral thrust in agriculture and rural development.

22.5 Government of Baluchistan utilized Rs 90.47 million against the allocation of Rs 62 million. Rs 55 million were dispersed as grant to Rural Councils for minor schemes and Rs 1 million were spent on the Rural Development Academy in Quetta. Remaining fund was dispersed to the urban councils.

Federal Programme for 1989-90

22.6 An amount of Rs 513.10 million has been earmarked for rural development projects to be executed by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Islamabad Capital Territory and Special Areas SAT-22.1. Out of this an amount of Rs 351.19 million has been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of LGRD. A sum of Rs 350 million has been provided for two main projects i.e. ADB-Farm-to-Market Roads and USAID Road Resources Management Project, being implemented in the Provinces.

22.7 An amount of Rs 16.54 million has been allocated for minor rural development projects in Islamabad Capital Territory. An allocation of Rs 144.66 million has been provided for Special Areas (AJK, NA & FATA) for minor rural development projects as shown in Table 22.2.

TABLE-22.2

FEDERAL ALLOCATION

(Rs in million)

Agency	Revised Estimate for 1988-89	Allocation for 1989-90
i) Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development (LGRD)	130.8	351.19
ii) Ministry of Interior (ICT)	13.5	16.54
iii) Special Areas (AJK, NA & FATA)	160.3	144.66
Total	304.6	513.10

22.8 The allocation for rural development in the Federal PSDP 1989-90 has increased by 59% from the revised estimates in 1988-89. This is mainly due to the fact that the present government is giving more importance to construction of Farm-to-Market Roads in rural areas.

PEOPLE'S PROGRAMME

22.9 The main objective of the present Government is to strengthen local leadership and to create greater self reliance and self confidence in rural communities for assuming leadership responsibilities in planning and implementation of projects.

22.10 The principal method of achieving welfare and development of rural communities is through utilization of the community development approach. The corner stone of this approach is the involvement of the people through participation in community activities. The rural communities learn to become socially aware of their needs, become self reliant as well and are able to have greater control over the institutions that are operating in the villages. To fulfil these objectives, the Government has initiated a programme known as People's Programme with an allocation of Rs 2000 million in 1988-89. During 1989-90, Rs 3000 million have been allocated for this programme. The distribution of Federal allocation will be made to the districts proportionately on the basis of population/constituencies of each district.

22.11 The programme will aim at supplementing the existing development activities through a set of projects which will have optimum impact on the poorest population. Within this frame of reference the following sectors have been accorded priority in the People's Programme:

- i) Health
- ii) Education
- iii) Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation.
- iv) Communication including Rural Roads.

22.12 For planning the programme at the District level there will be a District Committee comprising of MNAs, Senators, Members of Local Bodies & Provincial Line Departments. The District Committee will identify the projects whereas the Federal Implementation Committee will give approval. The projects will be executed by regular agencies of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME

22.13 The total provincial programme for rural development during 1989-90 adds upto Rs 1710.79 million. Province-wise allocations are shown in Table-22.3

TABLE-22.3PROVINCIAL ALLOCATIONS

(Rs Million)

Province (PSDP)

Punjab 1155.00

Sind 321.60

NWFP 149.00

Baluchistan 85.19

Total 1710.79
-----Punjab

22.14 Allocation of Rs 1155.0 million has been made in the Provincial PSDP 1989-90. The major portion is earmarked for the construction of Farm-to Market Roads in the Province. Important projects, alongwith their comparative revised estimates for 1988-89 and financial allocation for 1989-90 are shown in Table 22.4

TABLE-22.4FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

(Rs in million)

S.No.	Sub-sector	Revised Esti- mate 1988-89	Allocation for 1989-90
1.	Farm to Market Roads	893.91	950.00
2.	Focal Points Programme	18.90	30.00
3.	Rural Roads	17.90	10.00
4.	Matching Grants		100.00
5.	Small Village-level Schemes		57.50
6.	Const. of Union Council Offices in newly created Union Councils.		7.50
	Total	930.71	1155.00

22.15 During 1989-90 the allocation for rural development is slightly higher than in 1988-89. Matching grants, small village level projects and model village projects were deleted from the Provincial Development Programme in 1988-89, because of the existence of similar programmes sponsored by the Federal Government. However in 1989-90 these programmes have been included again in the provincial programmes. For the matching grants schemes, Government of Punjab has been provided Rs 100.0 million as block allocation for District Councils. Under the matching grant, 50% cost is to be borne by the District Council from their own budget and the remaining funds are to be provided by the Government, Rs 57.5 million has been earmarked for small village level projects.

22.16 The Focal Points Programme was launched in Punjab in 1982 to check rural-urban migration. An amount of Rs 30.0 million has been provided for this programme.

SIND

22.17 Rs 321.59 million are provided in 1989-90 against Rs 364.07 million in the PSDP 1988-89. Comparative picture of sub-sectoral allocations in PSDP 1988-89, and 1989-90 is given in Table 22.5.

TABLE-22.5

FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

(Rupees in Million)

Sl.No.	Sub-Sector	1988-89	1989-90
1.	SAZDA	38.95	32.24
2.	Farm-to-Market Roads	301.47	266.33
3.	Grant-in-Aid to Rural Local Bodies	23.65	23.03
	Total:	364.07	321.60

SAZDA

22.18 A block allocation of Rs 32.24 million is allocated for implementing on going works of Sind Arid Zone (SAZDA). In addition a sizeable allocation would be provided for various development activities of SAZDA under the Special Development Programme, 1989-90.

Farm-to-Market Roads.

22.19 The PSDP 1989-90 provides a total amount of Rs 266.33 million for farm-to-market roads which comprises Rs 196.33 million for on going projects and Rs 80 million for new projects. Out of Rs 196.33 million for on going projects, Rs 9.00 million has been earmarked as provincial component for the Asian Development Bank's farm-to-market roads programme (Phase-I), under which 9 road projects have been selected by the province. The policy under lying the programme for 1989-90 is to complete the maximum number of on-going projects, which have attained an advanced stage of completion, in addition to absorbing new projects recommended by elected representatives.

Grant-in-Aid to Local Bodies

22.20 Government is providing development grants every year to Local Bodies to help them undertake development projects at community level. For the financial year 1989-90, an amount of Rs 12.03 million for Union Councils and Rs 11.0 million as matching grant to the District Councils have been earmarked. Under the matching grant 50% of cost of projects is to be borne by the District Councils from their own budgets.

22.21 A new project namely Rural Development Strategy for Sind Arid Zone costing Rs 28.06 million will be implemented through the assistance of ADB, UNDP, and the Swiss Government. It will enable SAZDA to assess more realistically the regional resource potential, and the capacity to identify, design and implement future development interventions. Secondly, the technical assistance extended would be utilized in establishing the modalities for the use of Planning tools and future rural development strategies.

22.22 The rural development strategy will focus on the following critical sub-sectors effecting productive capacity in the Sind Arid Zone areas;

- i) Regional linkage between arid areas and irrigated areas;
- ii) Rangeland management and desertification control;
- iii) Water resources development and exploitation;
- iv) Agro-livestock development activities; and
- v) Rural services delivery.

22.23 An intermediate objective is to provide operational guidelines to alleviate critical social and economic problems arising from the recent prolonged drought. Desertification control measures and improvement in water supply will be given special attention.

NWFP

22.24 Rs. 149 million have been allocated in the PSDP 1989-90. A comparative picture of revised estimates for 1988-89 and 1989-90 allocations is shown in Table 22.6.

TABLE-22.6
COMPARISON OF ALLOCATION BETWEEN 1988-89 AND 1989-90

S.No.	Sub-sector	1988-89	1989-90
1.	District Councils Programme of matching grants for construction of rural roads	15.69	
2.	Union Councils Programme for minor works	65.50	84.49
3.	Miscellaneous works in Kala Dhaka and Kalash Valley areas	4.77	
4.	Rural Roads under the Rural works Programme	35.31	
5.	Rural Works programme of a general nature		14.00
6.	Transportation charges for distribution of World Food Programme Commodities	1.00	1.00
7.	Strengthening of LG & RD Deptt.	0.10	
8.	Provision for improvement and black topping of existing rural roads		45.00
9.	Farm-to-Market Roads Implementation Cell	1.00	2.00
10.	Construction of D.G's office accommodation	-	2.50
	Total	130.38	149.09

Baluchistan

22.25 During 1989-90, a sum of Rs 85 million has been provided. Efforts would be made to strengthen local bodies institutions to serve as an effective instrument for people's participation in rural community development projects. With this end in view, heading to strengthen the Rural Development Academy will continue during 1989-90. Provision of housing for the poor and shelterless will be made throughout the province. A total of 15,000 plots in Quetta District and 500 plots in other districts of the Province will be raised with basic amenities for providing shelter to the shelterless. At present Seven Marla Project has been undertaken at Sibi, Loralai, Lasbela, Khuzdar and Turbat. In addition, work on improvement of Kachi Abadies in Quetta and Sibi District has made significant headway in terms of provision of roads, clean drinking water supply system and proper disposal of sewerage.

22.26 A sum of Rs 60 million will be provided to Rural Councils for execution of projects identified by Councillors; another Rs 15 million will be provided to the Urban Councils in the province for execution of projects identified by 508 elected councillors.

Rural Development Through self-help in Baluchistan.

22.27 A rural Development Project entitled "Rural Devevelopment through Self-help" has been in opration since 1984 in a limited number of Union Councils of Baluchistan with the assistance and collaboration of Lesellschaft Fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit, a Non Government Organization of the Federal Republic of Germany. The main target of this programme is the utilization and promotion of self-help potential of the local communities and the provision of technical support to the Provincial Local Government and Rural Development Department for this and other rural development project. The cost estimate is DM 7.65 million, equivalent to about Rs 75.00 million upto the end of 1988 and is being met in the form of a grant from the Government of the Federal German Republic.

22.28 The project aims at ensuring fast delivery of services to different " self-help " rural groups and community organizations in the villages in order to solve their felt and identified problems in relation to the special conditions of their respective communities.

Agha Khan Rural Support
Programme in Northern Areas.

22.29 The main focus of this development programme in the Northern Areas is on income generating activities. It is a well-conceived programme of rural development with a closely knit network of multi-sectoral activities. The total funding of the programme in the first four years, to the extent of Rs 127.00 million (\$ 8.3 million), has been provided by the Agha Khan Foundation assisted by other donor agencies including the CIDA, the Government of Netherlands, USAID and the Ford Foundation.

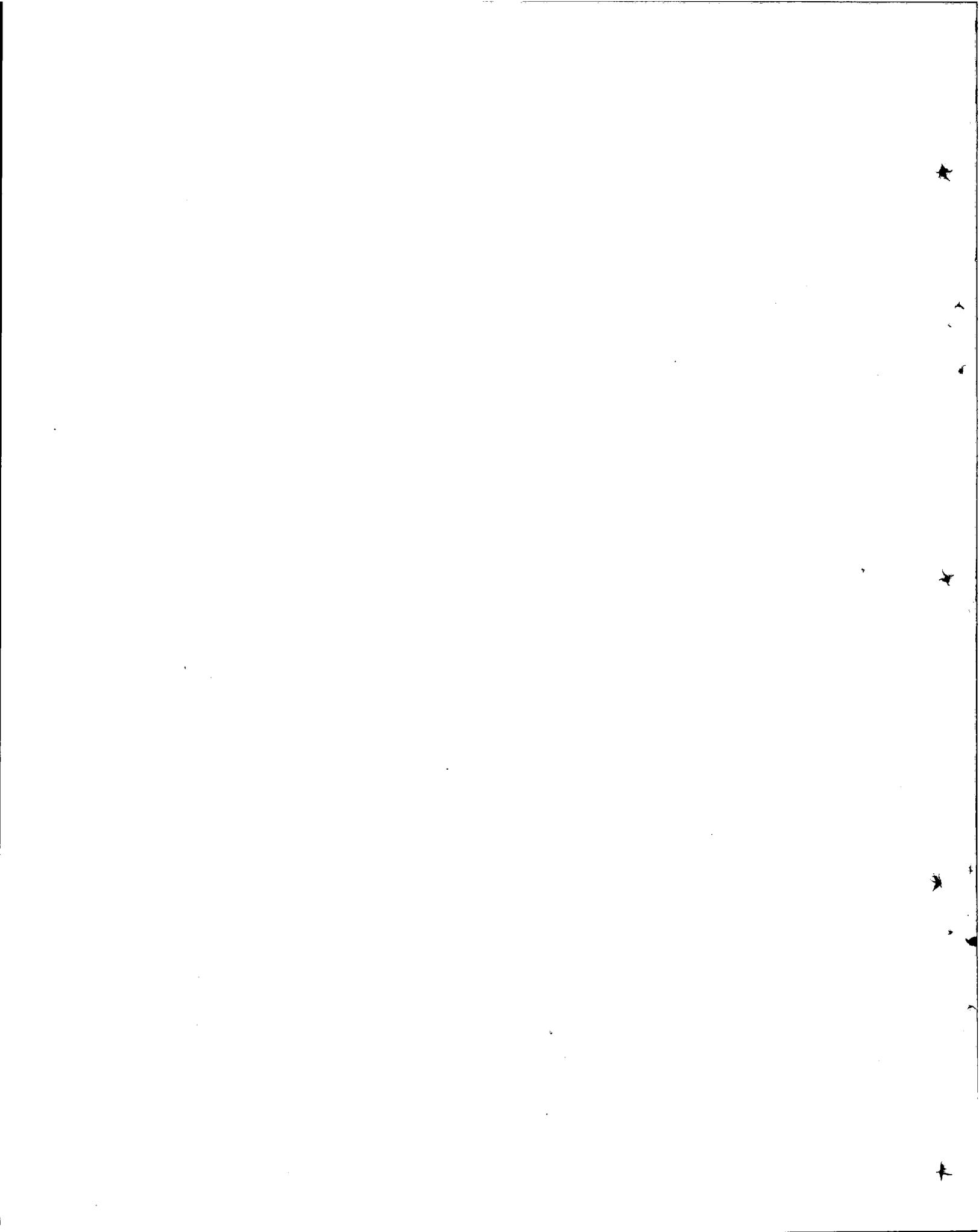
FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(Million Rupees)

Sub-Sector	Allocation 1987-88	Utilization 1987-88	Allocation 1988-89	Utilization 1988-89	Allocation 1989-90
FEDERAL					
Ministry of Local Govt. and Rural Development.	243.51	137.73	93.07	132.01	351.90
ICT	28.62	8.13	9.88	11.98	18.54
AJK	91.03	78.65	79.13	79.12	86.71
MA	132.50	110.50	73.44	73.44	48.00
FATA	14.86	12.05	7.73	7.73	9.94
Sub-Total:	510.52	347.06	263.25	304.28	513.09
PROVINCIAL					
Punjab	1251.65	933.30	1261.68	940.77	1155.00
Sind	478.01	471.42	364.07	409.86	321.58
NWFP	180.00	154.00	130.38	123.37	149.09
Baluchistan	182.48	145.60	62.00	90.47	85.19
Sub-Total:	2092.14	1704.32	1818.13	1564.47	1710.86
Grand Total:	2602.66	2051.38	2081.38	1868.75	2223.95

PHYSICAL TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENT; ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90
(RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

Sub-Sector	Units	Achievement 1987-88	Achievement 1988-89	Target 1989-90	7th Plan Target
PRODUCTION PROGRAMME (agriculture input)					
a) Fertilizer Off-take	000 Nutri tonnes	1720	1760	1936	2500
b) Improved Seed Distribution	000 tons	100	NA	122.10	-
c) Tractors	Nos.	20000	24000	27000	-
d) Area Protected	N.A.	0.583	0.579	0.585	4.80
e) Tubewell	Nos.	944	739	800	-
f) Water Availability	M.A.F.	112.22	114.66	117.14	125.12
g) New Surface Drain	M.C.F.	426	343	400	1390
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE					
a) Village Electrification	Nos.	2441	1927	1044	10336
b) Farm to Market Road	K.M.	-	-	2520	8500
c) Rural Water Supply	Addl.Pop. served(Mill)	3.50	4.32	5.00	30.46
d) Rural Sanitation	- do -	0.80	2.35	3.00	16.40
e) Rural Health					
- BHUs	Nos.	352	360	336	1943
- RHCs	Nos.	30	34	27	133



Chapter - 23

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Review of 1988-89Financial

23.1 A sum of Rs. 285.93 million, including Rs. 205.2 million for the manpower development programme, was allocated to the Ministry of Science and Technology. Details of allocations and utilization are given in Table 23.1.

TABLE-23.1SECTORAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION, 1988-89

(Rs. million)

Sector	Allocation	Utilization	%Utilization
Education & Training	218.2	220.2	101
Industries & Power	45.4	41.0	90
Health	7.1	7.1	100
Water	4.4	4.4	100
Housing & Works	2.9	2.9	100
Oceanography	7.9	7.9	100
Total	285.9	283.5	99

Physical

23.2 106 participants were sent abroad for Ph.D studies under the manpower development programme, taking the total to 743. The third phase of the programme, for another 800 scholars, was also approved. National Institute of Power (NIP) under-took research on the development of switchgears and extended its facilities to WAPDA for short circuit testing of transformers. The Institute collaborated with Pakistan Council of Appropriate Technology in the development of micro-hydel plants and windmills. Pakistan Council for Science and Technology (PCST) completed construction of its building. A programme of multi-disciplinary studies on the development of Makran Coast was launched. A computer was purchased to store scientific data.

23.3 Pakistan Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR) continued its research activities in areas such as chemicals, leather technology, fuel, poultry feed, minerals and proteins. Construction work started on the building for the

Technical Training Centre (Karachi) for process control, instrumentation and engineering. Laboratory equipment was purchased for the Precision Mechanical and Instrumentation Technology Centre, Quetta and 20 students were admitted for the diploma programme. Partial construction work on the building for Medicinal Botany Centre (Peshawar) was completed. The Council developed improved production methods for acids and fabricated a 1,000 kg/day plant for production of calcium carbonate. National Physical and Standards Laboratory installed and calibrated a dead weight pressure tester and designed a high frequency transmitter antenna.

23.4 National Institute of Electronics (NIE) was engaged in design and development work in areas such as electronic measuring instruments, industrial controller, computing devices and computer architecture. Major activities completed included documentation of Management Information Service packages, 32 bit computer with parallel architecture, hardware interface system, and a 2M bits/sec voice channel. Some new equipment was acquired for the Institute's laboratories. National Institute of Silicon Technology (NIST) developed a computer package for theoretical models for calculating solar irradiance at the earth's surface and carried out solar mapping.

23.5 Pakistan Medical Research Council (PMRC) coordinated and organised research in various fields of medicine and public health. It carried out surveys on morbidity patterns and national health problems. The Pakistan Council of Appropriate Technology (PCAT) installed two windmills, three sprinkler irrigation units and 19 micro-hydel plants in different parts of the country. A flowmeter was developed to measure sprinkler head discharge. Sub centres at Bannu and Nawabshah were made functional and land was purchased in Islamabad and Peshawar for Appropriate Technology workshops. Pakistan Science Foundation (PSF) constructed the science caravans for operation in NWFP and Sind and initiated construction of the third caravan. Land was acquired and design of buildings for the Pakistan Museum of Natural History and Pakistan Science Foundation (PSF) were completed. PSF continued to fund research in the fields of irrigation, salinity, waterlogging and flood control.

23.6 National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) undertook research activities in pollution monitoring and abatement in the creek areas, and fisheries development. Data was collected on the Indus Delta Basin and mangrove habitat and its effects on marine living organisms. A feasibility study, in collaboration with PSF, was carried out on the extraction of energy from ocean thermal differences. A project was formulated for geological and geophysical mapping of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Pakistan.

Programme for 1989-90Financial

23.7 An allocation of Rs. 300.0 million has been made for the projects of the Ministry of Science and Technology and its R&D organisations. Rs 207.45 million, or 69 per cent of the total PSDP, is for the manpower development programme. Details of PSDP allocations may be seen SAT-23.1 while a description of the work to be undertaken is given below.

Ministry of Science and Technology (Main)

23.8 The Ministry will continue its manpower development programme. 743 participants, out of the total of 831, have already proceeded abroad for Ph.D studies and the remainder are expected to go soon. Some one hundred participants will be returning on completion of their studies.

National Institute of Power

23.9 The Institute will start construction of its own building. A project, Electric Power Generation with Windmills, is expected to start for which a token allocation has been made. NIP will develop larger hydel stations in collaboration with WAPDA and a traction motor for Pakistan Railways.

Pakistan Council for Scientific & Industrial Research

23.10 The Council will continue its multi-disciplinary R&D activities. A pilot plant will be fabricated for the production of lightweight precipitated calcium carbonate. A prototype of a computerised dobbie mechanism will be completed. Medicinal plants will be studied for isolating useful drugs. Pilot plant studies for ore beneficiation and for fruit processing and bulk packing technologies will be undertaken, the latter primarily for use in the Northern Areas. Major development projects of PCSIR on which substantial progress will be made include training facilities in process control, instrumentation, engineering and industrial electronics, at Pak-Swiss Training Centre, Karachi, establishment of laboratories at Quetta, and a Medicinal Botany Centre, Peshawar. Existing laboratory facilities of PCSIR will be upgraded through an extensive balancing and modernisation programme.

National Institute of Electronics

23.11 The Institute will work on several small research projects including cypher and computer controlled security systems, 250 lines PABX and CAD/CAM. It will also begin work on its Electronic Industries Promotion Centre which will act as an interface between R&D and industry. Construction of additional buildings will be started as well as work on the establishment of a Hightech Township to provide incubator buildings and other facilities to enterprises in the vicinity of the many R&D institutes in Islamabad, will be undertaken.

Pakistan Council for Science & Technology

23.12 The Council's studies on the development of Makran Coast will identify problems of the region and make recommendations for their solution. Futuristic studies will be undertaken to identify potentially useful high technologies. The Council will establish a data base on sophisticated scientific instruments and trained manpower. The Council will be strengthened through recruitment of more staff and acquisition of equipment.

Pakistan Council for Appropriate Technology

23.13 PCAT will instal a water-pumping windmill in Tharparker and the newly installed windmill in Cholistan will be put into operation. About 10 microhydel plants will be installed in the north. Women in rural areas will be imparted training in income generating technologies. The development and dissemination of fuel efficient cook stoves and related technologies will be initiated. A.T. workshops will be established at Peshawar and Islamabad for which land has been acquired.

Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources

23.14 Main R&D activities of the Council will include studies on waterlogging and salinity. Alternative drainage methods will be developed for different hydrological and agronomic units of the country. Hydrology technician training courses will be continued. Research studies will be sponsored under the Competitive Grants Programme. Phase II of the Tile Drainage project will be started.

Council for Works and Housing Research

23.15 Construction of the building for the National Building Research Institute, Karachi will continue. The Council will concentrate on evolving low cost construction materials and building designs, particularly for katchi abadies.

National Institute of Oceanography

23.16 The Institute will be strengthened through the acquisition of new equipment and staff and construction of buildings. Geological and geophysical mapping of the EEZ will be undertaken and surveys conducted to investigate living and non-living resources in the Zone. An oceanographic research substation will be established at Gawadar. The Indus Deltaic Basin will be surveyed for potential sites for shrimp farming.

Pakistan Science Foundation

23.17 Pakistan Science Foundation will continue to give financial support to research projects at universities and R&D institutes. Construction of buildings for Pakistan Museum of Natural History and PSF will be started. A third science caravan will be made available to promote science in the country.

Pakistan Medical Research Council

23.18 PMRC will strengthen its research centres located in different medical colleges by acquiring the latest research equipment and qualified staff. Construction work will start on the PMRC Headquarters building in Islamabad. A research library will be established.

National Institute of Silicon Technology

23.19 National Institute of Silicon Technology will undertake research and development work on metallurgical grade silicon from indigenous quartz for preparation of silicon chip and solar cells. It will also develop pilot fabricating facilities for photovoltaic cells for electrification of rural areas that are not likely to be connected to the national grid in the foreseeable future.

National Centre for Technology Transfer

23.20 The existing infrastructure of NCTT will be expanded. Studies on the transfer of technology in chemicals, electrical, and agrobased industries will be prepared. A computerised technology information data bank will be established.

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Expenditure during		Allocation for 1988-89	Allocation for 1989-90	% Increase (+) or decrease (-) allocation in 1989-90 over 1988-89
		1987-88 Actual	1988-89 Allocation			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ministry of Science and Technology.	185.00	207.94	210.17	204.91	(-) 1
2.	National Institute of Power	5.20	2.37	2.36	3.00	(+) 27
3.	National Centre for Technology Transfer.	3.80	0.79	0.78	0.75	(-) 5
4.	Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.	34.50	29.18	24.81	35.00	(+) 20
5.	Pakistan Science Foundation.	9.75	7.89	7.63	8.33	(+) 6
6.	Pakistan Council for Appropriate Technology	4.55	7.10	7.18	8.00	(+) 13
7.	Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources	10.21	4.44	4.44	8.00	(+) 80
8.	Council for Works & Housing Research	8.50	2.96	2.96	3.60	(+) 1
9.	National Institute of Oceanography.	7.70	7.89	7.80	9.94	(+) 26
10.	National Institute of Electronics.	18.50	5.52	5.52	8.15	(+) 48
11.	Pakistan Council for Science and Technology.	5.90	2.37	2.36	2.52	(+) 6
12.	Pakistan Medical Research Council	0.61	7.09	7.09	8.10	(+) 14
13.	National Institute of Silicon Technology.	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.30	(-) 23
Total:		292.60	285.93	283.49	300.00	(+) 5

CHAPTER-24

SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMME

NORTHERN AREASReview of 1988-89Financial

A sum of Rs. 426.5 million was allocated for financing the development programme of the Northern Areas during 1988-89. Almost all the funds were utilized. The sector-wise allocations and revised estimates are shown at Statistical Appendix Table-24.1. Funds for sectors like power and transport and communications were over utilized whereas for industries remained under utilized.

Physical

24.2 The sector-wise physical achievements during 1988-89 are given in the following paragraphs.

Agriculture

24.3 Emphasis was laid on increasing the production of wheat, maize, fruits, potato, seeds, fish, timber etc. Overall achievements of major targets during 1988-89 are given in Table 24.1.

TABLE-24.1

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR, 1988-89

	<u>Targets</u>	<u>Achievements (%)</u>
Distribution of fertilizers	50,000	98
Distribution of improved wheat seed (Kg)	448,000	90
Distribution of potato seed	2,050,000	98
Distribution of fruit plants (Million)	0.235	100
Ground spray (Hectare)	14,165	100

24.4 In addition, Agriculture Extension Services were established in Diamer District. In the Animal Husbandry sub-sector, veterinary department and research centre at Gilgit were established. About 7 veterinary dispensaries were established. In the forestry sub-sector, afforestation and regeneration work in Astore Valley was completed. Two trout hatcheries were established, one at Gilgit and the other at Astore.

Industries & Minerals

24.5 Only 20% work on establishing a wood-work Training cum-Production Centre was completed. Exploration and Evaluation of Economic Mineral resources was also initiated.

Transport & Communications

24.6 The following works pertaining to construction of roads were completed:

- i) Improvement and metalling of road from Liaral to Basin;
- ii) Construction of road from Bar to Dahitar;
- iii) Water training work approach road and one suspension bridge at Shigar;
- iv) Improvement/realignment and extension (6 miles) of jeep road from Stakcho to Stak (Roundu);
- v) Metalling of streets of Skardu town; and
- vi) Realignment/improvement of Gilgit-Skardu Road.

24.7 In addition, 139 projects pertaining to construction / improvement / metalling of roads and construction of bridges continued in the Northern Areas.

Physical Planning & Housing

24.8 About 6 offices/residential buildings and 8 water supply projects were completed in addition to repair and renovation of residential buildings in Gilgit town.

Power

24.9 The following major project in the Power Sector were completed:

- i) Extension of Naltar power house;
- ii) Construction work of 750 KVA Hydel Station phase-II at Budalas;
- iii) Provision of electricity to Yasin;
- iv) Construction of Sumayar hydel station;
- v) Construction of hydel power station at Mendi;
- vi) Construction of hydel power station of 200 KVA each at Keris and Thalley;
- vii) Construction of hydel scheme at Hashopi and Gorikot; and
- viii) Renovation/restoration of diesel generators and hydel stations in Darel/Tangir and Chilas.

Water

24.10 Construction work of 7 irrigation channels was completed.

Education

24.11 The following projects in the education sector were completed:-

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Number</u>
i) Upgradation of primary schools to middle schools	14
ii) Upgradation of middle schools to high schools	2
iii) Opening of primary schools	2

24.12 In addition, the following projects pertaining to construction work were completed:

- i) Residential accommodation for 10 high schools and 20 middle schools teachers;

- ii) One 'C' and one 'E' type quarter for degree college, Skardu;
- iii) Deputy Director and District Inspector of School Offices in Baltistan District;
- iv) Re-construction of high school building at Astore;
- v) Building for inter college at Chilas; and
- vi) Hostel building for public school, Jutail.

Health

24.13 The following major projects pertaining to health sector were completed:

- i) Improvement of evaluation conditions of patients in Northern Area;
- ii) Construction of 5 dispensaries;
- iii) Construction of auditorium at district headquarters hospital Skardu;
- iv) Improvement/modification of dispensaries at Skardu, Kimplu and Shigar; and
- v) Upgradation of M.I. room, and 'C' class dispensaries at Kumerah and Harpoh.

PROGRAMME FOR 1989-90

Financial

24.14 A sum of Rs. 469.2 million (showing 10% increase over the 1988-89 allocation) has been provided for the development programme of the Northern Areas for 1989-90. Sectors like transport and communications and power will receive priority and account for 57% of the total financial outlay. The sector-wise allocations and percentage share of each sector are given in Table 24.2 below:-

TABLE-24.2

SECTORAL ALLOCATION FOR THE NORTHERN AREAS FOR 1989-90
(Million Rs.)

S. No.	Name of Sector	Allocation	Percentage Share
i)	Agriculture	25.50	5.4
ii)	Industries	1.65	0.4
iii)	Transport & Communications	172.00	36.7
iv)	Physical Planning & Housing	48.00	10.2
v)	Power	97.00	20.7
vi)	Water	7.00	1.5
vii)	Education	50.00	10.6
viii)	Health	20.00	4.3
ix)	Rural Development and Miscellaneous	48.00	10.2
Total:-		469.15	100.0

Physical

24.15 The major physical achievements are given in the following paragraphs.

Agriculture

24.16 Besides the on-going activities of distribution of improved inputs such as chemical fertilizers, improved wheat seed, and potato seeds, pesticides spray, the following major projects will be completed during 1989-90:

- i) Seed protection/research operation in Gilgit;
- ii) Plant protection services in Skardu;
- iii) Establishment of one veterinary dispensary at Minapin and 3 static dispensaries in Nagar;
- iv) Development of wildlife & its habitat;
- v) Afforestation and regeneration of natural forests of Nagar Sub-Division;
- vi) Construction of office building for Assistant Director Fisheries, Northern Areas, Gilgit;
- vii) Construction of office building for Assistant Warden Fisheries, Skardu and Hut; and
- viii) Trout development in Darel/Tangir Valley.

Transport & Communications

24.17 During 1989-90 following work pertaining to bridges roads will be completed:-

i) Bridges

- i) Construction of 3 bridges over Damote Nullah;
- ii) Construction of 5 poney bridges over Ghizar River;
- iii) Construction of suspension bridge at Sarat Hunza;
- iv) Re-Construction of 350" span suspension bridge at Doko Shigar;
- v) Construction of 400" span suspension bridge at Karoo/Ghawari;
- vi) Construction of suspension bridge at Palpaldo Khar Mong; and
- vii) Construction of 3 ID Tonner small bridge from hanging bridge to Khaplu.

ii) Roads

- i) Construction of jeep road from KKH to Khaltaro and Biarchi;
- ii) Construction of jeep Road from Tashkin to Gotolti, improvement and construction of bridges;
- iii) Improvement/realignment of jeep road from Chatorkhand to Bilhanze (30 Km);
- iv) Construction of jeep road from Bar to Dahiter;
- v) Metalling of jeep road from Aliabad to Karimabad (5 Km);
- vi) Construction of jeep road from Balti to Brongshal (5 Km);
- vii) Improvement/realignment and extension of jeep road from Stakcho to Stak (Roundu) (6 Km);
- viii) Improvement/realignment of 11 miles jeep road from Thorgo to Shigar;
- ix) Construction of link road from Ganji to Ganji Village;
- x) Conversion of pony track into jeep road from Shiriting to Thorgo;

- xi) Construction of link road at Khaplu Proper;
- xii) Construction of jeep road from KKH to Bunner Chilas;
- xiii) Construction of 16 miles jeep road in Khiner Nullah; and
- xiv) Construction of 16 miles jeep road in Hundur Nullah Chilas.

Physical Planning & Housing:

Housing

24.18 The following office and residential buildings will be completed:

- i) Construction of police post and police station at Gilgit;
- ii) Construction of office for deputy commissioner & his staff at Gilgit;
- iii) Construction of residential accommodation for newly created staff of Planning and Development cell;
- iv) Construction of residential accommodation for newly created commissioner office at Gilgit;
- v) Construction of fire fighting station at Gilgit;
- vi) Construction of Circle Office at Skardu;
- vii) Construction of office & residential accommodation for tehsildar & staff at Ghowar;
- viii) Construction of Deputy Commissioner house with servant quarter at Chilas;
- ix) Establishment of fire fighting station at Chilas;
- x) Construction of residential accommodation for Northern Areas, PWD Diamer circle staff;
- xi) Construction of sub-sector Commandant house and residential accommodation at Astore; and
- xii) Construction of police station at Minimarg;

Water Supply

24.19 The water supply projects which will be completed are:

- i) Water supply scheme at Shergillah;
- ii) Improvement/extension of water supply system at Chaforkhand;
- iii) Water supply scheme at Karimabad/Hunza;
- iv) Water supply scheme at Aliabad, Hunza;
- v) Water supply scheme at Nagar;
- vi) Survey & investigation of water supply system in Skardu town;
- vii) Water supply scheme at Churka;
- viii) Extension of water supply scheme to villages Charchal, Gali, Bandkhali, Mushka Tangir; and
- ix) Improvement of water supply system in lower area of Chilas Town.

Power

24.20 The following major projects in the power sector will be completed during the year 1989-90:

- i) Rehabilitation of existing hydel power generation Kargah Complex;
- ii) construction of 1 MW hydel scheme at Jalalabad;
- iii) Construction of Gupis hydel scheme;
- iv) Provision of electricity to Yasin;
- v) Improvement/strengthening of Chator hand power channel;
- vi) Construction of hydel project Phase-II, Skardu;
- vii) Construction of 250 KVA hydel project at Manthuka;
- viii) Construction of 250 KVA hydel project at Garbouchong;
- ix) Construction of Astore hydel scheme; and
- x) Construction of Darel hydel scheme.

Water

24.21 The following projects pertaining to water sector will be completed;

- i) Construction of Reshan Dass water channel;
- ii) Construction of Dubumadas water channel; and
- iii) Construction of Dabaz water channel.

Education

24.22 As many as 4 primary schools will be upgraded to middle level and 3 middle schools to high schools during 1989-90. In addition to the construction of the Directorate's office, residential accommodation for 30 teachers will be completed.

Health

24.23 The following major projects of Health Sector will be completed during 1989-90:

- i) Construction of office, stores and garrages at Skardu;
- ii) Construction of 10 beds hospital at Daghoni;
- iii) Construction of 20 beds hospital at Tolti;
- iv) Construction of 10 beds hospital at Siksa;
- v) Construction of staff quarters at Chilas;
- vi) Improvement of existing hospitals/dispensaries/first aids posts in Diamer District;
- vii) Construction of 8 first aids posts at Gas Bala, Raikote, Muthat, Yachot, Terishing, Pakora, Korangan and Faqirkote; and
- viii) Provision of dental units for hospitals in Northern Areas.

AZAD KASHMIRReview of 1988-89Financial

24.24 A sum of Rs. 847 million was allocated for financing the development projects of Azad Kashmir which was fully utilized. Sectors like Power and Transport and Communications were given priority. The sector-wise allocations and revised estimates for 1988-89 are shown in Statistical Appendix Table-24.2.

Physical

24.25 The physical progress achieved in various sectors during 1988-89 is briefly stated in the following paragraphs.

Agriculture

24.26 About 50 projects (35 ongoing & 15 new) were under taken during 1988-89. As many as 11 were completed. The major projects completed during the year were as follows:

- i) Strengthening of agricultural extension services in AJ&K;
- ii) Construction of input godowns in AJ&K;
- iii) Horticulture development programme in AJ&K;
- iv) Expansion of vegetable and vegetable seed production in AJ&K;
- v) Prevention & control of contagious diseases in livestock & poultry in AJ&K;
- vi) Development of forest nurseries in AJ&K; and
- vii) Demarcation of forests in AJ&K;

Industries & Minerals

24.27 32 projects (25 ongoing and 7 new) were undertaken; only one project i.e. development of agriculture industry was completed while others were at various stages of completion.

Power

24.28 9 projects (4 ongoing and 5 new) were undertaken of which two projects i.e. establishment of 2x50 KW hydel station at Leepa and 200 KW hydel station at Kel were completed, whereas other projects were at various stages of completion.

Water

24.29 Five projects, (2 ongoing and 3 new), were implemented; one project was completed while others were at various stages of completion.

Transport & Communication

24.30 A total of 124 projects i.e. 104 ongoing and 20 new were undertaken; only seven were completed. The major projects completed included the following:

Roads

- i) Metalling & carpetting of Jura-Athmuqam road (19.44 Km), district Muzaffarabad;
- ii) Improvement & metalling of Bagh Sudden Gali road (Bagh bazar Portion), District Bagh;
- iii) Improvement & metalling of Rathoa Modh Ali link road, district Mirpur;
- iv) Improvement & metalling of Thorar-Tain road (8 Km), district Rawalkot; and
- v) Improvement & metalling of Sensa Channi road (2.4 Km), district Kotli.

Bridges

- i) Re-construction of 8 existing bridges on K.G.K. road, district Kotli;
- ii) Construction of bridge over Nallah Mandri, district Rawalakot; and
- iii) Construction of RCC bridge over Panjera Nallah on Kotli Pallandri road, district Kotli.

Physical Planning & Housing

24.31 A total number of 75 projects, 55 ongoing & 20 new, were implemented out of which 15 were completed. The major completed projects were:

Housing

- i) Construction of 4 ministerial bungalows at Muzaffarabad;
- ii) Construction of Government office for Judicial & revenue department at district Muzaffarabad;
- iii) Construction of rest house at Rawalakot and Daramsal, district Rawalakot; and
- iv) Construction of 3 rooms flats double story government housing at District Kotli.

Water Supply

- i) Water supply project Hattiah Bala, district Muzaffarabad;
- ii) Commissioning of tubewells connecting with existing system of water supply, Bhimber town, district Mirpur; and
- iii) Improvement & extension of existing water supply system, Bagh.

Education

24.32 As many as 94 projects, 69 ongoing and 25 new, were executed. The major projects completed are:

- i) Construction of additional rooms (3 rooms each) and acquisition of land for 29 old middle schools of Muzaffarabad District
- ii) Supply of equipment and construction of agro-technical workshops for introduction of agro-technical subjects in classes vi to viii;
- iii) Construction of middle school building, Khandhar, district Kotli;
- iv) Acquisition of land for 34 old high schools of AJ&K;

- v) Construction of buildings, acquisition of land and provision of equipment to 4 newly raised high schools of Kotli District;
- vi) Construction of buildings and provision of equipment for DEO's office, Kotli;
- vii) Construction of buildings of degree colleges Kotli;
- viii) Repair and renovation of 2 girls Inter colleges of Poonch District (Bagh & Pallandri);
- ix) Construction of buildings, acquisition of land and provision of equipment to 6 colleges of Poonch district; and
- x) Public library, Jalalabad (Muzaffarabad).

Health

24.33 A total of 44 projects (38 ongoing 6 new) were undertaken of which two were completed, whereas the rest were at various stages of completion. The projects which were completed are:

- i) Construction of 4 RHCs in district Mirpur; and
- ii) Construction of 3 RHCs in district Kotli

PROGRAMME FOR 1989-90

Financial

24.34 ~~A sum of Rs. 931.7 million has been allocated for the development programme in Azad Kashmir. Sectors like Transport and Communications and Power will receive priority which together account for 42.5% of the total development outlay. The sector-wise allocations alongwith per cent share are given in Table 24.3:-~~

TABLE-24.3SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS FOR 1989-90

(Million Rupees)

S.No.	Sector	Allocation	% Share
i)	Agriculture	160.38	17.2
ii)	Industry	22.20	2.4
iii)	Minerals	11.19	1.2
iv)	Water	13.05	1.4
v)	Power	177.16	19.0
vi)	Transport & Communication	219.12	23.5
vii)	Physical Planning & Housing	82.05	8.8
viii)	Education	95.87	10.3
ix)	Health	61.54	6.6
x)	Rural Development	86.72	9.3
xi)	Culture, Sports and Tourism	1.49	0.2
xii)	Research Statistics & Planning	0.93	0.1
	Total	931.70	100.0

Physical

24.35 Achievements in major sectors are described in subsequent paragraphs.

Agriculture

24.36 During 1989-90 a total of 39 projects (33 ongoing and 6 new) will be taken up for implementation of which 3 will be completed. The programme of distribution of improved inputs i.e. fertilizers, improved potato seeds, spraying of pesticides, veterinary health cover, etc. will continue.

Industries

24.37 27 projects, (23 ongoing and 4 new), which will be implemented during the current financial year. Nine projects will be completed which are as follows:

- i) Establishment of industrial estate at Muzaffarabad;
- ii) Setting up of 10 women industrial schools in AJ&K;

- ii) Setting up of wood seasoning plant at Muzaffarabad;
- iv) Survey and master planning of new industrial area at Mirpur;
- v) Setting up of multitrade training centre for women in AJ&K;
- vi) Setting up of vocational youth centre in AJ&K (Culture, Sports & Youth Affairs);
- li) Geological appraisal survey of minerals resources GSP/AKMIDC;
- li) Mineral exploration & evaluation in AJ&K in collaboration with UNDP; and
- lx) Exploration for precious metals in AJ&K district, Muzaffarabad.

Transport & Communications

38 A total of 133 (122 ongoing and 11 new) projects will be undertaken during the year 1989-90. As many as 39 will be completed; some of the major projects which will be completed are:

- i) Improvement & metalling of Kohala-Muzaffarabad road (9.6 Km);
- ii) Improvement & metalling of Kohala-Muzaffarabad road from single lane (8 Km), District Muzaffarabad;
- li) Improvement & metalling of Juna-Charohi by pass road (16 Km), district Kotli;
- lv) Improvement & metalling of Kotli-Tatta-Pani-Sehra road (9.6 Km), District Kotli;
- v) Improvement and metalling of Kotli Pallandri road (16.8 Km), district Kotli;
- vi) Improvement and metalling of Kotli Nakyal road (14.4 Km), district Kotli
- li) Improvement & metalling of Chattar-Kalas-Garhi-Dupatta road (14.4 Km), district Muzaffarabad;
- li) Improvement & metalling of Dawarandi-Abbaspur road (25.6 Km);
- lx) Improvement & metalling of Abbaspur Kahutta road (24 Km);

Improvement & metalling of Chowki to Pirgali road (25.6 Km), district Mirpur;

Construction of Dudyal Kathar road (11.9 Km), district Mirpur;

Improvement & metalling of Nakyal Khuiratta road upto Pothi Gali (13.6 Km), district Kotli;

Improvement & metalling of Kalari Kasguma road (13.2 Km);

Improvement & metalling of Garhi Dupatta Kaimanja road (8 Km), district Mirpur;

Improvement & metalling of Dhirkot Neela Butt road, district Bagh (8 Km);

Improvement & metalling of Barnala Thub road (14.4 Km), district Mirpur;

Improvement & metalling of Bagh Chowki Kharl Maldalian road (8 Km), district Bagh;

Improvement & metalling Ghaziabad Minhasa road (36.8 Km), district Bagh;

Construction of fair weather road from Reshian to Leepa via Sher Gali (23 Km), district Muzaffarabad;

Construction of RCC bridge over Panjera Nallah on Kotli Planandri Road, district Kotli; and

Construction of RCC bridge over Goon Nallah on Azad Pattan Rawalakot road, district Rawalakot.

Local Planning & Housing

59 projects will be implemented during the year 1989-90 of which 14 will be completed. The major projects which will be completed are:

AJ&K Secretariat complex Block No.4 at Chatter Domel, Muzaffarabad;

Construction of High Court building at Muzaffarabad;

Construction of jail building, Kotli;

Construction of 24 double storied flats at Muzaffarabad;

- v) Housing scheme at Upper Chatter, Muzaffarabad;
- vi) Housing scheme at Rawalakot; and
- vii) Housing scheme at Kotli.

Health

24.40 In this Sector, 43 projects i.e. 39 on-going and 4 new will be implemented. 11 will be completed during the current financial year. The major projects are:

- i) Establishment of dental clinics in rural areas of AJ&K;
- ii) Construction of 11 MCH centres in AJ&K;
- iii) Opening of 11 dispensaries in Kotli;
- iv) Opening of 20 dispensaries in Mirpur;
- v) Opening of 19 dispensaries in Muzaffarabad;
- vi) Improvement/upgradation of existing hospital-dispensaries in Mirpur; and
- vii) Improvement/upgradation of existing hospital-dispensaries in Poonch.

Power

24.41 In the Power Sector, 8 projects (7 ongoing and 1 new) will be implemented. 3 will be completed during the current financial year are:

- i) Electrification of rural areas in AJ&K (Phase-II);
- ii) Establishment of 2000 KW hydel station at Kundal Shahi (Neelum Valley); and
- iii) Establishment of 200 KW hydel station at Kel.

Education

24.42 A total of 78 (68 ongoing and 10 new) projects will be executed in 1989-90. 22 will be completed of which the major projects are:

- i) Construction of additional rooms and acquisition of land for 25 new girls middle schools in Muzaffarabad district;
- ii) Construction of additional rooms (3 rooms each) and acquisition of land for 45 new girls middle schools in Poonch district;
- iii) Construction of additional rooms (3 rooms each) and acquisition of land for 25 new girls middle schools in Mirpur district;
- iv) Construction of additional rooms (3 rooms each) and acquisition of land for 15 new girls middle schools in Kotli district;
- v) Construction of additional rooms (3 rooms each) and acquisition of land for 47 new boys middle schools of Poonch district;
- vi) Construction of additional rooms (3 rooms each) and acquisition of land for 32 new boys middle schools of Muzaffarabad district;
- vii) Construction of additional rooms (3 rooms each) and acquisition of land for 13 new boys middle schools of Mirpur district;
- viii) Construction of additional rooms (3 rooms each) and acquisition of land for 11 new boys middle schools of Kotli district;
- ix) Construction of additional rooms in 17 high schools of Poonch district;
- x) Construction of buildings in 16 high schools of Muzaffarabad district;
- xi) Construction of additional accommodation and provision of equipment to existing degree colleges;
- xii) Acquisition of land and construction of buildings in 5 inter colleges of Kotli district; and
- xiii) Construction of 6 inter college buildings bifurcated from AJ&K university.

Health

24.43 A total of 43 projects (39 on-going and 4 new) will be implemented during 1989-90. 11 projects will be completed during

the current financial year. Some of the important projects which will be completed are as follows:

- i) Opening of 19 dispensaries in Muzaffarabad;
- ii) Opening of 20 dispensaries in Mirpur;
- iii) Opening of 20 dispensaries in Poonch;
- iv) Opening of 11 dispensaries in Kotri;
- v) Establishment of dental clinic in rural areas of Azad Kashmir;
- vi) Construction of 4 RHCs in district Mirpur;
- vii) Construction of 3 RHCs in district Kotli;
- viii) Improvement and upgradation of existing hospitals/dispensaries in Mirpur;
- ix) Improvement and upgradation of existing hospitals/dispensaries in Muzaffarabad; and
- x) Construction of central medical store, Islamabad.

FATA

Review of 1988-89

Financial

24.44 A sum of Rs. 541 million was allocated for financing the development programme in FATA. The utilization rate was recorded at 99%. The sector-wise allocation and revised estimates are shown at Statistical Appendix Table-24.3.

Physical

24.45 Sector-wise physical progress achieved during 1988-89 is given in subsequent paras.

Agriculture

24.46 In the Agriculture Sector achievements of major targets during 1988-89 are given in Table 24.4.

TABLE-24.4TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE DURING 1988-89

<u>Items</u>	<u>Targets</u>	<u>Achievements(%)</u>
i) Award of Scholarships (in Nos.)	120	100
ii) Ground Spray (50% Subsidized) (hectares)	2100	99
iii) Purchase & Distribution of Rams (Nos.)	25	100
iv) Opening of new veterinary centres (Nos.)	6	100
v) Construction of buildings for existing 4 dispensaries (Nos.)	4	100
vi) Construction of agency level offices of I.S & DO.	3	100

Power:

24.47 The physical achievements during the year 1988-89 in FATA were:

<u>Items</u>	<u>Targets</u>	<u>Achievements(%)</u>
i) H.T. Lines (Km)	542.371	90
ii) L.T. Line (Km)	701.155	99
iii) Transformers (Nos.)	295	98
iv) Villages (Nos.)	271	95

Transport & Communications

24.48 In the communication sector, the physical achievements during 1988-89 were:

<u>Items</u>	<u>Achievements (Kilometers)</u>
i) Shingle Road	32.1
ii) Improvement and widening of road	42.5
iii) Metalling and black topping of roads	37.4

24.49 In addition to the above, work pertaining to the completion of 12 RCC bridges remained in progress.

Physical Planning & Housing

24.50 In all 66 (52 water supply/sewerage and 14 construction of houses and offices) projects were completed as targetted.

Education

24.51 In this sector the physical achievements during 1988-89 are presented in Table 24.5

TABLE-24.5

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

<u>Items</u>	<u>Targets</u>	<u>Achievements (%)</u>
i) Establishment of primary schools	127	95
ii) Construction of buildings for existing primary schools	87	95
iii) Upgrading of primary schools to middle level	17	90
iv) Upgradation of middle schools to high level	17	90
v) Construction of existing middle schools	17	97
vi) Construction of existing high schools	7	97
vii) Construction of additional class rooms	18	91
viii) Construction of residential quarters	38	93

Health

24.52 The following targets set for 1988-89 were fully achieved:

<u>Items</u>	<u>Targets</u>
i) Upgrading of civil dispensaries into Basic Health Units;	15
ii) Establishment of basic health units;	11
iii) Training of traditional birth attendants; and	194
iv) Installation of concentrator oxygen plants in agency headquarters hospitals	7

PROGRAMME FOR 1989-90Financial

24.53 A sum of Rs. 595 million showing a 10% increase over the 1988-89 allocation has been provided for execution of the development programme of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas. The sector-wise distribution is shown in Table 24.6.

TABLE-24.6ALLOCATION (1989-90) FATA

Sl. Name of Sector	(Million Rupees)	
	Allocation for 1989-90	% Share
1. Agriculture	45.59	7.7
2. Power	107.81	18.1
3. Transport and Communications	131.00	22.0
4. Physical Planning & Housing	84.56	14.2
5. Education	138.35	23.3
6. Health	76.89	12.9
7. Rural Development	9.95	1.7
8. Res. Stat. & Planning	0.95	0.1
Total:-	595.10	10.0

Physical

24.54 The major physical targets set for 1989-90 pertaining to different sectors are shown at Statistical Appendix Table-24.4.

**FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (FATA-DC)**

Review of 1988-89

24.55 A sum of Rs 94.64 million was allocated to FATA-DC for execution of the development programme mainly relating to water, minerals, physical planning and housing, and industries during 1988-89. As much as Rs 86.55 million were spent showing 91.46 per cent utilization.

Water

24.56 Out of 24 sub-surface water projects, 17 were completed whereas the rest of the projects were at various stages of completion. Also out of 49 projects of sinking test tubewells, 35 were completed.

Physical Planning and Housing

24.57 Four projects under implementation were completed during the year.

Programme for 1989-90

24.58 A sum of Rs. 103.4 million is allocated for financing development projects in sectors like water, industries, minerals and physical planning and housing. The sectoral distribution for 1989-90 is given in Table 24.7.

TABLE-24.7

SECTORAL ALLOCATION FOR 1989-90

Sector	Allocation (Rs. Million)
Water	81.59
Industries	4.94
Minerals	13.97
Physical Planning and Housing	2.90
	103.40

SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS AND REVISED ESTIMATES AND FOR
NORTHERN AREAS DURING 1988-89 AND 1989-90

(Million Rupees)

Sl. Name of Sector	Allocation during 1988-89	Revised Estimates 1988-89	Allocation for 1989-90	% increase (-) decrease in 1989-90 over Revised Estimates 1988-89
1. Agriculture	27.11	23.51	25.50	8.5
2. Industries & Minerals	1.90	0.36	1.65	3.6
3. Water	12.73	3.96	7.00	76.8
4. Power	93.38	90.29	97.00	76.8
5. Transport and Communications	127.33	168.74	172.00	1.9
6. Physical Planning and Housing	31.21	46.85	48.00	2.5
7. Education	38.20	32.62	50.00	53.3
8. Health	21.22	13.96	20.00	43.3
9. Rural Development	73.44	48.66	48.00	(-)1.4
Total:	426.52	428.85	469.15	10.0

S.ATable-24.2SECTORAL ALLOCATION REVISED ESTIMATES FOR AZAD KASHMIR,
DURING 1988-89 AND 1989-90

(Million Rupees)

Sl. Name of Sector	Allocation during 1988-89	Revised Estimates 1988-89	Allocation for 1989-90	%increase/(-)decrease in 1989-90 over Revised Estimates 1988-89
1. Agriculture	133.66	152.90	160.38	4.9
2. Industries	19.77	20.50	22.20	8.3
3. Minerals	14.24	6.74	11.19	66.1
4. Water	15.82	11.60	13.05	12.5
5. Power	166.08	166.00	177.16	6.7
6. Transport and Communications	189.42	188.00	219.12	16.6
7. Physical Planning and Housing	82.25	81.50	82.05	0.7
8. Education	83.84	80.52	95.87	19.2
9. Health	66.00	62.00	61.54	(-)0.7
10. Rural Development	93.00	77.32	86.72	12.1
11. Culture, Sports & Tourism	-	-	1.49	100.0
12. Res. Stat. & Planning	-	-	0.93	100.0
Total:-	847.08	847.08	931.70	10.0

S.A Table-24.3SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS AND REVISED ESTIMATES FOR
FATA DURING, 1988-89 AND 1989-90

(Million Rupees)

Sl. Name of Sector	Allocation during 1988-89	Revised Estimates 1988-89	Allocation for 1989-90	% increase decrease in 1989-90 over Revised Estimates 1989-90
1. Agriculture	33.08	34.84	45.59	30.9
2. Power	87.29	90.95	107.81	17.6
3. Transport and Communications	157.18	175.40	131.00	(-)25.3
4. Physical Planning and Housing	64.57	73.75	84.56	14.7
5. Education	123.05	108.18	138.35	27.9
6. Health	67.94	44.55	76.89	72.6
7. Rural Development	7.73	6.06	9.95	64.2
8. Res. Stat. & Planning -	-	1.63	0.95	(-)0.02
Total:-	540.84	535.39	595.10	11.1

S.A Table-24.4PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR 1989-90-FATA

Sector	Targets for 1989-90
<u>I) Agriculture</u>	
i) Award of scholarship (Nos)	199
ii) Distribution of (Nos)	385
iii) Distribution of Fertilizers (Bags)	2500
iv) Purchase of bulldozers (Nos)	15
v) Purchase and Distribution of Rams (Nos)	55
vi) Construction of Buildings for Existing Dispensaries (Nos)	3
vii) Construction of Agency level Offices of L.S & DD.	1
viii) Block Plantation (Acres)	2589
ix) Distribution of Mulberry Plants (Nos)	26000
x) Purchase of Dry Cocoons (Kgs)	300
xi) Distribution of Silk Seeds (Packets)	290
<u>II) Power</u>	
i) H.T. Lines (Miles)	241.88
ii) L.T. Lines (Miles)	273.85
iii) Transformers (Nos)	255
iv) Villages (Nos)	198
<u>III) Transport & Communication</u>	
i) Shingled Road (KM)	75.54
ii) Black-topped Roads (K.M.)	42.23
iii) Improvements of Roads	50.10
iv) Bridges (Nos)	3
<u>IV) Physical Planning & Housing</u>	
i) Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes (Nos)	46
ii) Housing Schemes (Nos)	11

V) Education

i) Establishment of Primary Schools (Nos)	135
ii) Construction of Building for existing Primary Schools (Nos)	45
iii) Up-gradation of Primary Schools to High Status (Nos)	31
iv) Upgradation of Middle Schools to High Status (Nos)	14
v) Construction of existing High Schools (Nos)	4
vi) Construction of Additional Class Rooms (Nos)	34
vii) Construction of Residential Quarters (Nos)	16

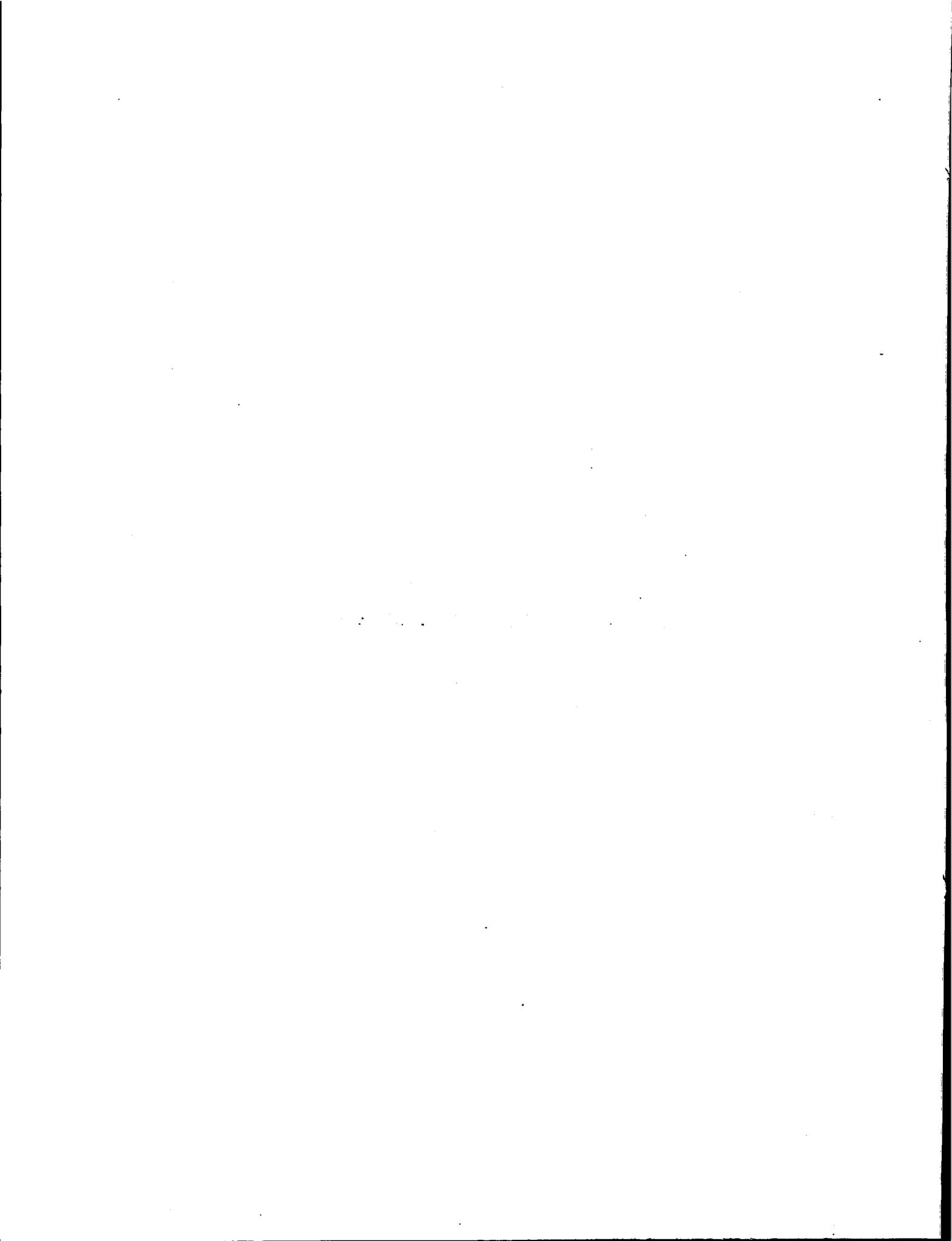
VI) Health

i) Upgrading of Civil Dispensaries into basic Health Units (Nos)	9
ii) Establishment of Basic Health Units (Nos)	18
iii) Construction of Category-III Residences in B.H.Us (Nos)	10
iv) Establishment of Rural Health Centre (Nos)	1

Part-IV

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

(413-414)



CHAPTER 25

**SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
IN VARIOUS PROVINCES**

In order to bring the less developed regions of the country at par with the developed areas, the Special Development Programme was introduced in 1982-83 for Baluchistan and FATA/PATA areas. The scope of the programme was extended in 1986-87 to cover the public services in Karachi and small dams in barani areas of the Punjab. In 1988-89, the NWFP and Azad Kashmir were also included among the beneficiaries of the Special Development Programme. In 1989-90 it was further extended to the Northern Areas of the country.

25.2 During 1988-89, a major change was made in respect of foreign aid condition for the Seventh Plan period i.e. the condition of attraction 66% foreign aid was waived. For 1989-90, it was further decided that the allocation to provinces/ areas would be made according to their actual needs. For this purpose, the provinces were asked to provide a list of their approved on-going and new projects for determining the needs of each province/area.

25.3 For 1989-90, the budget provision for the Special Development Programme has been kept at Rs. 3627 million including Rs. 580 million as foreign aid and the balance as rupee component. The province/area-wise programme are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

PunjabFinancial Review of 1988-89

25.4 An allocation of Rs. 781.9 million including foreign aid of Rs. 186.1 million was made for the Special Development Programme of Punjab out of which Rs. 571.2 million including Rs 186 million of foreign aid were released against the approved projects during 1988-89.

Physical Review**Small Dams**

25.5 The project envisages the supply of irrigation water to 17500 acres of barani lands in Potohar plateau through the

construction of 12 small dams. The project costs Rs. 781 million and the financing arrangements were as follows:

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| (i) | Asian Development Bank; and | Rs. 625 million |
| (ii) | Government of Pakistan | Rs. 156 million |

25.6 The work on 2 dams out of 12 was almost complete while work on the other 3 dams was completed to the extent of 30 to 35 percent. Simultaneously, the feasibility of 3 more dams was completed.

Punjab Urban Development Project

25.7 The Punjab Urban Development Project was formulated in collaboration with the World Bank in order to improve the existing facilities of water supply, sewerage, drainage, road network, street light and community development etc. mainly in the four cities of Punjab i.e Lahore, Multan, Gujranwala and Sialkot. Work on the project started in 1987-88 and a sum of Rs. 9.5 million was utilized during that year. Another Rs.135 million were utilized during 1988-89. The work was still in preliminary stages like acquisition of land, general survey and base mapping. The project is financed by the World Bank/DDA (77%) and the remaining 23% by the Government.

Afforestation and Range Management in State Land of Barani Tract of Potohar

25.8 The scheme was approved by ECNEC in March 1987 at a cost of Rs.185.4 million. The physical work started in 1988-89 and was in a preliminary stage like purchase of equipment for the project.

Katchi Abadies

25.9 So far work on 147 katchi abadies was completed and there were 427 katchi abadies on which the work was in an advanced stage of implementation. Moreover, work on 144 katchi abadies was in preliminary stages.

Allocation for 1989-90

25.10 A sum of Rs.723 million including Rs.20 million as foreign aid has been allocated for financing the Special Development project in Punjab during 1989-90.

SINDFinancial Review of 1988-89

25.11 An allocation of Rs. 1170.9 million including foreign aid of Rs.250.0 million was made for the Special Development programme of Sind out of which Rs.1053.7 million including Rs.250 million of foreign aid were released against the approved projects during 1988-89.

Physical ReviewKSDP-I&IIMalir River Flood protection scheme

25.12 Construction of earthen bunds and guide banks in length of 9 million was completed at a cost of Rs.66.3 million. Tenders of drainage inlets and bridges and causeway on Chakora Nallah were invited after NOC from the World Bank. Progress was delayed due to disturbances in the city and later due to verification of design discharges through Storm Water Drainage Study and decision on design criteria.

Storm Water Drainage Scheme and Study

25.13 Tenders were called after NOC from the World Bank. The matter was discussed with IDA Mission in May 1989 and it was decided to re-invite tenders after some modifications. The study was completed and made available to the World Bank for final comments. The delay was mainly due to disturbances in the city.

Improvement of Regional Road Network

25.14 The work on construction of bridge over Malir river at road-8000, Bund Road and improvement of Shaheed-e-Millat Road was completed to the extent of 22.5 per cent. The work on Quaidabad railway over-pass including improvement of Khawaja Shamsuddin road and Korangi road was completed to the extent of 48 percent.

Traffic Engineering Improvement

25.15 Under this project the work on Saddar area Traffic Management project was completed in May, 1988. Another 6 projects have been undertaken and work is in progress.

Mass Transit Study for Karachi

25.16 The study was completed. The evaluation of Mass Transit Alternatives and a recommended broad based programme was approved by the Steering Committee.

Improvement of Kinjhar Gujjo Canal

25.17 Work order was issued after NOC from the World Bank. Work was initiated in March, 1989. Formation and slopes were being adjusted and construction techniques decided. Further, consultants are being appointed.

Standby Syhpons 19-20

25.18 Pre-bid conference was held on 10th July, 1989 and tenders opened. Bids were received and evaluated. NOC to evaluation report is awaited from the World Bank.

Rehabilitation and Uprating of Treatment Plants I&II

25.19 Sub soil investigation contract was awarded and work started at CPS. Sub soil investigation would be completed in September, 1989 for detailed design.

Sewerage and Waste Water Disposal Study

25.20 World Bank and ADB cleared the findings of the report study in all respects and the contract was finalized. KSDP-II is under negotiation with the ADB.

Solid Waste Management

25.21 NOC to TOR for project economist and community education was received from the ADB and advertised.

Accounting Assistance to KMC

25.22 Consultants were appointed and the work started in December, 1988. The reports submitted by the consultants were examined by the Steering Committee and 3 parts of Phase-III were approved.

KTC Efficiency Improvement

25.23 The Consultants were appointed and contract signed in February, 1989.

Matro Management Budgeting Study

25.24 Revised PC-II was approved by PDWP in June 1989 and the project would be placed before the CDWP for approval.

Metro Resource Generation Study

25.25 Selection of consultants was in progress. Documents sent to ADB in June 1989 for NOC were received.

Project Monitoring Unit

25.26 A revised PC-I for strengthening the PMU was prepared and submitted for processing and approval.

Upgrading of Katchi Abadies

25.27 Civil works in pilot area was in progress. 81% work of low cost sanitation and drainage was completed. Besides, 166 projects relating to Katchi Abadies were undertaken during the year and were completed in different parts of the province.

Multi-Dimensional Security Development Programme

25.28 In all 105 projects of Multi-Dimensional Security Development programme (MDSDP) were included in the Special Programme, 1988-89 with an allocation of Rs 286 million. The approved projects were released full amount which was about Rs 240 million. The security projects were related to Police Jails, Judicial and Board of Revenues.

SAZDA

25.29 Under SAZDA programme 71 projects were included in SDP 1988-89 in roads, education, health, water and agro-livestock sectors etc. SAZDA was allocated Rs 286 million out of which Rs 206 million were released against approved projects.

Layari Development Plan

25.30 Under Layari Development Plan 8 projects were being executed through Special Development Programme which were from sectors like roads, health, education and sports. Rs 35 million were released for these projects during 1988-89.

Allocation for 1989-90

25.31 A sum of Rs 1081 million including Rs 275 million as foreign aid was allocated for the Special Development Programme of Sindh for 1989-90.

NWFPFinancial Review of 1988-89

25.32 An allocation of Rs 515.6 million was made for NWFP during 1988-89 out of which Rs 306 million were released.

Physical Review

25.33 The NWFP was included among the beneficiaries of Special Development Programme during 1988-89 and all the projects proposed to be implemented through this programme were new. Due to late processing of the projects, releases against approved projects were delayed, therefore the physical progress on these projects was yet in preliminary stages.

Allocation for 1989-90

25.34 A sum of Rs 489 million including Rs 79 million was allocated for the Special projects of NWFP for the year 1989-90.

BALUCHISTANFinancial Review of 1989-90

25.35 An allocation of Rs 855.8 million including Rs 467.5 million as foreign aid was made for Baluchistan province out of which Rs 779.7 million including Rs 467 million of foreign aid were released for the approved projects during the year 1988-89.

Physical Review

25.36 All on-going projects in Baluchistan province were in fairly advanced stages of implementation and made satisfactory progress during the year 1988-89.

Allocation for 1989-90

25.37 A sum of Rs 824 million including foreign aid of Rs 206 million has been allocated for the Baluchistan Special Development Programme for 1989-89.

AZAD KASHMIRFinancial Review of 1988-89

25.38 An allocation of Rs 86.2 million was made for Azad Kashmir during 1988-89 and the full amount was released against the approved projects.

Physical Review

25.39 Azad Kashmir was also included among the beneficiaries of the Special Programme during 1988-89. The progress of projects was yet in initial stage.

Allocation for 1989-90

25.40 A sum of Rs 66 million has been allocated to the Special Projects of Azad Kashmir for the financial year, 1989-90.

FATAFinancial Review of 1988-89

25.41 An allocation of Rs 217 million including Rs 107 million as foreign aid was made for the FATA Special projects during 1988-89 and the full amount was released for these projects.

Allocation for 1989-90

25.42 A sum of Rs 202 million has been allocated for the FATA Special Development Programme for the financial year 1989-90.

NORTHERN AREAS

25.43 Northern Areas has also been included in the special Development Programme and Rs 100 million have been allocated for the proposed projects of Northern Areas which would be implemented through the Special Development Programme.

