

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN  
PLANNING COMMISSION

2

**DETAILED**  
**ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87**

**Islamabad, October, 1986**

## INTRODUCTION

The Annual Plan for 1986-87 was released by the Federal Minister for Planning and Development in a Press Conference held at Islamabad on May 31, 1986. The Plan included Economic Framework and details of the Public Sector Development Programme, the salient features of which were further explained and elaborated in the Conference.

2. The present version entitled "Detailed Annual Plan 1986-87" is an elaboration of earlier version and contains details which were unavailable or could not be appropriately used for a document dealing with the essential strategy of the Plan. The present document uses latest data within overall framework and broad parameters of the Annual Plan approved by the Government. The Plan includes a detailed review of financial and physical progress during 1985-86 and the detailed financial and physical programmes for 1986-87 in all sectors both public and private included in the Plan. It is hoped that this will be usable document serving both as an evaluation of the previous year as well as the financial and physical targets for 1986-87.

3. The document is for official use but not classified as confidential or restricted.

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## CHAPTER I

### PAST PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

#### Review of Annual Plan 1985-86

The Annual Plan 1985-86 was formulated with the main objective of accelerating the implementation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. It called for a 6.5 per cent growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and a total fixed investment of Rs. 90.0 billion (Rs. 75 billion in 1984-85), comprising Rs. 53.6 billion in the Public Sector and Rs. 36.4 billion in the Private Sector. Though the private investment was again projected to increase at a very high rate of 23 per cent, an increase of 19 per cent was anticipated in public investment which was to be achieved through increased ADP outlays. About 77 per cent of the proposed investment was to be financed through national savings and the remaining 23 per cent through external resources. The current account deficit in the balance of payments was to be reduced from 5 per cent of GNP in 1984-85 to 4 per cent of GNP in 1985-86. To attain this objective, receipts from external transactions, in dollar terms, were projected to rise by 8.6 per cent as against a 3.4 per cent increase envisaged in payments. In the monetary and credit field, the Government's strategy was based on zero borrowing for budgetary support and commodity operations.

A preliminary assessment shows that the performance of the economy during the year has been fairly impressive. The implementation of the various targets of the Annual Plan 1985-86 are summarized below :

#### Growth Performance

The provisional estimates for the year, released by the Federal Bureau of Statistics, put the GDP growth rate at 7.1 per cent compared to 6.5 per cent envisaged in the Annual Plan. The overall growth target of 5.3 per cent envisaged for the *agriculture sector* is estimated to have been fully attained. However, the composition of growth differed slightly from that envisaged in the Plan. While cotton production surpassed the target by about 37 per cent, the output of rice and sugarcane fell short of the target by 16.3 per cent and 31.3 per cent respectively. However, compared with last year, the production of rice was down by 8 per cent and that of sugarcane by 16.7 per cent. The final estimates of Rabi Crops are under estimation. However, the wheat procured so far together with all other available evidence shows that the production of both wheat and gram crops may exceed the targets by respectable margins. As a result, the net

output of major crops increased by 4.8 per cent compared to the Annual Plan Target of 5.5 per cent. The crop-wise position is briefly explained below :

The *cotton output*, in 1985-86 reached the all time record total of 7.1 million bales, with average yield per hectare crossing 620 Kgs, thus approaching the world average for the first time. This was possible due to the application of modern agronomic techniques and use of good quality seeds suitable to differing soil and climatic conditions. However, the other two major Kharif Crops viz. *sugarcane* and *rice* suffered heavy losses. The production of *rice* has been estimated at about 3.0 million tonnes, nearly 8.0 per cent lower than the preceding year's production of 3.3 million tonnes. Low water supply from the canals and drought conditions at sowing time, load-shedding and a relatively high incidence of pests and diseases were some of the major reasons responsible for the low production of rice. *Sugarcane* production fell by about 16.7 per cent over last year due to combination of factors. The relatively lower return on sugarcane, some shortage of irrigation supplies in the spring sowing period and a more acute shortage in early Kharif 1985 affected the area sown as well as production. However, the excess achievement over the target of cotton exceeded the losses suffered on account of rice and sugarcane by about 30 per cent.

Compared to last year, about 2 per cent more area was sown under the *wheat crop*. This together with favourable weather and balanced use of fertilizer and improved seeds, has brought about an 11 per cent increase in yield per hectare. As a result, wheat production is estimated to be 15.4 per cent higher than last year. For the same reasons, the *production of gram*, which is the second major Rabbi Crop after wheat, has been above the target.

Owing to a time lag of over one year in the availability of final estimates of *minor crops*, the precise position regarding the level of production and its composition is not yet known. However, a preliminary assessment based on area sown, and weather conditions during the year, put the growth rate at 4.5 per cent compared to the Plan Target of 4.3 per cent. Livestock, Fishery and Forestry together are estimated to have increased by 6.4 per cent as against the Plan Target of 5.5 per cent, with the entire excess achievement contributed by the Livestock sub-sector. The crop-wise production is shown in Annexure II.

Value added in *Mining and Quarrying Sector* is estimated to have increased by 34.8 per cent, thus raising its share in the total GDP from 0.52 per cent in 1984-85 to 0.66 per cent in 1985-86. The exceptionally high growth rate of about 35 per cent against the planned rate of 9 per cent is attributed mainly to much higher than anticipated increases in the production of crude oil, natural gas, limestone and gypsum following the creation of new capacity in the Cement Industry.

The output of *manufacturing sector*, based on eight months data is estimated to be 8.2 per cent higher over the corresponding period of last year. Though it is somewhat below the target of 8.7 per cent, it is nevertheless substantial. Compared to the corresponding period of last year, major increases were recorded in the production of Motor Tyres (62 per cent), Cement (22 per cent), Jute Goods (27 per cent), Caustic Soda (38 per cent), Cotton Yarn (9 per cent), T.V. Sets (10 per cent), Billets (18 per cent), and Cotton Ginning (about 20 per cent). The items whose output declined included sugar (13 per cent), Cotton Cloth (5 per cent), Tractors (24 per cent) and Bicycles (1.7 per cent). The production of sugar suffered mainly due to the decline in the production of sugarcane.

During the year, additional capacity was installed and commissioned in different industries. In addition, existing capacity was modernised and rehabilitated. The better utilization of existing capacity together with additional output from new capacity contributed to the growth. A number of factors contributed to the improvement in the rate of capacity utilization. Whereas the production of agro-based industries is largely determined by the performance of the crop sub-sector, that in the rest of the industries depends on the availability of raw materials and spares, supply of electricity and gas, number of working days and above all, on total demand for manufactured goods. Except for the availability of sugarcane, the supply of industrial raw material (both indigenous and imported), remained satisfactory. During the period (July—March), the import (in value terms) of industrial raw material, more or less, remained at the level of same period last year. Internally, load-shedding was reduced and work stoppages due to industrial disputes declined from 81 in 1984 to 58 in 1985. However, the mandays lost went up by mere 1 per cent. On the demand side, exports (July—March) of semi-manufactures and manufactured goods increased by about 15 per cent, with Cotton Yarn and Cotton Cloth registering about 28.7 per cent and 4.4 per cent increase in volume respectively.

The other two commodity sectors *i.e.* *Construction and Electricity and Gas* recorded growth rates in excess of the Plan Targets. The output of the *Construction Sector*, which is measured by the availability of construction materials, increased by 9.6 per cent due mainly to higher production of Cement. Value added in the *Electricity and Gas* sub-sectors increased by 9.4 per cent as against the Plan Target of 5.5 per cent. Whereas the income originating from the *production of gas* is accounted for in the output of the Mining Sector, that from the transmission and distribution of gas is accounted in the *Electricity and Gas Sector*. The consumption of gas during the first nine months (July—March) increased from 6574 MCM in 1984-85 to 7191 MCM in 1985-86, showing a 9.4 per cent increase. Apart from the favourable weather effect on the water levels in the Dams, the *contribution of electricity* to the sector's growth is attributed to economy

in transmission losses and commissioning of Guddu Unit-IV and Guddu Gas Turbines (excluding Combined Cycle).

Value added in *Transport and Communication Sector* increased by 7.6 per cent in real terms and by 13.3 per cent in nominal terms. This performance would have been even better but for the losses suffered by the Railways, Post Office and the National Shipping Corporation. The major contribution to growth was made by PIA and the T&T Department, whose share in nominal terms, increased by about 13 per cent and 21 per cent respectively. The losses suffered by the Railways increased by about 21 per cent, from Rs. 1225 million in 1984-85 to Rs. 1482 million in 1985-86. Of the other components of value added, the wage bill increased by 9.8 per cent, interest payments by 7 per cent and provision for depreciation by 31.9 per cent, thus leading to a 10.4 per cent increase in the total value added by the Railways.

Value added in the *Banking and Insurance Sector*, increased by 9.4 per cent in real terms and by 15.6 per cent in nominal terms. Wages and Salaries, which constitutes about 37 per cent of value added in this sector, increased by about 18 per cent and the remaining 63 per cent representing the operating surplus (including depreciation) by less than 1 per cent. However, excluding the State Bank of Pakistan, the operating surplus of all others institutions increased by about 8 per cent. The State Bank of Pakistan, which accounts for over 25 per cent of the value added in this sector, has reported a 4.2 per cent decline in its operating surplus (before appropriation) over last year.

Value added in *Trade* increased by 7.6 per cent due mainly to 7.3 per cent increase recorded in the combined output of Agriculture and Manufacturing Sectors. Of the remaining sectors, value added in *Public Admn. and Defence* increased by 6.9 per cent and in *ownership of dwellings and services* by 5.2 per cent. The increase in the Public Admn. and Defence is attributed to the creation of additional posts and partial protection of real wages against inflation through the indexation of wages and salaries. The sector-wise growth rates are shown in Annexure I.

#### **Proposed Annual Plan, 1986-87, (Growth Prospects)**

With the commencement of 1986-87, the Sixth Plan will enter a decisive phase. The year will also witness the start of the Economic and Social Programme of the Prime Minister. Gross domestic product is projected to increase by 6.8 per cent. The target would have been higher but for load shedding which is likely to continue during 1986-87. This growth will emanate mainly from growth of 5.9 per cent in agriculture, 8.4 per cent in manufacturing and 6.4 per



cent from rest of the sectors. The sector-wise growth prospects together with the development strategies envisaged in the Annual Plan are discussed below :

### **Agriculture**

Pakistan is rich in agricultural resources. Although export earnings are concentrated in raw cotton and rice, the country's agricultural base is well diversified. In the Annual Plan for 1986-87, the *output of agriculture* (taken together with its related sectors such as Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries) is forecast to rise by 5.9 per cent over last year. The growth targets have been formulated keeping in view the overall performance of the sector in 1985-86 as well as the total supply demand prospects in 1986-87. The growth strategy mainly aims at :—

- complete self-sufficiency, particularly in the production of wheat and sugar calling for higher sugarcane production ;
- maintenance of the share of rice and cotton exports in total world trade of these commodities ;
- gradual substitution of imports of edible oils through rapid increase in the domestic production of oil seeds ;
- a reduction in the import of milk by increasing local production ; and
- an increase in the exports of non-traditional items such as fruits, vegetables, eggs and poultry.

Various steps have already been taken to promote agriculture. Keeping in view the importance of agriculture, Rs. 3682 million or 7.8 per cent of the total ADP has been allocated for the development of this sector. Adding the allocation for water, fertilizers, tractors, farm to market roads etc. which provide essential infrastructure and inputs for agriculture, the share of agriculture in the total ADP will be much higher. Besides ADP allocations, several other steps have been taken for the development of productive capacities of this sector. To ensure better return to the farmers, the purchase price of various crops have been increased, cotton growers have been protected against the slump in the World Market, the limit of interest free loan has been increased from Rs. 10 thousand to Rs. 12 thousand and the farmers have been allowed the option of obtaining electricity for tube-wells either at the existing rates or at flat rate. Further, the entitlement of agriculture credit, in future, will be determined on the basis of the market price of agricultural land instead of Produce Index as at present. The Government has also set up a high level Agricultural Commission to make appropriate recommendations for the development of agriculture sector.

*Wheat* is the most important food crop of Pakistan. It occupies 36 per cent of the cultivated area, accounts for about 20 per cent of total expenditure on

major food items and 77 per cent of total consumption of cereal. This crop, on an average, contributes over 40 per cent of the value of major crops. Over the past 15 years, the output of wheat has increased at the rate of 4.1 per cent per annum compared to a 1.4 per cent per annum increase in area. Although the yield per hectare has improved by 3.6 per cent per annum, it is still far below the world average.

Keeping in view the objective of self-sufficiency including stocks to cushion production shortfalls, the wheat production target for 1986-87 has been fixed as 13.8 million tonnes against the estimated production of 13.5 million tonnes in 1985-86. The production strategy aims at improvements in yield per hectare. For this purpose, adequate quantity of high yielding variety of seeds will be supplied together with other inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides and water. In addition, the procurement prices have been increased by Rs. 10 per 40 Kgs. and credit facilities will be provided on easy terms.

Next to wheat, *rice* is the main staple food in Pakistan. About two-third of the production is being consumed domestically and the rest is exported. In fact, it has been the major source of foreign exchange earnings since 1970, and accounted for about 14 per cent of Pakistan's total exports during the last five years.

Over the last 15 years, rice production has increased at the rate of 2.2 per cent per annum compared to a 1.5 per cent per annum increase in the area under cultivation. Together with this increase, production has also gone through structural changes, with the relative share of Basmati variety having increased from 17 per cent in 1972-73 to about 30 per cent in 1985-86. However, from 1981-82, the production of Basmati rice has declined continuously and reached as low as 758 thousand tonnes. To reverse this trend, the minimum price of Basmati paddy has been increased from Rs. 93 to Rs. 102 per 40 Kgs. and the restriction to sell paddy at fixed price to the Government has been lifted. Similarly, the restriction on inter-district movement of rice has also been lifted. It is hoped that these measures will ensure minimum sale price to the growers as well as provide them the freedom to sell their surplus in the open market for a better price. The production target of 3.45 million tonnes envisaged in the Plan implies a recovery from the depressed level of 1985-86. Pakistan has already attained this level of production in 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Presently about 50 per cent of *maize* is being produced in rain fed areas ; therefore, natural calamities, particularly weather conditions, have been the major factor affecting production. During the past few years, the structure of demand for maize has changed significantly. While the demand for direct consumption, as food is declining, its industrial use as a major ingredient in the production of

corn oil, cornflakes, glucose, starch etc. has increased rapidly. A target of 1.000 million tonnes for 1986-87 is being proposed keeping in view the demand prospects of the Food Processing Industries.

Pakistan has long been the World's leading producer of *raw cotton* and contributed about 9 per cent of the World production during the last two years. It is the major cash crop of Pakistan. Over the last few years, this crop has gone through a continuous process of technical change in areas such as varieties, sowing times, cultural practices, response to different kind of fertilizers and pesticides. As a result, its quality has improved considerably and a number of high yielding and disease resistant varieties have been developed and tried successfully.

The strategy for 1986-87 calls for the consolidation of the gains achieved in 1985-86. The production target has been fixed at 7.2 million bales against the current year's record production of 7.1 million bales. A higher target could be fixed but for the serious threat of competition in the World Market, particularly from the USA; only a marginal increase of 1.4 per cent has been provided. To attain the target, full use will be made of the experiences of the last two years of great successes.

The output of *sugarcane* averaged 33.6 million tonnes per annum during 1980-84, with a record production of 36.6 million tonnes in 1981-82. While production has increased by 2.4 per cent annum over the last 15 years, the yield per hectare and sucrose content have remained almost constant. The future strategy lays stress on improvements in these two important aspect of the crop. The target of 32.14 million tonnes has been fixed keeping in view the average production during the last five years and the depressed level of production in 1985-86, with the main objective being to attain self-sufficiency in the production of sugar. To give incentives to the growers the Government has already increased the sugarcane price by rupees 2.68 per 100 Kgs.

Except for oil seeds, modest increases ranging from 1 per cent to 5 per cent have been provided for all *other crops*. Keeping in view the objective of import substitution, the production of oil seeds is forecast to grow by 10 per cent. A four year work Plan aimed at partial self-sufficiency in edible oils is under preparation. Major emphasis will be on the promotion of non-conventional oil seeds like sun-flower, soyabean and safflower.

Next to major crops, *Livestock* is the second largest source of value added in the agricultural sector. Nearly 30 per cent of agriculture value added originates in this sector. Following the growing demand brought about by the increase in population, urbanisation and a rising standard of living, the demand for Livestock

Products has increased rapidly. In the past, development efforts mostly remained concentrated on the improvement of animal stock through cross breeding. From 1986-87 onward, the major emphasis would be on production, management, dairy technology and poultry development. For this purpose, the commercial farming and Dairy Industry will be encouraged. Against a 6.5 per cent increase in 1985-86, value added in this sub-sector is projected to grow by 6.8 per cent, with poultry meat and eggs growing by 15 per cent and 13 per cent respectively. The production targets are shown in Annexure II.

### **Mining and Quarrying**

Value added in this sector is projected to grow by about 9 per cent. About 85 per cent of value added in this sector is contributed by Coal, Natural Gas and Crude Oil. The domestic production of oil has reached 40 thousand barrels per day and meets nearly 25 per cent of domestic demand for oil. The projected growth rate assumes further increase in the production of Natural Gas, Crude Oil, Limestone, Gypsum, Rock Phosphate etc.

### **Manufacturing Sector**

Value added in the manufacturing sector is forecast to increase by 8.4 per cent, comprising 8.0 per cent in large scale and 9.4 per cent in small scale. Apart from better utilization of the existing industrial capacity, the major contribution to the projected growth is expected from the new capacity likely to come on stream in industries such as Cement, Tyres, Basic Chemicals, Paper and Board and various branches of Engineering Industries. In addition, the recovery in the production of sugar, whose output is expected to be 18.7 per cent higher than in 1985-86, and improvements expected in the performance of the Pakistan Steel Mill, are likely to make significant contributions to the incremental output target. The industry-wise growth prospects are briefly discussed below :

Next to Cotton Textiles, the Sugar Industry has become the second biggest industry in terms of its share in the total value added of the large scale manufacturing sector. The production of sugar which dropped by about 13 per cent in 1985-86, is projected at 1360 thousand tonnes which is 18.7 per cent higher over the depressed level of 1985-86 but only 3.3 per cent over that attained in 1984-85. The target has been fixed in anticipation of a normal sugarcane crop in 1986-87 and full production expected from the Abadgar Sugar Mill, which went into production during the last days of the 1985-86 crushing season.

In 1986-87, two new vegetable ghee Mills are expected to go into production. Besides, the de-regulation of vegetable ghee and cooking oil industry in April, 1986 and the removal of controls on prices and import of edible oil, are likely to encourage the production of vegetable ghee.

*Cotton Textile Industry* accounts for 13.7 per cent of value added in the large scale manufacturing sector. The level of output in this sector is largely determined by demand, both at home and abroad. Considering the record production of cotton in 1985-86 and a forecast growth rate of 3 to 3.5 per cent for the economy of industrialized countries, the production of Cotton Yarn and Cotton Cloth have been projected to increase by 5.5 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively. In addition to the rehabilitation and modernisation of old sick units a few new units are expected to come on stream in 1986-87.

The production of *Cement* is projected to increase from 5.74 million tonnes to 6.33 million tonnes. The two units *i.e.* Dada Bhai and D. G. Khan, having a total capacity of 990 thousand tonnes per annum commenced production in the last quarter of 1985-86. The target has been fixed on the basis of fully year production of these two Units and the additional output expected from the Attock Factory (capacity 600 thousand tonnes) and Serala (capacity 75 thousand tonnes), which have been completed.

A large number of small and medium new units in various branches of engineering have commenced production during the latter part of last year and some are at the advanced stage of completion. The production programme of these units include the manufacture of electrodes, moulds, wire rods, steel bars, castings, nuts, bolts, wires, cables, tractor and auto-parts, mini-computors, refrigerators and agricultural implements such as reapers, cultivators, ploughs, deseharrows etc. The Government has already announced certain fiscal and tariff concessions for the promotion of the engineering industry.

The Fertilizer industry accounts for about 6 per cent of value added in the large scale manufacturing sector. About 90 per cent of the fertilizer produced is nitrogenous. The country has attained self-sufficiency in nitrogenous fertilizer and also exports it in large quantity. For 1986-87, a modest target of 2.5 per cent increase in the production has been assumed. As no new capacity is expected to come on stream, the additional output is mainly expected from improvements in efficiency of the existing units particularly in response to the decision regarding the removal of control on price and distribution of nitrogenous fertilizer (Urea). Recently a plant with a capacity of 150 thousand tonnes of compost fertilizer has gone into production. The output from this unit will further supplement the production of existing Units.

The production of tractors is forecast to go up from 22 thousand in 1985-86 to 28 thousand in 1986-87. The target has been fixed keeping in view the installed capacity and demand. It is estimated that over 40 thousand tractors will be required for the promotion of mechanised farming in 1986-87.

The industrial policy of the Government is to liberalise the economy by removing all un-necessary controls and intervention. In this direction and for further promotion of industrial development, the following additional steps have been taken :—

- control on the production and sale of cement has been removed.
- the vegetable ghee and cooking oil industry has been deregulated and the controls on prices and imports of edible oil have been lifted.
- control on price and distribution of nitrogenous fertilizer (Urea) has been lifted.
- duty free import of plant and machinery, which is necessary for manufacture of engineering goods and is not manufactured in the country.
- engineering units to be set up during the next 3 years will enjoy tax holiday for 5 years.
- to promote the competitiveness of industrial products, import duties on essential raw materials have been reduced from the existing 40 per cent to 20 per cent ad-volorem.

The industrial production targets are shown in Annexure III.

### **Electricity and Gas**

Value added in this sector is expected to rise by 8.3 per cent in real terms. The growth target for electricity has been fixed keeping in view the additional output of 400 MW expected from Kot Addu and the need to provide 557 thousand new electric connections and to electrify 3900 new villages. The share of income expected from gas transmission and distribution of gas is based on data furnished by the companies concerned.

### **Banking and Insurance**

This sector covers banking institutions, cooperative banks and credit societies, financial corporations and insurance companies. About 3.3 per cent of gross domestic product originates in this sector. Value added in this sector is forecast to go up by 6.8 per cent as against an average increase of 11 per cent recorded during the last three years. The forecast is based on the data furnished by the institutions, representing nearly 60 per cent of value added in the sector. Wages and salaries, which constitute about 35 per cent of the value added, are projected to go up by 14.5 per cent and the operating surplus (including depreciation by 11 per cent in nominal terms).

## **Transport and Communication**

The Annual Plan's forecast of 5.6 per cent increase in real terms and 10.87 per cent in nominal terms is based on the data compiled from the budgets and annual accounts of the enterprises/corporations in the Public Sector. In areas where the requisite information is not available as yet, a modest increase of about 10 per cent in nominal terms has been assumed.

## **Public Admn. and Defence**

The contribution of this sector to GDP consists of Wages and Salaries and pensions of Government employees. The forecast of 6.5 per cent increase in real terms and 11.8 per cent increase in nominal terms is based on data compiled from the budgets. In addition to the impact of normal increase in employment, annual increments and indexation to the tune of about 3.6 per cent, the new budgetary measures such as the indexation of pensions and increase in the special pay admissible to Qasids, Dafteries, Lift Operators etc. are some of the factors to explain the basis for these targets. The sector-wise growth targets are shown in Annexure I.

## **SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT**

### **USES OF RESOURCES (REVIEW OF 1985-86)**

#### **Investment**

The Annual Plan, 1985-86, provided for a fixed investment of Rs. 90 billion against estimated investment of about Rs. 75 billion in 1984-85, showing an increase of 20 per cent. Of this, Rs. 53.6 billion was proposed for the Public Sector and the balance of Rs. 36.4 billion for the Private Sector. The Investment strategy laid stress on accelerating the pace of investment in line with the priorities laid down in the Sixth Plan. The sectoral allocations in the Annual Plan were, therefore, made keeping in view the implementation of investment targets in the first two years.

The provisional estimates for the year 1985-86, released by the Federal Bureau of Statistics, show that the actual fixed investment (both in Public and Private Sectors) was 5.6 per cent lower than the Annual Plan Targets. However, compared to the previous year, the estimated fixed investment was 18.2 per cent higher, thus improving the fixed investment to GNP ratio from 14.3 per cent in 1984-85 to 15.1 per cent in 1985-86. About 59.4 per cent of the estimated fixed investment was made by the Public Sector and the rest by the Private Sector.

Of the estimated fixed investment of Rs. 36.4 billion in the Private Sector, the manufacturing sector claimed the highest share of 32.2 per cent, followed by agriculture (23.2 per cent), housing (22.2 per cent), services (11.3 per cent) and the remaining 11.1 per cent by the Transport and Communication Sector. Further details may be seen in the Chapter on Private Investment.

The estimated fixed investment of Rs. 50.5 billion in the Public Sector was 94.2 per cent of the Annual Plan Target of Rs. 53.6 billion; the shortfall was due mainly to higher non-investment development expenditure particularly on fertilizer subsidy. However, compared to last year, the investment in 1985-86 was 19.7 per cent higher. Further details may be seen in the Chapter on Public Sector Development Programme.

### Savings

The Annual Plan projected that around 77 per cent of the proposed investment would be financed through national savings, thus raising the National Savings to GNP ratio from 11.0 per cent in 1984-85 to 13.1 per cent in 1985-86. The estimated actuals have revealed a striking improvement in National Savings. Foreign Savings, which financed 31.4 per cent of total investment in 1984-85, dropped to 18.4 per cent of investment in 1985-86, due mainly to improvement in the trade balance by Rs. 8.96 billion. During the year, the exports (in Dollar Terms) went up by 21 per cent; imports remained at about the same level recorded in the previous year. The surplus on invisible accounts (Dollar Terms) increased by 2.4 per cent due mainly to an improvement in remittances. Against the original forecast of 10 per cent decline, the remittances have increased by about 5 per cent. As a result, the current account deficit came down to Dollar 1080 million from \$ 1685 million in the previous year. The National Savings|GNP ratio improved from 11 per cent in 1984-85 to 13.6 per cent in 1985-86.

### Consumption

During the year, about 13.6 per cent of GNP was saved and the remaining 86.4 per cent was consumed. Against 10.0 per cent increase in the total resources available in the economy, consumption expenditure increased by 8.8 per cent in nominal terms. Private Consumption expenditure, which constitute 87 per cent of the total, increased by 8.3 per cent and the remaining 13 per cent, representing the General Government consumption, by about 12 per cent. Due to data constraints in the National Accounts, the estimates of private consumption expenditure are derived as a residual after making adjustment for all other flows. Thus the detailed composition of private consumption expenditure is not known.

The General Government Consumption Expenditure, which represents the current expenditure on goods and services by the Federal, Provincial and Local



Governments, increased from Rs. 59.5 billion in 1984-85 to Rs. 66.6 billion in 1985-86. The increase is attributed to the government's commitment to social development, particularly health, education, and other community services. The analysis of Federal and Provincial Budgets shows that compared to a 9.5 per cent increase in current expenditure (excluding subsidies and debt-servicing), the current expenditure on Community and Social Services increased by 27.8 per cent and that on Defence by about 6 per cent. The economic classification of the Budget shows that the expenditure on Wages and Salaries increased at a higher rate due mainly to the indexation of salaries of Officers and Staff by 10 per cent and 13.5 per cent respectively.

### ANNUAL PLAN (1986-87)

#### Investment

For 1986-87, a fixed investment target of Rs. 98.0 billion is proposed, comprising Rs. 40.4 billion for the Private Sector and Rs. 57.6 billion for the Public Sector. The proposed investment aims at: (i) implementation of Sixth Plan's remaining investment target as far as possible, and (ii) the implementation of Prime Minister's Five-Point Programme. It is estimated that out of the Sixth Plan's fixed investment target of Rs. 469.4 billion, an investment of Rs. 220.4 billion has been made during the first three years, thus fulfilling about 47 per cent of the target. The Annual Plan aims at raising the Sixth Plan's level of implementation to 68 per cent with some adjustments in the original priorities, as warranted by the addition of the Prime Minister's Five-Point Programme.

The fixed investment target of Rs. 57.6 billion envisaged for the Public Sector is 14.1 per cent higher than level recorded in 1985-86. Besides the normal requirements to accelerate the implementation of Sixth Plan, the proposed investment also reflects the provisions made for the Prime Minister's Five-Point Programme. With the full implementation of proposed investment about 70 per cent of the Public Sector's fixed investment targets envisaged in the Sixth Plan are likely to be attained. The details are given in Chapter on Public Sector Development Programme.

An investment of Rs. 40.4 billion is proposed to be under-taken by the Private Sector during the year 1986-87. The proposed investment is 17 per cent higher than the revised investment of the year 1985-86. Larger allocations have been made to make up the shortfalls experienced during the first three years, protect the sectoral priorities and achieve the overall objectives of the Sixth Plan. Priority-wise, the highest share of 33.4 per cent has been earmarked for the Manufacturing Sector, followed by agriculture (23.3 per cent), Housing (10.6 per cent), Transport and Communication (10.6 per cent) and the remaining for services and other sectors. The details are given in Chapter on Private Investment and Financing.

## Savings

As a proportion of GNP, total investment is projected to increase from 16.7 per cent in 1985-86 to 17.2 per cent in 1986-87. It is expected that about 85.6 per cent of the proposed investment would be financed through National Savings. The improvement expected in National Savings is largely based on the expectations from the external transactions. The foreign savings, which constituted 3.1 per cent of GNP in 1985-86 are forecast to drop to 2.5 per cent of GNP in 1986-87. Based on the GDP growth rate of 6.8 per cent and a forecast of 3.7 per cent increase in the world economy and 3.1 to 3.3 per cent in Industrial Countries, exports are projected to rise by 5 per cent in value terms with manufactures expected to grow by 11 per cent in value. The balance of payments projections are largely based on the impact of sharp fall in petroleum prices on Pakistan's trade and invisibles flows and elimination of wheat import following the bumper crop. Reflecting the impact of the elimination of wheat imports and of the lowering of world petroleum prices, imports are expected to decline by 2.7 per cent. As a consequence, the trade deficit is forecast to improve by 10 per cent. The uncertainty underlying prospective remittance flows is reflected in a 5 per cent decrease in the forecast for these flows. The joint influence of these variable will generate a current account deficit of Dollar 937 million. The National Savings are projected to increase from 13.6 per cent of GNP in 1985-86 to 14.7 per cent of GNP in 1986-87. As a consequence, about 85.6 per cent of investment is envisaged to be financed through National Savings. Pakistan's Savings rate is very low, both in absolute terms and relative to that in other developed Countries. During the last four years, the domestic savings averaged 5.6 per cent and national savings 12.8 per cent of GNP as against the Investment/GNP ratio of 16.1 per cent. The efforts are underway to improve the savings rates. Besides public resource mobilization efforts, household savings, particularly in the rural areas, will be mobilized.

## Consumption

Against 10.6% increase in the total resources, the consumption expenditure is projected to go up by 9.9 per cent; however, as a proportion of GNP, the total consumption expenditure will be 85.3 per cent as against 86.4 per cent in 1985-86. Against 9.5 per cent increase envisaged in the private consumption, the general government consumption expenditures, which constitute about 13.6 per cent of the total, is likely to increase at a higher rate. According to the Budgets of Federal and Provincial Governments for the year 1986-87, the total current expenditure (net of transfer payments) is 13.8 per cent higher over the revised estimates of 1985-86. Function-wise, expenditure on Defence is budgeted to increase by 10.6 per cent, on Social and Community Services by 19.2 per cent, on economic services by 10.2 per cent and that on General Administration (including Law and Order)

by 17.1 per cent. The expenditure on Social and Community Services reflects the governments's commitment to extend the network of health and education services to cover the maximum portion of the population. With the rapid expansion of these services, maintenance expenditure on Socio-Economic infrastructure will further enhance the government's recurring liabilities. The economic classification of the expenditure shows that the wages and salaries, which roughly constitutes about 54 per cent of government consumption expenditure, are likely to increase at a higher rate due mainly to the creation of over 0.1 million new jobs, particularly in the education and health sectors under the Special Programme of the Prime Minister. In addition, the indexation of wages and salaries together with new budgetary measures, such as the indexation of pensions, increase in pensions and the Special Pay and Allowances allowed to low paid staff will further increase the government consumption expenditure. The Macro-Economic Framework and Savings and investment are given at Annexure IV and V respectively.

## GDP AND SECTORAL GROWTH RATES

Sectors	1984-85	1985-86		1986-87 Target
		Target	Revised	
Agriculture .. .. .	12.0	5.3	6.5	5.9
Major Crops .. .. .	17.2	5.5	7.1	5.5
Minor Crops .. .. .	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.1
Livestock .. .. .	6.3	5.5	6.5	6.8
Fishing .. .. .	5.1	5.0	2.7	7.3
Forestry .. .. .	49.2	4.5	5.7	7.5
Mining & Quarrying .. .. .	14.7	9.0	34.8	9.0
Manufacturing .. .. .	8.6	8.7	8.2	8.4
Large Scale .. .. .	8.3	8.8	7.8	8.0
Small Scale .. .. .	9.4	8.4	9.4	9.4
Construction .. .. .	2.9	6.5	9.6	8.5
Electricity and Gas Distribution .. .. .	4.3	5.5	9.3	8.3
Transport, Storage and Communication .. .. .	5.8	5.8	7.6	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade .. .. .	11.0	7.2	7.6	7.3
Banking and Insurance .. .. .	4.7	6.0	9.4	6.8
Ownership of dwellings .. .. .	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Public Admn. and Defence .. .. .	9.6	6.0	6.9	6.5
Services .. .. .	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
GDP .. .. .	8.8	6.5	7.5	6.8

## MAJOR CROPS PRODUCTION

(000 M. T.)

	1984-85	1985-86		1986-87 Target	Percentage Increase over 1985-86
		Target	Revised		
<b>Major Crops</b>					
Rice .. ..	3,315	3,647	3,051	3,450	13.1
Wheat .. ..	11,700	13,200	13,500	13,800	2.2
Maize .. ..	1,028	1,035	1,009	1,039	3.0
Gram .. ..	524	550	578	590	2.1
Sugarcane .. ..	32,140	34,000	26,769	32,140	20.0
Cotton (Mill. Bales) ..	5.93	5.20	7.1	7.2	1.4
Barley .. ..	132	147	133	135	1.5
Jowar .. ..	230	230	217	220	1.4
Bajra .. ..	284	270	259	263	1.5
Rape and Mustard .. ..	235	290	242	266	9.9
Tobacco .. ..	87	87	87	87	—
<b>Livestock</b>					
Milk .. ..	10,902	11,520	11,500	12,200	6.1
Beef .. ..	513	525	539	567	5.2
Muttan .. ..	467	485	500	534	6.8
Poultry Meat .. ..	99	109	114	131	14.9
Eggs (Million Nos) ..	4,093	4,600	4,630	5,236	13.1
Hides .. ..	5.4	5.4	5.45	5.55	1.8
Skins .. ..	30.8	31.5	31.8	32.9	3.5
Wool .. ..	47.7	48.5	50.3	53.2	5.8
Hair .. ..	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.4	5.7

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**  
(Selected Items)

	Unit	1984-85	1985-86		1986-87		Percentage Increase over 1985-86
			Target	Revised*	Target	Target	
Sugar .. .. .	"000" Tons	1306	1390	1146	1360	18.7	
Veg. Ghee .. .. .	"	640	728	660	695	5.3	
Cement .. .. .	"	4698	5800	5741	6330	10.3	
Fertilizer (N) .. .. .	"	1118	1170	1118	1145	2.5	
Jute Goods .. .. .	"	78	87	99	107	8.1	
Soda Ash .. .. .	"	122	142	125	134	7.2	
Caustic Soda .. .. .	"	40	42	55	60	9.1	
Paper and Board .. .. .	"	119	124	127	140	10.2	
M.S. Products .. .. .	"	718	840	729	790	8.4	
Cotton Yarn .. .. .	M. Kgs.	432	515	471	497	5.5	
Cotton Cloth .. .. .	M. Sq. M.	272	286	259	268	3.5	
Cigarettes .. .. .	Million Nos.	38,921	40,000	41,680	43,722	4.9	
Bicycles .. .. .	"000" Nos.	463	513	471	497	5.5	
T.V. Stes .. .. .	"	138	158	152	165	8.5	
Motor Tyres .. .. .	"	307	338	498	630	26.5	
LCV's/Cars .. .. .	"	27.5	32.1	31.4	36.4	15.9	
Buses/Trucks .. .. .	"	3.43	3.65	3.59	3.7	3.1	
Tractors .. .. .	"	29.00	30.30	22.00	28.0	27.3	
Petroleum Products .. .. .	Mill. Ltrs.	6095	6350	6406	6816	6.4	
Billets .. .. .	"000" M.T.	260.8	—	307.2	400.0	30.2	
Rolled Sheets .. .. .	"	175.6	—	340.5	536.0	57.4	
Bloom .. .. .	"	277.4	—	396.4	551.6	39.1	
Slab .. .. .	"	165.9	—	236.0	328.4	39.1	
Coke .. .. .	"	451.3	—	612.1	725.0	18.4	

\*Based on Growth rate for July—February, 1985-86.

## MACRO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK (AT CURRENT BILLION RUPEES)

	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	Annual Growth Rates			
	Pro- visional	Re- vised	Target	Re- vised	Target	1985-86		1986-87	
						Target	Re- vised	Target	
						4÷2	5÷3	6÷5	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GDP (F.C.) ..	428.2	424.9	485.7	479.0	537.2	13.4	12.7	12.2	
Indirect Taxes (net) ...	50.1	45.0	57.5	48.7	55.3	14.8	8.2	13.5	
GDP (M.P.) ..	478.3	469.9	543.2	527.7	592.5	13.6	12.3	12.3	
Net Factor Income ...	33.2	32.6	36.0	35.5	34.0	8.4	8.9	-4.2	
GNP (M.P.) ..	511.5	502.5	579.2	563.2	626.5	13.2	12.1	11.2	
Net Foreign Savings ..	25.6	25.3	23.2	17.3	15.5	-9.4	-31.6	-10.4	
Total Resources ..	537.1	527.8	602.4	580.5	642.0	12.2	10.0	10.6	
Consumption ..	454.4	447.3	503.4	486.5	534.5	10.8	8.8	9.9	
Gen. Govt. ...	56.3	59.5	63.1	66.6	75.8	12.1	11.9	13.8	
Fixed Investment ..	74.7	71.9	90.0	85.0	98.0	20.5	18.2	15.3	
Private ..	29.8	29.7	36.4	34.5	40.4	22.1	16.2	17.1	
Public ..	44.9	42.2	53.6	50.5	57.6	19.4	19.7	14.1	
Changes In Stocks ..	8.0	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.5	—	—	—	
Total Investment ..	82.7	80.5	99.0	94.0	107.5	19.7	16.8	14.4	
Total USES ..	537.1	527.8	602.4	580.5	642.0	12.2	10.0	10.6	

## SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT (AT CURRENT BILLION RUPEES)

	Annual Growth Rate									
	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1985-86		1986-87	
	Pro- visional	Revised Target	Revised Target	Revised Target	Target	Target	Target	Revised Target	Target	
Investment ..	82.7	80.5	99.0	94.0	107.5	19.7	16.8	14.4		
Net Foreign Savings ..	25.6	25.3	23.2	17.3	15.5	-9.4	-31.6	-10.4		
National Savings ..	57.1	55.2	75.8	76.7	92.0	32.7	38.9	19.9		
Net Factor Income ..	33.2	32.6	36.0	35.5	34.0	8.4	8.9	-4.2		
Domestic Savings ..	23.9	22.6	39.8	41.2	58.0	66.5	82.3	40.8		
As Percentage of GNP :										
Investment ..	16.2	16.0	17.1	16.7	17.2					
Fixed Investment ..	14.6	14.3	15.5	15.1	15.6					
Consumption ..	88.8	89.0	86.9	86.4	85.3					
Net Foreign Savings ..	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.1	2.5					
National Savings ..	11.2	11.0	13.1	13.6	14.7					
Domestic Savings/GDP ..	5.0	4.8	7.3	7.8	9.8					
Exchange Rate ..	15.0	15.0	16.5	16.0	16.5					
GDP Deflator ..	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	4.9	5.0		



## CHAPTER 2

## PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

## Review of 1985-86.

According to the Sixth Five-Year Plan phasing, Public Sector Development outlays which consist of (a) expenditure through the budget called the ADP, which includes the normal development programme *plus* the Special Development Programme, and (b) Public Corporations outside the purview of budgetary mechanism totalled Rs. 57.4 billion for 1985-86. However, due to resource constraint the budgeted outlays amounted to Rs. 51.9 billion. The actual development outlays are estimated at Rs. 50.1 billion showing a shortfall of around 3.5 per cent from budgeted outlays and 12.7 per cent from the Sixth Plan phasing. The allocation and utilization by executing agencies during 1985-86 are summarized in Table—I below. The sectoral implementation during 1985-86 may be seen in Annexure-1.

TABLE-I

## IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR PROGRAMME 1985-86.

	(Million Rupees).	
	1985-86	
	Alloca- tion	Revised Estimates
I. Normal ADP .. .. .	38,020	37,443
A. Federal Govt. .. .. .	28,418	27,931
B. Provincial Governments .. .. .	9,602	9,512
(i) Punjab .. .. .	5,009	4,944
(ii) Sind .. .. .	2,018	2,021
(iii) N.W.F.P. .. .. .	1,637	1,562
(iv) Baluchistan .. .. .	938	985
II. Special Dev. Programme .. .. .	1,380	757
Total (I+II) .. .. .	39,400	38,200
III. Semi Public (Outside ADP) .. .. .	12,473	11,900
Grand Total .. .. .	51,873	50,100

### Annual Development Programme for 1986-87

3. The 1986-87 fiscal year will be fourth year of the Sixth Plan and the Annual Development Programme for 1986-87 has been formulated with the objective of making a concerted effort to regain the Sixth Plan's implementation path and thereby permit the realization of the targets and priorities of the Plan. The basic strategy for the 1986-87 development programme is :—

- (a) A sharp acceleration in the allocations for power development to achieve the twin objectives of a reduction in load-shedding and electrification of 90 per cent of total villages by 1990 (about 60 per cent of the increase in the Federal ADP for 1986-87 over the previous year is earmarked for power development);
- (b) Increased emphasis on the development of agriculture and water sectors particularly anti water-logging and salinity programmes where the outlays are to be doubled in a four year period;
- (c) high priority to rural development particularly in the field of education, health, roads and water supply and sewerage. In absolute terms, the allocations to these sectors in the Provincial programme have been increased by more than 50 per cent;
- (d) an intensification of efforts in the direction of adequate rural services and rural development. The share of rural development, both in absolute terms and as a proportion has been increased;
- (e) an acceleration in the development of less developed areas both by increased allocations through the normal ADP as well as through the Special Development Programmes. The allocation for the Special Development Programme has been increased by more than 69 per cent; and
- (f) expeditious utilization of external assistance on which progress in key sectors depends.

#### Size and Distribution

4. The size of the Annual Development Programme for 1986-87 has been fixed at Rs. 47.00 billion which represents an increase of 23 per cent over the estimated expenditure of Rs. 38.20 billion in 1985-86. This includes Rs. 1.28 billion likely to be spent on Special Development Programmes against estimated outlays of Rs. 0.76 billion during 1985-86 (The allocation for 1986-87 may be seen in Annexure-II). Public Corporations are expected to spend Rs. 14.20

billion during 1986-87 as against an estimated outlay of Rs. 11.90 billion during the current financial year. Thus, all told development outlays are likely to show an acceleration of 22.2 per cent as can be seen from Table-II given below :—

**TABLE-II**  
**DEVELOPMENT OUTLAYS 1986-87.**

	(Current Billion Rs.)		
	1985-86	1986-87	Percentage Increase
(i) ADP Normal .. .. .	37.44	45.72	22.1
(ii) Special Development Programme .. .. .	0.76	1.28	68.4
(iii) Total ADP (i+ii) .. .. .	38.20	47.00	23.0
(iv) Public Corporations .. .. .	11.90	14.20	19.3
Total (iii+iv) .. .. .	50.10	61.20	22.2

5. The additional recurring expenditure on Education over and above the level of 1982-83 which is being treated as development expenditure adds upto Rs. 4.75 billion for 1986-87 as against Rs. 3.53 billion during the previous financial year. Including these expenditures, an acceleration of 23.0 per cent is projected in overall development outlays.

6. The distribution of development funds between the Federal and Provincial ADPs reflects the sectoral priorities in the 1986-87 ADP and the accommodation of the Five-point Programme of the Prime Minister. In view of the very high priority accorded to rural development and education, the Provincial ADPs are projected to increase by about 31.4 per cent from an estimated outlay of Rs. 9.51 billion during 1985-86 to Rs. 12.50 billion during 1986-87. On the other hand the Federal ADP excluding the SDP is projected to increase by 18.9 per cent. In cluding the Special Development Programme and additional recurring expenditure on education, the acceleration in the provincial programme is much higher (34 per cent) and the provincial share exceeds one third of total development outlays to be financed through the budgetary mechanism.

#### **Federal ADP**

7. The size of Federal ADP for 1986-87 is Rs. 33.22 billion including Rs. 1 billion provided for projects and programme to be identified by MNA's|Senators compared to the estimated expenditure of Rs. 27.93 billion in 1985-86, an increase of about 19 per cent. Of the increase of Rs. 5.3 billion in the Federal ADP, about 60 per cent has been allocated to the power sector to accelerate the pro-

gramme of rural electrification and reduce the incidence of load shedding, the two key targets of the Prime Minister's Economic Programme. In addition, there is a considerable acceleration in the allocations made for agriculture, mineral development and education.

### Provincial ADPs

8. The Provincial ADPs have been increased from an estimated Rs. 9.51 billion during 1985-86 to Rs. 12.50 billion during 1986-87. This includes Rs. 0.50 billion for projects and programmes to be identified by MPAs in the field of Education, Rural Development and other sectors as against Rs. 1 billion provided during the previous year. Almost 57 per cent of the Provincial allocations have been earmarked for the Prime Minister's Programme. The details regarding financial targets set in the Prime Minister's Five-Point Programme during 1986-87 are given in para 12.

9. An amount of Rs. 4.75 billion as recurring expenditure on Education over and above the level of 1982-83, has also been allocated in the Provincial budget. Thus, the total development Programme of the Provincial Governments will be Rs. 17.25 billion, an increase of over 32 per cent in the Provincial Programmes as against an overall increase of only 17.7 per cent in the 1985-86 ADP.

10. The distribution of the ADP allocation of Rs. 12.50 billion between the four provinces will be on the basis of the agreed formula *i.e.*, 90 per cent of Provincial allocations are distributed by population share and the remaining 10 per cent is shared equally between N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan. The distribution on this basis is shown in Table-III.

TABLE-III

### PROVINCIAL ADP DISTRIBUTION

	(Billion Rs.)								
Punjab .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.52
Sind .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.63
N.W.F.P. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.13
Baluchistan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.22
Total .. .. .									<u>12.50</u>

### Special Development Programme

11. An allocation of Rs. 1.28 billion has been made in 1986-87 for Special Development Programmes in all the four provinces, against the actual expenditures of Rs. 0.76 billion during the previous financial year. A rupee provision of

Rs. 427 million is being made to accommodate the project aid of Rs. 856 million already available for this programme. The size of the Special Development Programmes has to be regarded as flexible since it depends primarily on the timely commitment and utilization of foreign assistance. The distribution of funds among the provincial Governments is given in Table-IV.

TABLE IV

(Million Rupees).

Province	Expenditure 1985-86	Allocation 1986-87	
		Total	Foreign component
Punjab .. .. .	71	240	160
Sind .. .. .	53	315	210
N.W.F.P. .. .. .	38	199	133
Baluchistan .. .. .	595	529	353
Total .. .. .	757	1283	856

**Prime Minister's Programme**

12. An outlay of Rs. 92.5 billion has been earmarked for the Prime Minister's Programme during 1986—90. The ADP for the year 1986-87 has been framed keeping in view the objectives and targets to be achieved under this programme. For 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 23.19 billion in the Federal and Provincial budgets has been allocated. The Summary of this programme is given in Table-V below while the details may be seen at Annexure-III.

TABLE V

(Billion Rupees).

1. Rural Education .. .. .	5.54
2. Rural Health .. .. .	1.41
3. Rural Roads .. .. .	1.98
4. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation .. .. .	1.25
5. Katchi Abadis and rural housing .. .. .	0.73
6. Rural Electrification .. .. .	5.27
7. Anti-waterlogging and salinity programme .. .. .	2.52
8. Adult literacy .. .. .	0.0
9. Multipurpose Rural Development schemes .. .. .	0.27
10. 7 Ma'la schemes .. .. .	0.50
11. M. V.A.'s/ enato's programme .. .. .	1.62
12. Special Employment programme .. .. .	1.30(a)
Total .. .. .	23.19

(a) The allocation for Employment Fund adds upto Rs. 2 billion. Out of this Rs. 0.20 billion and Rs. 0.50 billion have been shown under rural health and mass literacy respectively.

13. The Government has also decided to give priority to credit for construction of rural housing. An amount of Rs. 250 million has been provided to the HBFC through commercial credit for financing small housing schemes. Thus, all told, the allocation made in the Annual Plan to meet the objectives and targets of the Prime Minister's Programme is Rs. 20 billion during 1986-87.

#### **MPA's, MNA's and Senator's Programme**

14. The allocations made to MNAs Senators and MPA's during the budget 1985-86 are not lapsable. The projects initiated in 1985-86 are likely to be completed during the 1986-87. An allocation of Rs. 1.5 billion has been made for this programme in the ADP 1986-87.

#### **Public Corporations**

15. The outlays of Public Corporations which are outside the budgetary mechanism and are financed through retained earnings and local and foreign commercial borrowing are placed at Rs. 14.2 billion compared to the estimated expenditure of Rs. 11.9 billion during the last financial year, an increase of 19 per cent. (Annexure-IV). A major part of these allocations will be spent by the Energy, Transport and Communications and Physical Planning and Housing sectors. The amount being provided for Industries is slightly higher than the last year's level due to the increased self-financing by the public industrial corporations. About 43 per cent of the outlays of Public Corporations is proposed to be financed through self-generating funds, 32 per cent through foreign aid/equity and the balance 25 per cent by bank credit.

16. It may be pointed out that the requirement of bank credit is worked out on gross basis; the net expansion relevant for monetary purposes is not likely to exceed Rs. 2.5 billion.

## REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1985-86

(Million Rupees).

Sl. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	Total ADP	Federal	Total Provincial	Provincial ADP				
					Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
(a) Normal Programme									
1.	Agriculture ..	..	1394.038	703.374	690.664	308.480	145.206	108.219	128.759
2.	Fertilizer Subsidy ..	..	3040.500	3040.500	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Industry ..	..	691.409	536.187	155.222	50.920	41.544	49.495	13.263
4.	Minerals ..	..	220.231	163.552	56.679	4.780	5.500	42.133	4.266
5.	Water ..	..	4975.465	3959.613	1015.852	502.360	192.446	162.804	158.242
6.	Power ..	..	8404.755	8363.458	41.297	28.400	—	12.897	—
7.	Fuels ..	..	2397.324	2397.324	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Transport and Communications ..	..	5858.943	4788.364	1070.579	445.200	314.342	184.090	126.947
9.	Physical Planning and Housing ..	..	2952.224	1200.372	1751.852	1023.700	360.245	247.894	120.013
10.	Mass Media ..	..	109.995	109.995	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Rural Development ..	..	1180.302	148.893	1031.409	680.300	151.941	105.469	93.699





## ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1986-87

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sector	Total ADP	Federal	Total Provincial	Provincial ADP				
					Punjab	Sind	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>A. Normal Programme</b>									
1.	Agriculture ..	2091.743	1185.589	906.154	412.247	227.250	136.146	130.511	
2.	Fertilizer Subsidy ..	1842.372	1842.372	—	—	—	—	—	
3.	Industry ..	463.772	317.910	145.862	54.470	34.040	48.200	9.152	
4.	Minerals ..	271.408	202.256	69.152	10.430	6.260	44.000	8.462	
5.	Water ..	5866.908	4478.308	1388.600	668.391	379.740	202.195	138.274	
6.	Power ..	11484.154	11420.838	63.316	62.310	—	1,006	—	
7.	Fuels ..	2727.076	2725.576	1,500	—	—	1,500	—	
8.	Transport and Communications ..	5921.087	4941.836	979.251	356.416	270.260	265.000	87.575	
9.	Physical Planning and Housing ..	4503.399	1293.396	3210.003	1856.518*	587.670	399.033	366.782	
10.	Mass Media ..	200.264	198.764	1,500	1,500	—	—	—	
11.	Rural Development ..	2061.792	404.743	1657.049	919.290	397.610	190.134	150.015	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Science and Technology	..	241.118	241.118	—	—	—	—
13.	Education and Training	..	3593.849	1200.280	2393.569	1134.112	543.230	492.100
14.	Health and Nutrition ..	..	2645.474	831.023	1814.451	1111.000	303.770	313.000
15.	Culture, Sports and Tourism	..	174.219	115.318	58.901	45.150	1.980	0.800
16.	Manpower and Employment	..	150.510	78.220	72.290	37.270	4.770	6.800
17.	Spl. Development Programme for Women	..	93.419	93.419	—	—	—	—
18.	Pop. Welfare Programme	..	555.862	555.862	—	—	—	—
19.	Social Welfare	..	213.946	117.090	96.856	65.850	10.670	14.336
20.	Block Allocation/Misc.	..	199.046	—	199.046	135.046	9.000	17.000
21.	Spl. Development Programme for Women and Youth	..	95.617	95.617	—	—	—	—
	Total (A)	..	45,397.035	32,339.535	13,057.500	6870.000	2776.250	2131.250
	Less-Shortfall	..	680.258	122.758	557.500	348.750	150.000	58.750
	Total (Net) (A)	..	44,716.777	32,216.777	12,500.000	6521.250	2626.250	2131.250
(B)	Spl. Dev. Prog.	..	1283.223	1283.223	—	—	—	—
(C)	MNA's/Senators Programme	..	1000.000	1000.000**	—	—	—	—
	Total (A +B +C)	..	47,000.00	34,500.000	12,500.000	6521.250	2626.250	2131.250

\*Includes Rs. 80 million for low income housing out of deposit Account.

\*\* The allocation for Special Programme of MPA's has been shown in the sectors under the respective Provincial Programme.

## PRIME MINISTER'S PROGRAMME, 1986-87

## (Financial Allocations)

Sl. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	(Million Rs.)							Total	
		Federal	Azad Kashmir	Northern Area	FATA	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P. Baluchistan		
1.	Rural Education	..	80	28	96	2840	1092	945	470	5551
	(i) Recurring	..	..	6	..	1876	698	586	270	3436
	(ii) Development	..	80	22	96	964	394	359	200	2115
2.	Rural Health	..	25	17	36	612	210	197	82	1211
3.	Rural Roads	..	216	102	143	766	357	226	119	1978
4.	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	..	..	24	110	448	209	157	267	1245
5.	Katchi Abadies and Rural Housing	..	..	..	..	575	105	42	10	732
6.	Rural Electrification	..	4900	92	76	35	..	..	..	5268
	(i) Direct	..	1960	92	76	35	..	..	..	2328
	(ii) Transmission and Generation	..	2940	..	..	..	..	..	..	2940
7.	Anti-Water logging and Salinity (SCARPS)	..	2267	..	..	241	13	..	..	2521
8.	Adult Literacy	..	290	..	..	..	..	5	..	295
9.	Multipurpose Rural Development Schemes	..	700	30	..	..	30	94	90	946
	Total	..	8398	293	461	5517	2016	1666	1038	19747*

\*In addition an amount of Rs. 1.30 billion for Special employment/Programme, Rs. 1.62 m Rs. 1.62 billion for MNA's/Senators Programme and Rs. 0.50 billion for 7 Marla schemes have been allocated thus making the total Programme to the extent of Rs. 23.19 billion for 1986-87.

Annexure IVSEMI-PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (OUTSIDE ADP)  
1986-87

(Million Rupees)

Sector/Agency	Revised Estimates 1985-86	ADP 1986-87			
		Total Alloca- tions	Bank Credit/ NDFC	Self- Financ- ing	Foreign Aid/ Equity
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. FEDERAL</b>					
<b>(a) Agriculture</b>					
1. NLC .. .. .	40	40	—	40	—
2. Commerce Division .. .. .	68	55	—	55	—
<b>Total (Agriculture) .. .. .</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>(b) Power</b>					
3. KESC .. .. .	2023	2354	1190	260	904
4. WAPDA .. .. .	—	1000	1000	—	—
<b>Total (Power) .. .. .</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>3354</b>	<b>2190</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>904</b>
<b>(c) Fuels</b>					
5. NRL .. .. .	134	150	150	—	—
6. SGTC .. .. .	280	180	—	180	—
7. SNGPL .. .. .	1000	1400	600	316	484
8. IGC .. .. .	20	25	—	25	—
9. KGC .. .. .	56	60	—	60	—
10. DGO .. .. .	400	500	—	500	—
11. Others .. .. .	981	—	—	—	—
<b>Total (Fuels) .. .. .</b>	<b>2871</b>	<b>2315</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1081</b>	<b>484</b>
<b>(d) Industry</b>					
12. State Cement .. .. .	—	598	—	423	175
13. State Engg. .. .. .	—	174	—	137	37
14. FCCCL .. .. .	43	16	—	15	i
15. TMC .. .. .	—	20	—	—	20
16. PACO .. .. .	330	225	—	118	107
17. NFC .. .. .	280	95	—	67	28
18. NDFC .. .. .	373	313	—	—	313
19. Others (Including Steel Mills) .. .. .	230	—	—	—	—
<b>Total (Industry) .. .. .</b>	<b>1256</b>	<b>1441</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>681</b>

(Million Rupees)

Sector/Agency	Revised Estimates 1985-86	ADP 1986-87			
		Total Alloca- tions	Bank Credit/ NDFC	Self- Fi nanc- ing	Foreign Aid/ Equity
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(e) Transport and Communications</b>					
20. NLC .. .. .	327	350	—	350	—
21. PIAC .. .. .	2920	2689	—	167	2522
22. PNSC .. .. .	400	600	—	600	—
23. KPT .. .. .	393	450	—	450	—
24. CAA .. .. .	517	1050	500	550	—
<b>Total (T &amp; C) ..</b>	<b>4557</b>	<b>5139</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2117</b>	<b>2522</b>
<b>(f) Physical Planning and Housing</b>					
25. NLC .. .. .	10	15	—	15	—
26. Mirpur Development Au- thority .. .. .	15	20	—	20	—
27. PTDC .. .. .	20	25	—	25	—
<b>Total (PP &amp; H) ..</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total (Federal) ..</b>	<b>10860</b>	<b>12404</b>	<b>3440</b>	<b>4373</b>	<b>4591</b>
<b>II. PROVINCIAL .. .. .</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>1796</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1696</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>11900</b>	<b>14200</b>	<b>3540</b>	<b>6069</b>	<b>4591</b>

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## CHAPTER 3

## FINANCING OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

## Back Ground

Adequate resource generation for financing the Public Sector Development Programme as embodied in the Sixth Plan has been major concern of the Government. The year 1985-86 saw a number of favourable developments. There was a fall in the international prices of petroleum and edible oil and net capital receipts were sharply higher especially through the sale of Special National Fund Bonds, Foreign Exchange and Zero Coupon Bearer Bonds.

2. In spite of these favourable developments the budgetary position deteriorated during 1985-86 mainly due to a lower inflow of foreign resources, a smaller share of self-financing by Autonomous Bodies, and a higher flow of non-obligatory grants and development grants for education to the provinces. Consequently, the projected nominal surplus of Rs. 0.02 billion during 1985-86 was converted into an overall deficit of Rs. 2.76 billion.

TABLE I

## Finance of ADP during 1983—86

	Plan Projections 1983—88	Estimated Actuals			Total Percentage	
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1983—86	Implementation (%)
(Billion Rupees)						
<b>A. Domestic Resources</b> .. ..	135.00	15.49	19.88	18.11	53.48	39.6
1. Revenue Surplus .. ..	16.00*	-3.32	-11.22	-12.20	-26.74	—
2. Net Capital Receipts .. ..	46.00	8.08	9.38	22.14	39.60	86.1
3. Self-Financing by Autonomous Bodies .. ..	30.00	2.56	1.91	3.41	7.88	26.3
4. Borrowing from Banking System .. ..	43.00	8.17	19.81	4.76	32.74	76.1
<b>B. External Resources</b> .. ..	90.00	13.65	14.20	20.07	47.92	53.2
Project Aid .. ..	54.00	4.73	7.38	10.10	22.21	41.1
Commodity Aid .. ..		2.02	1.91	2.01	5.94	
Food Aid .. ..		2.38	1.20	4.18	7.76	
Other Aid .. ..	36.00	4.52	3.71	3.68	11.91	71.4
Rupee Grants .. ..		—	—	0.10	0.10	
<b>C. Total (A+B)</b> .. ..	225.00	29.14	34.08	38.18	101.40	45.1
Domestic Resources (as %)	60.0%	53.2%	58.3%	74.4%	52.7%	
Foreign Resources (as %)	40.0%	46.8%	41.7%	52.6%	47.3%	

\*Shown as gap which is worked out on the assumption that revenue surplus on existing basis may be negligible during the sixth plan.

## Review (1985-86)

3. It would be seen from the above table as well as from the details given in Annexure I that the revenue surplus and self-financing by autonomous bodies during first three years of the Sixth Plan are considerably below expectations. As a matter of fact, the budgetary surplus was progressively negative and aggregated Rs. 26.74 billion during 1983—86. This was due to the increase in non-development expenditure. Current expenditure for 1985-86 was budgeted at Rs. 88.85 billion against which the revised estimates are reported to be Rs. 91.06 billion, an absolute increase of Rs. 2.21 billion (or 2.5 per cent) over the budgeted estimates. The major items where expenditure has increased over the budgeted estimates are :

(a) Debt Servicing .. .. .	20.3%
(b) Non-obligatory grants to Provinces .. .. .	40.9%
(c) Grants to Provinces/local authorities .. .. .	168.4%
(d) Development Grants to Provinces for Education .. .. .	4.1%

4. Revenue receipts for 1985-86 have been placed at Rs. 91.72 billion as against the budget estimates of Rs. 94.07 billion. The revised estimates are lower by Rs. 2.35 billion *i.e.* 2.5 per cent below the budget estimates. The decrease is in the indirect taxes and a few items of non-tax receipts as shown in Table II.

TABLE II  
*Percentage change in Tax/Non Tax Receipts During 1985-86*

	1985-86 Budget	1985-86 Revised	Percentage Change
(Billion Rupees)			
Gross Revenue .. .. .	94.07	91.72	-2.5
Indirect Taxes .. .. .	53.16	48.33	-9.1
Import Duties .. .. .	29.69	26.77	-9.8
Excise Duties .. .. .	17.70	15.70	-11.3
Sales Tax .. .. .	5.30	5.04	-4.9
Non-Tax Receipts			
Trading Profits .. .. .	0.67	0.21	-68.6
(i) Cotton Profits .. .. .	0.17	—	-100.0
(ii) Rice Export .. .. .	0.49	0.20	-59.2
Defence Receipts .. .. .	2.27	2.06	-9.3
Fertilizer Surcharges .. .. .	0.98	0.35	-64.3



5. From the above it would appear that the percentage fall in revenue in 1985-86 (revised) in comparison to the budgeted figures ranges from 4.9 per cent in case of sales tax to 11.3 per cent in case of excise duties. In absolute terms the largest decrease is in import duties (*i.e.* Rs. 2.92 billion). The major decrease in non-tax receipts was recovered by the Cotton Export Corporation (100.0 per cent) and Rice Export Corporation (59.2 per cent) leading to an overall decrease of 68.8 per cent in the total trading profits and defence receipts (9.3 per cent). In contrast, net capital receipts in the revised estimates for 1985-86 showed a marked increase of Rs. 5.90 billion *i.e.* an increase of 36.3 per cent over the budget estimates. This is due to the Special National Fund Bonds, Zero Coupon Bearer Bonds and Foreign Exchange Bearer Bonds as shown below :—

Name of Bonds	(Billion Rupees)	
	1985-86 Budget	1985-86 Revised
(a) Zero Coupon Bearer Bonds .. .. .	1.00	2.00
(b) Foreign Exchange Bearer Certificates .. .. .	1.00	2.50
(c) Special National Fund Bonds .. .. .	3.00	13.67
Total .. .. .	5.00	18.17

#### Financing of Public Sector Development Programme for 1986-87 (Annexure D)

6. The Annual Plan 1986-87 envisages a development Programme of Rs. 47.00 billion including Special Development Programme of Rs. 1.28 billion and MNA's|MPAs|Senators programme of Rs. 1.50 billion to be implemented through the normal budget. Domestic resources are expected to contribute Rs. 17.32 billion and the balance of Rs. 25.95 billion will come from foreign assistance. The overall position of financing of the ADP for 1986-87 is summarized below :—

TABLE III

#### Financing of ADP 1986-87

	(Billion Rupees)
I. Size of ADP .. .. .	47.00
II. Financing by :	
A. Domestic Resources .. .. .	17.32
(a) Without New Measures .. .. .	13.73
(i) Federal Government .. .. .	10.18
(ii) Provinces .. .. .	—
(iii) Autonomour Bodies .. .. .	3.55
(b) With New Fiscal Measures .. .. .	3.59

B. Borrowing from the Banking System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
C. External Resources	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.95
Project Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.93
Commodity Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.06
Food Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.78
Other Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.28
Rupee Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.10
I.M.F. (S.A.F.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.80
D. Total Financing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.27
E. Budgetary Gap	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.73

7. Annexure I indicates board details of the various estimates for 1986-87 as compared to the revenue estimates for the year 1985-86. The various components are discussed in the following paragraphs.

#### Revenue Receipts of the Federal Government

8. The gross revenue receipts of the Federal Government for 1986-87 are projected at Rs. 106.18 billion as against the previous year's revised estimates of Rs. 91.72 billion. In line with the general improvement in the level of economic activity and further strengthening of tax administration, a sizeable increase in revenue collection is expected under all major heads. Import duties will account for an improvement of Rs. 2.35 billion, excise duty Rs. 0.95 billions, Sales Tax Rs. 0.66 billion, and taxes on income Rs. 1.32 billion.

9. Taking into account the effect of new measures, the non-tax receipts of the Federal Government are likely to increase from Rs. 33.51 billion in the revised estimates for 1985-86 to Rs. 42.69 billion in 1986-87. These improvements are likely to emerge mainly from surcharges on Petroleum and Natural Gas (Rs. 5.71 billion), interest and dividends income (Rs. 2.51 billion), and profits of T&T (Rs. 1.28 billion).

10. Transfers of resources to the Provinces during 1986-87 are estimated at Rs. 12.50 billion and the net revenue receipts of the Federal Government during 1986-87 are estimated at Rs. 93.68 billion as compared to the previous year's revised estimates of Rs. 78.86 billion.

#### Current Non-Development Expenditure

11. The current non-development expenditures of the Federal Government are estimated to increase from Rs. 91.06 billion in the revised estimates for 1985-86 to Rs. 104.49 billion during 1986-87. This gives an increase of

Rs. 13.43 billion or 14.7 per cent. A major portion of overall current expenditure is claimed by defence (37 per cent), debt servicing (28 per cent) and non-obligatory as well as development grants for education to provinces (14 per cent). Subsidies are estimated to increase by Rs. 0.91 billion in the budget for 1986-87 despite the new measures announced to reduce them. The details of subsidies are given in Annexure II. The provision for general administration, law and order, economic, social and community services put together are estimated to increase from Rs. 10.97 billion in the revised estimates of 1985-86 to Rs. 13.79 billion during 1986-87.

### **Net Capital Receipts**

12. The net capital receipts of the Federal Government for 1986-87 are estimated at Rs. 24.41 billion as against Rs. 22.14 billion provided in the revised estimates for 1985-86, showing an increase of Rs. 2.27 billion or 10 per cent. The increase in net capital receipts is mainly due to disinvestment of shares of Public Sector enterprises (Rs. 2.00 billion) and increase in the small saving schemes.

### **Autonomous Bodies**

13. The level of self-financing by the Autonomous Bodies during the year 1986-87 is projected to be Rs. 3.72 billion as compared to Rs. 3.41 billion during the year 1985-86 (revised). This gives an increase of Rs. 0.31 billion (9 per cent) during 1985-86. Self-financing of WAPDA which was Rs. 2.82 billion in 1985-86, is expected to increase to Rs. 2.90 billion after taking into account the effect of new measures of Rs. 0.17 billion without any tariff increase. OGDC is expected to contribute Rs. 0.75 billion as against Rs. 0.59 billion during the year 1985-86 (revised) whereas Pakistan Television (PTVC) and National Finance Corporation (NFC) are also expected to finance their development programmes, through internal generation of funds, from nil to Rs. 0.07 billion and Rs. 0.04 billion respectively.

### **Contribution of Provinces**

14. The Provincial contribution to the financing of the ADP is nil. Instead, the Federal Government would provide, Rs. 10.30 billion as non-obligatory grants to the Provinces to meet their revenue deficits. This grant is 30.5 per cent higher than the revised estimates of Rs. 7.89 billion for the year 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 4.75 billion is also given to the Provinces as development grant for education.

## External Resources

15. The estimates of foreign assistance for 1986-87 are placed at Rs. 25.95 billion including Rs. 12.93 billion of project Aid, 7.06 billion of commodity aid, Rs. 1.78 billion of food aid, Rs. 0.10 billion of rupee grants, Rs. 0.80 billion as I.M.F. (S.A.F.) and Rs. 3.28 billion in other aid. The external resources would constitute 16.9 per cent of the total budget as compared to 15.5 per cent last year, and 55 per cent of the ADP 1986-87 compared to 50.2 per cent last year. Detailed projections and assumptions for these estimates are given in the chapter on Balance of Payments.

## New Fiscal Measures

16. The need for additional resource mobilization, including the levy of new taxes and price adjustments was inevitable both for covering the gap (Rs. 7.32 billion) between the ADP and available resources and for meeting the additional expenditure necessitated by concessions and reliefs Rs. (4.95 billion) provided to Government servants and other fixed income groups. A Summary of the new measures taken in budget 1986-87 is given below :

TABLE 4

### *Financial Effect of New Fiscal Measures during 1986-87*

	(Billion Rupees)
A. Reliefs and Tax Concessions .. .. .	4.95
(i) Reduction in Petroleum Prices .. .. .	2.16
(ii) Reliefs and concessions to Govt. Servant and others .. .. .	0.74
(iii) Loans to Public Sector Units by Commercial banks on the guarantee of Government. .. .. .	1.00
(iv) Reduction in Import Duties .. .. .	1.01
(v) Qarz-e-Hasna .. .. .	0.04
B. New Resource Measures .. .. .	8.54
(i) Withdrawal of Export Compensatory Rebate .. .. .	2.33
(ii) Increased rate of local telephone charges .. .. .	0.39
(iii) Increased inland and overseas postal rates .. .. .	0.26
(iv) Divestment of share of public sector companies .. .. .	2.00
(v) Increase self-financing by WAPDA .. .. .	0.71
(vi) Reduction in Railways deficits .. .. .	0.09
(vii) Income Tax .. .. .	2.53
(viii) Sales Tax .. .. .	0.26
(ix) Central Excise .. .. .	0.51
C. Net Budgetary Measures (B-A) .. .. .	3.59

## Overall Position

17. After taking into account the net effect of new measures there would still be a resource gap of Rs. 3.73 billion. During 1986-87 the Government has decided not to meet this resource gap by deficit financing. The deficit will be met by normal operational shortfalls in the ADP and by savings in other expenditures.

## Public Sector Corporations

18. The development programme of the Public Sector undertakings not included in the budget is projected at Rs. 14.20 billion. Details of this Programme are shown in the chapter on Public Sector Development Programme. Broad details of the financing pattern during 1986-87 are summarized below :—

	(Billion Rupees)						
Rupee Resources .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.61
(i) Bank Credit/NDF .. .	..	.	..	..	..	..	3.54
(ii) Self-Financing .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.07
Foreign Resources .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.59
(i) Credit/Equity .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.59
				Total (A+B)	..	..	14.20

## FINANCING OF PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

(Billion Rupees)

	1985-86 Budget	1985-86 Revised	1986-87 (Budget)		
			Without New Measures	Effect of New Measures	With New Measures
<b>Internal Resources :</b>					
<b>(1) Federal Government :</b>					
<b>1. Revenue Receipts (Gross)</b>	<b>94.07</b>	<b>91.72</b>	<b>105.39</b>	<b>(+) 0.79</b>	<b>106.18</b>
(i) <b>Tax Receipts</b>	<b>63.02</b>	<b>58.21</b>	<b>61.19</b>	<b>(+) 2.30</b>	<b>63.49</b>
<b>Direct Taxes</b>	<b>9.86</b>	<b>9.88</b>	<b>8.67</b>	<b>(+) 2.53</b>	<b>11.20</b>
Income and Corporation Tax.	9.71	9.71	8.50	(+) 2.53	11.03
Wealth Tax	0.11	0.11	0.11	—	0.11
Gift Tax	—	—	—	—	—
Worker's Welfare Tax	0.04	0.06	0.06	—	0.06
<b>Indirect Taxes</b>	<b>53.16</b>	<b>48.33</b>	<b>52.52</b>	<b>(-) 0.23</b>	<b>52.29</b>
Customs	30.16	27.59	30.94	(-) 1.00	29.94
(Import Duties)	(25.01)	(22.60)	(25.65)	(-) 1.00	(24.65)
(Iqra Surcharges)	(4.68)	(4.17)	(4.40)	(—)	(4.40)
(Export Duties)	(0.47)	(0.82)	(0.89)	(—)	(0.89)
Excise Duties	17.70	15.70	16.14	(+) 0.1	16.65
Sales Tax	5.30	5.04	5.44	(+) 0.26	5.70
(ii) <b>Non-Tax Receipts</b>	<b>31.05</b>	<b>33.51</b>	<b>44.20</b>	<b>(-) 1.51</b>	<b>42.89</b>
<b>Income from Property and Enterprises</b>	<b>15.25</b>	<b>15.73</b>	<b>18.94</b>	<b>(+) 0.65</b>	<b>19.59</b>
P. O. Profits	(-) 0.09	(-) 0.11	(-) 0.23	(+) 0.26	(+) 0.03
T & T Profits	3.25	3.25	4.14	(+) 0.39	4.53
Trading Profits	0.67	0.21	0.14	—	0.14
(TCP)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(—)	(0.01)
(Cotton Profits)	(0.17)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
(Rice Export)	(0.49)	(0.20)	(0.13)	(—)	(0.13)
Interest & Dividends	11.48	12.38	14.89	—	14.89
<b>Receipts from Civil</b>					
Admn. and Other Functions	4.72	4.59	4.52	—	4.52
Profits of SBP	2.25	2.25	2.25	—	2.25
Defence Receipts	2.27	2.06	2.01	—	2.01
Receipts of Civil Department.	0.12	0.18	0.18	—	0.18
Other Admn. Receipts	0.08	0.10	0.08	—	0.08
<b>Miscellaneous Receipts</b>	<b>11.08</b>	<b>13.19</b>	<b>20.74</b>	<b>(-) 2.16</b>	<b>18.58</b>
Surcharges	7.01	9.17	17.04	(-) 2.16	14.88
(Fertilizer)	(0.98)	(0.35)	(—)	(—)	(—)
(Natural Gas)	(2.25)	(2.99)	(3.82)	(—)	(3.82)
(Petroleum)	(3.78)	(5.83)	(13.22)	(-2.16)	(11.06)

(Billion Rupees)

	1985-86 (Budget)	1985-86 Revised	1986-87 (Budget)		
			Without New Measures	Effect of New Measures	With New Measures
Stamps .. .. .	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	0.01
Others .. .. .	4.06	4.01	3.69	—	3.69
<b>Less Transfers to Provinces</b> .. .. .	<b>13.50</b>	<b>12.86</b>	<b>12.50</b>	—	<b>12.50</b>
<b>1. Net Revenue Receipts</b> .. .. .	<b>80.57</b>	<b>78.86</b>	<b>92.89</b>	(+) 0.79	<b>93.68</b>
<b>2. Current Non-Development Expenditure</b> .. .. .	<b>88.85</b>	<b>91.06</b>	<b>105.12</b>	(-) 0.63	<b>104.49</b>
General Admn. .. .. .	4.45	3.75	4.57	(+) 1.04*	5.61
Defence including Defence Admn.	34.76	35.12	38.61	—	38.61
Law and Order .. .. .	1.57	1.57	1.90	—	1.90
Community Services .. .. .	1.68	1.58	1.78	—	1.78
Social Services .. .. .	2.95	2.88	3.37	0.01	3.38
(Education) .. .. .	(1.41)	(1.34)	(1.68)	(-)	(1.68)
(Health) .. .. .	(0.40)	(0.40)	(0.55)	(-)	(0.55)
(Others) .. .. .	(1.14)	(1.14)	(1.14)	(0.01)	(1.15)
Economic Services .. .. .	1.37	1.19	1.12	—	1.12
Subsidies .. .. .	7.17	4.01	7.25	(-) 2.33	4.92
Debt Servicing .. .. .	22.37	26.90	29.54	—	29.54
(a) Internal .. .. .	10.28	13.24	14.74	—	14.74
(b) External .. .. .	12.09	13.66	14.80	—	14.80
(Interest on Foreign Debt) ..	(5.89)	(6.26)	(6.55)	(-)	(6.55)
(Repayment of Principal of Foreign Debt) .. .. .	(6.20)	(7.40)	(8.25)	(-)	(8.25)
Grants to Provinces/Local Authorities	0.98	2.63	1.92	(-) 0.09	1.83
Non-Obligatory grants to Provinces	5.60	7.89	10.30	—	10.30
Development Grants to Provinces for Educ. .. .. .	3.39	3.53	4.75	—	4.75
Unallocable .. .. .	2.56	0.01	0.01	—	0.01
Relief Measures .. .. .	—	—	—	(+) 0.74	0.74
<b>3. Revenue Surplus</b> .. .. .	<b>(-) 8.28</b>	<b>(-) 12.20</b>	<b>(-) 12.23</b>	(+) 1.42	<b>(-) 10.81</b>
<b>4. Net Capital Receipts</b> .. .. .	<b>16.24</b>	<b>22.14</b>	<b>22.41</b>	(+) 2.00	<b>24.41</b>
(i) Capital Receipts .. .. .	<b>30.03</b>	<b>40.21</b>	<b>28.42</b>	(+) 2.00	<b>30.42</b>
Unfunded Debt .. .. .	10.68	13.85	16.90	—	16.90
Deposits (Interest Bearing) ..	2.24	1.72	1.73	—	1.73
Deposits (non-Interest Bear- ing) .. .. .	6.32	1.89	1.94	—	1.94
(Appropriation for Reduction or avoidance of Debt) .. .. .	(6.20)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Reserves Fund) .. .. .	(0.12)	(1.89)	(1.94)	(-)	(1.94)

\* Does not include Rs. 2.00 billion earmarked for the P.M.s' employment Fund.

(Billion Rupees)

	1985-86 Budget	1985-86 Revised	1986-87 (Budget)		
			Without New Measures	Effect of New Measures	With New Measures
Recoveries of Interest ..	—	—	—	—	—
Recoveries of Loans and Advances .. ..	3.19	2.74	3.54	—	3.54
Domestic Debt (Permanent) ..	8.49	19.70	4.74	(+) 2.00	6.74
(Disinvestment of Shares) ..	(2.00)	(—)	(—)	(+) 2.00	(2.00)
Market Loans, Prize Bonds, SLIC Bonds) .. ..	(1.49)	(1.53)	(2.74)	(—)	(2.74)
(National Fund Bearer Bonds).	(1.00)	(2.00)	(1.00)	(—)	(1.00)
(Foreign Exchange Bearer Bonds/Certificate) ..	(1.00)	(2.50)	(1.00)	(—)	(1.00)
(Special National Funds Bonds) .. ..	(3.00)	(13.67)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Floating Debt (GTDRS) ..	(—) 0.26	0.94	0.50	—	0.50
Recoveries of Investment ..	0.002	—	—	—	—
State Trading Net .. ..	(—) 0.003	—	—	—	—
Suspense Accounts ..	(—) 0.63	(—) 0.63	(—) 0.93	—	(—) 0.93
(ii) Capital Payments .. ..	13.79	18.07	6.01	—	6.01
Deposits Interest Bearing ..	2.04	1.54	1.54	—	1.54
Deposits Non-Interest Bearing.	0.21	0.28	0.24	—	0.24
Repayment of Foreign Loans.	9.77	3.67	2.39	—	2.39
(Foreign Loans) ..	(6.20)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
(Short term Credits) ..	(3.50)	(3.67)	(2.32)	(—)	(2.32)
(Partition Debt) ..	(0.07)	(—)	(0.07)	(—)	(0.07)
Govt. Investment / Current Loans & Others ..	1.77	12.58	1.84	—	1.84
Total Federal Government Re- sources .. ..	7.96	9.94	10.18	(+) 3.42	13.60
Self Financing by Autonomous bodies .. ..	4.80	3.41	3.55	(+) 0.17	3.72
WAPDA .. ..	3.86	2.82	2.73	(+) 0.17	2.90
OGDC .. ..	0.94	0.59	0.75	—	0.75
Other Public Corporations ..	—	—	0.07	—	0.07



(Billion Rupees)

		1985-86 Budget	1985-86 Revised	1986-87 (Budget)		
				Without New Measures	Effect of New Measures	With New Measures
[ (c) Provincial Contribution	..	—	—	—	—	—
6. Total Internal Resources ..	..	12.76	13.35	13.73	(+) 3.59	(+) 17.32
(d) External Resources ..	..	26.66	20.07	25.95	—	25.95
Project Aid ..	..	10.45	10.10	12.93	—	12.93
Commodity Aid ..	..	4.97	2.01	7.06	—	7.06
Food Aid ..	..	4.02	4.18	1.78	—	1.78
Other Aid ..	..	7.12	3.68	3.28	—	3.28
Rupee Grants ..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	—	0.10
L.M.F. (S.A.F.) ..	..	—	—	0.80	—	0.80
7. Available Resources ..	..	39.42	33.42	39.68	(+) 3.59	43.27
8. ADP Size ..	..	39.40	38.18	47.00	—	47.00
9. Gap ..	..	(+) 0.02	(-) 4.76	(-) 7.32	(+) 3.59	(-) 3.73

## SUBSIDIES

(Billion Rupees)

	1985-86 Budget	1985-86 Revised	1986-87 (Budget)		
			Without New Measures	Effect of New Measures	With New Measures
I. Food .. .. .	3.61	1.81	0.31	—	0.31
Wheat .. .. .	0.98	1.66	0.15	—	0.15
Edible Oil .. .. .	2.48	—	—	—	—
FATA (Food Items) .. .. .	0.13	0.13	0.14	—	0.14
Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas (Food Items) .. .. .	0.02	0.02	0.02	—	0.02
II. Other .. .. .	3.56	2.19	6.94	(—) 2.33	4.61
Export Rebate .. .. .	2.16	2.14	2.33	(—) 2.33	—
Re-imbusement of losses of cotton Export Corporation .. .. .	—	—	2.20	—	2.20
Pakistan Steel Mills .. .. .	1.10	0.05	1.22	—	1.22
Sugar Losses .. .. .	—	—	1.15	—	1.15
Agricultural Marketing and Stor- age Ltd. Losses .. .. .	0.30	—	0.04	—	0.04
Flying Club .. .. .	0.001	0.001	0.001	—	0.001
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>7.17</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>(—) 2.33</b>	<b>4.92</b>

## CHAPTER 4

**PRIVATE INVESTMENT AND ITS FINANCING**

Private investment occupies a key position in the Government's overall investment strategy. It now constitutes 41 per cent of gross fixed capital formation and is growing at an average annual rate of 17 per cent. The share of private industrial investment in total private investment has risen from 24.9 per cent in 1982-83 to 32.2 per cent in 1985-86 and now constitutes 82 per cent of total industrial investment. These achievements are the result of a liberal policy framework which was initiated with the promulgation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The policy framework provided for generous fiscal incentives, increased flow of credit, larger funds for the development of infrastructure, and above all an incentive framework free from unnecessary administrative controls and legislation. These policies have not only restored the confidence of the private sector but also helped it in performing a dynamic role in the development of the country. The emphasis of the Sixth Plan investment strategy remains on utilizing the creative energies of the Private Sector and on a synthesis between the claims of economic dynamism and social justice. It is within this framework that the Annual Plan 1986-87 has been framed.

2. The Annual Plan 1986-87 envisages total private investment of Rs. 40.4 billion in current prices. This is 17.1 per cent higher than the actual investment in the preceding year. The higher allocations have been provided to make-up the shortfalls of the previous years and to protect the sectoral priorities and overall objectives of growth and equity. The Industrial Sector has been given a leading role and now makes a significant contribution in the drive for export promotion and employment generation.

**Review of 1985-86**

3. As against the Annual Plan projection of Rs. 36.4 billion for 1985-86, provisional estimates indicate that private investment is likely to be Rs. 34.5

billion, 16 per cent higher than actual investment in 1984-85 and 95 per cent of the target. The Sector-wise performance is shown in Table I below :

TABLE I  
*Private Investment*

Sectors	(Rs. Billion)					
	1984-85 Revised	1985-86 Forecast	1985-86 Provisional	%Growth Rates 4 over 3 4 over 2		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Agriculture .. ..	7.5	9.2	8.0	-13.0	6.6	
2. Industry .. ..	8.9	11.3	11.1	-1.8	24.7	
(Large-scale) .. ..	(7.3)	(9.1)	(8.9)	(-2.2)	(21.9)	
(Small-scale) .. ..	(1.6)	(2.2)	(2.2)	—	(37.5)	
3. Transport and Communications	3.1	3.8	3.8	—	22.5	
4. Housing .. ..	7.0	8.1	7.7	-5.0	10.0	
5. Services/Others .. ..	3.3	4.0	3.9	-2.5	18.2	
Total .. ..	29.8	36.4	34.5	-5.2	15.8	

4. As Table I brings out, the performance of private investment during 1985-86 has been encouraging. The overall shortfall (5 per cent) is negligible and can easily be made up and the targets of small-scale manufacturing and transport are likely to be fully achieved. There is a marginal shortfall of 2 per cent in the large-scale manufacturing sector and 2.5 per cent in the services/others sectors. The decline (5 per cent) in the housing sector is in line with the Government's Policy of diverting investment from housing to the manufacturing sector. A larger shortfall (13 per cent) has been experienced in agriculture investment primarily due to heavy costs of agricultural machinery and other inputs. The key issue in the agricultural investment still remains to make it a profitable enterprise. Nevertheless, in spite of certain shortfalls relative to the targets established for 1985-86, it is to be noted that both overall as well as sector-wise investment in 1985-86 is higher by a considerable margin over the actual investment in 1984-85. The data on actual investment, industrial sanctions, letters of credits established etc. clearly indicate that the confidence of the Private Sector has been restored.

#### **Annual Plan 1986-87**

5. With the commencement of the Annual Plan for 1986-87 the Sixth Plan has entered its fourth year. The effective implementation of the Annual Plan 1986-87 will be crucial for the success of the private investment targets embodied in the Sixth Plan. Continuing rapid growth of investment will generate more employment, accelerate the process of rural development, augment exports, transform the agriculture sector into a corporate enterprise and speed up the process

of industrialization. The sectoral break down of the investment envisaged in the Annual Plan for 1986-87 is given below :

TABLE II

*Private Investment during 1985-86 and Forecast for 1986-87*

					(Rs. Billion)		
Sector					1985-86 Provisional	1986-87 Forecast	Percentage Increase over 1985-86
1. Agriculture	..	..	..	..	8.0	9.4	17.5
2. Industry	..	..	..	..	11.1	13.5	21.6
(Large-scale)	..	..	..	..	(8.9)	(10.9)	(22.5)
(Small-scale)	..	..	..	..	(2.2)	(2.6)	(18.2)
3. Transport and Communication	..	..	..	..	3.8	4.3	13.2
4. Housing	..	..	..	..	7.7	8.8	14.3
5. Services/Others	..	..	..	..	3.9	4.4	12.8
Total					34.5	40.4	17.1

### **Agriculture**

6. Agricultural investment is composed of monetized and non-monetized investment and mainly includes items like tractors, tubewells, agriculture machinery, and land improvements. Encouraged by its past performance (Annual growth rate of 14 per cent during 1983—86) and the policies announced in the 1986-87 Budget, the investment target for 1986-87 has been set at Rs. 9.4 billion, 17.5 per cent higher than the actual investment in the preceding year. Agricultural investment constitutes 1.5 per cent of the GNP and its share in the total private investment is 23.3 per cent. The key element in the agricultural investment policy is to make agriculture a corporate and profitable enterprise. A liberal policy framework has been envisaged which ensures an attractive return on investment through a flexible pricing policy, timely and enhanced provision of credit, and technological changes at the small farm level, especially through the introduction of small tractors. Based on past experience and the announcement of various

*concessions* provided in the Budget for 1986-87, it is hoped that target of agricultural investment would be fully met.

### **Industry**

7. Industry is now the leading sector both in terms of overall private investment as well as its growth. Rs. 13.5 billion have been earmarked for the industrial sector in the Annual Plan for 1986-87, 21.6 per cent higher than the actual investment in the preceding year 1985-86 and well above the overall growth of 17.1 per cent in the Private Sector. Industrial investment now constitutes 2.2 per cent of GNP and its share in the total private investment is 33.4 per cent.

8. The industrial sector is composed of two sub-sectors, large-scale and small-scale manufacturing. Out of total investment of Rs. 13.5 billion, Rs. 10.9 billion (81 per cent) has been earmarked for large-scale industries and Rs. 2.6 billion (19 per cent) for small-scale industries. Investment in large-scale manufacturing is expected to grow by 22.5 per cent, while growth in small-scale industries is projected at 18.2 per cent over 1985-86. A liberal policy framework has been provided by the government to boost industrial investment. These policies include fiscal incentives, larger access to credit, provision of physical and social infrastructure, rationalization of monetary, fiscal, and trade policies, and the progressive removal of administrative controls. As a result of these policies, industrial investment has grown at an annual rate of 26 per cent during 1983-86 and industrial sanctions worth Rs. 50 billion have been issued during the last three years. Given the Government's commitment to a liberal policy framework, the target of industrial investment would be fully achieved.

### **Transport and Communication**

9. Road transport is the major component of investment in this sector. An investment of Rs. 4.3 billion has been provided for this sector which is 13.2 per cent higher than the actual investment in the preceding year. The objective of the larger allocations is to improve the efficiency of public transport services.

### **Housing**

10. A total investment of Rs. 8.8 billion is earmarked for the housing sector during 1986-87. This represents an increase of 14.3 per cent over the actual investment in the preceding year 1985-86. The key element of policy in this sector is to emphasize construction of utility houses and to divert investment from luxury units to small houses. A National Housing Policy is likely to be announced this year which will further help the construction of small houses. In the new policy, the Private Sector will have clear policy guidelines and a more positive role to play in promotion and construction of small houses.

## Services

11. The services sector includes investment in the fields of health, education, religious institutions, entertainment facilities and welfare institutions. An investment of Rs. 4.4 billion is earmarked for this sector, 12.8 per cent higher than the actual investment in 1985-86. The investment strategy is designed to encourage the Private Sector to set-up hospitals, clinics, educational institutions as well as to promote the efficiency of the informal sector.

## Financing

12. Raising resources for financing investment in the Private Sector is a complex phenomenon. The resources are derived from different sources. The usual sources of financing private investment are foreign loans|equity and domestic savings of corporate and non-corporate (household) nature. The predominance of non-institutional household savings (58 per cent) as a source of financing makes it all the more difficult to indicate precise financing arrangements. However, it is neither possible nor desirable to delineate the exact nature and source of financing arrangements for private investment; the Private Sector plan is basically an indicative plan. Nevertheless, the broad pattern of financing is described below.

13. Private Investment of Rs. 40.4 billion for the year 1986-87 is to be financed by external resources of Rs. 5.21 billion (12.9 per cent) and domestic resources of Rs. 35.19 billion (87.1 per cent). The credit needs differ from sector to sector. External resources mainly cater to needs of the industrial sector (80 per cent) while investment in housing, agriculture and transport is financed to a very large extent by non-institutional sources. Within domestic resources, the major contribution (67 per cent) comes from non-institutional sources, while the share of institutional bank credit and non-bank institutions is 30 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. There is thus a heavy reliance on domestic resources for financing investment. The overall financing pattern is summarized below and sector-wise details are given in Annex V :

							(Rs. billion)	
							Total Investment	Percentage Share
1. Foreign Resources	..	..	..	..	..	5.2	12.9	
2. Local Currency loans	..	..	..	..	..	11.8	29.2	
3. Self-financing	..	..	..	..	..	23.4	57.9	
<b>Total</b>							<b>40.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## PRIVATE INVESTMENT : SIZE AND GROWTH

(Current Billion Rupees)

Sl. No	Sector	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 Revised	1986-87 Projection	Annual Compound Growth Rate 1986-87 over 1982-83
1.	Agriculture .. ..	5.5	6.7	7.5	8.0	9.4	14.3
2.	Industry .. ..	5.4	7.0	8.9	11.1	13.5	25.7
	(Large-scale)	(4.1)	(5.5)	(7.3)	(8.9)	(10.9)	(27.7)
	(Small-scale)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(2.2)	(2.6)	(18.9)
3.	Transport and Com- munication .. ..	1.9	2.4	3.1	3.8	4.3	22.7
4.	Housing .. ..	5.9	6.4	7.0	7.7	8.8	10.5
5.	Services/Others ..	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.9	4.4	10.0
	Total ..	21.7	25.5	29.8	34.5	40.4	16.8

Source. Planning Commission Annual Plans.



## PRIVATE INVESTMENT: SECTORAL SHIFTS

(In per cent)

Sl. No	Sector	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 Projection
1.	Agriculture .. ..	25.3	26.3	25.1	23.2	23.3
2.	Industry .. ..	24.9	27.4	29.9	32.2	33.4
	(Large-scale) .. ..	(18.7)	(21.6)	(24.5)	(25.8)	(27.0)
	(Small-scale) .. ..	(6.2)	(5.8)	(5.4)	(6.4)	(6.4)
3.	Transport and Com- munication .. ..	8.8	9.4	10.4	11.0	10.6
4.	Housing .. ..	27.2	25.1	23.5	22.3	21.8
5.	Services/Others .. ..	13.8	11.8	11.1	11.3	10.9
	Total .. ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source.—Annexure Table-1.

## PRIVATE INVESTMENT

(As per cent of GNP at Market Prices)

	1982-83 Actuals	1985-86 Revised	1986-87 Forecast
Agriculture .. .. .	1.4	1.4	1.5
Industry .. .. .	1.3	2.0	2.2
Transport and Communication .. .. .	0.5	0.7	0.7
Housing .. .. .	1.5	1.4	1.4
Services/others .. .. .	0.7	0.7	0.7
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>

**FINANCING OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT—1986-87**

(Rupees Million)

Sectors	Total Investment	Foreign Loans/ Equity	Domestic Resources			
			Total	Institutional Banks	Non-Bank Institutions	Non-Institutional Households
1. Agriculture ..	9,400	1020	8380	3210	—	5170*
2. Industry ..	13,500	4186	9314	4278	1172	3864
(Large-scale) ..	(10900)	(3852)	(7048)	(2856)	(1108)	(3084)
(Small-scale) ..	(2600)	(334)	(2266)	(1422)	(64)	(780)
3. Transport and Communication ..	4,300	—	4300	100	—	4200
4. Housing ..	8,800	—	8,800	2828	—	5972
5. Services/others ..	4,400	—	4,400	215	—	4185
Total ..	40,400	5206	35194	10631	1172	23391

\*Includes Non-Monetized Investment of Rs. 2350 Million.

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

1. The following information was obtained from a source who has provided reliable information in the past.

2. The source has provided information regarding the activities of the [redacted] group in the [redacted] area.

3. The source has provided information regarding the activities of the [redacted] group in the [redacted] area.

4. The source has provided information regarding the activities of the [redacted] group in the [redacted] area.

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8. The source has provided information regarding the activities of the [redacted] group in the [redacted] area.

9. The source has provided information regarding the activities of the [redacted] group in the [redacted] area.

10. The source has provided information regarding the activities of the [redacted] group in the [redacted] area.

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## CHAPTER 5

## MONETARY POLICY AND CREDIT PLAN

## Overview of Credit Plan 1985-86

For the year 1985-86, the National Credit Consultative Council had initially approved monetary expansion at Rs. 18.1 billion (9.9 per cent) and credit expansion at Rs. 14.6 billion (7.4 per cent). In January, 1986 however, the NCCC re-assessed the credit requirements in the light of developments during the first half of the year and recommended a revised monetary expansion target of Rs. 18.6 billion (10.2 per cent) and a credit plan of Rs. 14.1 billion (7.1 per cent). Based on available information upto 26th June, 1986, domestic credit expansion stood at Rs. 25.8 billion, an 83 per cent increase over the revised ceiling. As against the revised projected increase of 7.1 per cent therefore, the actual increase was 13 per cent. Similarly, against the revised target of 10.2 per cent, monetary expansion stood at 13.3 per cent.

2. Monetary assets were originally projected at Rs. 200.7 billion for the year 1985-86. In the revised credit plan these were increased to Rs. 201.2 billion, against this monetary assets upto 26th June, 1986 stood at Rs. 206.9 billion. The actual increase in the monetary assets upto 26th June, 1986 is 13.3 per cent.

3. The revised domestic credit expansion as a percentage of GNP for the year 1985-86 was estimated at 2.5 per cent; however, on the basis of actual information, domestic credit as a percentage of GNP stood at 4.6 per cent with monetary expansion as a proportion of GNP at 4.3 per cent against the projection of 3.3 per cent. Table I below indicates the domestic credit and monetary expansion position as a percentage of GNP.

TABLE I

*Monetary Expansion*

	(As a percentage of GNP)	
	Revised Credit Plan 1985-86	1985-86 Pro- visional
Domestic Credit .. .. .	2.5	4.6
Monetary Expansion .. .. .	3.3	4.3

4. The sector-wise analysis indicates that during the period, monetary expansion amounted to Rs. 24.3 billion, exceeding the full year's revised projections by Rs. 5.7 billion. A comparison of the actual data with the corresponding period last year reveals an improvement in the trend of foreign assets. In the current year, foreign assets (net) have decreased by only Rs. 1.52 billion as against a pronounced decline of Rs. 17.41 billion in the corresponding period last year.

5. Domestic credit expansion during the year was substantially higher than projected. The private sector credit demand accounted for the largest increase of Rs. 16.29 billion (excluding the effect of Rs. 11 billion advanced against the Special National Fund Bonds), compared with an expansion of Rs. 14.15 billion for the year and an actual expansion of Rs. 12.01 billion last year. In contrast to a nominal decline projected for government borrowing for budgetary support, available information upto 26th June, 1986 indicates a sizeable increase of Rs. 4.74 billion.

6. The actual retirement of government borrowings for commodity operations stood at Rs. 7.58 billion as compared with a larger projected retirement of Rs. 11.04 billion, including the effect of repayment of SNFB. Credit to public sector enterprises recorded a rise of about Rs. 2.70 billion as compared with the projected increase of Rs. 2.50 billion. The sector-wise causative analysis of cumulative effect is given in Table II below :

TABLE II  
Sector-wise Causative Analysis of Cumulative Expansion/Contraction in  
Monetary Assets

	(At Current Billion Rupees)			
	Credit Plan 1985-86 Original	Credit Plan 1985-86 Revised	1985-86 upto 26-6-1986	1984-85 upto 27-6-1985
1. Government Sector (Net) .. .. .	-0.17	-11.06	-4.46	16.43
(a) Budgetary Support .. .. .	-0.02	-0.02	4.74	16.92
(b) Commodity Operations .. .. .	-0.15	-11.04	-7.58	-0.75
(c) Effect of Zakat Fund .. .. .	—	—	-0.82	-0.41
(d) Effect of Government Deposits with Scheduled Banks .. .. .	—	—	-0.80	0.67
2. Non Government Sectors .. .. .	17.27	27.65*	29.99*	14.88
(a) Private Sector .. .. .	14.77	25.15*	27.29*	12.01
(b) Public Sector Enterprises .. .. .	2.50	2.50	2.70	2.87
3. Other Items (Net) Including Counterpart Funds and Longterm Foreign Borrow- ings. .. .. .	-2.50	-2.50	0.29	2.96
4. Domestic Assets (Net) .. .. .	14.60 (7.4%)	14.09 (7.1%)	25.82 (13.0%)	34.27 (21.5%)
5. Foreign Assets (Net) .. .. .	3.50	4.50	-1.52	-17.41
6. Monetary Expansion (+)/ Contraction (-) .. .. .	18.10 (9.9%)	18.59 (10.2%)	24.30 (13.3%)	16.86 (10.3%)

\*Includes Rs. 11 billion extended by Commercial Banks against SNF Bonds.

Note.—figures in parenthesis denote percentage change on corresponding period year ago or as stated.

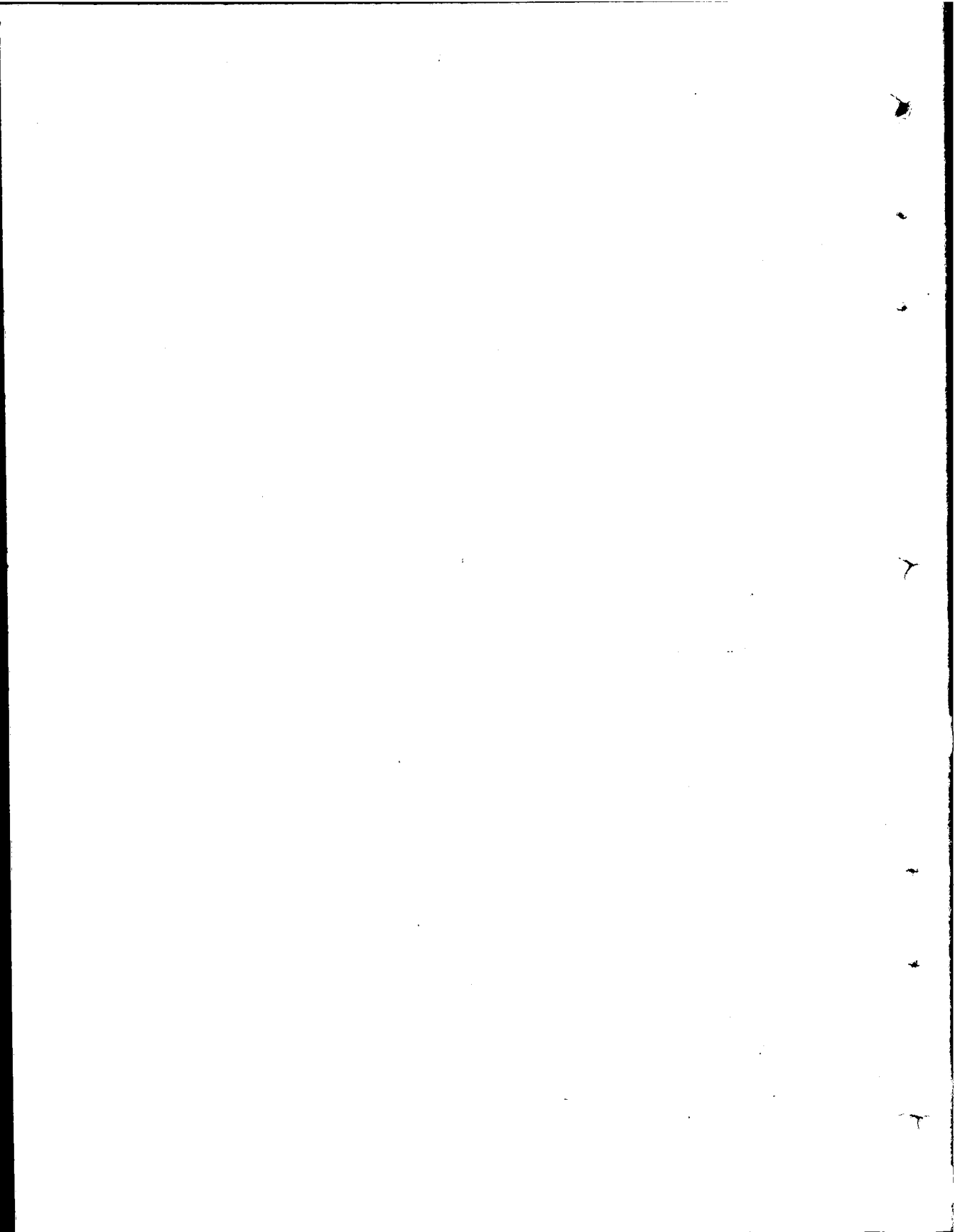
### Credit Plan 1986-87

7. The Governments monetary and credit policies during 1986-87 will be aimed at restraining monetary and credit expansion within appropriate limits while providing adequate bank credit for priority uses. The National Credit Consultative Council (NCCC) in its meeting held on 7th July, 1986 approved monetary expansion at about 12 per cent, as against an expected growth in 1985-86 of about 14 per cent. On the basis of the Credit Plan for 1986-87, the expansion in monetary assets comes to Rs. 24.99 billion. This is based on the assumption that the Government will not resort to deficit financing during 1986-87. However, the Government would take recourse to bank borrowing on a net basis for an amount of Rs. 4.00 billion for financing its commodity operations. The credit requirements of Public Sector enterprises are estimated at Rs. 2.50 billion. The 'other items' requirement is suggested at (—) Rs. 2.50 billion, exactly at last year's level. The demand for the Private Sector has been estimated at Rs.14.06 billion, as against an actual amount of Rs. 16.29 billion in 1985-86 and Rs. 14.15 billion earlier projected for the full year. Sector-wise details for the year 1986-87 Credit Plan viz-a-viz 1985-86 is given in Table III below :—

**TABLE III**  
*Credit Plan for 1986-87*

				(At Current Billion Rupees)		
				Credit Plan Revised 1985-86	Actual 1985-86 upto 26-6-86	Credit Plan 1986-87
I.	Government Sector .. .. .			-0.06	6.54	4.00
	(a) Budgetary Support .. .. .			-0.02	4.74	—
	(b) Commodity Operations .. .. .			-0.04	3.42*	4.00
	(c) Others .. .. .			—	-1.62	—
II.	Public Sector Enterprises .. .. .			2.50	2.70	2.50
III.	Private Sector .. .. .			14.15*	16.29	14.06
IV.	Other Items (Net) .. .. .			-2.50	0.29	-2.50
V.	Domestic Credit Expansion .. .. .			14.09 (7.1%)	25.82 (13.0%)	18.06 (8.1%)
VI.	Foreign Assets (Net) .. .. .			4.50	-1.52	6.93
VII.	Monetary Expansion .. .. .			18.59 (10.2%)	24.30 (13.3%)	24.99 (12.0%)

\*Excluding the effect of Rs. 11 billion extended by the Commercial Banks against SNF Bonds.  
Note.—Same as in Table-II.





## CHAPTER 6

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

## Overview

The Annual Plan for 1985-86 had originally forecast a difficult external payments position. The current account deficit was expected to remain high at about \$ 1.5 billion. A small overall external surplus, after taking into account expected aid and capital movements, was to be offset by Pakistan's repayment obligations to the IMF. Developments during the course of the year however suggest that the balance of payments has undergone considerable improvement. Provisional actual data for 1985-86 indicate that despite an appreciable fall in external prices, exports rose by 21 per cent in value terms; the growth of workers' remittances was also encouraging. On the other hand, reflecting the steep fall in petroleum and edible oil prices, import expenditures were marginally below the level recorded in 1984-85. As a consequence of these developments, the current account deficit came down sharply to a little over \$ 1.0 billion and equivalent to about 3 per cent of GNP. After allowing for movements in the capital account and Pakistan's repayment obligations to the IMF, 1985-86 closed with a reserve build-up of over \$ 300 million.

For 1986-87 present indications are that the balance of payments will come under some pressure largely due to unfavourable movements on the capital account. With prices for primary commodities expected to drop further from the very low levels recorded in 1985-86 thereby nearly offsetting the projected expansion in manufactured goods exports, total export earnings are projected to rise by a modest 4.5 per cent. Given the prospects of further intensified adjustment efforts in the Middle East, workers' remittances are forecast to fall by 5 per cent to \$ 2.45 billion. These developments will, to some extent, be mitigated by an anticipated further fall in imports so that the current account deficit will stay below \$ 1.0 billion and fall to 2.7 per cent of GNP. Gross disbursement of official assistance are expected to rise by 10 per cent; other private long-term short-term capital flows are estimated at \$ 280 million. These inflows will lead to an overall external payments surplus of \$ 415 million. However, a sharp increase in Pakistan's repayment obligations to the IMF and an anticipated reduction in foreign bank's and other deposits is expected to result in a research drawdown of about \$ 270 million.

The following discussion describes performance of the major constituents of the balance of payments in 1985-86 and the prospects for 1986-87.

## Exports

Despite some slowdown in the earlier months, Pakistan's export growth rate during 1985-86 was impressive. Total export earnings touched a record \$ 3.0 billion (C&F) rising 21 per cent over 1984-85 levels. This performance would have been substantially better had the prices of key export commodities not fallen so sharply. Table I below presents selected data on unit price movements of major export commodities which together made up 54 per cent of total revenues. The decline in prices has been particularly severe in the case of major primary products. According to provisional data for the first nine

TABLE I  
EXPORT PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS

	Unit	1984-85 <sup>1)</sup>	85-86*	%change
Raw Cotton .. .. .	\$/Kg.	1.1	0.8	-27.3
Rice <sup>1</sup> .. .. .	\$/MT.	305.0	260.0	-14.8
Yarn .. .. .	\$/Kg.	2.07	1.77	-14.5
Cloth .. .. .	\$/sq. mtr.	0.44	0.43	-2.3
Carpets .. .. .	\$/sq./mtr.	64.33	61.38	-4.6
Synthetic Fabrics .. .. .	\$/sq. mtr.	1.46	0.48	-67.1

<sup>1</sup>All varieties.

\*Provisional.

months of 1985-86 (July—March), for all exports the fall in average dollar unit prices was about 9 per cent compared with prices received a year ago; this has resulted in a loss of over \$ 300 million in foreign exchange earnings. Thus, the value increase of 21 per cent combined with an overall price fall of 9 per cent suggests that the volume of Pakistan's exports rose by some 36 per cent in 1985-86, an impressive performance when viewed particularly in the context of an appreciable slackening in the growth of external demand and world trade. The very substantial growth in volume, however, was heavily skewed in favour of two commodities, namely, cotton and rice, where the recovery from last year's depressed levels was particularly striking. Excluding these two commodities reduces the overall growth of exports to about 11 per cent in value and about 15 per cent in volume, a still respectable figure and well above the average performance of all developing countries in Asia (2.5 per cent in 1985 and 6.2 per cent in 1986).

<sup>1</sup>After growing by almost 9% in 1984, the volume of world trade slowed to 3% in 1985 and is expected to rise by 4.5% in 1986.

An analysis of the commodity-specific pattern of exports during the year once again highlights the importance of price changes in dominating the movement in the value of exports.

TABLE II  
EXPORTS <sup>1</sup>

(\$ Million).

	1984-85 (Actuals)	1985-86 (Actual/ (Prov.)	1986-87 (Forecast)	%Change	
				1985-86	1986-87
Primary Commodities ..	505	859	732	70.0	-14.8
Raw Cotton .. ..	286	517	402	80.8	-22.2
Rice .. .. .	219	342	330	56.2	-3.5
Semi Manufactures ..	413	457	526	10.6	15.1
Cotton Yarn .. ..	260	279	306	7.3	9.7
Leather .. .. .	153	178	220	16.3	23.6
Manufactures .. .. .	699	862	973	23.3	12.8
Cotton Fabrics ..	304	311	358	2.3	15.1
Carpets .. .. .	133	150	165	12.3	10.0
Readymade Garments ..	132	201	225	52.3	11.9
Madeup Articles ..	130	200	225	53.8	12.5
Others .. .. .	873	871	949	-0.2	8.9
Total .. .. .	2490	3049	3180	22.4	4.3

<sup>1</sup>Earnings from each economic category are not exhaustive but refer to sum of revenues from commodities identified.

Raw cotton exports were up 81 per cent in value terms based on a volume increase of 143 per cent and a price fall of 25 per cent. Shipments of rice rose 81 per cent in volume but 56 per cent in value as a modest strengthening in Basmati rice prices was more than offset by the fall in prices of non-Basmati varieties. In the case of both yarn and cloth, price movements partially offset changes in volume while for leather price and volume changes reinforced each other. The performance of carpet exports has been particularly reassuring. They rose a brisk 18 per cent in volume and 12 per cent in value

and this performance portends a major break from past trends when the recession-induced fall in demand and prices contributed to a substantial drop in earnings. A volume decline of 2 per cent in the case of fish exports was more than offset by a price increase of 4 per cent as the composition of exports shifted in favour of higher priced items in the export mix; as a consequence revenues rose 3.7 per cent. Readymade garments and textile madeups performed exceptionally well recording gains of 52 and 54 per cent. Finally, Pakistan's other exports remained broadly unchanged in value from the previous year. However, if the generalized pattern of falling prices were to apply to these items as well, this could still imply a gain in volume terms of around 5—7 per cent. Annexure Table A gives some information on how selected items in this category of exports have moved in the first eleven months of 1985-86.

The rapid expansion in primary and manufactured exports in 1985-86 was relatively broad-based in terms of overseas markets. This is brought out in Annexure Table B. The most rapid growth, albeit from a small base, took place in exports to the EFTA region and particularly to Finland, Portugal and Sweden. In contrast, Pakistan's exports to the Middle East slowed appreciably.

During 1985-86, the Government's exchange rate management policy was directed towards enhancing the competitiveness of exports. Although in 1984 and early 1985 some real appreciation of the rupee had occurred, this was subsequently reversed and it is estimated that till March, 1986 the real trade-weighted depreciation of the Rupee came to about 26 per cent. In addition, in April, 1985 the Government enhanced and extended the system of compensatory export rebates to selected mostly manufactured goods. Taken together, these policy initiatives appear to have provided a substantial boost to the performance of exports.

### **Imports**

Imports, C&F, for 1985-86 have been estimated at \$ 6.5 billion, marginally below last year's and lower by \$ 186 million from the original budget estimate of \$ 6.7 billion. A number of factors have contributed to the savings in import expenditure. In addition to the recent exchange rate action, the downward break in world petroleum prices, and sharply lower prices for other non-oil commodities, notably edible oils, have helped limit expenditure growth. The volume response to lower prices was partly pre-empted by considerable import substitution, earlier built into the import projections for a number of commodities: crude petroleum, fertilizer, iron and steel, agricultural machinery, synthetic and artificial yarn, and milk products. Partly, it was precluded by the restraints provided by a lower exchange rate.

An examination of a few major import items reveals an import saving of \$ 311 million over last year's combined oil import bill, resulting from a precipitous drop in oil prices.

TABLE III

## IMPORTS

(\$ Million).

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	% change on year earlier	
				1985-86	1986-87
Tea .. .. .	231	135	195	-41.6	44.4
Wheat .. .. .	85	266	—	213.0	—
Fertilizers .. .. .	134	119	149	-11.2	25.2
POL .. .. .	1389	1078	759	-22.4	-29.4
Edible Oil .. .. .	470	273	1791	-41.2	-34.4
Private Sector Imports .. .. .	2345	2495	2 695	6.4	8.0
Other .. .. .	1877	2134	2344	13.7	9.8
Total Imports (C&F) .. .. .	6531	6500	6321	-0.5	-2.7

Following decontrol, a provision of \$ 75 million has been made for edible oil imports under the category of 'Private Sector Imports'.

Edible oil imports, estimated at \$ 373, have fallen by 21 per cent from the previous year, primarily due to a sharp fall in prices. At \$ 119 million, fertilizer imports are lower by 11 per cent, reflecting both import substitution and lower prices. Tea imports, valued at \$ 135 million, are lower by 41 per cent over 1984-85. This is entirely due to a fall in prices, since volume imports have remained unchanged at last year's level.

The 1985-86 estimate for Private Sector imports at \$ 2.495 million, show a 6.4 per cent increase over last year. This is explained by the rapid growth in domestic output, incomes and exports during the year.

## Invisibles

Pakistan's surplus on Invisibles Account is largely conditioned by the ebb and flow of workers' remittances. Against an original forecast of \$ 2.2 billion (or 10 per cent lower) for the whole year, remittances increased by about 5 per cent in 1985-86, yielding an increase of \$ 175 million on invisible receipts.

**TABLE IV**  
**INVISIBLES BALANCE**

(\$ Million).

	1984-85 (Actuals)	1985-86 (Prov. Actuals)	1986-87 (Projected)	Percentage change on year earlier 1985-86	change on 1986-87
<b>Invisibles Balance</b> .. ..	<b>1867</b>	<b>1912</b>	<b>1767</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-7.6</b>
<b>Services (net)</b> .. ..	<b>-822</b>	<b>-898</b>	<b>-943</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Receipts</b> .. ..	<b>1029</b>	<b>1083</b>	<b>1114</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Payments</b> .. ..	<b>-1851</b>	<b>-1981</b>	<b>-2057</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Private Transfers (net)</b> ..	<b>2689</b>	<b>2810</b>	<b>2710</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
<b>Of which : workers' re-</b> <b>mittances</b> .. ..	<b>(2446)</b>	<b>(2450)</b>	<b>(2450)</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>-4.7</b>

Invisibles payments on the other hand increased by \$ 130 million resulting in an overall invisible surplus of \$ 1.9 billion 2.4 per cent larger than last year.

### Capital Account

The earlier forecasts had projected a gross aid inflow of \$ 2 billion. Gross aid inflows are now estimated at \$ 1.56 billion. This is explained by lower than expected requirements for wheat imports and the deferment of the World Bank Sector Loans till 1986-87. However the shortfall will be more than off-set by deposits from non-resident banks and net receipts of foreign exchange bearer certificates amounting to \$ 580 million. Adjusting for payments to the Fund of \$ 243 million, a reserve build up of \$ 354 million will occur in 1985-86.

### PROSPECTS FOR 1986-87

#### Exports

The Government's export projections for 1986-87 are premised on three key assumptions : a 7.2 per cent real increase in output from the commodity-producing sectors ; a much strengthened external trading environment alongwith some if modest, improvement in the prices of Pakistan's exports ; and exchange rate

movements which are guided by the need to maintain external competitiveness. Of these assumptions, the expectation of renewed world economic growth will be decisive. Reflecting the recent fall in oil prices and its favourable impact on inflationary expectations and interest rates, most forecasts of the world economy have been revised progressively upwards. Following the disappointing 3 per cent increase in the volume of world output and trade in 1985, most forecasts now project the volume of world trade to rise by close to 4 per cent in 1986 and strengthen further to 5.5 per cent in 1987 with trade in manufactures growing by about 1 per cent faster in each year. This faster growth is likely to bring some upward drift in prices and promises an important increase in the demand for developing country exports. However, export prospects in the Middle East are expected to remain constrained; imports onto the region are forecast to drop by 12 per cent in volume terms in 1986-87 as the fuel exporting countries adjust to a real income loss of 6-7 per cent of GDP via sharply declining terms of trade. Pakistan's export prospects have been assessed in the light of these expectations.

For 1986-87, total export earnings are forecast to rise by 4.5 per cent in value to \$ 3,170 million. While exports of Pakistan's main primary commodities are expected to fall only moderately in volume terms—3.7 million bales of raw cotton and 1.2 million tons of all varieties of rice—earnings from these commodities are expected to drop by some 13 per cent as prices weaken under the pressure of ample world supplies and much-intensified competition in slowly growing markets.

On the other hand, Pakistan's manufactured exports are likely to fare much better. Taken together, these are forecast to rise to \$ 2,438 million in 1986-87 compared with \$ 2,199 million this year, an increase of close to 11 per cent in value. With average prices expected to firm by about 3-4 per cent, this improvement in value translates into a volume gain of about 7-8 per cent slightly faster than the projected 6.2 per cent volume growth forecast for the category of 'Service and Remittance Countries' in 1986-87 to which Pakistan belongs. Given favourable domestic aggregate supply conditions, the maintenance of a competitive exchange rate, and the projected strengthening of world output and trade, there is no reason why, particularly in the light of the performance in 1985-86, Pakistan's manufactured exports should not perform at an above-average rate.

Underlying the 11 per cent growth in manufactures in 1986-87 is the expectation that cotton yarn exports will grow by 10 per cent in volume a rate which is broadly in line with its historical trend (11.2 per cent per annum between FY81—86); the recent 'price check' agreement with Japan should help lift prices a little and yield earnings of \$ 306 million. A volume increase of 9 per

cent is foreseen for cotton fabrics and with an average price of \$ 0.48 per sq. mtr., earnings should be \$ 358 million. Exports of tanned leather are expected to continue the trend of rapid growth established in the past few years—a 15 per cent per annum growth in volume during FY 81—86; we expect a continuation of this trend for 1986-87 and better prices so that earnings should aggregate \$ 220 million, 24 per cent up on this year. Carpet export earnings are forecast to rise to \$ 165 million in 1986-87 reflecting the expectation that this year's recovery will be sustained. In the case of garments and textile madeups however, the projections for 1986-87 incorporate a significant slowdown following this year's surge in earnings. This caution essentially reflects the apprehension that continuing rapid growth in these items may invoke protectionist action. However, if Pakistan diversify into newer, non-traditional markets (e.g. Japan where, this year, India made substantial inroads), growth could continue to be rapid.

Finally, 'other exports' are expected to increase by close to 9 per cent in value. This optimism is based on the expectation of continuing growth in leather, garments, knitwear, fruits and vegetables and sports and surgical goods. These are particularly exchange rate sensitive items and it is expected that the recent improvement in the nominal effective exchange rate and Pakistan's favourable inflation rate will help stimulate these exports.

### Imports

For 1986-87, the Government projects a fall in imports to \$ 6.3 billion. Constant volume imports of crude oil have been forecast in recognition of higher domestic production. However reflecting expectations of sustained low prices of crude, combined oil imports, at \$ 759 million, would be lower by \$ 319 million over the previous year. Edible oil imports, budgeted at \$ 179 million (*plus* \$ 75 million for private sector imports) imply further foreign exchange savings as the full effect of this year's record world production and low prices feeds through to imports. Projected tea imports at \$ 195.00 million, incorporate an assumed increase of 13 per cent, respectively in both volume and price. Fertilizer imports, budgeted at \$ 149 million, show a 25 per cent increase, in anticipation of estimated trends in domestic off-take. Wheat imports which reached \$ 266.0 million in the previous year will be discontinued.

A net saving of about \$ 500 million could accrue on account of these items. Their combined weight in total imports is approximately 21 per cent in 1985-86. Private Sector imports are forecast to increase by 8 per cent, in line with the expected growth GNP and its constituents, investment and exports. As a result of substantial savings in imports of the major commodities indicated overall imports are projected to fall by about 3 per cent.



## **Invisibles**

The outlook for the Invisibles Account in 1986-87 will, as before, largely depend upon the behaviour of remittances from Pakistani's abroad. After declining by 15 per cent over the past two years, remittances have increased by 5 per cent in 1985-86 reflecting, in the main, accumulated savings of returnees. The recent steep decline in oil prices (—40 per cent over 1985) however adds a new dimension to the problem; certainly, this development will accentuate the present economic slow-down in the Middle East and could, with a lag, adversely impinge upon the flow of remittances to Pakistan. Keeping in view the uncertainty surrounding the future outlook of oil prices, and their impact on economic activity in the Middle East, a decline of 4.7 per cent in remittances is being forecast for 1986-87. The Government is however fully conscious of the highly tentative nature of any firm predictions in this regard. Assuming further that the deficit on the services account will rise by 5 per cent over 1985-86, the invisibles surplus in 1986-87 could record a decline of 7.6 per cent to a level of \$ 1.76 billion.

## **Capital Account**

For 1986-87 it is expected that the projected improvement in the trade and current account discussed earlier will be somewhat offset by development in the capital account. Gross disbursements of official assistance are expected to grow by 10.3 per cent. The largest increase in official assistance is expected to come from higher disbursements of commodity aid. Taking into account private long-term capital of \$ 205 million net inflows of \$ 65 million in short-term capital and an inflow of \$ 50 million under a proposed Structural Adjustment Facility, the Government expects an overall external surplus of about \$ 415 million in 1986-87. Since Pakistan's repayment obligation to the IMF will rise sharply to \$ 314 million and there will be a net outflow of \$ 370 million on account of foreign currency deposits and other deposits, the overall external surplus will translate into a reserve drawdown of \$ 269 million in 1986-87.

A consolidated summary statement of the balance of payments is placed at Annexure Table C.

## ANNEXURE TABLE A

## OTHER EXPORTS

(\$ Million).

					July—May 1984-85	July—May 1985-86	%Change
Leather Garments	..	..	..	..	43.0	69.0	60.4
Fruits and Vegetables	..	..	..	..	34.0	37.0	8.8
Urea	..	..	..	..	77.0	53.0	-31.1
Knitwear	..	..	..	..	39.0	48.0	23.1
Tex. Fabrics Woven	..	..	..	..	39.0	44.0	12.8
Engineering Goods	..	..	..	..	37.0	20.0	-45.9
Footwear	..	..	..	..	15.0	14.0	-6.6
Surgical Goods	..	..	..	..	45.0	44.0	-2.2
Sports Goods	..	..	..	..	39.0	43.0	10.2
Pig Iron	..	..	..	..	7.0	15.0	114.3
Other	..	..	..	..	78.0	68.0	-12.8

ANNEXURE TABLE B

## DESTINATION OF EXPORTS

(\$ Million)

	July—May 1984-85	July—May 1985-86	% change
Asian Countries .. .. .	623.2	746.4	19.7
E.E.C. .. .. .	512.2	623.0	21.6
Middle East .. .. .	470.1	506.0	7.6
America Region .. .. .	256.4	355.0	38.5
Eastern Europe .. .. .	129.3	174.4	34.9
Africa .. .. .	123.6	155.0	25.4
EFTA .. .. .	81.6	154.4	89.2
Western Europe (Excluding E.E.C. and FATA) ..	29.3	38.9	32.7
Oceania .. .. .	25.6	33.4	30.5
Total ..	2251.3	2786.5	23.8

Source.—Export Promotion Bureau.

ANNEXURE TABLE C

## SUMMARY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(\$ Million)

	1984-85 (Actual)	1985-86 (Budget)	1985-86 (Prov. Actuals)	1986-87 (Projec- ted)	Percentage change on year earlier	
					1985-86	1986-87
Trade Balance ..	-3552	-3185	-2992	-2704	-15.8	-9.6
Exports ( <i>f.o.b.</i> ) ..	2457	2945	2965	3090	20.7	4.2
Imports ( <i>f.o.b.</i> ) ..	-6009	-6130	-5957	-5794	-0.9	-2.7
Invisibles Balance ..	1867	1651	1912	1767	2.4	-7.6
Services (Net) ..	-822	-769	-898	-943	9.2	5.0
Invisible receipts ..	1029	1074	1083	1114	0.8	2.9
Invisible Payments ..	-1851	-1843	-1981	-2057	7.0	3.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Private Transfers (Net) .. .. .	2689	2420	2810	2710	4.5	-3.6
Of which : Workers' remittances .. .. .	(2446)	(2205)	(2570)	(2450)	5.1	-4.7
Current Account Balance .. .. .	-1685	-1534	-1080	-937	-35.9	-13.2
Long-term Capital (Net) .. .. .	860	1703	1168	1227	34.3	5.1
Gross disbursement .. .. .	1256	2000	1557	1718	24.0	10.3
Project Aid .. .. .	(903)	(1028)	(970)	(975)	7.4	0.5
Commodity Aid .. .. .	(125)	(311)	(126)	(442)	0.8	250.8
Food Aid .. .. .	(78)	(461)	(261)	(111)	234.6	-57.5
Refugee assistance .. .. .	(150)	(200)	(200)	(190)	33.3	-5.0
Amortization .. .. .	-537	-582	-649	-696	20.8	7.2
Other (incl. private long-term capital) .. .. .	141	285	260	205	—	—
Outstanding export bills .. .. .	-143	—	—	—	—	—
Error and omissions .. .. .	-47	—	—	—	—	—
Balance requiring official financing .. .. .	-1015	169	88	290	—	—
Official assistance and debt relief .. .. .	48	51	29	125	—	—
Debt relief .. .. .	24	25	25	10	—	—
Official short-term capital (net) .. .. .	48	26	4	65	—	—
Other .. .. .	-24	—	—	50	—	—
Overall Balance .. .. .	-967	220	117	415	—	—
Net foreign assets .. .. .	-967	220	117	415	—	—
Net use of Fund Credit .. .. .	-82	105	-243	-314	—	—
Bank's Foreign Currency Deposits .. .. .	-50	—	480	-290	—	—
Repayment of deposit .. .. .	—	—	—	-80	—	—
Other Central Banks & Commercial Banks .. .. .	-1099	325	354	-269	—	—

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**PART II**  
**PRODUCTION PROGRAMMES AND PHYSICAL**  
**INFRASTRUCTURE**

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(73-74)

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## CHAPTER 7

## AGRICULTURE

The Sixth Plan envisaged adoption of a suitable policy package for attaining self-sufficiency in agriculture. The essential components of this package were diversification of crops, strengthening of institutional framework, structural adjustments in pattern of production and distribution, adoption of better agronomic practices and modernization of agriculture, with a view to increase the productivity, especially of small farmers. The sub-sectoral programme for 1986-87 was thus prepared within this policy framework of the Sixth Plan.

## REVIEW OF 1985-86

## Financial

2. A sum of Rs. 1605.115 million was provided in ADP 1985-86 for the agriculture sector against which Rs. 1394.038 million are estimated to have been utilized, showing an achievement of 87 per cent. The major shortfall occurred because of savings registered in the utilization of allocations earmarked for Grain Storage Project. The saving approximately was estimated to be Rs. 150 million.

3. The agency-wise break-down of the allocation and utilization for 1985-86 is given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

*Financial Allocation and Utilization 1985-86*

Executing Agency	1985-86		% Utilization
	Allocation	Utilization	
	Federal	865.712	703.374
Punjab	329.400	308.480	94
Sind	171.077	145.206	85
N.W.F.P.	108.772	108.210	99
Baluchistan	130.154	128.759	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>1605.115</b>	<b>1394.038</b>	<b>87</b>

4. An important development has been improvement in fertilizer offtake which has increased by 17 per cent over 1984-85. Consequently, the actual subsidy on fertilizer during 1985-86 was Rs. 3041 million against an allocation of Rs. 1440 million.

5. The growth rate of agriculture sector during 1985-86 was 6.5 per cent against a target of 5.3 per cent. This achievement was due to a large increase in the production of cotton and wheat. There was a record production of 7.1 million bales of cotton which exceeded the target by 37 per cent. Wheat production is estimated at 13.8 million tonnes thus exceeding the target (13.30 million) by 1.5 per cent. Sugarcane and rice production have fallen short of target by 16 per cent and 21 per cent respectively, due to shortage of water during the Kharif season. The high growth rate achieved in this sector is attributed to improvement in fertilizer offtake, increased plant protection measures, sufficient supply of improved seeds, coupled with cultural practices and smooth flow of credit to the farmers.

6. The fertilizer offtake target for 1985-86 was fixed at 1353 thousand nutrient tonnes, which represented an increase of 8 per cent over estimated consumption of 1253 thousand nutrient tonnes during 1984-85. However, the actual offtake of fertilizer has been considerably higher than envisaged. It is estimated to be 1465 thousand nutrient tonnes showing a growth of 17 per cent.

7. The institutional credit which was targetted at Rs. 11174 million was fully disbursed to the farmers. The interest free loan limit was raised from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 per annum for the benefit of small farmers.

8. The targets and production of major crops, livestock and poultry during 1985-86 are presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2  
*Physical Targets and Achievements for 1985-86*

	Unit	Target	Achievement	%Achievement
1. Total foodgrains	000 tonnes	18329	18169	99
Wheat	000 tonnes	13300	13500LL	101.5
Rice	000 tonnes	3647	3051	84
Maize	000 tonnes	1035	1099	98
Others	000 tonnes	647	609	94
2. Sugarcane	000 tonnes	34000	26912	79
3. Cotton (Lint)	000 tonnes	884	1208	137
		(5200)L	(7100)L	
4. Milk	Million tonnes	11.4	11.4	100
5. Meat	000 tonnes	1153	1153	100
6. Eggs	Million No.	4629	4629	100

L Figures in parenthesis indicate cotton production in thousand bales of 375 lbs each.

LL Actual production may reach 14 million tonnes.



9. The policy of deregulation was also followed in field of industry related to agriculture. The important policy decisions taken during 1985-86, are decontrol of prices of vegetable ghee and nitrogenous fertilizers. The Government has decided to decontrol the price and import of vegetable oil and ghee. The private sector has been allowed to import edible oil. With regard to fertilizer, the price of nitrogenous fertilizer has been decontrolled and prices of DAP and SOP fertilizers have been increased by 10 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively, with a view to reduce the subsidy on fertilizers.

### DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1986-87

#### Policy Framework

10. The strategies, policies and programmes indicated in the Sixth Plan are proposed to be followed during 1986-87. Special emphasis has been given to research, education, extension, animal husbandry and forestry. Self-sufficiency in agricultural commodities would be attained by providing farmers modern package of technology, liberal credit facilities, adequate support prices and ensuring the availability of vital agricultural inputs.

#### Financial

11. A sum of Rs. 2091.743 million has been provided in ADP 1986-87, for the agriculture sector showing an increase of 50 per cent over the 1985-86 utilization. The agency-wise break-down of allocation for 1986-87 is given in Table 3. The sub-sector-wise details are at Annexures I to VII.

**TABLE 3**

*Financial allocation for 1986-87 compared with utilization of 1985-86*

						(Million Rs)			
Executing Agency						Revised Estimates 1985-86	ADP 1986-87	% change	
Federal	..	..	..	..	..	703.374	1185.589	68.6	
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	308.480	412.247	33.6	
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	145.206	227.250	56.5	
N.W.F.P.	..	..	..	..	..	108.219	136.146	25.8	
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	128.759	130.511	1.4	
Total						..	1394.038	2091.743	50.0

12. The subsidy on fertilizer has decreased to Rs. 1842.37 million during 1986-87, due to increase in price of DAP and SOP by 10 and 25 per cent, respectively, and transfer of subsidy on high cost fertilizer plants to the industrial budget. Nitrogenous fertilizer prices have also been decontrolled.

**PHYSICAL TARGETS****Crop Production**

13. The production target of major crops for 1986-87 are presented in Table 4. Wheat production is projected at 14.6 million tonnes, showing an increase of 2.2 per cent. The target for cotton production has been kept at 7.2 million bales. Recovery in production of rice and sugarcane is expected from the current depressed level as appropriate policy measures have been taken and prices of sugarcane and rice have been increased and monopoly procurement of Basmati rice has been abolished. The target for sugarcane production has been kept at 32.14 million tonnes, which is the level attained in 1984-85. The production of rice is projected as 3.45 million tonnes, showing an increase of 13 per cent.

14. To ensure fair return to growers, the support|procurement price of major agricultural commodities are reviewed annually, before the sowing season and new prices are fixed after taking into account cost of production, domestic prices, incentive for the growers, international price trends, etc. On the basis of these considerations, the support prices of some commodities have been increased for crop year 1986-87. The support price of sugarcane has been increased by Rs. 2.14 per 40 Kg. The support price of Basmati paddy has been increased by Rs. 9 per 40 Kg. and its monopoly procurement has been abolished. The support price of all varieties of cotton and Irri-6 rice have been kept at the previous years level, in view of declining prices in the international market and their limited prospects for exports. A detailed statement showing support prices of different commodities during 1985-86 and 1986-87 is at Annexure XI.

TABLE 4

Achievement for 1985-86 and production targets of major crops for 1986-87

Crops	Achievement 1985-86	Target 1986-87	%change over 1985-86
1. Total Foodgrains .. .. .	18169	19707	+8.5
Wheat .. .. .	13500	14600	+8.1
Rice .. .. .	3051	3450	+13.0
Maize .. .. .	1009	1039	+3.0
Others .. .. .	609	618	+2.0
2. Sugarcane .. .. .	26912	32140	+19.0
3. Cotton (lint) .. .. .	1208 (7100)L	1225 (7200)L	+1.4
4. Oilseeds .. .. .	2810	2846	+1.0
Cottonseed .. .. .	2414	2448	+1.4
Rape and Mustard .. .. .	242	266	+10.0
Groundnut .. .. .	98	99	+1.0
Seassamum .. .. .	14	15	+7.0
Others .. .. .	42	45	+7.0
5. Pulses .. .. .	826	829	+0.4
Gram .. .. .	578	590	+2.0
Mash .. .. .	49	49	—
Moong .. .. .	49	49	—
Masoor .. .. .	41	42	+2.0
Other pulses .. .. .	109	110	+1.0

L Figures in parenthesis show thousand bales of 375 lbs each.

**Credit**

15. The actual disbursement of credit to farmers during 1985-86, was Rs. 11,174 million. The target for 1986-87 has been fixed at Rs. 13,167 million, showing an increase of 18 per cent. The institution-wise target for disbursement of credit during 1986-87, is given below :

	Target (Million Rs.).
ADBP .. .. .	4870
Commercial Banks .. .. .	5626
Agriculture Coops .. .. .	2671
Total .. .. .	13167

16. For the benefit of small farmers, the interest free loan limit has been raised from Rs. 10,000 during 1985-86 to Rs. 12,000 per annum, during 1986-87.

**Soils and Fertilizer**

17. There has been remarkable recovery in fertilizer offtake from depressed level of previous year. The actual fertilizer offtake during 1985-86 was 1465

thousand nutrient tonnes, showing an increase of 17 per cent over 1984-85. In line with the target fixed by the Federal Committee on Agriculture, the fertilizer offtake for 1986-87 is projected at 1582 thousand tonnes, showing an increase of 8 per cent, over 1985-86. The details are presented in Table 5.

**TABLE 5**

*Fertilizer offtake during 1985-86 and target for 1986-87*

Fertilizer							Estimates for 1985-86	Targets for 1986-87	Percent change
000 Nutrient Tonnes									
N	..	..	..	..	..	..	1089	1176	7.9
P	..	..	..	..	..	..	347	375	8.1
K	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	31	6.9
Total						..	1465	1582	7.9

18. A pilot project for distribution of gypsum at subsidized rates to farmers in the project areas of Sind and Punjab, for reclamation of saline sodic soils, has been approved. A subsidy of Rs. 175 per tonne would be provided by the Government to the farmers. The project envisages to reclaim 120,000 acres of saline sodic soils over a period of 3 years.

#### **Plant Protection**

19. Facilities for pest scouting, aerial spraying and quality control of pesticides will be further strengthened in 1986-87. In order to reduce the risk of pest attack on cotton, hand sprayers will be distributed in cotton growing areas of Punjab and Sind at subsidized rates. The control of insect pests and diseases by cultural practices would be encouraged.

#### **Mechanization**

20. The fleet of heavy machinery being maintained by the Provincial Governments for providing hire out services to farmers for development and reclamation of cultivable wasteland would be further strengthened, in order to bring more area under the plough. It is also envisaged to increase the tractor population by 46 thousand during 1986-87.

21. The use of farm implements such as harvesters, threshers and transplanters would be encouraged, in order to improve agricultural productivity. Due emphasis is being given to train operators in proper use and maintenance of

agricultural implements. Research cells have been established in the provinces for development of suitable equipments.

### Improved Seed Distribution

22. Four seed processing plants, having annual capacity of 122 thousand tonnes were to start functioning by 1985-86. So far, two plants located at Khanewal and Sakrand are in operation and the remaining two plants located at Rahimyar Khan and Sahiwal, are likely to start production during 1986-87.

23. Improved seed distribution target for 1986-87 has been fixed at 133.1 thousand tonnes, which is 72 per cent of the Sixth Plan target. The crop-wise details are given in Table 6.

TABLE 6  
*Improved seed distribution*

Crops	Sixth Plan target	1986-87 target	Percent achievement
Wheat .. .. .	105	76.2	73
Rice .. .. .	6.3	3.1	49
Maize .. .. .	3.7	2.2	59
Cotton .. .. .	61.9	49.7	80
Others .. .. .	8.7	1.9	12
Total	185.6	133.1	72

24. During 1986-87, special emphasis will continue to be given to the production, multiplication and distribution of improved seed (pre-basic and certified) of non-traditional oilseeds, pulses, vegetables, potatoes and fruit plants. The participation of private sector in the development of seed industry would be encouraged.

### Government Storage

25. An adequate storage capacity and its proper management is essential, for efficient marketing and smooth operation of the price support/procurement programme. In the public sector storage facilities are provided mainly for wheat, rice and cotton. During 1985-86, 148 thousand tonnes wheat storages were constructed. The target for additional storages for 1986-87 has been fixed at 469 thousand tonnes. Thus the total storage capacity available for rice, wheat and cotton in the public sector would be 5644 thousand tonnes by the end of 1987. The details are given in Table 7.

TABLE 7

*Public sector storages for wheat, rice and cotton*

Crop	Capacity as on 30-6-85	Achievements 1985-86	Targets 1986-87	Total storage capacity available by June 1987
	000 tonnes			
Wheat	4092	148	326	4566
Rice (RECP)	878	—	110	988
Cotton (CEC)	57	—	33	90
Total	5027	148	469	5644

26. During 1986-87, storage construction programme for wheat will be carried out under the revised IDA assisted Grain Storage Project and the NLC storage programme. Some wheat storages will also be constructed by the Provincial Governments. The storage management of the existing godowns in the provinces will be improved to reduce grain losses, under the Post Harvest Management Project. The RECP and the CEC will construct additional storages from their own resources.

### Agricultural Education

27. Three Agricultural Universities located at Faisalabad, Tandojam and Peshawar, a Faculty of Agriculture at Gomal University, D. I. Khan and a Barani Agricultural College, Rawalpindi, are producing specialists in agricultural sciences to meet manpower requirement of the agriculture sector. These institutions enrolled 7593 students and produced 1064 B.Sc., 562 M.Sc., and 6 PhD during 1985-86. The programme for 1986-87, includes enrolment of 8000 students and graduation of 1160 B.Sc., 593 M.Sc. and 6 PhD. The details are given at Annexure VIII.

28. Under the TIPAN project being conducted at Agricultural University, Peshawar, education, research and extension have been integrated in order to improve agricultural productivity in NWFP. If it proves successful in NWFP, it may be replicated in other provinces.

29. Six agricultural training institutes are functioning in the provinces to impart pre-service and in-service training to Field Assistants, Agricultural Officers and farmers. The achievements of these institutes during 1985-86 and targets of 1986-87 are at Annexure IX.

### **Agricultural Extension**

30. The Sixth Plan lays emphasis on development of efficient crop production technology and its transfer from research station to farmers' field, through a modern and reorganized extension service. The existing extension staff consists of 17 Directors, 40 Deputy Directors, 90 EADAs, 105 Subject Matter Specialists and 873 Agriculture Assistants/Agriculture Officers. During 1985-86, 12 adaptive research farms remained operative and 26,542 demonstration plots were laid for transfer of latest production technology to the farmers. As a result of implementation of the T&V projects in Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan, the field assistants to farm families ratio has been reduced from 1 : 1000—1510 in non-T&V districts to 1 : 666, 1 : 550 and 1 : 500 in T&V districts of Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan, respectively. The achievements and targets for agriculture extension services are given in Annexure X.

31. Under cotton maximization projects, 50162 acres were covered in Sind and 89529 acres in Punjab. The yield obtained in 1985-86 in the project area has been 19.32 maunds/acre and 25.52 maunds/acre in Punjab and Sind, respectively. These activities would be continued during 1986-87 on an area of 140 thousand acres.

32. For eradication of poppy cultivation, two projects viz. Buner Agricultural Development Project and Gadoon Amazai Area Development Project will continue. Under these projects infrastructure will be developed and off-farm employment opportunities will be provided.

### **Oilseed Maximization**

33. In order to reduce heavy imports and ensure self-sufficiency in edible oil in the shortest possible time, the Sixth Plan envisaged to meet the incremental demand for edible oil from additional domestic production of non-traditional oilseed. At present, developmental activities for promotion of non-traditional oilseeds are being carried out by the Ghee Corporation of Pakistan. During 1985-86, 83855 acres were planted under non-traditional oilseeds. During 1986-87, the GCP plans to increase the area to 130 thousand acres to produce 30 thousand tonnes of oilseeds.

34. A comprehensive Oilseed Research and Development Project is under preparation with assistance from the World Bank. It aims at increasing the production of oilseeds by carrying out developmental activities in the provinces.

### **Agricultural Research**

35. The Pakistan Agricultural Research Council is coordinating agricultural research at the national level. Eighteen research projects of PARC dealing with

evolution of high yielding crop varieties, development of appropriate production technologies. evolution of high yielding breeds of livestock, fodder development, strengthening of agricultural research network, technical manpower development and establishment of linkages with international research organisations were implemented during 1985-86. According to PARC, 18 wheat varieties, 7 rice, 11 maize, 2 sorghum, 3 oilseeds, one groundnut, 4 sunflower, one safflower, 9 soyabean, 3 chick pea, 4 lentil, 3 green gram and 2 black gram have been introduced/developed by 1985-86. Improved packages of technology suited to different agro-climatic conditions have been developed for obtaining better yield and to solve the production problems faced by the small farmer. These research projects would be continued during 1986-87 and 11 new schemes would be implemented. A project for establishment of International Irrigation Management Institute would be started in 1986-87.

36. The Nuclear Institute of Agriculture and Biology have developed a new variety of cotton NIAB-78 which was mainly responsible for increase in cotton production during 1985-86. This is a transition variety. Attempts are underway to develop new variety of cotton to replace NIAB-78, which has been reported to have poor fibre quality.

#### **Agricultural Marketing**

37. An efficient marketing system is essential to ensure fair return to the farmers for his produce. The main elements of the system as emphasized in the Sixth Plan are price support and procurement programme, storage and processing, product grading, quality control and management of marketing channels. The Federal Department of Agriculture and Livestock Products Marketing and Grading sets up grades for different agricultural commodities every year, for export purposes. In order to improve the efficiency, of marketing and distribution system, the Government's policy is to increase competition through deregulation and greater involvement of private sector.

#### **Animal Husbandry**

38. The national herd during 1986-87 would comprise of 16.9 million cattle, 13.7 million buffaloes, 58.5 million sheep and goats, 4.4 million other animals and 144.6 million poultry. Conservative estimates based on livestock census data indicate that 12 million tonnes of milk, 567 thousand tonnes beef, 536 thousand tonnes mutton, 131 thousand tonnes of poultry meat, 53 thousand tonnes of wool and 5236 million eggs would be produced during 1986-87. The details are presented at Annexure XII.

#### **Dairy Development**

39. The problems faced in dairy development are small herd size, low productivity per animal and lack of infrastructure for quick marketing of milk from



rural to urban areas. Dairy development programmes are being implemented in all the provinces for improvement of dairy breeds for increased milk production and introduction of adequate marketing facilities. These projects would be continued during 1986-87.

40. At present, 25 milk plants with a production capacity of one million litres of milk per day, are in operation. Six new plants are under construction, out of which three are expected to be commissioned during 1986-87. The factors responsible for upsurge of interest in dairy processing industry are, availability of domestic and foreign financing, income tax exemption and duty free import of dairy machinery.

### **Meat Production**

41. There is a considerable potential for increasing meat production. Pilot demonstration sheep/goat fattening programme in Baluchistan and cattle/buffalo calves fattening in Punjab, would continue during 1986-87. It is expected that a large number of production and fattening farms specially for goats would operate in private sector.

### **Poultry Development**

42. The rapid development of the commercial poultry has been possible because of several factors such as, liberal financing and credit, policy support and import facilities. In 1986-87, over 4000 large and a score of small commercial farms, would rear 15 million layers and produce 60 million broilers. One hundred ten million day old chicks would be produced by 120 hatcheries during 1986-87 as compared to 100 million during 1985-86. This shows an increase of 20 per cent over the last year.

43. During 1986-87, the Poultry Research Institute would carry out programmes for cross breeding with exotic birds, introduction of better management and feeding practices and development of adequate disease control measures.

### **Animal Health**

44. At present, there are 540 hospitals and 3200 dispensaries and veterinary centres, for control of animal diseases. A programme initiated during 1985-86, to provide a cadre of paraveterinarians among livestock owners, would be continued during 1986-87. Emphasis would be given to control herd infection and contagious diseases through prophylactic measures. The sera/vaccines produced by veterinary research institutes was 104 million dozes during 1985-86 and a target of 123 million dozes has been fixed for 1986-87.

## Livestock Improvement

45. A programme for improving the genetic potential of livestock through cross breeding has been initiated. Experiments have been carried out with exotic breeds at research stations at Quetta, Mardan, Bahawalnagar and Islamabad. These activities would be continued during 1986-87. Fifteen new artificial insemination centres would be added to the existing 140 centres. The details of physical achievements, targets and performance of livestock sector are given at Annexure XIII.

## Forestry

46. The total area under forests has been estimated to be 2.96 million hectares. This represents 4 per cent of the total geographical area of the country, as against the recommended level of 25 per cent. The shortage of forests has necessitated immediate steps to increase forest plantations, to meet growing demand of timber, firewood and medicinal plants. Several development projects in the forestry sub-sector are operational. Their primary goal is to increase indigenous energy supplies and achieve energy self-sufficiency. The secondary goal is to reverse the process of deforestation and to expand the extremely limited forest base. During 1986-87, over 170 million trees would be planted. Compact plantation would be carried out on 32,000 hectares and linear plantation on 1800 avenue Km., while nurseries would be raised on 360 hectares. It is estimated that forests would produce 320 thousand cubic meters of timber and 480 thousand cubic meters of firewood during 1986-87. The Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar, would be providing research and training facilities to both, in-service personnel and farmers, in various fields.

47. The following activities would be undertaken during 1986-87 for improvement and development of forestry :

- Involvement of private farmers in energy plantation and social forestry.
- Shortening of tree rotation and readjustment of forest management system.
- Introduction and extension of improved forest logging|harvesting system.
- Improvement of nursery raising techniques.
- Strengthening of training facilities, research programmes and personnel at Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar.

48. Development of sericulture has not made a big headway due to lack of technical knowledge and marketing facilities. During 1986-87, sericulture would be given due priority and research, training and extension would be carried out through PFI. It is expected that 5000 packets of silk seed would be distributed to farmers for propagation.

49. The success of watershed management and land use corrective programmes depend on effective motivation of land owners. The economic interest of the farmers has to be brought in line with the measures proposed by such programmes. Because of the increasing biotic pressure on land resources and inadequacy of corrective measures, the pace of erosion is accelerating. During 1986-87, watershed management activities would be carried out through afforestation, soil conservation, production and distribution of forest and fruit plants. Research and training coverage would be provided by PFI through UNDP assisted watershed management programmes.

50. Over-killing and hunting of wild fauna have resulted in its fast decline. It is estimated that 34 mammals, 20 birds and 5 reptile species are on the verge of extinction, which necessitates immediate measures for their conservation. The National Council for the Conservation of Wildlife is providing policy guidance for wildlife conservation and management. National parks over 368 thousand hectares, game sanctuaries over 5.2 million hectares and game reserves over 4 million hectares, would be maintained for wildlife conservation during 1986-87.

51. The physical achievements and targets in forestry are at Annexure XIV.

#### **Fisheries**

52. Fish production during 1985 was 387 thousand tonnes. However, according to surveys carried out by international organizations, there exists a potential sustainable yield of 725 thousand tonnes per annum. The Government has accorded high priority to the development of fisheries sector, aiming at increased fish production, by introduction of large mechanized vessels and fishing gears, improvement and establishment of on shore facilities, construction and improvement of fish harbours and jetties, better marketing and processing facilities, etc.

53. During 1986-87, work on the construction of new fish harbour at Korangi would be taken up, while improvement of Karachi fish harbour would continue. Designing and survey of new harbour at Pasni and Gwadar would also be undertaken. Training to fishermen and skippers would be imparted by the Fisheries Training Centre, Karachi. Research and surveys of fish resources would be continued.

54. The production of inland fisheries is low due to absence of aquaculture activities, shortage of fishing gears/equipments, lack of trained and skilled manpower and inadequate handling, storage and distribution facilities. The aquaculture development projects operating in Sind, Punjab and NWFP would tackle these problems to some extent during 1986-87.

55. The performance of fisheries sub-sector is given at Annexure XV.

## ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1986-87

Sector .. *Food and Agriculture*Summary .. *Pakistan*

(Million Rs.).

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Exp. during 1984-85	Allocation for 1985-86	Estimated Exp. during 1985-86*	Allocation for 1986-87*	Percent Change Col. 6 over Col. 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government Storages ..	315.814	264.314	72.145	165.122	129
2.	Agricultural Education ..	33.003	63.161	58.604	183.809	214
3.	(a) Agri. Extension ..	110.401	72.808	72.049	130.903	82
	(b) Oilseed Maximization Programme ..	14.794	13.095	22.293	5.997	(-)/73
4.	Agricultural Research ..	307.852	337.197	327.640	378.755	16
5.	Agricultural Marketing ..	0.520	1.631	2.356	1.936	(-)/14
6.	Cooperatives ..	5.418	6.372	7.102	12.845	81
7.	Agricultural Economics and Statistics ..	7.727	53.778	42.654	76.658	80
8.	Improved Seeds ..	66.352	76.898	47.884	53.587	12
9.	Soil and Fertilizer ..	7.776	15.166	4.485	37.926	746
10.	Plant Protection ..	18.424	13.371	4.133	11.921	188
11.	Mechanization ..	40.264	36.162	78.319	153.147	96
12.	Soil Conservation and Development ..	24.206	26.582	22.893	34.557	51
13.	Animal Husbandry ..	106.985	225.737	185.444	247.404	33
14.	Forestry ..	91.815	121.100	103.920	113.156	9
15.	Watershed Management ..	15.383	8.900	7.921	12.833	163
16.	Wildlife ..	21.022	31.500	16.804	46.252	175
17.	Range Management ..	2.243	5.500	7.474	17.074	128
18.	Fisheries ..	63.889	101.044	67.624	82.974	23
19.	Core Sampler ..	—	—	—	5.611	—
20.	Block Allocation for Agriculture..	—	—	—	70.00	—
21.	Special Areas ..	102.400	130.799	130.000	232.074	79
Total Food and Agriculture Sector		1419.288	1605.115	1281.644	2074.541	62
Fertilizer Subsidy ..		1501.000	1440.000	3166.670	1842.372	(-)/42

\*These are agencies estimates. The actual budget estimates give an amount of Rs. 1394.038 million as Revised estimates 1985-86 and Rs. 2091.743 million as budget estimates for 1986-87.

## ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1986-87

Sector .. *Food and Agriculture*Summary .. *Federal Programme*

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Exp. during 1984-85	Allocation for 1985-86	Estimated Exp. during 1985-86*	Allocation for 1986-87	Percent Change Col 6 over Col. 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government Storages .. ..	286.200	241.920	45.776	137.992	195
2.	Agriculture Education .. ..	29.849	44.390	42.840	176.105	311
3.	(a) Agricultural Extension .. ..	13.454	23.427	6.711	60.679	804
	(b) Oilseed Maximization Programme .. ..	13.500	10.000	10.000	5.025	(-)-50
4.	Agricultural Research .. ..	320.640	261.933	262.766	304.043	16
5.	Agricultural Marketing .. ..	0.200	0.001	0.736	1.256	71
6.	Agricultural Economics and Statistics .. ..	0.100	49.416	37.954	70.833	87
7.	Improved Seed .. ..	3.687	1.700	1.912	2.405	26
8.	Soils and Fertilizers .. ..	1.100	10.100	1.424	20.065	1309
9.	Plant Protection .. ..	3.508	4.300	1.566	4.187	167
10.	Mechanization .. ..	—	—	—	79.000	—
11.	Animal Husbandry .. ..	3.550	5.455	5.455	3.257	(-)-40
12.	Forestry .. ..	21.550	27.169	29.890	29.263	(-)-2
13.	Watershed Management .. ..	6.200	5.100	4.700	6.123	30
14.	Wildlife .. ..	4.274	3.856	2.360	4.522	92
15.	Fisheries .. ..	22.750	46.098	37.176	43.129	16
16.	Core Sampler .. ..	—	—	—	5.611	—
17.	Special Areas .. ..	102.400	130.799	130.000	232.074	79
Total (Food and Agriculture Sector)		832.962	865.712	622.266	1185.589	91
Subsidy on Fertilizer .. ..		1501.000	1440.000	3166.670	1842.372	(-)-42

\*These are agencies estimates. The actual budget estimates give an amount of Rs. 703.374 million.

## ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1986-87

Sector .. Food and Agriculture

Summary .. All Provincial Programmes

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Sub-sector	Estimated Expenditure during 1984-85	Allocation for 1985-86	Estimated Expenditure during 1985-86*	Allocation for 1986-87*	Percent change col. 6 over col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government Storages .. ..	29.614	22.393	25.369	27.130	7
2.	Agriculture Education .. ..	3.154	18.771	15.764	7.704	(-)-51
3.	(a) Agriculture Extension .. ..	96.947	49.381	65.338	70.204	7
	(b) Oilseed Maximization Programme .. ..	1.294	3.095	12.293	0.972	(-)-92
4.	Agricultural Research .. ..	50.212	75.264	64.874	74.712	15
5.	Agricultural Marketing .. ..	0.320	1.531	1.520	0.680	(-)-55
6.	Cooperatives .. ..	5.418	6.372	7.102	12.845	81
7.	Agriculture Economics and Statistics .. ..	7.627	4.362	4.700	5.825	24
8.	Improved Seeds .. ..	62.665	75.198	45.972	51.182	11
9.	Soil and Fertilizer .. ..	6.676	5.066	3.061	17.861	484
10.	Plant Protection .. ..	14.916	9.071	2.567	7.734	201
11.	Mechanization .. ..	30.264	36.162	78.319	74.147	(-)-5
12.	Soil Conservation and Land Development .. ..	24.206	26.582	22.893	34.557	51
13.	Animal Husbandry .. ..	103.435	220.333	179.989	244.147	36
14.	Forestry .. ..	70.265	93.931	74.030	83.893	13
15.	Watershed Management .. ..	9.183	3.800	3.221	6.710	108
16.	Wildlife .. ..	16.748	27.644	14.444	41.730	189
17.	Range Management .. ..	2.243	5.500	7.474	17.074	128
18.	Fisheries .. ..	41.139	54.946	30.448	39.845	31
19.	Block Allocation for Agriculture .. ..	—	—	—	70.000	—
	Total—(Food & Agriculture Sector)	586.326	739.403	659.378	888.952	35

\*These are agencies estimates. The actual budget estimates give an amount of Rs. 739.403 million as revised estimates 1985-86 and Rs. 690.644 million as budget estimates for 1986-87.

## ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1986-87

Sector .. *Food and Agriculture*Summary .. *Punjab*

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Estimated expenditure during 1984-85	Allocation for 1985-86	Estimated expenditure during 1985-86*	Allocation for 1986-87*	Percent change Col 6 over Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government Storages .. ..	21.943	17.200	20.152	22.500	12
2.	Agriculture Education .. ..	0.181	2.000	2.182	1.828	(-)-16
3.	Agri. Extension .. ..	16.876	28.400	31.329	24.180	(-)-23
4.	Agri. Research .. ..	31.031	45.400	42.206	44.815	6
5.	Cooperatives .. ..	2.360	2.600	3.139	5.000	59
6.	Improved Seeds .. ..	30.871	36.000	24.952	23.805	(-)-5
7.	Soils and Fertilizer .. ..	—	—	2.821	15.474	449
8.	Mechanization .. ..	14.044	13.500	17.738	25.997	47
9.	Soil Conservation & Land Development .. ..	20.000	23.700	20.097	29.281	40
10.	Animal Husbandry .. ..	30.566	77.800	66.208	88.495	34
11.	Forestry .. ..	29.453	40.800	35.848	40.089	12
12.	Watershed Management .. ..	1.871	3.800	3.221	4.430	38
13.	Wildlife .. ..	11.093	19.600	8.026	33.613	318
14.	Range Management .. ..	0.643	5.500	5.491	14.414	162
15.	Fisheries .. ..	21.784	13.100	16.262	15.944	(-)-2
Total (Food and Agriculture) .. ..		232.716	329.400	300.482	389.865	30

\*These are agencies estimates. The actual budget estimates give an amount of Rs. 308.480 million as revised estimates 1985-86 and Rs. 412.247 million as budget estimates for 1986-87.

## ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1986-87

Sector .. Food and Agriculture

Summary .. Sind

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Sub-sector	Estimated exp. during 1984-85	Allocation for 1985-86	Estimated exp. during 1985-86*	Allocation for 1986-87*	Percent change Col. 6 over Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government Storages .. ..	.901	5.194	5.217	4.630	(-) 11
2.	Agriculture Education .. ..	—	2.489	.735	1.206	64
3.	(a) Agri. Extension .. ..	58.434	2.753	.100	11.850	11,750
	(b) Oilseed Maximization Programme .. ..	1.294	3.094	12.293	.972	(-) 92
4.	Agri. Research .. ..	2.144	15.991	9.666	19.952	106
5.	Agri. Marketing .. ..	.320	1.531	1.520	.680	(-) 55
6.	Cooperatives .. ..	1.200	1.747	1.990	1.630	(-) 18
7.	Agri. Economics and Statistics ..	1.914	—	—	—	—
8.	Improved Seeds .. ..	2.200	6.351	5.145	6.759	31
9.	Soil and Fertilizer .. ..	3.917	5.066	.240	.158	(-) 34
10.	Plant Protection .. ..	.916	1.045	1.714	.884	(-) 48
11.	Mechanization .. ..	19.632	15.150	25.783	25.353	(-) 2
12.	Animal Husbandry .. ..	6.276	47.085	35.763	41.390	16
13.	Forestry .. ..	16.124	21.949	16.564	17.257	4
14.	Wildlife .. ..	2.501	1.935	3.821	3.210	(-) 16
15.	Range Management .. ..	1.600	—	1.983	1.183	(-) 40
16.	Fisheries .. ..	13.146	39.696	11.576	19.740	71
17.	Block Allocation for Agri. ..	—	—	—	70.000	
	Total (Food and Agriculture) ..	132.519	171.077	134.110	226.854	69

\*These are agencies estimates. The actual budget estimates give an amount of Rs. 145.206 million as revised estimates 1985-86 and Rs. 227.258 million as budget estimates for 1986-87.



## ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1986-87

Sector . . . Food and Agriculture

Summary . . . NWFP

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Sub-sector	Estimated Exp. during 1984-85	Allocation for 1985-86	Estimated Exp. during 1985-86*	Allocation for 1986-87*	Percent change Col. 6 over Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agri. Education .. ..	—	2.564	1.129	1.670	48
2.	Agri. Extension .. ..	10.112	14.518	15.009	20.644	38
3.	Agri. Research .. ..	16.537	13.390	12.519	9.945	(—) 21
4.	Cooperatives .. ..	1.858	2.025	1.973	6.215	215
5.	Agri. Economics and Statistics ..	3.113	4.362	4.140	4.200	1
6.	Improved Seeds .. ..	—	6.431	6.969	9.253	33
7.	Soil and Fertilizers .. ..	1.795	—	—	2.229	—
8.	Plant Protection .. ..	—	0.823	0.853	0.850	—
9.	Mechanization .. ..	6.360	5.292	4.303	6.797	58
10.	Soil Conservation and Land Development .. ..	1.000	1.434	1.496	3.173	114
11.	Animal Husbandry .. ..	22.933	26.244	22.873	35.060	53
12.	Forestry .. ..	21.406	26.148	18.147	22.679	25
13.	Watershed Management .. ..	7.312	—	—	2.280	—
14.	Wildlife .. ..	2.024	2.891	0.549	1.628	197
15.	Range Management .. ..	—	—	—	1.477	—
16.	Fisheries .. ..	2.541	1.650	1.610	2.622	63
Total (Food and Agriculture Sector)		96.991	108.772	91.560	130.722	43

\*These are agencies estimates. The actual budget estimates give an amount of Rs. 108.219 million as revised estimates 1985-86 and Rs. 136.146 million budget estimates for 1986-87.

## ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1986-87

Sector .. *Food and Agriculture*Summary .. *Baluchistan*

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Sub-sector	Estimated Exp. during 1984-85	Allocation for 1985-86	Estimated Exp. during 1985-86*	Allocation for 1986-87*	Percent- change Col. 6 over Col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government Storages .. ..	6.770	—	—	—	—
2.	Agri. Education .. ..	2.973	11.718	11.718	3.000	(—) 74
3.	Agri. Extension .. ..	11.525	2.710	18.900	13.530	(—) 28
4.	Agri. Research .. ..	.5	.483	.483	—	—
5.	Agri. Economics and Statistics ..	2.600	—	.560	1.625	190
6.	Improved Seeds .. ..	29.594	26.416	8.906	11.365	28
7.	Soil and Fertilizers .. ..	.964	—	—	—	—
8.	Plant Protection .. ..	14.000	7.203	—	6.000	—
9.	Mechanization .. ..	.228	2.220	30.495	16.000	(—) 48
10.	Soil Conservation and Land Development .. ..	3.206	1.448	0.500	2.103	321
11.	Animal Husbandry .. ..	43.660	69.204	55.145	79.202	44
12.	Forestry .. ..	3.282	5.034	3.471	3.868	11
13.	Wildlife .. ..	1.130	3.218	2.048	3.279	60
14.	Fisheries .. ..	3.668	0.500	1.000	1.539	54
Total (Food and Agriculture Sector)		124.100	130.154	133.226	141.511	6

\*These are agencies estimates. The actual budget estimates give an amount of Rs. 128.759 million as revised estimates 1985-86 and Rs. 130.511 million as budget estimates for 1986-87.

**Annexure VIII****ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES**

Activities	Estimated Achievements 1985-86	Targets for 1986-87
(i) Number of Students admitted in various classes	7,593	8,000
(ii) Number of Students completed B.Sc.	1,064	1,133
(iii) Number of Students completed M.Sc.	562	593
(iv) Number of Students Completed Ph.D.	6	6

**PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS OF THE AGRICULTURAL  
TRAINING INSTITUTES**

Provinces	Achievements 1985-86	Targets 1986-87
<b>1. Punjab :</b>		
(i) Field Assistants qualified .. .. .	358	375
(ii) In-service training of :		
(a) A.O. .. .. .	80	110
(b) F.A. .. .. .	85	125
(iii) Farmer training/mali other extension staff .. .. .	90	132
<b>2. Sind :</b>		
(i) Field Assistants qualified .. .. .	100	90
(ii) In-service training of :		
(a) A.O. .. .. .	13	13
(b) F.A. .. .. .	62	62
(iii) Farmer training/mali other extension staff .. .. .	234	234
<b>3. N.W.F.P. :</b>		
(i) Field Assistants qualified .. .. .	60	60
(ii) In-service training of :		
(a) A.O. .. .. .	—	—
(b) F.A. .. .. .	53	53
(iii) Farmer training/mali other extension staff .. .. .	258	293
<b>4. Baluchistan :</b>		
(i) Field Assistants qualified .. .. .	20	20
(ii) In-service training of :		
(a) A.O. .. .. .	18	20
(b) F.A. .. .. .	72	120
(iii) Farmer training/mali other extension staff .. .. .	100	100

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS FOR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

Category	Punjab		Sind		NWFP		Baluchistan		Pakistan	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
1. No. of Directors	4	4	5	5	2	2	2	2	17	17
2. No. of Deputy Directors	22	30	5	5	6	9	4	4	40	48
3. No. of EADAs	33	41	7	7	20	20	—	—	90	107
4. No. of Subject Matter Specialists/ Senior Subject matter Specialists	44	55	36	36	8	8	17	17	105	116
5. No. of Agri. Assistants/ Agri. Officers.	494	615	229	229	143	143	7	8	873	995
6. No. of Adaptive Research Farms	5	7	4	4	—	—	3	3	12	14
7. No. of demonstration Plots	24728	24728	280	280	1468	1542	66	66	26542	26616
8. Field Assistants to farm family:										
(a) T & V	1: 550	1: 550	1: 666	1: 660	1: 800	1: 500	1: 500	1: 500	1: 629	1: 628
(b) Others	1: 1100	1: 1100	1: 1000	1: 1000	1: 1500	1: 1500	1: 1000	1: 1000	1: 1150	1: 1150

(i) Gram (Block) (Whole)  
 (ii) Musoor (Whole)  
 (iii) N.W.F.P.  
 (iv) Sind  
 (v) Punjab  
 (vi) Safflower  
 (vii) Sunflower  
 (viii) Soybean  
 (ix) Onseeds  
 (x) Desi DR  
 (xi) Defining  
 (xii) Samra  
 (xiii) BSI & NT  
 (xiv) BSI & NT  
 (xv) BSI & NT  
 (xvi) BSI & NT  
 (xvii) BSI & NT  
 (xviii) BSI & NT  
 (xix) BSI & NT  
 (xx) BSI & NT

**SUPPORT|PROCUREMENT PRICES FIXED BY THE GOVERNMENT**

	1985-86		1986-87	
	per 100 Kg.	per 40 Kg.	per 100 Kg.	per 40 Kg.
— Rupees —				
Wheat .. .. .	200.00	80.00	—	—
<b>Paddy</b>				
(i) Basmati Paddy .. .. .	232.00	93.00	255.00	102.00
(ii) Irri-6 Paddy (superior) .. .. .	142.50	57.00	142.50	57.00
(iii) Irri-6 (FAQ) .. .. .	132.50	53.00	132.50	53.00
(iv) KS-282, DR-82 & 83 (FAQ.) .. .. .	132.50	53.00	140.00	56.00
(v) KS-282, DR-82 & 83 (Superior) .. .. .	142.50	57.00	150.00	60.00
<b>Seed Cotton</b>				
(i) BSI & NT .. .. .	462.50	185.00	462.50	185.00
(ii) B-557 & NIAB .. .. .	482.50	193.00	482.50	193.00
(iii) Sarmast, Qalandri, MS-38, MS-40, MNH-93, Deltapine .. .. .	517.50	207.00	517.50	207.00
(iv) Desi, DR .. .. .	432.50	173.50	432.50	173.50
<b>Oilseeds</b>				
(i) Soybean .. .. .	400.00	160.00	—	—
(ii) Sunflower .. .. .	425.00	170.00	—	—
(iii) Safflower .. .. .	350.00	140.00	—	—
<b>Sugarcane</b>				
(i) Punjab .. .. .	24.12	9.65	29.48	11.79
(ii) Sind .. .. .	24.52	9.81	29.88	11.95
(iii) N.W.F.P .. .. .	23.45	9.38	28.80	11.52
Maize .. .. .	85.75	24.30	—	—
<b>Vegetables</b>				
(i) Potato .. .. .	101.25	40.50	—	—
(ii) Onion .. .. .	68.75	27.50	—	—
<b>Pulses</b>				
(i) Gram (Black, Whole) .. .. .	120.58	48.23	—	—
(ii) Masoor (Whole) .. .. .	187.50	75.00	—	—

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS/TARGETS OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Product	Unit	Achievements 1987-86	Targets 1986-87
<b>Milk</b>			
Production	Million Tonnes	14.5	12.2
Available for human consumption		9.3	9.9
<b>Meat</b>			
Beef	000 tonnes	539	567
Mutton	"	500	534
Poultry	"	114	131
Eggs	Million Nos.	4630	5236
Hides	"	5.45	5.55
Skins		31.8	38.9
Wool	000 tonnes	50	53

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## INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SUB-SECTOR

Institution/Activity	Unit	1985-86	1986-87
Livestock Production Research Centre .. .. .	Numbers	1	1
Veterinary Research Centre .. .. .	Numbers	3	3
Disease Diagnostic Laboratories .. .. .	Numbers	22	25
Veterinary Hospitals .. .. .	Numbers	539	540
Veterinary Dispensaries/Centres .. .. .	Numbers	2982	3200
Seimen Production units .. .. .	Numbers	3	3
Artificial Insemination Centres .. .. .	Numbers	140	140
Artificial Insemination sub-centres .. .. .	Numbers	409	409
Sera/Vaccine Produced .. .. .	(Million dozes)	104	123
Slaughter Houses .. .. .	Numbers	292	308
<b>Milk Processing</b>			
Milk processing plants .. .. .	Numbers	13	16
Butter/cheese plants .. .. .	Numbers	6	6
Ice cream plants .. .. .	Numbers	6	6
<b>Poultry</b>			
Poultry research institutes .. .. .	Numbers	2	2
Commercial layer farms .. .. .	Numbers	2300	2450
Commercial broiler farms .. .. .	Numbers	1300	1350
Breeding farms .. .. .	Numbers	65	70
Hatcheries .. .. .	Numbers	110	120
Processing plants .. .. .	Numbers	5	5
Feed mills .. .. .	Numbers	37	37
<b>Manpower</b>			
Graduates .. .. .	Numbers	1542	1603
Stock Asstt/compounders .. .. .	Numbers	5570	5665
Technicians .. .. .	Numbers	630	655
Other semi skilled .. .. .	Numbers	52	56



## PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS/TARGETS IN FORESTRY

Particular	Unit	Achievements during 1985-86	Targets for 1986-87
Compact Plantation .. .. .	Hectares	30583	32000
Linear Plantation .. .. .	Ave. kms.	1666	1800
Nurseries .. .. .	Hectares	350	360
Tree Plantation .. .. .	Million Nos.	162	170
Wood Produced (Govt. Forest)	000 cubic meters		
Timber .. .. .	"	300	320
Firewood .. .. .	"	454	480

### ADP Provision and Expenditure

During 1985-86 a provision of Rs. 4,000 million was made to the water resources sector, but expenditure were 4178.796 million. Sub-sector-wise summary indicating provision and expenditure during 1985-86 on water resources development is given below :—

TABLE 3

#### Provision and Revised Estimates 1985-86

		(Rs. Million)	
Sr. No.	Sub-Sector	Provision	Revised Estimates
<b>A. Federal</b>			
1.	Irrigation	1254.0	1251.766
2.	Drainage & Reclamatin	2018.1	1994.540
3.	Flood Control/Protection	175.8	175.811
4.	Research	35.0	14.182
5.	Water Management	62.0	37.612
6.	Tubewell Subsidy	—	15.480
7.	Survey & Investigation..	70.4	84.583
8.	IBP/Tarbela ..	384.4	385.639
Sub-Total (A)		4000.0	3959.613
<b>B. Provincial</b>			
	Punjab	635.6	502.360
	Sind	259.8	192.446
	NWFP	178.10	162.804
	Baluchistan	121.500	158.242
Total (A..B)		5195.000	4975.465

A summary of the physical targets and achievements for 1985-86 is given below :

**TABLE 4**  
*Targets and Achievements (1985-86)*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Targets	Achievements
1.	Water Availability .. .. .	MAF	103.36	103.36
2.	New Irrigated Area .. .. .	MA	0.157	0.070
3.	Area Protected .. .. .	MA	1.08	0.690
4.	Disaster Area Protected .. .. .	MA	—	—
5.	SCARP Tubewells :			
	(i) New .. .. .	No.	443	278
	(ii) Replacement .. .. .	No.	130	112
6.	Surface Drains .. .. .	MCF	572.3	630
7.	Flood Control (Earth work) .. .. .	MCF	116	75.4
8.	Watercourse Improvement :			
	(i) Regular .. .. .	No.	559	552
	(ii) Crash .. .. .	No.	—	—

An over all provision of Rs. 5195.0 million was made for the federal and provincial programmes. A summary of agency-wise provision and the revised estimates is given below :

**TABLE 5**  
*Allocation and Revised Estimates for 1985-86*

Agencies	Provision ADP 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1985-86
Federal .. .. .	4000.0	3959.613
Punjab .. .. .	635.6	502.360
Sind .. .. .	259.8	192.446
NWFP .. .. .	178.1	162.804
Baluchistan .. .. .	121.5	158.242
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5195.00</b>	<b>4975.465</b>

The revised estimates for 1985-86 agency wise|sub-sector wise were as follows :

TABLE 6

## Sub-Sector/Agency-wise Details Expenditure 1985-86

					(Rs. Million)		
Sub-Sector					Federal	Provincial	Total
1	2				3	4	5
1.	Irrigation	..	..	..	1251.766	564.082	1815.848
2.	Drainage & Reclamation	..	..	..	1994.540	48.74	2043.28
3.	Flood Control/Protection	..	..	..	175.811	10.15	185.961
4.	Research	..	..	..	14.182	—	14.182
5.	Water management	..	..	..	37.612	299.99	337.602
6.	Survey & Investigation	..	..	..	84.583	75.19	159.773
7.	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	15.480	17.70	33.180
8.	IBP/Tarbela	..	..	..	385.639	—	385.639
Total					3959.613	1015.852	4975.465

Comparasion of expenditure during 1985-86 to the expenditure incurred in 1984-85 is as follows :

TABLE 7

## Sub-Sector-wise Provisions

(Federal)

Sub-Sector	1984-85 Revised Estimate		1985-86 Revised Estimate	
	Amount Rs. Mill.	% of water sector	Amount Rs. Mill.	% of water sector
1. Irrigation	966.2	30.5	1251.766	31.6
2. Drainage & Reclamation	1560.8	49.3	1994.540	50.4
3. Flood control Protection	130.0	4.1	175.811	4.4
4. Research	16.6	0.5	14.182	0.4
5. Water Management	44.0	1.4	37.612	1.0
6. Survey & Investigation	82.3	2.6	84.583	2.1
7. Miscellaneous	—	—	15.480	0.4
8. Tarbela IBP	364.0	11.6	385.639	9.7
Total	3163.9	100.0	3959.613	100.0

## PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS

### Federal Programme

The actual expenditure was 4 per cent more than the provision. The overall progress during the year 1985-86 was satisfactory. Nearly all the important targets were achieved. A brief review of the progress made during 1985-86 is given in the following paragraphs :—

### IBP/Tarbela

IBP/Tarbela Sub-sector constitutes the following project :—

- (1) Tarbela Watershed.
- (2) Mangla Watershed.
- (3) Chashma Barrage Raising.
- (4) Tarbela Resttlement :
  - (a) Land compensation.
  - (b) Haripur Chapper Road.
- (5) Maintenance of links and Barriages.
- (6) Chashma Barrage contact claim settlement.
- (7) Reservoir Maintenance Facility.
- (8) Anti-water logging Measures.
- (9) Tarbela Development Fund.

A sum of Rs. 410.294 million was spent against the provision of Rs. 385.440 million in the ADP 1985-86.

The physical progress of works relating to water shed management, Reservoir Maintenance Facility and Tarbela Resettlement was satisfactory. However, the provision of funds for the Anti-water-logging measures was found inadequate. Details regarding the fund provision for different project are given below :—

TABLE 8  
*Details of IBP/Tarbela Projects*

Sl. No.	Name, Location and Status of the Scheme	Revised Estimates for 1985-86	Total ADP 1986-87
<b>(Million Rs.)</b>			
<b>IBP/TARBELA</b>			
1.	Tarbela Watershed	19.000	20.800
2.	Mangla Watershed Management	11.000	7.626
3.	Chashma Barrage Raising	0.475	0.347
4.	Tarbela Resettlement :		
	(a) Land Cost	16.500	13.866
	(b) Haripur Chapper Road	22.00	20.800
5.	Maint of Links and Barrages	13.500	11.093
6.	Chashma Barrage Contract Claim Settlement	59.000	50.000
7.	Reservoir Maint. Facilities	160.000	173.000
8.	Anti waterlogging Measures	16.819	9.700
	<b>Total</b>	<b>318.294</b>	<b>307.232</b>

At the Tarbela Dam a number of holes were drilled and grouted according to the desired specification. Routine annual maintenance of service spill way remained in progress. Repair of Joints at lower chute with fibrous concrete was completed. Grinding of rough surface on the chute slab remained in progress. Cleaning of expansion Joint D/S of the gate structure was completed. Repair work of joints at Ancillary Spillway chute slab and concrete chipping remained in progress.

Tarbela watershed and Mangla-water-shed project progress included raising of nurseries, afforestation, construction of structural control works and survey, investigation and design drawings for bed walls, pucca spill ways, retaining walls and wire-crate spurs. Extension services were also extended.

### **Khanpur Dam Project**

The Khanpur Dam Project (Main) was completed on 30th June, 1985. In order to pay for the land compensation a supplementary PC-I for an amount of Rs. 28.946 million was approved by the CDWP on 30th January, 1986. The following works were carried out for the Khanpur Dam Remedial Project :—

- (i) completion of drainage wells/relief wells.
- (ii) rectification works.
- (iii) drilling for drainage wells.
- (iv) strengthening of blanket.
- (v) instrumentation.
- (vi) Addition free flow grouting.

Against the provision of Rs. 33.475 million and expenditure of Rs. 69.970 million was incurred to complete the safety measures of the dam and to pay for the outstanding land compensation cases.

### **Hub Dam Project**

The Hub Dam and its Remedial Works Phase-II, under the Karachi Irrigation Project was completed during the year 1984-85. An amount of Rs. 25.3 million was spent on the Remedial Works Phase-II. The works included :—

- (i) RLC structure Stage-II.
- (ii) Protecting RLC Channel.
- (iii) RLC structure gates.
- (iv) Additional launching aprin at Spillway.
- (v) Land scaping of Inspection House.

### Chashma Right Bank Canal Project

Chashma Right Bank Canal Project consumed full provision of Rs. 445.931 million. Adequate funds were released to the project in order to expedite the work on Stage-I. The following works were completed during the year 1985-86 :—

- (i) Construction of main canal from RD-50 to 96-Earth Work (Contract No. CRBC-57).
- (ii) Construction of main canal from RD-96 to RD-135-Earth Work and Lining (Contract No. CRBC-58).
- (iii) Construction of main canal from RD-210—260-Earth work and Lining (Contract No. CRBC-61).
- (iv) Construction of distributaries and Minor at RD-0—210 to (Contract No. CRBC-101).
- (v) Construction of Cross Drainage Works from R-199 to PD-208 (Contract No. CRBC-83-A).

### ACCELERATED PROGRAMME

The top priority programme with the Water Sector included 25 projects under implementation by WAPDA. The expenditure incurred during 1985-86 was 1994.540 million. The scope of work under taken and actual achievements during 1985-86 are given below :—

TABLE 9

#### *Principle Physical Targets and Achievements for the Accelerated Programme*

Item	Unit	Targets	Achievements
Areas	M.A.	1.08	0.69
Tubewells	No.	573	278
Pumpage	MAF	—	—
Surface Drains	Mcft.	427.3	630
Tile Drains	Acres	15983	25080

The expenditure was incurred on 18 on-going projects, seven new projects and project planning. The province-wise project description is given below:—

TABLE 10

*Project-wise Financial Progress*

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Status		Province	Amount incurred (Rs. Million)
		On-going/ New			
<b>A. Punjab</b>					
1.	SCARP-II .. .. .	On-going		Punjab	1555.0
2.	Panjnad Abbasia .. .. .	"		"	933.0
3.	Replacement of T/W phase-II .. .. .	"		"	246.0
4.	Lower Rechna Khairwala .. .. .	"		"	240.0
5.	Fordwah Sadiqia (Unit-II) .. .. .	"		"	135.0
6.	Lower Rechna Remaining .. .. .	"		"	306.0
7.	CBDC Pandoki Unit .. .. .	"		"	174.0
8.	SCARP Transition .. .. .	New		"	1.0
9.	Haddali Sub-Unit .. .. .	"		"	—
10.	Gojra and Khewra Sub-Unit .. .. .	"		"	—
11.	Project Planning Scarps .. .. .	New		Punjab	—
12.	Private T/W and rural Electrification (Thal & D.G. Khan) .. .. .	"		"	—
<b>B. Sind</b>					
13.	L.B.O.D. (Core prog) .. .. .	"		Sind	1214.0
14.	L.B.O.D. (Stage-I) :				
	(i) Outfall & spinal Drain —				
	(ii) Nawabshah — .. .. .	"		"	65.0
	(iii) Sanghar — .. .. .	"		"	
15.	East Khairpur Tile Drain .. .. .	"		"	587.0
16.	Kotri Surface Drain .. .. .	"		"	52.30
17.	North Dadu .. .. .	"		"	281.0
18.	SCARP South Rohri .. .. .	"		"	435.0
19.	Ghotki (FGW) .. .. .	"		"	900.0
20.	Replacement of T/Ws .. .. .	On-going		"	57.0
21.	Project planning .. .. .	"		"	87.0



Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Status		Province	Amount incurred (Rs. Million)
		On-going	New		
<b>C. N.W.F.P.</b>					
22.	Mardan Scarp .. .. .	..	..	NWFP	652.0
23.	CRBC (SCARP) .. .. .	..	..	..	40.0
24.	Project planning .. .. .	..	..	..	153.0
<b>D. Baluchistan</b>					
25.	Haridin Drainage (Phase-II) .. .. .	..	..	Baluchistan	15.0
26.	Khari Reclamation .. .. .	..	..	AJ & K	5.0

### Flood Control

Due to dry cycle from 1975—85 less floods were expected and accordingly low priority was assigned to the flood control works. A sum of Rs. 175.746 million was allocated for the flood control works to be undertaken by the Federal Flood Commission. However, due to urgency of some projects cropped up due to floods of 1986, the actual expenditure grossly exceed the provision and the revised estimates of 1985-86 indicated a figure of Rs. 175.811 million. Province-wise targets and achievements are given below :—

TABLE 11

#### Province-wise Targets and Achievements Relating to Flood Control Programme

Item	Unit	Punjab		Sind		NWFP		Baluchistan		Total	
		Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.
Earth Work (Mcft) ..	Mcft	104.6	24.3	30.0	30.0	4.9	4.9	6.0	5.5	145.5	64.7
Stone pitching ..	Mcft	2.7	0.50	7.0	7.0	2.0	1.62	0.6	0.6	12.3	9.72
Structures ..	No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strengthening Restoration ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

### Canal Rehabilitation

The canal rehabilitation project provided a sum of Rs. 433.978 million, however the expenditure was slightly higher i.e. Rs. 435.236 million. The project envisaged works related to remodelling of irrigation and drainage channels, strengthening of canal banks and improvement of irrigation control structures.

The progress of the project was satisfactory. A table indicating major physical targets and achievements of the programme is given below :

TABLE 12

*Major Physical Targets and Achievements of Canal Rehabilitation Programme*

Item	Unit	Punjab		Sind		NWFP		Baluchistan		Total	
		Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tar.	Ach.	Tach.
Earth work	Mcft	1407	1407	855	855	43	43	26	26	2331	2331
Stone Pitching	..	—	—	—	—	3.6	3.6	1.8	1.8	5.4	5.4
Concrete	..	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9

**Research, Planning and Investigations**

Research is a continuous process. Watermanagement research at Mona, Lower Indus Institute and various universities continued. Research on sedimentation was carried out under the alluvial channel observation project. Research work on the following :—

- (i) Regional Plan for Northern Areas.
- (ii) Investment Plan.
- (iii) Salinity Impact on Farm Production.
- (iv) Salt Transfer Study.
- (v) Evaluation of Salinity Trenches.
- (vi) Evaluation of Reclamation Programme.

**On-Farm Watermanagement**

During 1985-86, the on-going On-farm Watermanagement Programme were strengthened by initiating the Phase-II of the World Bank assisted On-farm Watermanagement Projects in all the four provinces. The Asian Development Bank also extended the scope and time limit to consume the money saved due to rupee—dollar exchange rate variation.

An amount of Rs. 350.2 million was provided to the programme out of which Rs. 337.602 million were utilized by the agencies. The programme proved its usefulness. The farmers asked for the extension of the programme into their

areas. Nearly 0.2 MAF of extra water was made available at the formgate. Abstract of the physical and financial targets and achievements is given below :

TABLE 13

*On-Farm Water Management Programme*

	ADP Provision	Revised Estimates	Watercourse Improvement		Land Levelling (Acres)	
			Tar. (Nos)	Ach. (Nos)	Tar.	Ach.
Punjab ..	226.7	237.60	250	296	1500	2062
Sind ..	21.2	11.15	150	104	1875	673
NWFP ..	28.0	36.87	84	87	900	536
Baluchistan ..	12.3	14.37	75	65	300	379
Federal areas ..	62.0	37.612	—	—	—	—
	350.2	337.602	559	552	4,575	36.60

## PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME

In the four provinces, an amount of Rs. 564.1 million was spent on irrigation projects. The provincial programmes consisted mainly of improvement, reconditioning, remodelling and extension of existing irrigation systems. The detailed achievements are given at Annexure II. Brief comments on major works relating to each province are given below :

**Punjab**

An expenditure of Rs. 282.81 million was incurred during 1985-86 on the irrigation works. About 80 miles of canals were remodelled extended. Nearly 60 public tubewells were installed. Work remained in progress on 2 small dams. Cropped area benefitted was 15000 acres.

**Sind**

During the year 1985-86, Rs. 185.06 million were utilized on the construction of irrigation works. The progress indicates that 8 miles of canals were extended, 200 miles of canals were remodelled and 600 miles of canals were rehabilitated. Further, 100 new irrigation structures were built. Cropped area benefitted was 30,000 acres.

**NWFP**

About Rs. 50.79 million were spent in order to remodel 20 miles of canals and to rehabilitate 26 miles of canals. The other works included installation of 30 tubewells, Benefitted area was 15,000 cropped acres.

**Baluchistan**

A sum of Rs. 45.44 million was utilized on surveying acres, and remodelling structures. Nearly 27.4 Mcft of earth works was carried out on small dams. Cropped area benefitted was 5,000 acres.

**ANNUAL PLAN (1986-87)****Federal**

For 1986-87 the water resources development has been allocated Rs. 4478.308 million which is about 13 per cent more than the revised estimates for 1985-86. Increased allocation have been provided to the key programme in the Water Sector as compared to the last year. Allocations to the Accelerated Programme, Canal Rehabilitation programme and Command Water Management have increased by Rs. 271 million and Rs. 93 million respectively as compared to the revised estimates for 1985-86. The allocations by broad categories are given below :

**TABLE 14**

	1985-86 Revised Estimates	1986-87 Allocation	Percent increase
Water Development .. .. .	3451.571	3952.826	15%
Flood Protection .. .. .	316.931	178.250	-44%
Tarbela/IBP .. .. .	410.294	347.232	-15%
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4178.796</b>	<b>4478.308</b>	<b>7%</b>

**STRATEGIES FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87**

The basic water development strategy would remain unchanged. This includes firstly, protection of fertile lands and infrastructure from the onslaught of waterlogging and salinity and floods ; secondly, improvement of the existing ailing irrigation and drainage systems ; and thirdly, extension of irrigation for achieving higher agricultural production. The principal objective of the programme are as follows :

- (i) to complete the Tarbela Dam and IBP works by quickly finishing the repair and remedial works ;
- (ii) to protect lands from waterlogging and salinity by giving priority to the disastrous area ;
- (iii) to improve the efficiency of the irrigation and drainage systems through Irrigation System Rehabilitation, Command Water Management and On-farm Water Management programmes ;

(iv) to give special priority to backward areas by executing small irrigation schemes which give immediate benefits.

The sub-sector-wise expenditure for 1985-86 and allocation for 1986-87 are analysed at Annexure III.

The allocations by administrative agencies, are given at Annexure IV and is summarised below :—

		(Rs Million)
<b>A. Federal Government :</b>		
(i) WAPDA .. .. .		3659.438
(ii) Flood Commission .. .. .		178.250
(iii) Other agencies .. .. .		293.388
(iv) IBP/Tarbela .. .. .		347.232
		<u>4478.308</u>
<b>Sub-Total (Federal Government) ..</b>		<u>4478.308</u>
 <b>B. Provincial Government :</b>		
(i) Punjab .. .. .		668.390
(ii) Sind .. .. .		379.740
(iii) NWFP .. .. .		202.200
(iv) Baluchistan .. .. .		138.270
		<u>1388.600</u>
<b>Sub-Total (Provinces) ..</b>		<u>1388.600</u>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>		<u>5866.908</u>

The physical targets for 1986-87 are given at Annexures II, V.

TABLE 15

*Comparison of Targets for 1986-87 with Achievements during 1985-86*

	Unit	Achievements 1985-86	Targets 1986-87
1. Area protected from water-logging and salinity ..	MA	0.69	0.642
2. No. of Tubewells energized :			
(a) Private .. .. .	No.	4000	4000
(b) SCARP .. .. .	"	278	717
(c) Other .. .. .	"	—	—
(d) Tubewells replaced .. .. .	"	112	—
(e) Open Drain .. .. .	Km	NA	666
(f) Tile Drains .. .. .	Acres	NA	3309
3. Flood Control (E-W) .. .. .	MCF	—	—
4. Water Management :			
(a) Watercourses improved .. .. .	No.	552	850
(b) Land levelling .. .. .	Acres	3650	6,500

In order to achieve the above objectives, appropriate provisions have been made to various projects. Some of the outstanding projects are explained below :

- (i) *IBP/Tarbela*.—In order to achieve safety and capability of Tarbela Dam every effort would be made to meet the requirement of Tarbela special repairs and additional works. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 347.232 million has been made in the ADP 1986-87 for the IBP/Tarbela sub-sector.
- (ii) *Accelerated Programme*.—Waterlogging protection is one of the major factors which reduces agricultural production in the country. In 1986-87, Four Year Reclamation Programme would be initiated. The programme has been prepared under the directive of the Prime Minister's Five Point Implementation Committee. A provision of Rs. 2267.000 million has been made for the programme for 1986-87.
- (iii) *Canal Rehabilitation Programme*.—The irrigation system which is nearly half a century old, is in need of rehabilitation. Special thrust would, therefore, be given to rehabilitate the deteriorating canal system with the assistance of the World Bank. Annual Plan provides an amount of Rs. 525.837 million for this programme which is heavily foreign aided. After the completion of this programme the system would deliver equitable canal water to the end users.
- (iv) *Hub Dam, Khanpur Dam and Chashma Right Bank Canal*.—Special effort would be made to complete the Hub Dam, Khanpur Dam and the CRBC Stage-I. Provision has been made to initiate the work on CRBC Stage-II. The Annual Plan has made a provision of Rs. 379.053 million for the development of surface water schemes.
- (v) *On-Farm Watermanagement*.—This programme is being assisted by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. The first phase was completed in 1985-86 and work on phase-II was started. The provinces have made adequate allocations for this programme. The Federal Government would provide a sum of Rs. 116.800 million for the Federal Cell.
- (vi) *Command Watermanagement Project*.—This multipurpose project provides canal rehabilitation and remodelling, lining minors, drainage and on-farm facilities on project basis in all four provinces. A sum of Rs. 4000.0 million has been provided for the project in the Federal ADP 1986-87.

(vii) **Flood Control, Programme.**—In order to protect the infrastructure from on slaught of floods a sum of Rs. 178.250 million is being provided to the Federal Flood Commission, out of which Rs. N.A. million would be used for clearing the liabilities of works completed in 1984-85.

As a result of these measures the water availability at farmgate would go upto 110.95 million acre feet (MAF) during 1986-87 as compared to 108.74 MAF in the preceeding year. About 490 SCARPs tubewells would be completed 61.3 MCF of earthwork would be done and for 61,861 acres, tile drains would be constructed during the year. Under the Flood Control Programme, 152 MCF of earth work and 15 MCF of stone work would be completed to protect the irrigation system and infrastructure.

Details of Financial allocations, major physical targets and list of major Projects are given in Annexures I, II, IV, V, VI and VII respectively.

Sl. No.	Particulars	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	...
24	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	...
26	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...
29	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	...
31	...	...	...	...
32	...	...	...	...
33	...	...	...	...
34	...	...	...	...
35	...	...	...	...
36	...	...	...	...
37	...	...	...	...
38	...	...	...	...
39	...	...	...	...
40	...	...	...	...
41	...	...	...	...
42	...	...	...	...
43	...	...	...	...
44	...	...	...	...
45	...	...	...	...
46	...	...	...	...
47	...	...	...	...
48	...	...	...	...
49	...	...	...	...
50	...	...	...	...
51	...	...	...	...
52	...	...	...	...
53	...	...	...	...
54	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	...
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57	...	...	...	...
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59	...	...	...	...
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63	...	...	...	...
64	...	...	...	...
65	...	...	...	...
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82	...	...	...	...
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87	...	...	...	...
88	...	...	...	...
89	...	...	...	...
90	...	...	...	...
91	...	...	...	...
92	...	...	...	...
93	...	...	...	...
94	...	...	...	...
95	...	...	...	...
96	...	...	...	...
97	...	...	...	...
98	...	...	...	...
99	...	...	...	...
100	...	...	...	...

**ACCELERATED PROGRAMME  
(PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS)**

1985-86

Name of Project	Tubewells (no)		Replace- ment	Drains E/W (Mcft)	Area protected (MA)
	FGW	SGW			
<b>I. Punjab :</b>					
1. SCRAP-II .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
2. Panjnad Abbasia Unit II-V ..	—	—	—	109	0.28
3. Lower Rechna (Khairwala) ..	—	23	—	45	0.01
4. Fordwah Sadiqia Unit-II ..	—	30	—	5	0.03
5. CBDC (Pandoki Unit) ..	—	41	—	3	0.08
6. C.J. Link Drainage Project ..	—	—	—	—	—
7. TSMB Link Drainage Project.	—	—	—	1	—
8. Drainage-IV .. ..	—	—	—	4	0.02
9. Replacement of Tubewells ..	—	—	67	—	—
Sub-Total ..	—	94	67	167	0.42
<b>II. Sind :</b>					
10. South Rohri FGW ..	184	—	—	—	0.09
11. Ghotki FGW .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
12. Replacement of Tubewells ..	—	—	45	—	—
13. LBOD .. .. .	—	—	—	210	0.02
14. North Dadu Drain ..	—	—	—	169	0.10
15. Kotri Surface Drain ..	—	—	—	50	0.02
16. East Khairpur Tile ..	—	—	—	12750 (acres)	0.01
Sub-Total ..	184	—	45	455+ 12750 (acres)	0.24
<b>III. NWFP :</b>					
17. Mardan SCARP .. ..	—	—	16	+12375 (acres)	0.03
<b>IV. AJK :</b>					
18. Kheri Reclamation scheme ..	—	—	—	2	—
	184	94	112	630+ 25080 (acres)	0.69



**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1985-86 AND TARGETS  
FOR 1986-87 (WATER RESOURCES)**

**PUNJAB**

Sub-Sector	Unit	Targets 1985-86	Achieve- ment 1985-86	Targets 1986-87	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1. Survey &amp; Investigation :</b>					
(a) Reconnaissance Survey ..	Sq. Mile	100	90	110	
(b) Topographic Survey ..	„	100	100	120	
(c) Detailed investigation (Dam sites) .. ..	No.	1	1	2	
(d) Investigation for surface water dev. schemes. .. ..	No.	1	1	2	
(e) Others .. ..	..	—	—	—	
<b>2. Irrigation :</b>					
(a) Extension of Canals ..	Miles	—	—	100	
(b) Remodelling of Canals ..	„	83	80	90	
(c) Rehabilitation of Canals ..	„	1600	1500	1700	
(d) Enlargement of canals ..	No.	1	1	2	
(e) Remodellifg of structures ..	„	1	1	2	
(f) New structure .. ..	„	—	—	3	
(g) Residential Accommodation ..	„	2	2	4	
(h) Metalled road .. ..	Sq. Ft.	—	—	—	
(i) Public Tubewells .. ..	No.	70	60	80	
(j) Small Dams (E/works) ..	Mcf	2	2	5	
(k) Pumping stations .. ..	No.	—	—	—	—
(l) Subsidised tubewells ..	No.	—	—	—	—
(m) Cropped area benefited :					
(i) Surface Water .. ..	Acres	—	—	—	
(ii) Ground water .. ..	Acres	17500	15000	20,000	
<b>3. Drainage &amp; Reclamation :</b>					
(a) Extension & Remodelling of open drains.	Miles	30	30	50	
(b) Area protected .. ..	M.A.	45	40	60	
(c) Strengthening/restoration ..	Miles	—	—	—	
(d) Structures .. ..	Nos.	6	5	7	

Sub-sector	Unit	Targets 1985-86	Achievements 1985-86	Targets 1986-87	Remarks
<b>4. Flood Protection :</b>					
(a) Extension of Flood embankment	Miles	—	—	—	
(b) Stone pitching	.. .. "	—	—	—	
(c) Strengthening/restoration	.. .. "	1.80	1.80	2.0	
(d) Structures	.. .. Nos	—	—	—	
(e) Earth-Work	.. .. Mcft	—	—	—	
<b>5. Water Management :</b>					
(a) Watercourse improved	.. No.	250	296	500	
(b) Watercourse cleaned	.. .. "	—	—	—	
(c) Watercourse improvement under (Crash Programme)	.. .. "	—	—	—	
(d) Precision land levelling	.. Acres	1500	2062	3000	
(e) Others	.. .. "	—	—	—	
<b>6. Requirement and Material :</b>					
(a) Cement	.. .. tons	8000	7000	9000	
(b) Bricks	.. .. lacks	1.50	1.50	3.0	
(c) Reinforcing structural steel	.. Tons	100	80	100	
(d) Blind pipe & strainer	.. ft.	10500	10,000	12,000	
(e) Timber	.. .. cft.	40	20	40	
<b>7. Plant &amp; Machinery</b>					
(a) Drilling Rigs	.. .. No.	—	—	—	
(b) Pumps	.. .. Nos	—	—	—	
(c) Draglines	.. .. "	—	—	—	
(d) Dozer	.. .. "	—	—	—	
(e) Scraper	.. .. "	—	—	—	
(f) Compressor	.. .. "	—	—	—	
(g) Hy. Excavator	.. .. "	—	—	—	

**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1985-86 AND TARGETS  
FOR 1986-87 (WATER RESOURCES)**

**SIND**

Sub-sector	Unit	Targets 1985-86	Achieve- ments 1985-86	Targets 1986-87	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1. Survey &amp; Investigation :</b>					
(a) Reconnaissance Survey	.. Sq. Mile	600	500	700	
(b) Topographic Survey	.. ..	—	—	—	
(c) Detailed investigation (Dam sites).	No.	—	—	—	
(d) Investigation for surface water dev. schemes	No.	7	8	10	
(e) Others .. .. .		—	—	—	
<b>2. Irrigation :</b>					
(a) Extension of Canals	.. Miles	10	8	12	
(b) Remodelling of Canals	.. ..	215	200	250	
(c) Rehabilitation of Canals	.. ..	600	600	700	
(d) Enlargement of canals	.. No.	—	—	—	
(e) Remodelling of structures	.. ..	65	60	70	
(f) New structure	.. ..	110	100	115	
(g) Residential Accommodation	.. ..	27	25	30	
(h) Metalled road	.. .. Sq. Ft.	—	—	—	
(i) Public Tubewells	.. .. No.	—	—	—	
(j) Small Dams (E/works)	.. Mc	—	—	—	
(k) Pumping stations	.. .. No.	—	—	—	
(l) Subsidised tubewells	.. .. No.	—	—	—	
(m) Cropped area benefited :					
(i) Surface Water ..	.. Acres	30,000	30,000	40,000	
(ii) Ground water ..	.. Acres	—	—	—	
<b>3. Drainage &amp; Reclamation :</b>					
(a) Extension & Remodelling of open drains.	of Miles	25	25	30	
(b) Area protected	.. .. M.A.	2700	2500	3,000	
(c) Strengthening/restoration	.. Miles	409	400	400	
(d) Structures	.. Nos.	110	100	110	

Sub-sector		Targets 1985-86	Achievements 1985-86	Targets 1986-87	Remarks
<b>4. Flood Protection :</b>					
(a) Extension of Flood embankment.	Miles	—	—	—	
(b) Stone pitching .. ..	.. ..	1.3	1.3	2	
(c) Strengthening/restoration .. ..	.. ..	30	30	40	
(d) Structures .. ..	Nos.	20	2	4	
(e) Earth-Work .. ..	Mcft	43	40	45	
<b>5. Water Management :</b>					
(a) Watercourse improved .. ..	No.	79	104	150	
(b) Watercourse cleaned .. ..	.. ..	—	—	—	
(c) Watercourse improvement under (Crash Programme) .. ..	.. ..	—	—	—	
(d) Precision land levelling .. ..	Acres	1875	673	2000	
(e) Others .. ..	.. ..	—	—	—	
<b>6. Requirement and Material :</b>					
(a) Cement .. ..	tons	—	—	—	
(b) Bricks .. ..	lacks	—	—	—	
(c) Re-inforeing structural steel .. ..	tons	—	—	—	
(d) Blind pipe & strainer .. ..	ft	—	—	—	
(e) Timber .. ..	cft.	—	—	—	
<b>7. Plant &amp; Machinery :</b>					
(a) Drilling Rigs .. ..	No.	—	—	—	
(b) Pumps .. ..	Nos.	—	—	—	
(c) Draglines .. ..	.. ..	—	—	—	
(d) Dczer .. ..	.. ..	—	—	—	
(e) Scraper .. ..	.. ..	—	—	—	
(f) Compressor .. ..	.. ..	—	—	—	
(g) Hy. Excavator .. ..	.. ..	10	10	12	

**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1985-86 AND TARGETS  
FOR 1986-87 (WATER RESOURCES)**

**N.W.F.P.**

Sub-sector	Unit	Targets 1985-86	Achievements 1985-86	Targets 1986-87	Remarks
<b>1. Survey &amp; Investigation :</b>					
(a) Reconnaissance Survey	.. Sq. Mile	14	10	15	
(b) Topographic Survey	.. ..	—	—	—	
(c) Detailed investigation (Dam sites)	No.	3	3	3	
(d) Investigation for surface water dev. schemes.	No.	9	8	10	
(e) Others	.. ..	—	—	—	
<b>2. Irrigation :</b>					
(a) Extension of Canals	.. Miles	—	—	—	
(b) Remodelling of Canals	.. ..	21	20	25	
(c) Rehabilitation of Canals	.. ..	26	26	30	
(d) Enlargement of canals	.. No.	—	—	—	
(e) Remodelling of structures	.. ..	12	10	10	
(f) New structure	.. ..	36	30	40	
(g) Residential Accommodation	.. ..	14	10	15	
(h) Metalled road	.. .. Sq. Ft.	—	—	—	
(i) Public Tubewells	.. .. No.	35	30	40	
(j) Small Dams (E/works)	.. Mcf	—	—	—	
(k) Pumping stations	.. .. No.	—	—	—	
(l) Subsidised Tubewells	.. .. No.	—	—	—	
(m) Cropped area benefited	.. ..				
(i) Surface Water	.. .. acres	98664	10,000	12,000	
(ii) Ground water	.. .. Acres	5250	5,000	7,000	
<b>3. Drainage &amp; Reclamation :</b>					
(a) Extension & Remodelling of open drains.	of Miles	10.2	8.0	10.0	
(b) Area protected	.. .. S. miles	37	30	35	
(c) Strengthening/restoration	.. Miles	—	—	—	
(d) Structures	.. .. Nos.	—	—	—	

Sub-sector	Unit	Targets 1985-86	Achievements 1985-86	Targets 1986-87	Remarks
4. Flood Protection :					
(a) Extension of Flood embankment.	Miles	5.0	5.0	4	
(b) Stone pitching .. .. .	.. .. "	3.4	3.4	2	
(c) Strengthening/restoration .. .. .	.. .. "	—	—	—	
(d) Structures .. .. .	.. .. Nos	—	—	—	
(e) Earth-Work .. .. .	.. .. Mcft	9.33	10	6	
5. Water Management :					
(a) Watercourse improved .. .. .	.. .. No.	85	87	100	—
(b) Watercourse cleaned .. .. .	.. .. "	—	—	—	
(c) Watercourse improvement under .. .. . (Crash Programme)	.. .. "	—	—	—	
(d) Precision land levelling .. .. .	.. .. Acres	536	33	1,000	
(e) Others .. .. .	.. .. "	—	—	—	
6. Requirement and Material :					
(a) Cement .. .. .	.. .. tons	738	700	750	
(b) Bricks .. .. .	.. .. lacks	1.4	1.4	1.5	
(c) Re-inforcing structural steel .. .. .	.. .. tons	180	150	200	
(d) Blind pipe & strainer .. .. .	.. .. ft	995	1000	1500	
(e) Timber .. .. .	.. .. cft	1730	1700	2000	
7. Plant & Machinery :					
(a) Drilling Rigs .. .. .	.. .. No.	—	—	—	
(b) Pumps .. .. .	.. .. Nos	—	—	—	
(c) Draglines .. .. .	.. .. "	—	—	—	
(d) Dozer .. .. .	.. .. "	—	—	—	
(e) Scraper .. .. .	.. .. "	—	—	—	
(f) Compressor .. .. .	.. .. "	—	—	—	
(g) Hy. Excavator .. .. .	.. .. "	—	—	—	

**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1985-86 AND TARGETS  
FOR 1986-87 (WATER RESOURCES)**

**BALUCHISTAN**

Sub-sector	Unit	Targets 1985-86	Achieve- ments 1985-86	Targets 1986-87	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1. Survey &amp; Investigation :</b>					
(a) Reconnaissance Survey ..	Acres	10,000	7000	10,000	
(b) Topographic Survey ..	"	200	200	300	
(c) Detailed investigation (Dam sites)	No.	12	10	15	
(d) Investigation for surface water dev. schemes.	No.	13	10	13	
(e) Others .. .. .	..	—	—	—	
<b>2. Irrigation :</b>					
(a) Extension of Canals ..	Miles	—	—	—	
(b) Remodelling of Canals ..	"	24.3	24	25	
(c) Rehabilitation of Canals ..	"	54.88	54.88	60.00	
(d) Enlargement of canals ..	No.	—	—	—	
(e) Remodelling of structures ..	"	30	30	40	
(f) New structure .. .. .	"	9	9	10	
(g) Residential Accommodation..	"	4	4	4	
(h) Metalled road .. .. .	Sq. Ft.	—	—	—	
(i) Public Tubewells .. .. .	No.	—	—	—	
(j) Small Dams (E/works)	MCF	27.04	27.04	30	
(k) Pumping stations .. .. .	No.	—	—	—	
(l) Subsidised tubewells .. .. .	No.	—	—	—	
<b>(m) Cropped area benefited :</b>					
(i) Surface Water .. .. .	Acres	5,000	5,000	7,000	
(ii) Ground Water .. .. .	Acres	—	—	—	
<b>3. Drainage &amp; Reclamation :</b>					
(a) Extension & Remodelling of of open drains.	Miles	72.0	72.0	75.0	
(b) Area protected .. .. .	Acres	87,000	87,000	100,000	
(c) Strengthening/restoration ..	Miles	—	—	—	
(d) Structures .. .. .	Nos.	100	100	120	

	Unit	Targets 1985-86	Achievements 1985-86	Targets 1986-87	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>4. Flood Protection :</b>					
(a) Extension of Flood embankment.	Miles	—	—	—	
(b) Stone pitching .. ..	M. Cft.	0.635	0.635	0.300	
(c) Strengthening/restoration .. ..	"	—	—	—	
(b) Structures .. ..	Nos.	—	—	—	
(c) Earth Work .. ..	Mcft	6.130	6.130	4.00	
<b>5. Water Management :</b>					
(a) Watercourse improved .. ..	No.	20	65	100	
(b) Watercourse cleaned .. ..	"	—	—	—	
(c) Watercourse improvement under (Crash Programme) .. ..	"	75	75	100	
(d) Precision land levelling .. ..	Acres	300	379	500	
(e) Others .. ..	"	—	—	—	
<b>6. Requirement and Material :</b>					
(a) Cement .. ..	tons	—	—	—	
(b) Bricks .. ..	lacks	—	—	—	
(c) Re-inforeing structural steel .. ..	tons	—	—	—	
(d) Blind pipe & strainer .. ..	ft	—	—	—	
(e) Timber .. ..	cft	—	—	—	
<b>7. Plant &amp; Machinery :</b>					
(a) Drilling Rigs .. ..	No.	9	9	10	
(b) Pumps .. ..	Nos	—	—	—	
(c) Draglines .. ..	"	—	—	—	
(d) Dozer .. ..	"	—	—	—	
(e) Scraper .. ..	"	—	—	—	
(f) Compressor .. ..	"	—	—	—	
(g) Hy. Excavator .. ..	"	2	2	3	



**DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1985-86 AND ALLOCATION FOR 1986-87  
ALLOCATION FOR 1986-87**

Sl. No.	Sector/Sub-sector	Federal		Punjab		Sind		NWFP		Baluchistan		Total	
		R. Ests. 1985-86	Alloc. 1986-87	R. Ests. 1985-86	Alloc. 1986-87	R. Ests. 1985-86	Alloc. 1986-87	R. Ests. 1985-86	Alloc. 1986-87	R. Ests. 1985-86	Alloc. 1986-87		
1.	1. Irrigation .. .. .	1251.77	1453.565	199.91	358.69	156.37	339.83	119.93	177.70	87.87	100.27	1815.85	2430.055
2.	2. Drainage & Reclamation .. .. .	1994.54	2267.000	37.90	69.43	10.84	13.14	—	—	—	13.00	2043.28	2362.57
3.	3. Flood control/Protection .. .. .	175.81	178.250	7.00	—	3.15	4.00	—	—	—	—	185.96	182.25
4.	4. Research .. .. .	14.18	20.850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.18	20.850
5.	5. Water Management .. .. .	37.61	116.830	237.6	232.70	11.15	7.90	36.87	24.51	14.37	25.00	337.60	406.94
6.	6. Survey & Investigation .. .. .	84.58	94.581	2.25	2.04	10.94	14.87	6.00	—	56.00	—	159.77	111.491
7.	7. Misc. .. .. .	15.48	—	17.70	6.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.18	5.58
8.	8. IBP/Tarbela .. .. .	385.64	347.232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	385.64	347.232
	<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3959.61</b>	<b>4478.308</b>	<b>502.36</b>	<b>668.44</b>	<b>192.45</b>	<b>379.74</b>	<b>162.80</b>	<b>202.21</b>	<b>158.24</b>	<b>138.27</b>	<b>4975.46</b>	<b>5866.96</b>

**ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1986-87**

Agency	Revised Estimate 1985-86	Allocation 1986-87	%age in- crease/ decrease(—)
<b>I. Federal Government</b>			
(a) IBP/Tarbela .. .. .	385.64	347.232	—10.0
(b) WAPDA .. .. .	2528.90	2470.641	—2.3
(c) Ministry of Water & Power .. .. .	862.80	1104.087	28.0
(d) Other agencies .. .. .	182.27	286.348	57.1
Sub-Total (Federal Government) ..	3959.61	4478.308	13.1
<b>II. Provincial Government</b>			
<b>A. Baluchistan :</b>			
(a) Irrigation & Power Deptt. .. .. .	143.80	113.27	—21.2
(b) Agriculture Deptt. .. .. .	14.37	25.00	74.0
Sub-Total (Baluchistan) ..	158.24	138.27	—12.6
<b>B. N.W.F.P. :</b>			
(a) Irrigation & Power Deptt. .. .. .	125.93	177.70	—6.5
(b) Agriculture Deptt. .. .. .	36.87	24.51	—33.5
Sub-Total (N.W.F.P.) ..	162.80	202.21	24.2
<b>C. Sind :</b>			
(a) Irrigation & Power Deptt. .. .. .	181.30	371.84	105.1
(b) Agriculture Deptt. .. .. .	11.15	7.90	—29.1
Sub-Total (Sind) ..	192.45	379.74	97.3
<b>D. Punjab :</b>			
(a) Irrigation & Power Deptt. .. .. .	264.76	435.74	64.6
(b) Agriculture Deptt. .. .. .	237.60	232.70	—2.1
Sub-Total (Punjab) ..	502.36	668.44	33.1
Total (Provinces) ..	631.74	1342.81	112.6
GRAND TOTAL ..	4975.48	5866.96	17.9

**ACCELERATED PROGRAMME****(Targets 1986-87)**

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Tubewells (No.)	Surface Drains Km.	Tile Drain (Acres)	Estimated are a to be protected (MA)
<b>I. Punjab :</b>					
1.	Panjnad Abbasia Unit-II-V .. ..	205	77	—	0.30
2.	Lower Rechna (Khairwala) .. ..	22	—	—	0.01
3.	Fordwah Sadiqia Unit II .. ..	12	12	—	0.03
4.	CBDC (Pandoki Unit) .. ..	—	—	—	—
5.	CJ Link Drainage Project .. ..	—	—	—	—
6.	TSMB Link Drainage Project .. ..	—	—	—	—
7.	Drainage IV .. ..	—	11	NA	0.03
8.	Replacement of Tubewells .. ..	—	—	—	—
	Sub-Total ..	239	102	NA	0.37
<b>II. Sind :</b>					
9.	South Rohari FGW .. ..	138	—	—	0.03
10.	Ghotki FGW .. ..	101	—	—	0.04
11.	North Dadu Drain .. ..	—	150	—	0.07
	. Kotri Surface Drain .. ..	—	—	—	—
13.	LBOD Stage-I .. ..	—	260	NA	0.10
14.	East Khairpur Tile .. ..	—	—	—	—
15.	Replacement of Tubewells .. ..	—	—	—	—
	Sub-Total ..	478	517	NA	0.24
<b>III. N.W.F.P. :</b>					
16.	Mardan SCARP .. ..	—	36	3309	0.02
	Sub-Total (NWFP) ..	—	36	3309	0.02
<b>IV. Sub-Total (Baluchistan) .. ..</b>					
		—	11	—	0.01
<b>V. Sub-Total (AJK &amp; K) .. ..</b>					
		—	5	—	0.002
<b>Total (Accelerated Programme)</b>		<b>717</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>3309</b>	<b>0.642</b>

**ON-FARM WATER MANAGEMENT-II****(Targets 1986-87)**

Sl. No.	Description	Unit	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Total
1.	Water course Renovation:						
	(i) With lining .. Nos.		300	100	60	50	510
	(ii) Without lining .. 11		5	5	2	20	32
2.	Precision Land levelling. Acres		4500	2000	1000	500	8,000
3.	Demonstration Plots .. Acres		550	100	150	50	850
4.	Water Storage Tanks .. No.		—	—	2	15	17

## ACCELERATED PROGRAMME

(REVISED ESTIMATES 1985-86 AND ADP 1986)

Sl. No.	Name, Location and Status of the Scheme	Total Cost (F.E.C.)	Estimated Expenditure up to June, 1985	Revised Estimates for 1985-86	ADP 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) Punjab :					
1.	SCARP-II (Chaj Doab) ..	1537.423 (237.163)	1536.288	18.600	—
2.	Punjab Abbasia (Unit-II-V) ..	1882.000 (432.000)	1609.016	324.551	380.000
3.	Replacement of T/W Phase-II (PCI under Revision) ..	217.859 (21.754)	203.043	43.570	—
4.	Lower Rechna (Khairwala) ..	311.070 (2.600)	163.382	77.070	63.000
5.	Fordwah Sadiqia (Unit-II) ..	127.000	74.739	60.000	32.000
6.	Lower Rechna Remaining (Drainage-IV) ..	1289.860 (512.460)	76.220	229.108	200.000
7.	C.B.D.C. (Pandoki Unit) ..	151.370 (8.739)	115.156	59.000	38.000
8.	SCARP Transition ..	296.000	—	1.000	100.00
9.	Haddali Sub Unit ..	301.000	—	—	50.000
10.	Gojra and Knewra Sub-Unit ..	400.000	—	—	48.000
11.	Project Planning SCARPS ..	—	270.991	37.400	45.000
12.	Private T/w and Rural Electrification (Thal and D.G. Khan) ..	908.000	—	—	10.000
Total (Punjab) ..				850.299	966.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(ii) Sind :</b>					
13. Left Bank outfall drain (Core Prog).	1196.894	970.842	244.210	—	—
14. Left Bank Outfall Drain (Stage-I (Stage-I))	8593.570 (4444.840)	—	—	—	—
(i) Outfall and Spinal Drain..	803.509	—	25.509	} 614.000	
(ii) Nawabshah .. ..	1183.557	—	19.724		
(iii) Sanghar .. ..	1716.143	—	20.577		
15. East Khairpur Tile Drain ..	630.030 (199.850)	461.864	126.000	—	—
16. Kotri Surface Drain (Pe-I under rev).	250.000 (23.000)	292.535	60.000	70.000	70.000
17. North Dadu .. ..	321.131	201.854	80.000	102.000	102.000
18. SCARP South Rohri .. ..	935.481 (370.657)	284.955	151.100	80.000	80.000
19. Ghotki (FGW) .. ..	768.786 (117.759)	869.386	30.738	80.000	80.000
20. Replacement of T/ws .. ..	60.226 (11.325)	44.064	12.500	—	—
21. Project Planning .. ..	125.000	69.290	17.777	20.000	20.000
	<b>Total (Sind) .. ..</b>		<b>778.115</b>	<b>966.000</b>	
<b>(iii) N.W.F.P :</b>					
On-going :					
22. Mardan SCARP .. ..	1790.400 (600.700)	415.269	237.270	240.000	240.000
23. Chashma Command Area Development project. (CRBC) SCARP	643.100 (309.730)	—	39.926	60.000	60.000
24. Project Planning N. W. F. P. SCARP	92.986 (16.930)	92.986	60.930	15.000	15.000
	<b>Total (N.W.F.P.) .. ..</b>		<b>338.126</b>	<b>315.000</b>	
<b>(iv) Baluchistan :</b>					
25. Hairdin Drainage (Phase-II) ..	52.589	—	15.000	15.000	15.000
	<b>Total (Baluchistan) .. ..</b>		<b>15.000</b>	<b>15.000</b>	
<b>(v) AJ &amp; K :</b>					
26. Khari Reclamation .. ..	13.000	3.000	5.000	5.000	5.000
	<b>Total (AJ &amp; K) .. ..</b>		<b>5.000</b>	<b>5.000</b>	
	<b>Total (Acc. Programme) .. ..</b>		<b>1996.540</b>	<b>2267.000</b>	

**CHAPTER 9****INDUSTRIES**

The manufacturing sector has been playing a leading role in the economic development of the country with an annual growth rate of above 8 per cent. Industrialization in Pakistan has now reached a fairly advanced stage contributing about 20 per cent of GDP compared with 7.8 per cent in 1949-50. The Industrial Policy Statement of 1984 has defined a new role for the industrial sector and a number of policy initiatives are being taken to support the Policy Objectives. Industries are being deregulated, industrial incentives are being rationalised, private investment is being promoted, investment sanctioning is being streamlined, foreign investment is being encouraged, and a new emphasis is being given to the promotion of small-scale industries.

**REVIEW OF 1984-85****Investment in Federal Public Sector**

2. During the year 1984-85, an allocation of Rs. 3,449 million was made for the development of Federal Industrial Projects. Of which Rs. 1,176 million were provided from ADP and Rs. 2,273 million from outside ADP. The major provisions from Government budget (ADP) were Rs. 650 million for Pakistan Steel, Rs. 290 million for Cement Projects (D. G. Khan Cement and Pak Cement), Rs. 33 million for Export Processing Zone, Karachi, Rs. 88 million for Security Printing Corporation, Rs. 20 million for Technical Assistance Project, Rs. 10 million for Federal Chemical and Ceramic Corporation and Rs. 10 million for Heavy Electrical Complex.

3. Against the ADP allocations (Federal) of Rs. 1,176 million, an expenditure of Rs. 1,485 million was made during the year under review, showing 26 per cent increase over the allocations. The main reason for increased expenditure was due to additional expenditure on Pakistan Steel Mills. In addition to Rs. 650 million of ADP provisions, two supplementary grants of Rs. 260 million and Rs. 25 million were also spent by Pakistan Steel. Almost 100 per cent of the allocations were utilized by all other Federal Programmes except Special Areas programmes where only 50 per cent of the allocations were utilized. The allocation of Rs. 2,273 million from Outside ADP was estimated to be fully utilized.

4. The major project completed during 1984-85 in the public sector was Pakistan Steel Complex. Pakistan Steel was completed in the second year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan in December, 1984 and was formally inaugurated by the President of Pakistan on 15th January, 1985. Its two last major complexes viz. 1,700 mm Hot Strip Mill and Cold Rolling Mill were completed in December,

1983 and December, 1984 respectively. The Galvanizing unit which is in fact a down-stream unit of the Cold Rolling Mill started production in August, 1985. The project was completed with a total expenditure of about Rs. 26,750 million. At present, full range of its products : coke, pig iron, billets, H. R. Sheets, C. R. Sheets, Coils, galvanized sheets, formed sections and by-products like coal-tar, ammonium sulphate and granulated slag are being produced. The average capacity utilization which was recorded as 60 per cent during 1985 was expected to increase up to 80 per cent during 1986.

## PROVINCIAL PERFORMANCE IN INDUSTRY SECTOR DURING 1984-85

### PUNJAB

5. As against the ADP 1984-85 allocation of Rs. 43.9 million, the utilization during the year stood at Rs. 39.7 million showing 90.4 per cent implementation. The agency-wise details of ADP 1984-85 allocation *viz-a-viz* utilization are given below :—

TABLE I

Name of Agency	(Rs. Million)		
	ADP Allocation 1984-85	Utilization 1984-85	Percentage Utilization
(i) Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development	7.3	6.8	93
(ii) Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC)	36.6	32.9	90
Total ..	43.9	39.7	90

#### (i) Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development

6. As shown above, the utilization of funds by the Directorate during 1984-85 was 6.8 million. During the year under review, scholarships were given to 89 students in Textile Training Centre at Shahdara and 46 students in Woollen Training Centre at Jhang. Under a major scheme namely "Balancing and Modernization of Government Wool Spinning and Weaving Development-cum-Training Centre, Jhang, a contract worth Rs. 4.8 million for procurement of Carding Machine was placed. Similarly another contract for supply of Boiler was given to M/s. Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila. A letter for credit (LC) of the order of Rs. 0.6 million was also opened for procurement of Warping Machine. The Directorate also carried out and published door to door survey of 27,000 industrial units.



## (ii) Punjab Small Industries Corporation

7. As against allocations of Rs. 36.6 million, the utilization is reported at Rs. 32.9 million which works out at 90 per cent implementation. The Corporation provide common service facilities under the schemes "Wood Working Centre, Gujrat, "Institute of Pottery Development Shahdara" and "Institute of Leather Technology, Gujranwala". The work on creation of infrastructural facilities at these institutes, except Institute of Leather Technology remained, satisfactory. Similarly, the physical progress in respect of Small Industrial Estate, Gujranwala, Small Industrial Estate, Faisalabad and Small Industrial Estate, Sahiwal was more than 94 per cent. Under another important project of the Corporation "Dehi Mazdoor Training and Credit Programme" Rs. 6.8 million were utilized on imparting training to 1617 trainees during 1984-85.

## SIND

8. The agency-wise ADP allocations for 1984-85 viz--a-viz utilization and percentage implementation are tabulated below :—

TABLE II

		(Rs. Million)		
Name of Agency		ADP Allocation 1984-85	Utilization 1984-85	Percentage Utilization
(i) Sind Small Industries Corporation	.. ..	24.602	22.735	92.4
(ii) Sind Government Press	.. ..	2.500	2.500	100
Total ..		27.102	25.236	93

9. Under Sind Small Industries Corporation, physical progress regarding different projects remained quite satisfactory during the year 1984-85. With an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1.174 million, about 100 per cent work was completed in respect of "Industrial Park Mirpur Khas, District Tharparkar" and "Industrial Park Sehawn, District Dadu". About 50 per cent of the physical progress has been reported in respect of project namely Handicrafts Export Promotion Centre, Karachi, Small Industrial Estates, Shikarpur, Dadu, Jacobabad, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Nawabshah and Badin; and Technical Training Centres, Nawabshah, Dadu, Badan and Sanghar with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 21.46 million. Under Sind Government Press, Karachi about 55 per cent of work was completed with regard to construction of godowns and offices for storage and supply of stationary and forms with an expenditure of Rs. 2.5 million.

## N.W.F.P.

10. The agency-wise ADP allocations for 1984-85 *viz-a-viz* estimated utilization in the industry sector of the province are stated below :—

TABLE III

(Rs. Million)

Name of Agency	ADP Allocations 1984-85	Utilization 1984-85	Percentage Utilization
(i) Industries Department .. .. .	0.309	0.135	44
(ii) Printing and Stationary .. .. .	0.180	—	—
(iii) Small Industries Development Board (SIDB) .. .. .	14.241	7.650	54
(iv) Sarhad Development Authority (SDA) .. .. .	29.192	12.296	42
Total (Industries) .. .. .	43.922	20.081	46

11. During the year under review, the physical progress in the industry sector of the province remained satisfactory. Under Small Industries Development Board, about 100 per cent of civil works was completed and 70 plots were colonized at Small Industrial Estate, Mardan (Phase-II). The buildings of "Agricultural Light Engineering Programme, Mardan" were 100 per cent completed and the project started partial operation. The work on construction of roads and buildings continued on Small Industrial Estates, Kohat and Ceramic Development Centre. With an expenditure of Rs. 2.6 million, land was purchased for projects namely "Metal Industry Development Centre, Small Industrial Estate, Mansehra and Electronic Development Centre, Haripur". The progress of a major project entitled "Hattar Industrial Estate, Haripur (Phase-II)" under Sarhad Development Authority has been reported to be 41 per cent completed by June, 1985 with an expenditure of 12.296 million.

## BALUCHISTAN

12. The comparative agency-wise statement showing ADP allocations and estimated utilization during 1984-85 is as under :—

TABLE IV

(Rs. Million)

Name of Agency	ADP Allocation 1984-85	Utilization 1984-85	Percentage Utilization
(i) Directorate of Industries .. .. .	19.010	5.271	28
(ii) Baluchistan Development Authority (BDA) .. .. .	20.800	7.500	36
Total (Industries) .. .. .	39.810	12.771	32

13. Under the Directorate of Industries, about 40 per cent work of the construction of residential buildings for Officers and staff of Directorate at Quetta and Dera Murad Jamali were reported to be completed during the year under review. More than 50 per cent of physical progress was estimated to be made on "construction of Offices at Khuzdar, D. M. Jamali, Hub and Loralai. The work was also carried out satisfactorily on projects Quetta Industrial and Trading Estate and Industrial Development Planning and Advisory Cell. Under B. D. A., Wool Spinning Plant, (Choto), Mastung, was reported to be nearing completion with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 22 million by June, 1985.

#### **Investment in Private Sector**

14. For the year 1984-85, an allocations of Rs. 8,740 million was made for industrial investment in the private sector. Of which Rs. 6,830 million were set aside for large scale industries and Rs. 1,910 million were set aside for small scale industries. During the year under review, an investment of Rs. 8,900 million (Rs. 7,300 million in large-scale industries and Rs. 1,600 million in small-scale industries) was made showing 2 per cent acceleration over annual Plan targets for 1984-85. The major concentration of investment activity in private sector industries during the period was on food and beverages, textiles, chemicals, rubber products, ginning, wood and cork, nonferrous and fabricated material etc. Not only the target of private sector industrial investment were achieved but an increase was also noticed in the private investment. This was due to incentives, concessions and facilities provided to the private investors, simplification of sanctioning procedures, issuance of Industrial Policy Statement in June, 1984 and broad basing of institutional financing through Saudi-Pak Industrial and Agricultural Investment Company, setting up of RDFC for projects in under-developed areas, Pak-Libia Holding Company Limited and Pak-Kuwait Investment Company Limited.

#### **Industrial Production**

15. The estimates of industrial production during 1984-85 are given at Annexure II. A growth rate of 8.6 per cent was achieved against the target of 9.2 percent fixed for the year under review. Whereas production increased in most of the industries, textile industry continued to show decline with production estimates of 272 million square meter of cotton cloth as compared to 297 million square meter of cotton cloth during 1983-84. Since Steel Mill started production at 60 per cent capacity, major increase in production of Steel Mill products was noticed. Despite Steel Mill products, highest increase of 30 per cent was found in production of T.V. sets, followed by Motor Tyres (29 per cent), Sugar and Soda Ash both (14 per cent), Paper and Board (12 per cent), tractors (11.5 per cent), M. S. Products (10 per cent), vegetable ghee (8 per cent) and

Cement (4 per cent). Whereas decline was noticed in Cotton Cloth (8.4 per cent), Jute Goods (7 per cent) and Cigarettes (2.5 per cent).

## REVIEW OF 1985-86

### Investment in Federal Public Sector

16. During the year under review, an allocation of Rs. 1,928 million was made for the Federal Public Sector Development Projects comprising of Rs. 672 million from ADP and Rs. 1,256 million from Outside ADP. Whereas the allocations of Outside the ADP is expected to be fully utilized, the expenditure of the ADP is estimated to be Rs. 536 million showing 20.2 per cent decline over ADP allocations. The utilization of funds and the performance of selected major projects is briefly discussed below :—

- (i) *Pakistan Steel Mills Water Supply Scheme.*—The project envisages to draw water through a canal of 120 cusec or 64.69 MGD capacity from Gujjo end of Keenjhar Gujjo Canal/Haleji Lake in order to meet present and future demand of Pakistan Steel. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 300.019 million including FEC of Rs. 7.498 million. The provision of Rs. 8.764 million for 1985-86 has fully been utilized during the year under review. In addition, expenditure was also made from outside ADP. The revised PC-I has been examined in the Planning Division. The submission of working paper before CDWP has been deferred on request of Production Division with the condition that sponsors should come up with firm concurrence of Government of Sind for withdrawal of Water from K. G. Canal.
- (ii) *SSP Plan Haripur.*—The SSP factory at Haripur was approved by ECNEC on 24th January, 1985 at a capital cost of Rs. 177.318 million with FEC of Rs. 26.439 million. The installed capacity of the factory is 90,000 metric tonnes of SSP. It is expected to operate at 90 per cent capacity and will produce 81,000 metric tonnes of SSP per annum equivalent to 14,000 nutrient tonnes of phosphate. The factory will use phosphate rock produced at Kakul and would increase the total supply of SSP within the country from 16,000 nutrient tonnes at present to 30,000 nutrient tonnes. An important feature of the project is the extensive use of local machinery. The project is under implementation. In order to accelerate the physical progress, provision of Rs. 43.568 million was made in the ADP of 1985-86 which is reported to fully utilized by end of June, 1986.

- (iii) *D. G. Khan Cement Project—D. G. Khan.*—The cement factory has been completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,251 million including FEC of Rs. 605 million. The additional installed capacity of the project is Rs. 0.600 million tons. The D. G. Khan Cement will raise the present capacity in the country from 5.9 million tonnes to 6.5 million tonnes. For the year 1985-86, provision of Rs. 176.1 million was made from ADP which was fully utilised. The plant has been completed and was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 16th April, 1986.
- (iv) *Pak Cement Project, Dadu Khel.*—The project was approved by ECNEC in April, 1982 at a capital cost of Rs. 432.437 million including FEC of Rs. 100.188 million. The project, with Chinese assistance, is under implementation to set up one kiln of 600 tonnes per day based on wet process at the existing site of Maple Leaf Cement Factory, Dadu Khel. It will have an installed capacity to produce 0.48 million tonnes of ordinary grey portland cement per year. An amount of Rs. 236 million is estimated to be spent by end of June, 1986. The ADP provision of Rs. 65.778 million was fully utilized during the year under review. The project is expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year.
- (v) *Heavy Electrical Complex.*—The project entitled 'Heavy Electrical Complex' at Kot Najeebullah, District Abbottabad, NWFP with a total estimated cost of Rs. 537 million (FEC Rs. 273 million) aims at manufacturing of power transformers of 132 KV/66 KV in the range of 6.3 MVA to 40 MVA. On attaining full production, the factory will be able to manufacture 148 pieces totalling 2886 MVA. The project is being set up with Chinese financial assistance. The project was approved by ECNEC in its meeting held on 13th February, 1986 with the condition that transformers of 10 MVA capacity will be manufactured by private sector. A provision of Rs. 43.823 million was made in ADP 1985-86 which is expected to be utilized fully. Contract has been signed with the Chinese specifying the terms of machinery and equipments to be supplied by China and the scope of Plan design to be carried out by CMEC China.
- (vi) *Karachi Export Processing Zone.*—The project 'Karachi Export Processing Zone' was approved by ECNEC on 10th February, 1981, at an estimated cost of Rs. 317.4 million including FEC of 63.056 million. Later on, the cost was revised to Rs. 349.14 million. The project envisages development of an export processing zone initially over an area of 200 acres, for industrial/commercial establishments

for export purposes. With an estimated expenditure of Rs. 327.37 million, by June, 1986 the project is nearing completion. During the year under review an amount of Rs. 39.2 million has been spent by June, 1986. The progress of the zone upto 28th February, 1986 is reported to be as under :—

(a) Industrial Projects approved	..	..	..	64
(b) Capital value of investment	..	..	..	\$ 285 million
(c) Facories in operation	..	..	..	12
(d) Factories under construction	..	..	..	9
(e) Down payments made but construction not commenced.				14
(f) Insurance and bank branches approved	..	..	..	15
(g) Approved but payments not made yet	..	..	..	29
(h) Banks and insurance Co. in operation	..	..	..	3
(i) Total area allotted	..	..	..	20 percent
(j) Export FOB value (up to June, 1986)				US \$ 99,50,179

Since its very inception, the Authority has been enumerating the difficulties in the way of a speeding industrisation in the zone. To sum up, the major problems are :—

- (a) Lack of an assumed market for KEPZ industries in the tariff area.
- (b) Non-repartriability of investments (dividends and profits) made by non-resident Pakistanis.
- (c) Low ceiling of investment possibility by resident Pakistanis.
- (d) Lack of participation by KEPZ industries in the country's export quota.

(vii) *Pakistan Security Printing Corporation Expansion Project Karachi.*—

The original project was approved on 17th December, 1979 by the ECNEC at a capital cost of Rs. 643.147 million including FEC of Rs. 330.700 million. However, the project has been revised at a capital cost of Rs. 1,182.109 million including FEC of Rs. 598.937 million. The CDWP has recommended the project for approval of ECNEC. The expansion project envisages improving the capacity of the printing factory through substantially replacing the existing outdated equipment and constructing a new bank note factory. After completion of the project, the printing capacity will be raised from 800 million bank notes to 2,225 was made in ADP 1985-86 which is expected to be fully utilized. About 96.5 per cent of Civil works building has been completed while the work on installation of machinery and equipment has been reported to be 55 per cent completed by end of June, 1986.

## PROVINCIAL PERFORMANCE DURING 1985-86

## Punjab

17. The agency-wise ADP allocation for 1985-86 and utilization in the industry sector is summarised belows :—

TABLE V

Name of Agency	(Rs. Million)		
	ADP Allocations 1985-86	Utilization 1985-86	Percentage Utilization
(i) Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development .. .. .	2.390	2.390	100
(ii) Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC) ..	37.510	36.530	97
(iii) Printing and Stationary Department .. ..	4.000	4.000	100
(iv) Regional Development Programme .. ..	10.000	8.000	80
Total (Industry Sector) ..	53.900	50.920	94

18. As indicated in the above statement the overall utilization in the industry sector of Punjab remained 94 per cent during the year under review. The lower utilization was mainly due to less utilization in the regional development programmes where the percentage of utilization is estimated to be 80 per cent. The percentage of utilization of ADP allocations in Punjab Small Industries Corporation is estimated to be 97 per cent. However, 100 per cent utilization of funds has been reported by the Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development and Printing and Stationary Development. The physical progress of different projects under different agencies was reported to be quite satisfactory. Under Directorate of Industries, Rs. 0.25 million were granted as scholarship to about 135 students for industrial education. Balancing and modernization of Government Wool Spinning and Weaving Development-cum-Training Centre, Jhang was also completed. Under Punjab Small Industries Corporation, a number of projects namely Small Industrial Estate, Deska, Handicrafts development programme, Wood Working Service Centre, Gujrat and Small Industrial Estate (Phase-II), Gujranwala are expected to be completed by June, 1986. Small Industrial Estate, Faisalabad is also reported to be nearing completion. During the year under review, about Rs. 2 million were estimated to be spent on industrial development of underdeveloped areas of D. G. Khan, Soon Skaser and Cholistan where different cottage industries were established.

## Sind

19. The position of utilization of ADP allocations in different agencies of the province during 1985-86 is tabulated below :—

TABLE VI

(Rs. Million)			
Agencies	ADP Allocation 1985-86	Utilization 1985-86	Percentage Utilization
(i) Sind Small Industries Corporation .. .. .	35.174	30.970	88
(ii) Sind Government Press .. .. .	3.852	10.497	273
(iii) Industries and Mineral Development Department.	0.550	0.077	14
Total (Industry) Sind ..	39.576	41.544	105

20. The overall utilization in the industries sector of the Sind Province is estimated to be 105 per cent. The higher utilization is mainly due to over expenditure on modernization of Sind Government Press, Karachi (Phase-II) where offset press has been introduced costing Rs. 10 million. The utilization of funds in Sind Small Industries Corporation is estimated to be 88 per cent. A number of projects under the corporation namely Small Industries Estate at Dadu, (Kandh Kot), Jacobabad, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Nawabshah, Badin, Sukkur, Thatta, Technical Training Centres at Nawabshah, Dadu, Badin and Sanghar and Sehwan Shrif are reported to achieve 100 per cent completion by the end of the year under review. Small Industrial Estate, Shikarpur and Ceramic Centre, Thatta are also reported to be nearing completion. The physical progress on other projects also remained satisfactory.

## NWFP

21. The utilization of funds during 1985-86 viz-a-viz ADP allocations in different agencies engaged for the industrial development of the province is summarised below :—

TABLE VII

(Rs. Million)			
Agencies	ADP Allocation 1985-86	Utilization 1985-86	Percentage Utilization
(i) Industries Development .. .. .	0.267	0.267	100
(ii) Printing Stationary Department .. .. .	1.150	1.150	100
(iii) S.I.D.B. .. .. .	26.015	27.778	107
(iv) Farhad Development Authority (SDA).	20.300	20.300	100
Total (Industry) N.W.F.P. ..	47.732	49.495	104



22. The overall utilization of ADP allocations during the year is estimated to be 104 per cent. Under SIDB, the physical progress on different projects namely Agricultural Light Engineering Programme Mardan, Ceramic Development Centre Akorakhattak, Metal Industries Development Centre Peshawar, Electronic Development Centre Peshawar, Wood Working Centre Karak and Mini Estate Charsadda has been reported to be satisfactory. Under Sarhad Development Authority, PC-IIs, of 5 projects were prepared and about 40 per cent of work was estimated to be done with an expenditure of Rs. 11.6 million on Industrial Estate Hattar, Kot Najibullah.

### Baluchistan

23. During the year 1985-86, the position of ADP allocations and utilization is given below :—

TABLE VIII

Agencies	(Rs. Million)		
	ADP Allocations 1985-86	Utilization 1985-86	Percentage Utilization
(i) Directorate of Industries .. .. .	12.674	8.118	64
(ii) B.D.A. .. .. .	5.145	5.145	100
Total (Industry) Baluchistan .. .. .	17.819	13.263	74

24. The percentage of utilization of funds in the industry sector of the Baluchistan province during 1985-86 is expected to be much lower *i.e.* about 74 per cent which is attributable to less utilization in Directorate of Industries. Satisfactory physical progress has only been reported on Industrial and Commercial Estates, Quetta and Dera Murad Jamali. Under BDA, Wool Spinning Plant (Choto), Mastung has achieved 100 per cent completion. However, no progress has so far been made on the establishment of Sugar Mills in Baluchistan.

### Investment in Private Sector

25. With the simplification of sanctioning producers, liberalisation in the investment limits and the implementation of deregulation policy, encouraging results have been noticed. During the year 1985-86, industrial investment in the private sector was projected to be Rs. 11,300 million comprising of Rs. 9,100 million for large-scale industries and Rs. 2,200 million for small-scale industries. Against these targets, an investment of Rs. 11,100 million is estimated to be achieved showing a marginal shortfall of only 1.7 per cent. The investment in the small-scale industries is estimated to achieve the target of 2,200 million. However, a minor decrease of 2 per cent is expected in large-scale industries with an estimated investment of 8,900 million against the targets of 9,100 million.

During the period under review private sector investment also contributed towards creation of new capacity in different industries like Cement, Chemicals, Paper and Board, Jute Textile, Tyre and Tube, Footwears, Vegetable Ghee, Synthetic Fibres, Engineering Industries and others. As in the past, the the PICIC, IPB and NTT played an important role in industrial development in the private sector. In addition, the newly constituted institutions like SAPICO, BEL, Pak-Libya Holding Company, Pak-Kuwait Investment Company and RDFC have also played a positive role for providing loans to the large and small-scale industrial projects during 1985-86.

### **Industrial Production**

26. During 1985-86, manufacturing was expected to grow by 8.2 per cent as compared to 8.6 per cent during the previous year with a somewhat higher growth of 9.4 per cent in the small-scale sector than the 7.8 per cent growth in the large-scale sector. While there was decline in the production of Sugar and Cotton Cloth, there has been a sharp increase in the production of Cotton yarn, Salt, Pute Textiles, Tyres and Tubes, Polishes, Paints, Cement, Cigaretes, T.V. Sets, Petroleum Products and Steel Products. The details of industrial production during 1985-86 as compared with 1984-85 is given in Annexure II.

### **PROGRAMME FOR 1986-87**

#### **Investment in Federal Public Sector**

27. An allocation of Rs. 318 million from ADP has been made for the industrial development of Federal Public Sector against estimates Rs. 536 million during previous year. In addition to ADP allocations, Rs. 1,441 million have also been earmarked for the Federal Public Sector from the credit budget (outside ADP). The ADP allocations for the year 1986-87 are mainly meant for meeting the requirements of SSP Plant, Haripur (Rs. 50.246 million), Heavy Electrical Complex (Rs. 39.021 million), Export Processing Zone, Karachi (Rs. 30.466 million), Technical Assistance Project Cell (Rs. 120.80 million), UNDP Financed Export Promotion Development Centre (Rs. 16.774 million), Pakistan Security Printing Corporation—Expansion Project (Rs. 12.562 million) and Special Areas projects (Rs. 24 million). The details of ADP allocations are given at Annexure I.

28. The Federal ADP allocation for the industry sector has been reduced from estimates of Rs. 536 million during 1985-86 to Rs. 318 million reflecting a 41 per cent reduction. The major decrease in the industry sector ADP allocations is attributable to the completion of Pakistan Steel Mill and D. G. Khan Cement Plant. Moreover most of the projects of different Industrial Corporations are being financed from outside the ADP *i.e.* from their self-generated funds or

commercial borrowings. The additional resources thus available will be spent for the implementation of Prime Minister's 5-Point Social Programme covering priority sectors of education, employment generation, rural electrification, provision of drinking water and connection of every union council with main roads.

29. Almost 99 per cent of the Federal Public Sector Programme is for completion of on-going projects. This is in line with Government policy of encouraging the private sector to play major role in the field of industry. Public sector is limited to the completion of projects already started and balancing/modernization of existing plants. Pakistan Steel Complex has already been completed and has started commercial production. D. G. Khan Cement has also been completed and inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 16th April, 1986. Export Processing Zone, Karachi is almost complete and Pakistan Security Printing Corporation is nearing completion. The physical progress on two recently started public sector projects namely: SSP Plant, Haripur and Heavy Electrical Complex, Kot Najibullah is being accelerated with a provision of Rs. 50 million and Rs. 39 million respectively for the year 1986-87.

30. In addition to ADP allocations, Rs. 1,441 million have been provided for the industrial projects of different public sector Corporations. This compares with Rs. 1,256 million provided during the 1985-86 reflecting 15 per cent increase over the previous year. The details of the semi-public sector investment programme is summarised below:—

**TABLE IX**  
**SEMI-PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME 1986-87**  
**(Industry Sector)**

Sector/Agency	Revised Estimate 1985-86	Outside ADP 1986-87			
		Total Allocation	Bank Credit NDFC	Sal' Financing	Foreign Aid Equity
(i) State Cement .. ..	—	598	—	423	175
(ii) State Engineering .. ..	—	174	—	137	37
(iii) FCCCL .. ..	43	16	—	15	1
(iv) TMC .. ..	—	20	—	—	20
(v) PACO .. ..	330	225	—	118	107
(vi) NFC .. ..	280	95	—	67	28
(vii) NDFC .. ..	373	313	—	—	313
(viii) Others (including Steel Mills) ..	230	—	—	—	—
<b>Total (Industry) ..</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>681</b>

## PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES 1986-87

**Punjab**

31. For the year 1986-87, Rs. 54.47 million have been earmarked for the industry sector of the province as compared to Rs. 53.900 million during the previous year showing only 1 per cent increase over the previous year. The allocation for 1986-87 is, however, 6 per cent higher than the estimated expenditure of 51.353 million in the province during 1985-86. The agency-wise ADP allocation in the province is summarised below :—

TABLE X

(Rs. Million)

Sub-Sector/Agency	Revised Estimates 1985-86	Allocation 1986-87	Percentage Change
(i) Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development .. .. .	2.390	4.975	108
(ii) Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC) .. .. .	36.530	30.016	—18
(iii) Printing and Stationary Department .. .. .	4.000	5.700	42
(iv) Block Allocation and Regional Development Programme .. .. .	8.000	13.779	70
Total Punjab (Industry Sector) .. .. .	50.920	54.470	7

32. Of the total allocation of Rs. 54.470 million, Rs. 25.718 million have been kept for on-going schemes and Rs. 28.752 million for new schemes. Under Directorate of Industries and Mineral Development, no new scheme is being implemented in the next year. However, Rs. 4.975 million have been provided for ongoing schemes of grant of scholarships to 136 student of industrial education (Rs. 0.232 million), Industrial Survey and Feasibility studies (Rs. 0.533 million), BMR of Government Wool Spinning and Weaving Centre Jhang (Rs. 3.413 million) and other programmes (Rs. 0.797 million).

33. Under Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC), Rs. 13.643 million have been allocated for completion of different on-going schemes mainly Small Industrial Estates and Rs. 16.373 million have been earmarked for the implementation of new schemes. Among the major new schemes are Rural Industrialization scheme (Rs. 4.000 million), Modernization of ILT, Gujranwala (Rs. 1.587 million), Boue China Model Project (1.846 million), Census of Small, Cottage and House Hold Manufacturing Establishments (Rs. 1.000 million), Institute of Blue Pottery, Multan (Rs. 1.296 million) and Leather Cell, Kasur (Rs. 1.500 million). Under Regional Development Programme, two Handicrafts Development Centre at Khashab and Uzman (D. G. Khan Division), five Craft Centres at D. G. Khan, Dehi Mazdoor Training Centres in Soon Skaser Valley and two Carpet Development Centres are being established in Cholistan area.

**Sind**

34. For the year 1986-87, an allocation of Rs. 34.040 has been earmarked for industrial development of the province. This compares to allocations of Rs. 39.576 million and revised estimates of Rs. 42.078 million during the previous year. The agency-wise position of ADP allocations for the year 1986-87 is tabulated below:—

**TABLE XI**

(Rs. Million)

Agency	Revised Estimates 1985-86	Allocations 1986-87	Percentage Change
(i) Sind Small Industries Corporation .. .. .	30.970	25.000	—19
(ii) Sind Government Press .. .. .	10.497	8.490	—19
(iii) Industries and Mineral Development Department.	0.077	0.550	61.4
Total Sind (Industry Sector) .. .. .	41.544	34.040	—18

35. The allocation for the next year has been decreased by 18 per cent as compared to revised estimates for 1985-86. The decrease in allocation is mainly attributable to completed installation of Offset Press by Sind Government Press, Karachi during 1985-86. Of Rs. 34.040 million, Rs. 27.170 million (80 per cent) will be spent on on-going schemes and Rs. 6.870 million (20 per cent) on new schemes. Under Sind Small Industries Corporation, Rs. 20.326 million have been allocated for the completion of different on-going schemes mainly Small Industrial Estates. Rs. 4.674 million have been earmarked for new schemes comprising for Technical Training Centres including extension at Mirpur Khas, Ghatki (Sukkur), Kandhkot Jacobabad), and Thatta, one Electric Appliance Repairs Maintenance Centre, one Radio T.V. Repairs Training Centre and Turnkey projects for Disinvestment. Under Sind Government Press, modernisation of Government Press, Karachi (Phase-II) will continue with ADP provision of Rs. 6.000 million, Rs. 1.79 million have been provided for establishment of Sind Form Press, Hyderabad and construction of under ground Water Tank at Sind Government Press, Khairpur.

**NWFP**

36. A summarised position of ADP allocation for the industrial development of NWFP for the year 1986-87 is given below:—

**TABLE XII**

(Rs. Million)

Agencies	Revised Estimates 1985-86	Allocation 1986-87	Percentage Change
(i) Industries Department .. .. .	0.267	0.250	—5
(ii) Printing and Stationary Department .. .. .	1.150	0.850	—26
(iii) S.I.D.B. .. .. .	27.778	25.640	—8
(iv) S.D.A. .. .. .	20.300	21.460	6
Total Industries (N.W.F.P.) .. .. .	49.495	48.950	—3

37. The allocation earmarked for 1986-87 is only 3 per cent lower as compared to revised estimates for 1985-86. Of Rs. 48.200 million, Rs. 30.190 million (62 per cent) have been provided for on-going projects and Rs. 18.784 million (38 per cent) have been kept for the establishment of new industries in the province. The two agencies *i.e.* STDB and SDA have been playing a major role for the promotion of industries in the province. Under SIDB, Rs. 20.940 million have been allocated for completion and accelerating physical progress on different on-going schemes. Among new schemes are scholarship for trainees in SIDB centres, Peshawar for which Rs. 4.700 million have been earmarked. SIDB have provided Rs. 1.700 million to distribute scholarship for training to trainees in the trade of Carpets, Textiles, Leather Goods, Light Engineering and Cermics.

38. Under Sarhad Development Authority, Industrial Estate Hattar (Phase-III) for which Rs. 8.400 million have been allocated, 80 per cent completion will be achieved by end 1987. Among the new schemes planned to be implemented during 1986-87 are Gomal Sheet Glass Plant, D. I. Khan, Paper Board Plant, Bannu, Sugar Mills, D. I. Khan, Brick and Tile Plant, D. I. Khan X-Ray Film Making Plant and Low Voltage Bulb Unit. A provision of Rs. 12.460 million has been made for these new schemes.

### Baluchistan

39. A provision of Rs. 9.489 million has been made for the industrial development of the province during 1986-87. The agency-wise position as compared with revised estimates of 1985-86 is summarised below :—

TABLE XIII

(Rs. Million)

Agencies	Revised Estimates 1985-86	Allocations 1986-87	Percentage Changes
(i) Directorate of Industries .. .. .	8.118	6.000	—26
(ii) B.D.A. .. .. .	5.145	3.152	—39
Total Industry (Baluchistan) .. .. .	13.263	9.152	—31

40. Under Directorate of Industries, the schemes envisaged to be implemented during 1986-87 are Establishment of Planning and Advisory Unit, Industrial and Commercial Estate at Quetta and D. M. Jamali and construction of building of Carpet Centre at Kabir. Under Baluchistan Development Authority, Rs. 3.152 million have been earmarked for Ferrocelon Production Unit Ice Factory, Feasibility studies and establishment of RCC Pipe Factory, Quetta.

## INVESTMENT PROGRAMME FOR 1986-87

### Private Sector

41. For the year 1986-87, a target of Rs. 13,500 million has been fixed for industrial investment in the private sector. Compared with revised estimates of Rs. 11,100 million of private investment in the industry sector show an increase of 22 per cent. Of the expected investment of Rs. 13,500 million, Rs. 10,900 million is envisaged to be invested in large-scale industry and 2,600 million in small-scale industry.

42. The Industrial Policy Statement 1984 and other measures taken along with it have helped revive the confidence of the private sector. Over the last three years, private investment at constant prices has increased by 22 per cent per annum, from 1.4 per cent of GNP to 1.8 per cent of GNP. Although this is a remarkable achievement, it has failed to compensate for the decline in public investment in the manufacturing sector. Concerted efforts are required to further expand industrial investment in the private sector.

43. The policy of the present Government is to liberalize the economy by removing all unnecessary controls and interventions, so that the productive faculties of investors may be fully harnessed in a liberal environment without un-necessary regulations. In addition to the prevailing facilities and incentives, the Finance Minister, in its budget speech, has announced the following new measures to promote industrial development :—

- (i) Import of plant and machinery which are necessary for manufacturing of engineering goods and are not manufactured in the country will be duty-free irrespective of location. In addition, new units in this industry set up during the next 3 years will enjoy tax holiday for 5 years.
- (ii) Concessional credit will be made available by banks for the purchase of locally manufactured machinery with bank's profit not exceeding 3 per cent. In case of credit for the purpose of imported machinery the banks profit will not be more than 10 per cent.
- (iii) Capital market is being expanded to facilitate industrial development. Following are details of some of the measures that are being taken :—
  - (a) Companies will be permitted to issue shares on premium without any restriction ;

(b) The way Bankers Equity Limited and National Development Finance Corporation are allowed to issue bearer certificates, other financial institutions will also be permitted, on case to case basis to issue such certificates. These certificates will be non-interest bearing and based on profit and loss sharing.

(iv) To promote the competitiveness of the domestic tyre industry, it is proposed to reduce the import duty on raw rubber from 40 per cent to 20 per cent.

### Industrial Production

44. For the year 1986-87, a growth rate of 8.4 per cent has been projected for the manufacturing sector as compared to 8.2 per cent achieved during 1985-86. In addition to the improvement in the performance of existing industries, new capacity in Cement, Tyres, Basic Chemical, Paper and Board and various Engineering Industries is expected to come on stream. The projected growth rate of 8.4 per cent for the manufacturing sector reflects these expectations. Besides new capacity, the Pakistan Steel Mills is also expected to make a significant contribution to the projected growth.

45. The major contributions to industrial growth is expected to originate from the recovery anticipated in the production of sugar, whose output is expected to be 6.3 per cent higher than the estimates of 1985-86. However, the projected target of 1,360 thousand tonnes is only 3.3 per cent higher than the level reached in 1984-85. With the completion of some other cement plants in private sector, the production of cement is also expected to increase. Target of 6,330 thousand tonnes of cement production has been fixed for 1986-87 which is 10.3 per cent higher than the estimated production during 1985-86. The details of industrial production targets fixed for 1986-87 as compared with estimated production during 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given in Annexure II.



## FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS AND UTILIZATION

(Industry Sector)

(Rs. Million)

S. No.	Sub-Sector/Agencies	Estimated Expenditure during		Allocation for 1986-87	Total estimated expenditure 1984-87
		1984-85	1985-86 (RE)		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. Federal</b>					
1.	Production Division .. .. .	1,321	328	95	1744
2.	Industries Division .. .. .	23	43	36	102
3.	Finance Division .. .. .	88	71	12.5	171.5
4.	Cabinet Division .. .. .	17	6	5.5	28.5
5.	Planning and Development Division .. .. .	18	53	121	192
6.	Commerce Division .. .. .	16	20	17	53
7.	AK/NA Division and States and FR Division (Special Areas) .. .. .	16	15	31	62
	Sub-Total (Federal) .. .. .	1,499	536	318	2353
<b>B. Provincial</b>					
	(a) Punjab .. .. .	40	51	54	145
	(b) Sind .. .. .	25	42	34	101
	(c) N.W.F.P. .. .. .	20	49	49	118
	(d) Baluchistan .. .. .	13	13	9	35
	Sub-Total (Provincial) .. .. .	98	155	145	399
	Total (A + B) .. .. .	1,597	691	464	2752

**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**  
(Industrial Production)

Sub-Sector/Items	Unit	Estimated Achievement during		Targets for 1986-87	Sixth Plan Targets 1983-88	Percentage Achievement by 1986-87 Col. 5 of Col. 6
		1984-85 (Actual)	1985-86 (R.E.)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sugar .. ..	'000 Tons	1,306	1,146	1,360	2,000	68
Vegetable Ghee ..	Do.	640	660	695	735	95
Cement .. ..	Do.	4,698	5,741	6,330	7,200	88
Fertilizer (N) ..	Do.	1,118	1,118	1,146	1,706	67
Jute Goods .. ..	Do.	78	99	107	130	82
Soda Ash .. ..	Do.	122	125	134	145	92
Caustic Soda .. ..	Do.	40	55	60	42	143
Paper and Board ..	Do.	119	127	140	190	74
M.S. Products ..	Do.	718	729	790	850	93
Cotton Yarns .. ..	M. Kgs.	432	471	497	645	77
Cotton Cloth .. ..	M. Sq. M.	272	259	268	440	61
Cigarettes .. ..	Billion No.	39	42	44	44	100
Bicycles .. ..	'000 Nos.	463	471	497	525	95
T.V. Sets .. ..	Do.	138	152	165	200	83
Motor Tyres .. ..	Do.	307	498	630	700	90
LCV's/Cars .. ..	Do.	27.5	31.4	36.4	40	91
Buses/Trucks .. ..	Do.	3.43	3.59	3.7	4.5	82
Tractors .. ..	Do.	29	22	28	35	80
Petroleum Products ..	Mill. Ltrs.	6,095	6,406	6,816	7,000	97
Billets .. ..	'000 M.T.	260	307	400	380	105
Rolled Sheets .. ..	Do.	216	341	536	457	117
Bloom .. ..	Do.	277	396	552	—	—
Coke .. ..	Do.	451	612	725	—	—
Pig Iron .. ..	Do.	706	875	950	—	—

Source : (i) Federal Bureau of Statistics.

(ii) Ministry of Industries.

(iii) Ministry of Production.

## CHAPTER 10

## MINERALS

The vital role that the development of Pakistan's mineral resources can play in the development of the national economy has long been recognised. The Mineral Development Programme for the Sixth Five Year Plan Period (1983—88), the Three Years Public Sector Priority Development Programme (1985—88) and the Annual Plans, have and are being guided by their consideration. In the context of these considerations and requirement for self-reliance in the various sectors of economy, many minerals have been indentified for commercial and economic exploitation. In view of the importance of mineral sector, the ADP allocations have been raised from Rs. 95 million in 1976-77 to Rs. 270 million in 1986-87 showing 184 per cent increase in allocation during the last 10 years.

2. The Mineral's Industry presently contributes about one per cent to Gross National Product. The average share of capital formation in mining during 1980—85 is 1.3 per cent in the Public sector and 0.12 per cent in the Private sector.

## REVIEW OF 1985-86

3. During the year 1985-86, an allocation of Rs. 241.5 million was made in the ADP comprising of Rs. 178.7 million for the federal programme and Rs. 62.8 million for the Mineral sector in the Provinces. Of the Rs. 178.7 million for federal programmes, the major allocations were G. S. P. (Rs. 48.3 million), PMDC (Rs. 27.4 million), Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan (Rs. 6.1 million), RDC (Rs. 9.7 million), Nuclear Mineral Survey (Rs. 61.5 million), Exploration of Uranium in D. G. Khan (Rs. 12.8 million), Mineral Coordination Board (Rs. 0.985 million) and Special Areas (Rs. 11.8 million).

4. Against the total allocation of Rs. 241.5 million, an estimated expenditure of Rs. 220.680 million was made showing 91 per cent utilization. The utilization in the Federal agencies as well as provinces remained satisfactory with 91 per cent and 90 per cent respectively. The position of utilization of funds during the year 1985-86 and the percentage utilization is tabulated below :—

TABLE I

Agencies	1985-86		Percentage utilization
	Allocations	Revised Estimates	
(i) Federal Programmes	178.228	164.000	91
(ii) Province Programmes	62.749	56.679	90
(a) Punjab	6.692	4.780	71
(b) Sind	6.968	5.500	79
(c) N.W.F.P.	42.133	42.130	100
(d) Baluchistan	6.956	4.270	61
Total (i..ii)	241.477	220.679	91

## Physical Production

5. The estimated achievements during the year 1985-86 as compared with the targets fixed for the year and the percentage achievements are shown below :—

TABLE II

Item	Targets (1985-86)	Estimated Achieve- ments (1985-86)	Percentage Achieve- ments
1. Coal (000 Tonnes) .. .. .	2740	2883	105
2. Rock Salt (000 Tonnes) .. .. .	636	620	98
3. Gypsum (000 Tonnes) .. .. .	527	370	70
4. Lime Stone (000 Tonnes) .. .. .	6900	8,000	116
5. Rock Phosphate (000 Tonnes).. .. .	57	30	53
6. Gem Stone (Million Rs.) .. .. .	300	300	100
7. Regional Geological Mapping (000 Sq. Kms.) ..	20	20	100

Sources : (i) Pakistan Economic Survey (1985-86).

(ii) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

## PROGRAMME FOR 1986-87

### Production

6. The targets of production of majors minerals for 1986-87 as compared with the revised estimates of production during 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given in Annexure-II. It is expected that major contribution will be made in the production of coal, rock salt, gypsum, lime stone, rock phosphate and gemstone. Highest increase of 90 per cent during 1986-87 over the estimates of 1985-86 is expected from the production of rock phosphate, followed by gypsum (88 per cent), limestone (25 per cent) coal (18 per cent), gemstone (17 per cent), and rock salt (14 per cent). The Geological Survey of Pakistan will also survey geologically 25 thousands square kilometers areas as compared to 20 thousands Sq. Km. estimated during 1983—86 reflecting a 25 per cent increase.

### Investment

7. An ADP allocation of Rs. 199.9 million for Federal programmes for the mineral sector for the year 1986-87 as compared to estimated investment of Rs. 162.8 million during 1985-86 showing 23 per cent increase over previous year. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 200.9 million, the highest allocation of

Rs. 72 million has been made for two priority programmes of Nuclear Mineral Survey and Uranium Exploration, followed by Rs. 54.626 million for Geological Survey of Pakistan, Rs. 29.285 million for PMDC, Rs. 25 million for Mineral Development of Special Areas, Rs. 14.236 million for Resource Development Corporation, Rs. 5.006 million for Gemstone Corporation and Rs. 0.737 million for Mineral Coordination Board. A comparative statement showing ADP allocations for 1986-87 as compared to the estimated investment during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given at Annexure-I. A brief review of the activities to be undertaken in the field of mineral development by public sector agencies during the year 1986-87 are given in the following paragraphs.

### **Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP)**

8. With an allocation of Rs. 54.26 million, GSP envisages implementation of various projects for the development of the mineral sector. Some of the major projects are discussed below :—

- (i) *Energy Planning and Development Umberalla Project (Coal Resources Assessment)* :—The project with capital cost of Rs. 99.67 million including FEC of Rs. 77.28 million is being undertaken with USAID assistance.

Its basic objectives are to provide the country with :

- (a) an evaluation and assessment of the economic exploitation potential of coal reserves in some of the most promising coal bearing areas, thereby helping establish an improved basis for determination of investment options on coal, diversification of energy sources, particularly for power generation and industrial use *i.e.* cement, fertilizer other and households, and smokeless coal briquettes to substitute kerosene oil and fuel-wood ; and
- (b) Institutional strengthening of Geological Survey of Pakistan to help it discharge the rapidly expanding responsibilities referred to at above (a).

The implementation period of the project is 4 years, commencing from the date of approval. During 1986-87, the sponsors would continue geological and geophysical work in Lakhra Coal field with targets of drilling of about 10,000 feet and analysis of 1000 samples. In addition, contract drilling of about 50 holes, each of 300 to 400 Sq. Feet, will be completed with US-AID funding. The entire foreign exchange requirements of the project will be borne by USAID. Provision of Rs. 28.493 million has been made in the ADP for 1986-87.

(ii) *Exploration of Lead-Zinc-Barite Prospects in Lasbella-Khuzdar Metallogenic Belt, A GSP-UNDP Collaborative Project.*—Under this scheme, GSP plans 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 lead-zinc deposits at Gunge Khuzdar with the assistance of UNDP. The successful completion of the scheme would lead to the evaluation and development of two or three more lead zinc deposits to supplement the proven reserves of Gunga (6 million tons of 5.5% - 6% lead plus zinc) and given rise to a domestic zinc industry. During 1986-87 the work on geological mapping and geological evaluation of lead-zinc deposits of the proposed area will continue. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 18.485 million including FEC of Rs. 10.5 million. The entire FEC will be borne by UNDP as grant in Aid. An allocation of Rs. 2 million has been made for the year 1986-87.

(iii) *Establishment of National Geo-data Centre at Islamabad (1982—85).*—To improve the flow of Geo-scientific information, a Geo-data Centre was established in the GSP office, Islamabad wherein the data received from GSP and other agencies dealing directly or indirectly with mineral affairs is classified, indexed and coded. Since its establishment, the centre has published metallogenic and mineralogenic zonation map of Pakistan, seismic risk map of Southern Pakistan and the status map of geological mapping in Pakistan. During 1986-87, Geo-data Centre envisages to undertake five projects, which are: (a) gravity survey in salt range, (b) Seismic risk map of Punjab, (c) Computer indexing of stored data, (d) Computer modelling of geophysical anomalies and mineral information series (iron Ore). The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 4.172 million (FEC Rs. 0.35 million). FEC is likely to be borne either by UNDP or USAID. ADP provision of Rs. 1.377 million has been made for 1986-87.

#### **Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC)**

9. The investment programme of PMDC during 1986-87 is Rs. 29.285 million, PMDC will be implementing 5 schemes, four for the exploration, development and feasibility study on Coal and one for the preparation of feasibility study of Nagarparkar China Clay and elutriation plant.

(i) *Exploration of Northern Block of Lakhra Coal Field.*—The project with capital cost of Rs. 54.143 million including FEC of Rs. 15.300 million envisages to explore coal deposits at the northern block of

Lakhra coal field. The project has been cleared by CDWP and is being submitted for approval of ECNEC. During 1986-87, following targets have been planned ;

(a) Detailed topo-geological mapping .. .. .	20%
(b) Measurement of geological cross sections .. .. .	100%
(c) Preparation of bore hole location map .. .. .	100%
(d) Sampling and chemical analysis .. .. .	15%
(e) Drilling and logging .. .. .	15%

(ii) **Feasibility Study for Production of Smokeless Fuel.**—Production of smokeless coal briquettes for domestic use to substitute kerosine oil and fuel wood is necessary to meet the ever increasing demand of urban areas and rural population, not served by the gas transmission grid system. Under the present scheme, tests will be conducted on pilot plant scale to evolve flow diagram and develop detailed techno-economics study. PMDC has selected M/s. Sofermines of France for this purpose. During 1986-87, PMDC will complete 100 per cent work of bulk sampling, pilot plant scale and techno-economic feasibility study. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 3 million. An allocation of Rs. 3 million has been set aside in the ADP 1986-87.

(iii) **Feasibility Study of Nagarparker China Clay Mining and Elutriation Plant.**—The PMDC with capital cost of Rs. 5 million (including FEC of Rs. 4.300 million), will prepare and complete the study. During 1986-87, 100 per cent work of bulk sampling, pilot plant scale tests, market survey and planning and designing of mining project and Elutriation Plant will be completed. A provision of Rs. 5 million has been made from ADP 1986-87 for this study.

#### RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

##### Saindak Integrated Mineral Development Project :

10. Following the decision of the ECC meeting of 10th May 1984 a Preliminary Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared by the Saindak International Group (SIG) comprising of a consortium of (i) PEC Engineering, France, (ii) Outokumpuoy, Finland, (iii) RTB-BOR, Yugoslavia and (iv) COFRAL, Final version of DPR incorporating mainly advanced engineering, detailed specifications, bills of quantities, investment costs, availability of credits, competitiveness of prices etc., submitted by SIG and is being examined. The project, if feasible, will be developed in the private sector. A mining lease of 1374 acres has been granted by the Government of Baluchistan. An amount of Rs. 14.236 million has been allocated in the ADP 1986-87.

### **Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan Ltd : (GEMCP) :**

11. During 1986-87, the Corporation will implement two schemes ; one for exploration and beneficiation of Gemstone and the other for Jewellery design and manufacturing project. The details of these projects are given below :

- (i) **Gemstone Exploration and Beneficiation. A Collaboratory Project between GEMCP and UNDP.**—To assist GEMCP in the exploration for gemstones in the areas of Skardu, Gilgit, Hunza, Dir, Chitral : to develop and beneficiate emerald of Mingora and Gujar Killi mines and to train professionals both on-the-job and through external fellowships with a view to assisting in designing jewellery, the project has been initiated in collaboration with UNDP assistance. Provision of Rs. 3.490 million has been made in the ADP 1986-87. The entire foreign exchange cost of Rs. 2.464 million for the year 1986-87 will be borne by UNDP as grant in-aid.
- (ii) **Jewellery Designing and Manufacturing Project, Peshawar.**—Total cost of the project is Rs. 2.600 million. The scheme envisages the establishment of a plant for designing and manufacturing of jewellery. Almost 49 per cent of the work has already been achieved during 1985-86. The project will achieve 100 per cent completion during 1986-87 for which an ADP provision of Rs. 1.5 million has been made.

### **Mineral Co-ordination Board (MCB) :**

12. During 1984-86 in addition to its duties, the Board initiated and completed the following studies : (i) utilization of coal in substitution for other fuels ; (ii) marketing of Tarli Domel graphite (AJ&K) and (iii) substitution of imported minerals-phase-I. MCB plans to undertake studies on export potential of Pakistan Minerals|Products and feasibility of setting up medium sized mineral based industries. Provision of Rs. 0.737 million has been made for this project in the ADP 1986-87.

### **Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission :**

13. Availability of uranium and zirconium is extremely important and urgent for Pakistan for the generation of power. The country is experiencing difficulties in the procurement of uranium and other atomic materials from outside sources. It is therefore necessary that Nuclear Mineral Survey activities be stepped up to ensure indigenous supply of these raw materials. Thus a provision of Rs. 72.020 million has been made in the ADP 1986-87 for the implementation of the two major schemes namely : Detailed exploration of Uranium in D.G. Khan and (ii) Nuclear Mineral Survey Scheme (Phase-III).



**Special Areas :**

14. A provision of Rs. 25 million has been made during 1986-87 for the Special Areas. The programmes of the agencies involved in the mineral development of the Special Areas *i.e.* AKMIDC and FATADC are discussed below :—

- (i) **Azad Kashmir Mineral and Industrial Development Corporation, (AKMIDC).**—Mineral Wing of AKMIDC plans to continue investigation of ruby occurrences in Neelam Valley, explore and develop mica deposits in various pegmatities, undertake geo-chemical prospection of Lamnian—Reshian—Shakhori Kel belt for metallic minerals and to carry out Mineral Appraisal Survey of Azad Kashmir in collaboration with GSP. For this purpose tunnelling, aditing, drilling sample collection and testing will be undertaken. New schemes for preparation of feasibility studies evaluation and exploitation of Coal graphite and gypsum deposit, are also being undertaken during 1986-87. Provision of Rs. 8.5 million has been made in the ADP 1986-87.
- (ii) **Federal Administred Tribal Areas Development Corporation, (FATADC).**—As a result of large scale geological mapping (more than 6000 sq. kms.), and exploration, mineral wing of FATADC have established 450 Mt. marble, 11 Mt. dolomite, 537 Mt. Silica Sand, 570 Mt. Chemical grade limestone, 20 Mt. gypsum, 2.35 Mt. soapstone, 123 Mt. copper ore and sufficient quantities of maganese ores. In 1985-86 FATADC intends to undertake intensive studies of copper ore of Boys area, beneficiation studies of silica sand of Mohamand, exploitation of Soapstone in Kurram Agency, investigation and exploration of prospective area in FATA and preparation of Geological Bace Map of 2500 Sq. in FATA, Rs. 18.4 million have been allocated in the ADP 1986-87.

**Provincial :**

15. With the exception of Sind, each province has established an autonomous mineral development agency to administer exploration, development, exploitation and marketing of minerals. These includes : Punjab Mineral Development Corporation (PUNJMIN), Sarhad Development Authority (SDA) and Baluchistan Development Authority (BDA).

**PUNJAB****Punjab Mineral Development Corporation (PUNJMIN) :**

16. In 1984-85, PUNJMIN drilled 7 holes in the districts of Khushab, Jhang Leia 2800 feet non core and 700 feet core drilling and 6 holes in Munarah.

Plateau for the evaluation of coal deposits. In Munarah area, about 5 Mt. coal reserves of 'inferred' category have been established. During 1985-86, PUNJMIN drilled 24 holes of cumulative depth of 12000 feet, 300 feet of incline tunnels and established mine offices etc. During 1986-87, PUNJMIN will continue work on exploration and evaluation of coal deposits in Punjab and expansion of Padhrar Coal Mines and Dandut Coal Mines. A feasibility study for micro thermal power plants based on idogenous coals will also be taken up during 1986-87.

#### N.W.F.P

##### Sarhad Development Authority (SDA) :

17. An allocation of Rs. 44 million has been made for eleven schemes : Six on-going and five new schemes of Sarhad Development Authority. Summary of major projects is described :—

- (a) **Hazara Phosphate Exploration Project.**—The project envisages exploration of large deposits of rock phosphate in district Hazara. The project (Phase-IV) is estimated to cost Rs. 15.026 million. A provision of Rs. 5.50 million has been made for 1986-87.
- (ii) **Tarnawi Lagarban Phosphate Mining Project.**—The project aims at producing 196,000 tons of Phosphate rock per annum containing on an average 27% phosphorous pentaoxid. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 430 million with foreign exchange component of Rs. 150 million. A provision of Rs. 23.395 million has been made for the project for 1986-87.

#### BALUCHISTAN

18. The total investment programme of Minerals activity in Baluchistan is Rs. 6.525 million. The programme of Mineral Department of Baluchistan (Rs. 3.766 million) is confined to construction of residential accommodation and construction of single roads from Duki Town to Western Coal Mining field (10 Kms); Sharigh to Zalawar (16.2 Kms) and construction and expansion of Marghat road (3 Km.). In addition, Rs. 2.61 million have been provided to BDA for evaluation of land Zinc deposits near Khuzdar, mining of chromite and evaluation of sulphur deposits.

#### SIND

19. An allocation of Rs. 6.260 million has been made in the ADP 1986-87 for two specific on-going projects i.e. Rs. 3.297 million for the mineral identification and subsequent evaluation of selected mineral deposits in Dadu and Tharparkar districts and Rs. 2.963 million for the construction of roads from Karachi, Thatta and Hyderabad to Jhampir coal field.

## PRIVATE SECTOR

20. The private enterprises and investment in the minerals field is dissipated in small units running into thousands and spread out 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, the private sector has restricted its activities to minerals that can easily be located and exploited with little capital, have low processing requirements and technical skills and ensure guide returns. Thus not of the non-metallic minerals that occur on or near the surface: coal gypsum, limestone, clays, soapstones, marble etc; are being extracted through primitive and destructive technologies causing damage to mineral resources and the environment.

21. However because of their aggregate volume, their contribution to the mineral production is substantial. It is recognized that the private sector, generally run by individual operations, has adequate potential to expand its operations provided appropriate institution arrangements and facilities are created. Government of Pakistan therefore intends to encourage private sector by providing all necessary facilities and incentives, co-operation from public sector, extension of credit facilities and setting up mine machinery shops in mining areas etc:

**FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS AND UTILIZATION**  
**(Mineral Sector)**

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector/Agencies	Estimated 1984-85	Expd. during 1985-86	Allocation for 1986-87	Total Estimated during 1984-87
<b>A. Federal</b>					
1.	Mineral Coordination Board .. ..	1.620	0.600	0.737	2.977
2.	Geological Survey of Pakistan .. ..	34.760	34.100	54.626	134.390
3.	Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation..	7.500	23.400	29.285	47.816
4.	Resource Development Corporation .. ..	40.000	16.300	14.236	71.236
5.	Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan .. ..	4.560	5.200	5.006	13.249
6.	Nuclear Mineral Survey .. ..	76.646	74.400	72.020	223.066
7.	Uranium Exploration .. ..				
8.	Special Areas .. ..	—	10.000	32.824	43.824
<b>Total (Federal) ..</b>		<b>165.086</b>	<b>164.000</b>	<b>208.734</b>	<b>536.658</b>
<b>B. Provincial</b>					
(a)	Punjab .. ..	7.425	4.780	10.430	22.635
(b)	Sind .. ..	1.762	5.500	6.260	13.622
(c)	N.W.F.P. .. ..	12.425	42.133	44.000	98.555
(d)	Baluchistan .. ..	1.000	4.266	8.460	13.730
<b>Total (Provincial) ..</b>		<b>22.612</b>	<b>56.679</b>	<b>69.150</b>	<b>148.442</b>
<b>Total Mineral (A+B) ..</b>		<b>187.698</b>	<b>220.679</b>	<b>277.884</b>	<b>685.100</b>

**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**  
(Mineral Production)

(Rs. Million)

Sub-Sector/Items	Unit	Estimated 1984-85	Achieve- ment during 1985-86	Targets for 1986-87	Sixth P'an Targets	Percent- age Achieve- ment Col. 5 of Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Coal .. ..	000 tonnes	21.68	2,883	3,414	5,400	63
Rock Salt .. ..	Do.	5.73	620	705	1,000	71
Gypsum .. ..	Do.	400	370	695	2,000	35
Rock Phosphate .. ..	Do.	27	30	57	270	21
Limestone .. ..	Do.	4,634	8,000	10,000	11,000	99
Gemstones .. ..	Rs. Million.	250	300	350	400	88
Regional mapping Scale) .. ..	Geological (In-SKM .. 000 Sq. Kms.	18	20	20	—	—

Source : (i) Pakistan Economic Survey.

(ii) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

El emenda

CONSTITUCION DE LA REPUBLICA DE CHILE  
ARTICULO 81

El Presidente de la Republica es elegido por sufragio universal, directo, secreto y plural, para un periodo de cuatro años, pudiendo ser reelegido una vez.

El Presidente de la Republica es el jefe del Poder Ejecutivo y tiene a su cargo la direccion de los negocios de la Administracion del Estado, la representacion internacional de Chile y el cumplimiento de las leyes.

El Presidente de la Republica nombra y destituye a los miembros del Poder Judicial, de la Corte Suprema y de los Tribunales de Apelacion, de acuerdo con el procedimiento establecido en la ley.

El Presidente de la Republica nombra y destituye a los miembros del Poder Legislativo, de la Cámara de Diputados y del Senado, de acuerdo con el procedimiento establecido en la ley.

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## CHAPTER 11

## ENERGY

**Preamble**

The Annual Plan 1986-87 has been drawn up in the light of the Prime Minister's Economic and Social Programme and the broad overall policy framework for the Energy Sector in the Sixth Plan. The Annual Plan also takes into account the achievements and the trends that have emerged in the first three years of the Sixth Plan. To recapitulate, the salient features of the energy policy as envisaged in the Sixth Five year plan are as follows :

- To arrange inter fuel adjustments with the objective of minimising import dependence within the Plan period ;
- To prepare the ground for growing self-reliance in energy during the Seventh Plan and beyond ;
- To develop indigenous resources of energy, intensify the search for yet undiscovered resources develop nuclear and renewable energy resources and to acquire full command on technology relating to energy substitutes ;
- To ensure coverage of the entire rural population residing in compact villages by rural electrification ;
- To evolve mechanisms for greater participation of the private sector in meeting the energy requirements of the nation ;
- To ensure proper institutionalization of long term energy planning monitoring and evaluation ;
- To rationalize energy prices ; and
- To embark upon an energy conservation plan.

2. Despite the general adherence to the energy policy stated above, resource constraints and delays in implementation of the projects have had some adverse

effect on the achievement of targets in the Sixth Plan. In view of the experience of the first three years, the strategy of the Government is as follow :

- (1) A core programme has been identified which is given the priority in resource allocation. This programme was prepared for 1985—88 :
- (2) Financial reforms as needed to mobilize sufficient revenues from within the Energy sector for execution of the core programme are being made.
- (3) A Least Cost Development Plan for power for achievement given set of conditions is under preparation.
- (4) Energy conservation measures to check the losses and increases in demand are being undertaken.
- (5) Institutional improvements for planning, conservation, distribution of power and village electrification etc. An Energy Review Group was constituted in 1984-85 which is reviewing the implementation of the projects to ensure proper coordination.
- (6) Conducting a number of studies that will provide the inputs needed for the integrated development of the energy sector.
- (7) Formulation of principles of private sector. Participation in the power Sector and gas producer pricing to attract private participation in exploration.

In view of the Prime Minister's Economic and Social Programme a programme has also been chalked out to achieve the target of electrification of 90 per cent of villages by 1990.

#### OVERVIEW OF ENERGY SUPPLY, 1983—86

Primary energy supply has shown an over-all growth rate of 6.9 per cent on the average in the first three years of the Sixth Plan. The growth rate in the first year (1983-84) was 3.5 per cent which has increased to 8.3 per cent in 1985-86. The Energy GDP elasticity has shown us clear trend being close to unity in the first three years.



The share of sources of energy supply has only marginally changed in 1985-86 from the pattern of the first two years. The table given below gives the details :

TABLE I  
*Energy Supplies*

	MTOE-	
	(Share%)	
	1984-85	1985-86
Natural Gas .. .. .	6.22 (36.3)	6.63 (35.6)
Oil .. .. .	6.61 (38.4)	7.25 (39.00)
Coal* .. .. .	0.98 (5.7)	1.26 (6.8)
Hydro Electric .. .. .	3.21 (18.7)	3.29 (17.7)
Nuclear .. .. .	0.06 (0.35)	0.09 (0.48)
LPG .. .. .	0.08 (0.46)	0.08 (0.42)
Total .. .. .	17.17 (100)	18.60 (100)
Energy Growth Rate (%) .. .. .	7.60	8.3
GDP Growth Rate (%) .. .. .	8.43	7.5
Population (Million) .. .. .	94.73	97.57
Population Growth Rate(%) .. .. .	3.1	3.0
TOE/Capita .. .. .	0.18	0.19
Elasticity .. .. .	0.9	1.1

\*This excludes imported coal used as raw material at Pakistan steels.

**CONSUMPTION PATTERN**  
**THE PATTERN OF END-USE OF DELIVERED ENERGY TO VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF CONSUMERS IS GIVEN IN TABLE-11 BELOW**

Category	Oil		Million Tons (Stage Share)		GRS		BCF (Stage Share)		Electricity		GWH		Stage Change
	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	
	Stage Share	Stage Share	Stage Share	Stage Share	Stage Share	Stage Share	Stage Share	Stage Share	Stage Share	Stage Share	Stage Share	Stage Share	
Domestic .. .. .	0.75 (11.3)	0.78 (10.8)	4.00	4.00	39.81	42.98	8.0	8.0	5091 (30.1)	5854 (39.8)	15.0	15.0	
Commercial Industrial .. .. .	N.A.	N.A.			10.59 (3.3)	10.1 (3.1)	-4.6	-4.6	1375 (8.1)	1508 (7.9)	9.6	9.6	
(a) Cement .. .. .					9.0 (28.)	7.79 (2.4)	-13.4	-13.4					
(b) Fertilizer .. .. .					99.5 (31.1)	102.33 (31.3)	2.8	2.8					
(c) Gen. Indust. .. .. .					74.8 (23.4)	74.88 (22.9)							
Total (Industries) .. .. .	0.81 (12.3)	1.07 (14.8)	32.0	32.0	183.3 (57.3)	185.00 (56.6)	0.93	0.93	6405 (37.8)	7387 (32.8)	15.3	15.3	
Agriculture .. .. .	0.22 (3.3)	0.27 (3.7)	22.7	22.7	Nil.	Nil.			2796 (16.5)	2897 (15.2)	3.6	3.6	
Power .. .. .	0.94 (14.2)	1.04 (14.3)	10.6	10.6	85.86 (26.9)	88.67 (27.1)	3.3	3.3					
Transport .. .. .	3.24 (49.1)	3.43 (47.3)	5.9	5.9	Nil.	Nil.							
Other Uses .. .. .	0.65 (9.8)	0.66 (9.1)	1.5	1.5	Nil.	Nil.			1267 (7.5)	1383 (7.31)	9.1	9.1	
Total .. .. .	6.61 (100)	7.25 (100)	9.7	9.7	319.15 (100)	326.75 (100)	2.27	2.27	16934 (100)	19029 (100)	12.4	12.4	

## ENERGY PROJECTIONS FOR 1986-87

The total commercial energy supply is expected to increase from 18.6 MTOE to 20.26 MTOE. The growth rate of energy supply is expected to further increase from 8.3 per cent to 8.9 per cent mainly because of increased supply of natural gas from Pirkoh, Mari and Khandkot fields. Source wise breakup of the projected commercial energy supply is given below :

TABLE III

*Commercial Energy Supplies*

						(Share %)		
						1985-86	Projections 1986-87	% age increase
Natural Gas	..	..	..	..	..	6.63 (35.6)	7.36 (36.33)	11.0 ..
Oil	..	..	..	..	..	7.25 (39.0)	7.60 (37.51)	4.8 ..
Coal*	..	..	..	..	..	1.26 (6.8)	1.52 (7.51)	20.6 ..
Hydroelectric	..	..	..	..	..	3.29 (17.07)	3.61 (17.82)	9.7 ..
Nuclear	..	..	..	..	..	0.09 (0.48)	0.09 (0.44)	— ..
LPG	..	..	..	..	..	0.08 (0.42)	0.08 (0.39)	.. —
Total						18.60 (100)	20.26 (100)	
Energy Growth Rate %	..	..	..	..	..	8.3	8.9	..
GDP Growth Rate %	..	..	..	..	..	7.5	6.8	..
Population (Million)	..	..	..	..	..	97.57	100.50	..
Population Growth Rate %	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	3.0	..
TOE/Capita	..	..	..	..	..	0.190	0.202	..
Elasticity	..	..	..	..	..	1.10	1.31	..

\*This excludes the imported coal used in Pakistan Steels.

As may be seen from the above table the energy/GDP elasticity is 1.31 which is significantly higher than the elasticity is 1985-86. This indicates that the projected energy supply is on the high side as energy use efficiency cannot decline so rapidly to change the elasticity from 1.1 to 1.31 in one year. This could be due to optimistic assumption of gas supply.

**Investment**

The revised estimates and allocation for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given below. The table shows that investment in 1986-87 will be 32 per cent higher than revised estimates for 1985-86. In addition, WAPDA may borrow Rs. 1.0 billion from credit allocation besides other agencies in Energy Sector namely gas companies, KESC, refinery, OGDC.

**TABLE IV**

**Energy Sector Allocation**

		(Rs in Million)	
		1985-86 Revised Estimates	1986-87 (Allocated)
<b>POWER</b>			
WAPDA		7876	10847
PAEC		231	219
Others		257	357
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>8364</b>	<b>11423</b>
<b>FUEL</b>			
OGDC		1802	1946
Concessions of Gas Cos.		454	589
DGNRER HDIP		34	50
ENERPLAN/ENERCON		36	75
Others		7	20
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2398</b>	<b>2726</b>
<b>PROVINCIAL</b>			
1. Power		41	63
2. Fuel		Nil.	02
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10803</b>	<b>14214</b>

**POWER****REVIEW OF 1983-86****Generation**

The installed capacity for power generation increased from 5594 MW at the end of 1984-85 to 6204 MW by the end of 1985-86. The year-wise increase of the installed capacity is given in the following table:—

**TABLE V**

Installed Capacity	MW			
	1984-85		1985-86	
	Addition	Total	Addition	Total
WAPDA .. .. .	385	4339	610	4949
KESC .. .. .	200	1255	Nil	1255
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>585</b>	<b>5594</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>6204</b>

During 1985-86, the additional capacity added in the system was 610 MW. This comprised of the following:—

(i) Guddu combined Cycle .. .. .	400 MW
(ii) Guddu Unit IV .. .. .	210 MW
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>610 MW</b>

The break up of the installed capacity at the end of 1985-86 is given in the following table:

	WAPDA	KESC	Total
Hydel .. .. .	2897	Nil	2897
Steam .. .. .	1154	893	2047
Gas Turbine .. .. .	898	225	1123
Nuclear .. .. .	Nil	137	137
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>4949</b>	<b>1255</b>	<b>6204</b>

**Demand**

The projected diversified power demand in the Annual Plan 1985-86 was 4883 MW. However, the actual power demand experienced during the year was

4671 MW. The energy generation during 1985-86 was 26249 GWH as compared to the projection of 27218 GWH. As compared to 1984-85 the percentage growth in demand was 4.9 per cent and energy generation 10.9 per cent. Most of the growth in the energy generation came from thermal sources. The break down of the maximum demand and energy consumption is given below:—

TABLE VI  
*Computed Maximum Demand*

	1984-85	1985-86		%Increase over 84-85
		Projected	Actual	
WAPDA System .. .. .	3791	4121	3933	3.7
KESC System .. .. .	797	908	877	10.0
Aggregate .. .. .	4588	5029	4810	4.8
Diversified .. .. .	4454	4883	4671	4.9

ENERGY GENERATION

	1984-85	1985-86		% Increase over 84-85
		Projected	Actual	
WAPDA .. .. .	18103*	21631	20580	13.7
KESC .. .. .	4528	4879	4529	Nil.
Aggregate .. .. .	22631	26430	25109	10.9
PASMIC Export to KESC) .. .. .	230	Nil	245	6.5
PASMIC (Internal use) .. .. .	593	488	500	—not firm
KANUPP .. .. .	219	300	395	80.4
Total .. .. .	23673	27218	26249	10.9

\*Includes import of 675 GWH and export of 1 GWH by WAPDA in 1984-85. In 1985-86 import by WAPDA was 475. (estimated).

The Sixth Plan envisaged growth in peak demand of 9.6 per year. The growth patterns that emerged from the above table is that the maximum demand in 1984-85 grew by 14% as against an increase in electricity supply by 5.5 per cent. The pattern has reversed in the year 1985-86 where the demand growth rate was 4.8 per cent as against electricity supply of 10.9 per cent. The reason is partially explained by the fact that capacity addition in WAPDA system during 1985-86 was 610 MW against 385 MW in 1984-85. More-over, the entire addition in 1985-86 was Thermal generation which has a better plant factor compared to hydro. In 1984-85, the composition of additional capacity was 350 MW Tarbela 9 and 10 and 35 MW Quetta gas turbines both have lower plant factors.

## Supply and Demand Situation

Peak hour shortages were experienced through-out the three years of the Sixth Plan. The causes of peak power supply shortage are well understood but may be briefly recapitulated. Firstly, the large proportion of hydro-electricity in total installed capacity makes the output of electricity subject to monthly variations, depending on water flows, irrigation releases and also adverse weather conditions. On the other hand, a peak hour problem has existed for a long time due to the conjunction of industrial, agricultural and domestic peaks at certain peak hours of the morning and evening. The problem of imbalance between peak demand and installed capacity has been accentuated by rapid increases in domestic consumption with seasonal requirements, both in winter and summer.

The position regarding load shedding in the WAPDA System was worse during 1985-86 than was projected in the Annual Plan for 1985-86 for the month of January.

This was mainly due to lower water level in Tarbela and some "hunting" problem in the 500 KV Tarbela-Faisalabad-Jamshoro line. However, the position has subsequently improved for the months of April, May and June mainly because the capability of hydel stations was more than what was anticipated due to good in-flows and because the actual maximum demand in the system (computed) was 3933 MW as against the projection of 4121 MW in the Annual Plan.

The comparison of actual and projected load shedding for WAPDA and KESC system combined is given below :

**TABLE VII**  
*Power Deficit/Surplus 1985-86*

	As in Annual Plan	Load-Shedding (Actuals)
July .. .. .	+224	-900
August .. .. .	+129	-220
September .. .. .	-088	-090
October .. .. .	-349	-179
November .. .. .	-386	-238
December .. .. .	-394	-500
January .. .. .	-1532	-1643/1746
February .. .. .	-863	-965
March .. .. .	-727	-512
April .. .. .	-629	-140
May .. .. .	-647	-43
June .. .. .	-538	-12

—Estimated

## Projects

This brief statement on the implementation of major projects during 1985-86 is given below:—

Name of the Project	Status
<b>Generation</b>	
1728 MW Tarbela 11-14 ..	Tenders for various items of works were invited. The bids are under evaluation. The evaluation process has taken longer time than anticipated due to the withdrawal of tender by the lowest bidder. The loan for Tarbela 11-12 has already been arranged. Loan for Tarbela 13-14 and associated 500 KV line has also been arranged for major components except for generators (which are under negotiation).
600 MW Combined Cycle and Gas Turbines at Guddu.	The project of gas turbines was commissioned and 400 MW capacity was brought on line on schedule during January—April, 1986.
210 MW Guddu Unit IV..	The project was commissioned in February, 1986 on schedule.
200 MW Mangla 9 & 10 ..	Preliminary work was in progress.
250 Jamshoro Unit 1 ...	Tenders were invited under OECF guidelines. The bids received have been evaluated and are being processed. The process has taken more time than anticipated due to a number of issues. However, efforts would be made to compensate for the delay during the implementation of the project.
630 MW Multan Oil Fired Power Station Units 5, 6 and 7	The Soviet Union preparing the detailed project report. The project has been delayed to some extent due to delay in land acquisition and furnishing of necessary input to the experts for preparation of study.
400 MW Gas Turbine Station Kot Addu Unit 1-4.	The gas turbines are in different stages of installation. These will be commissioned in accordance with the schedule envisaged in 1985-86 (2 units in November, 1986 and 2 units in January, 1987).



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300—500 MW Lakhra Coal Fired Power Station. The technical studies were completed during 1985-86. The financial study is also completed in September, 1986

### TRANSMISSION

Upgradation of Faisalabad-Multan Jamshoro Transmission Line. Progress is on schedule as given below Gatti-Multan Dec. 86, Multan-Dadu Feb, 87 Dadu-Jamshoro July, 1987.

2nd 500 KV Faisalabad—Tarbela Transmission Line. Commissioned.

2nd 500 KV Lahore-Multan Guddu-Jamshoro Transmission Line. Preliminary works such as site selection and Line surveys were in progress.

220 KV Faisalabad Sahiwal Line ... Major works on transmission line are complete. However, there is some delay in completion of the sub-station at Sahiwal. Commissioning date will be delayed from the earlier target of July 1986.

220KV/500 KV Ludewala Daudkhel Line. In preliminary stage.

220 KV Mardan-Peshawar Line .. Route survey and selection of sub-station site in progress.

220 KV Dadu-Khuzdar Line ... Do.

Secondary Transmission and Grid Stations. During 1985-86 work on 56 grid stations was completed and 865 Km of secondary transmission lines was constructed.

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### Distribution of Power

The total energy sold in 1985-86 by KESC and WAPDA was 19,029 Gwh as against 16,934 Gwh in 1984-85 an increase of 12.4 per cent. The overall loss between generation and distribution improved from 26.1 per cent to 26.6 per cent ; an improvement of only, 0.5 per cent as against a target of 2 per cent. The reasons for the failure to improve losses in 1985-86 are being examined.

**TABLE VIII**  
*Energy Sales and Losses*

Items	WAPDA		KESC		Total	
	1984-85	1985-86	Incl. PASMIC & KANNUP		1984-85	1985-86
			1984-85	1985-86		
Energy GWH Generation	18103	20580	4977	5169	23080	25749
Net import .. ..	674	475	Nil	Nil	accounted above	
Total for sale (within specific system) .. ..	18777	21055	4977	5169	23080	25749
Energy as GWH .. ..	13756	15504	3852	4000	16934*	19029*
% Loss .. ..	26.7	26.4	22.6	26.6	26.6	26.1

(x) Adjusted for KESC sale to WAPDA. (674 GWH in 1984-85 and 475 in 1985-86). The total number of consumers increased from 5.22 million in 1984-85 to 5.63 million in 1985-86. Broad break up is given in the tables below :—

**TABLE IX**  
*No. of Consumers*

	1984-85			1985-86		
	WAPDA	KESC	Total	WAPDA	KESC	Total
	Domestic .. ..	35,00,086	541671	4041757	3780425	585000
Commercial .. ..	770465	142575	913040	817753	159000	976753
Industrial .. ..	128441	15964	144405	135146	16675	151821
Agriculture .. ..	120905	792	121697	125771	925	126696
Others .. ..	3980	449	4429	3980	450	4430
Total .. ..	4523877	701451	5,225,328	4863075	762050	5625125

### Village Electrification

The target for Annual Plan 1985-86 was electrification of 3000 villages. Out of this Wapda had to electrify 2850 villages including FATA. A brief summary of the target and achievements is given below :—

**TABLE X**  
*Achievements of village electrification Targets for 1985-86*

	(Nos)	
	Target	Achievement
WAPDA .. ..	2621	2319
FATA .. ..	229	245
Others NA/AK .. ..	150	123 (AK) 27* (NA)
Total .. ..	3000	2714

\*Estimated figures to be confirmed

The shortfall in achievement of targets has been mainly due to the delay in receipt of list of selected villages from the Provinces.

### ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1986-87

#### Generation :

During 1986-87, 400 MW of additional capacity will be added in the system with the commissioning of 4 units of Kot Addu Gas Turbines of 100 MW each (Two units in November 1986 and two units in January, 1987.

Besides 4435 MW addition capacity will be under construction. The total installed capacity in the country will increase from 6204 MW in 1985-86 to 6604 MW in 1986-87.

The table given below gives details for WAPDA and KESC.

TABLE XI

#### Generating Capacity, MW

	1985-86	Addition	1986-87
WAPDA .. .. .	4949	400	5349
KESC .. .. .	1255	..	1255
Total ..	6204	400	6604

TABLE XII

#### Generating Capacity, MW (Source Wise)

	1985-86			1986-87		
	WAPDA	KESC	Total	WAPDA	KESC	Total
Hydel .. .. .	2897	Nil	2897	2897	Nil	2897
Steam .. .. .	1154	893	2047	1154	893	2047
G.T. .. .. .	898	225	1123	1298	225	1523
Nuclear .. .. .	Nil	137	137	Nil	137	137
Total ..	4949	1255	6204	5349	1255	6604

Average growth rate of demand for Power in the Sixth Plan is 9.6%. The actual growth rate of demand during the first three years was 8.5 per cent whereas in the year 1985-86, the growth rate was 4.8%. The reason for the slower growth in demand in 1985-86 are not yet explained. However, it is considered

that over-all growth rate of 9.6% should be adopted for 1986-87 because one year cannot be taken as a basis for establishing trends. Accordingly, the projected diversified maximum demand for 1986-87 is expected to be 5118 M W comprising of 4311 M W for WAPDA and 961 M W for KESC.

Energy generation is expected to be 30151 GWH as against 26249 GWH for 1985-86 showing in increase of 14.9%.

Details may be seen

**TABLE XIII**  
*Energy Generation*

						(GWH)			
						1985-86	1986-87	%	
						Increase			
WAPDA	..	..	..	..	..	20580	24329	18.2	
KESC	..	..	..	..	..	4529	4782	5.6	
Aggregate	..	..	..	..	..	25109	29111	15.9	
PASMIC (Export to KESC)	..	..	..	..	..	245	180	decline	
PASMIC	..	..	..	..	..	500	500*	Nil	
KANUPP	..	..	..	..	..	395	360	-8.8	
<b>Total</b>						..	26249	30151	14.9

\*Not firm.

The higher increase in projected electricity consumption can be attributed to commissioning of Kot Addu Turbine (400 M W) in 86-87 and 610 M W capacity in the proceeding year (Guddu Gas turbines and Guddu Unit-IV) and higher availability of water in Tarbela and Mangla. The over all projected supply and demand position for 1986-87 is as follows:—

**TABLE XIV**  
*Projected Power Deficit/Surplus 1986-87*

										<i>Projected Power Deficit/Surplus</i>
										1986-87
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil MW
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+443
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+21
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+05
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-37
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-180
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-844
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-399
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-379
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-352
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-384
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-437

## MEASURE TO OVERCOME POWER SHORTAGES

### Short Term Measures

In the short term, shortages have to be managed by load shedding. In order to improve on the past performance, load shedding is being managed by preparation of advanced programmes for load management. WAPDA is also conducting a study on power demand management. During 1986-87 because of expected encouraging availability of water, the intensity of load shedding is expected to be less severe. However, there will be shortages in Winter because of canal closures and variations in the capability of hydel plants.

### Medium and Long Terms Measures :

As the power projections show, load shedding is to continue for quite sometime, therefore, medium and long terms measures are being adopted to face this situation which are mainly to increase the generating capacity of the system and to manage the demand by energy conservation, loss reduction and management. In this context, WAPDA is making efforts to eliminate load-shedding by 1990. WAPDA has acquired the capability of developing a least cost power development plan by using a Wasp model for given sets of conditions. Among the various exercises carried out by WAPDA for eliminating power shortage and the development of a least cost programme three scenarios of Power development have been prepared for the following conditions :-

Scenario 1	..	..	..	Reflecting constraint (continuation of load shedding for a number of years)
Scenario 2	..	..	..	Eliminating load shedding by 1990
Scenario 3	..	..	..	Middle of scenarios 1 & 2

All the three scenarios envisage electrification of 90 per cent of villages in the lights of the Prime Minister's Economic and Social Programme. A summary of the overall projections upto year 1993 is given below :—

TABLE XV

Scenarios	1986—90		1990—93	
	Additional Capacity (MW)	Required Investment Rs. Billion	Additional Capacity (MW)	Required Investment Rs. Billion
Scenario-1 .. .. .	3484	105	2404	112
Scenario-2 .. .. .	3884	115	2814	121
Scenario-3 .. .. .	3684	109	2814	121

Actual achievement will depend on the allocation of resources and smooth implementation of the projects envisaged in their programme. The ADP allocation for WAPDA for 1986-87 is Rs. 10.85 billion as against requirements of Rs. 15.7 billion in the first year according to the Scenario 2 for eliminating load shedding. To bridge the resource gap, WAPDA has been allocated Rs. 1.0 billion from credit Plan. It has also been decided to explore ways and means for obtaining access to the domestic capital market.

### Participation of the Private Sector

The main constraint on the public sector programme is that of availability of financial resources. To overcome this constraint, it is proposed to induct the private sector in power generation. In 1985-86 steps were taken to lay out the framework for the participation of the private sector and projects were solicited through public advertisements. Some proposals have already been received and it is planned to make a modest start by finalizing negotiations and placing orders during 1986-87.

### Projects :

The progress of major projects during 1986-87 is expected to be as follows :-

Name of the Project	Status
<b>GENERATION</b>	
1728 MW Tarbela 11-14 ..	∴ Contracts for civil works, penstocks and other main items of the project will be placed. The units are expected to be commissioned in Jan. 1990, May 1990, Sep, 1990 and Jan. 1991.
200 MW Gas Turbine combined cycle at Guddu.	Procurement of equipment and material and erection of the plant, will be in progress.
630 MW Multan Steam Units 5, 6 & 7	The detailed project study will be completed by the Soviet Union and preliminary works will be in progress. Units are scheduled for commissioning in Oct. 1990, April, 1991 and Oct. 1991.
400 MW Kot Addu Gas Turbine Units 1-4.	Two units will be commissioned in November, 1986 and another two units in January, 1987.

- 250 MW Jamshoro Unit-1 .. The contract for Unit-1 will be placed and work on different component of the project will be undertaken Unit-I is expected to be commissioned in Dec. 1988.
- 200 MW Combined Cycle at Kot Addu. Main items of work will be placement of orders, carrying out essential civil works and despatch of embedded parts from abroad.
- Jamshoro units 2 & 3 .. .. Receipt of offers, [evaluation, award of contracts and initial work will be in progress.
- 400 MW Gas Turbine Power Station Kot Addu Units 5-8. Evaluation of tenders, arrangement of finances, placement of orders subject to Government approval.

### TRANSMISSION

- 500 KV Faisalabad-Multan Guddu-Jamshoro Lines up-grading. The line and the grid stations will be commissioned according to the following schedule. Gatti-Multan Dec. 86 Multan Dadu Feb. 87 Dadu-Jamshoro July, 87.
- 500 KV Lahore-Multan Guddu-Jamshoro second Circuit. Route survey will be completed, tenders evaluated and orders for some component are expected to be placed.
- 220 KV Faisalabad-Sahiwal Line .. Sahiwal grid station will be completed and the line will be commissioned in Oct. 1986.
- 220 KV Ludewala Daud Khel Line.. Preliminary works will be carried out.
- Third 500 KV Transmission line from Tarbela to Lahore. Survey will be carried out and tendering will start.
- 220 KV Double Circuit Mardan-Peshawar Line. Survey and Preliminary works will be carried out. Placement of orders will start.
- 220 KV Dadu-Khuzdar Line ... Line Survey will be carried out. Placement of orders will start.

**Distribution of Power :**

It is planned to add 5.9 lakh new consumers during 1986-87. Agency-wise targets are given below : The target for reduction in energy losses by WAPDA is 2%.

...TABLE XVI

No of Consumers	1986-87				
	WAPDA			KESC	Total
	Rural	Urban	Total		
Domestic } .. .. .	230,000	300,000	350,000	49025	5,79,025
Commercial } .. .. .					
Industrial .. .. .	3100	3000	6100	775	[6,875
Agriculture .. .. .	4000	100	4100	60	4,160
Total .. .. .	2,37,100	3,03,100	5,40,200	49860	5,90,060

1985-86 (No of consumers added during the year).

	WAPDA	KESC	Total
Domestic } .. .. .			
Commercial } .. .. .			
Industrial .. .. .	6705	711	7416
Agriculture .. .. .	4866	133	4999
Total .. .. .	339198	60599	399797

**Village Electrification :**

In the light of the Prime Minister's Economic and Social Programme for electrification of 90% of villages by 1990, a programme has been prepared according to which the target for village electrification is as follow :—

	No. of Villages to be electrified.		
	WAPDA	Others	Total
1986-87 .. .. .	3500	191	3691
1987-88 .. .. .	4000	228	4228
1988-89 .. .. .	5000	130	5130
1989-90 .. .. .	6000	130	6130
Total .. .. .	18500	679	19179



For 1986-87 the programme of village electrification of various agencies is as follows :-

								1986-87 (No. of Villages to be electrified)
WAPDA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3500
FATA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187
AJK	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
NA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305
Total								4208

The overall targets for 1986-87 is higher than that envisaged in para above. This will compensate for the shortfall of achievement in 1985-86. The success of the programme depends on a number of coordinated actions between agencies such as WAPDA, Provincial Governments and Federal Ministeries. The Provinces are already preparing a list of villages to be electrified during the next four years. The finalisation of lists takes quite some time which often delays the achievement of the targets. For 1986-87 WAPDA has been asked to start the programme for the procurement of material the provincial Governments are trying to finalise the lists through their elected Representatives and the Provincial Cabinets.

## OIL

### Review of 1983-86

#### Consumption

The consumption of POL increased in the country from 6.6 million tons in 1984-85 to 7.25 million tons in 1985-86. The projection for 1985-86 was 7.2 million tons. The increase, therefore, was only 0.05 million tons greater than the projection. The position for the first three years of the Sixth Plan is given in the following table :

TABLE XVII  
*Oil Consumption*

Year								Metric tons Consumption	Percentage Change
1982-83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5855435	—
1983-84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6099841	4.1
1984-85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6615743	8.45
1985-86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7248411	9.6

The sector wise break down of the POL consumption is given in the following table :

TABLE XVIII

						(Metric Tons)			
Sector						1984-85	1985-86	%age Change	
Domestic	..	..	..	..	..	748426	784274	4.8	
Industrial	..	..	..	..	..	814713	1071771	31.6	
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	218887	267459	22.2	
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	3241219	3424948	5.7	
Power	..	..	..	..	..	944468	1043634	10.5	
Others	..	..	..	..	..	649040	656325	1.1	
Total						..	6615743	7248411	9.6

It can be seen from the above table, the percentage increase in industrial sector was the highest. This is due to lesser supply of Gas which ultimately led to higher fuel oil consumption.

### Refining

The country has a refining capacity of 6.2 million tons. The capacity of Attock Refinery is being utilized to 60 per cent whereas the capacity of the refineries at Karachi is being utilized fully. The refineries at Karachi are processing imported crude and the crude available from Badin blocks in the southern part of the country. The refinery at Attock is processing only indigenous crude. The reason for low capacity utilization of Attock Refinery is that the crude production from the northern part of the country has been less than was assumed at the time of refinery expansion. The current plans for refinery pertain to expansion of capacity of NRL by 0.67 million tons, by energy conservation and revamp. For future plans of refineries a detailed study was entrusted to M/s. Foster Wheeler in 1985-86. This study is expected to yield advice regarding future expansion of refinery capacities and logistic requirements. This study has been in progress and its draft report was received during the year 1985-86.

Because the out-put mix of the refineries and the pattern of consumption do not match, oil products are imported and Naphtha produced by refineries exported. A table showing break down of the disposal of domestically refinery products is given in the following table:—

TABLE XIX

### *Disposal of Domestically Produced Refined Products*

						(Million Metric)		
						1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Production	..	..	..	..	..	4.633	5.000	5.150
Domestic Consumption	..	..	..	..	..	4.295	4.715	4.848
Exports & Bunkers	..	..	..	..	..	0.338	0.285	0.302

During 1985-86, 5.75 million tons of crude was processed in the country. The break up of the crude from various sources is given below :

TABLE XX

	Million Tons	1985-86 Million Barrels per annum	Barrels per day
Total Crude Supply .. .. .	5.75	42.55	116569
Imported Crude .. .. .	3.81	28.20	77260
Domestic Crude .. .. .	1.94	14.35	39309

### Domestic Production.

The domestic out-put of crude showed a rising trend. The Production during 1985-86 was 39309 barrels per day as against a target of 37000 barrels per day. This Production level is far in excess of the Sixth Plan target which was 21000 barrels per day. Field wise production is given below :

TABLE XXI

### Field Wise Crude Production

Field	Production 1984-85	Averaged Daily	Production 1985-86	Averaged Daily
Khaur/Dhulian .. .. .	11610	32	18056	50
Joyamir .. .. .	86590	237	97340	266
Bakassar] .. .. .	187967	515	162623	445
Meyal] .. .. .	1395364	3823	1263996	3463
Tando Alam .. .. .	994809	2725	1603088	4392
Toot .. .. .	925085	2535	761759	2087
Pim Kassar .. .. .	9772	27	8963	25
Adhi .. .. .	3986323	1092	408803	1120
Khashkheli .. .. .	1153703	3188	1472461	4034
Leghari .. .. .	2193555	6010	3224196	8833
Dhurnal .. .. .	2164717	5934	4900911	13247
Dhabi .. .. .	—	—	425823	1167
Mazar] .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	9532806	26117	14348019	39309

The above table shows that the major increase in the production of indigenous oil is from fields in the Badin area mainly from Leghari, Tando Alam and Dhurnal.

#### Drilling.

During 1985-86, 89 wells drilled as against a target of 90 wells. Break up is given below :

**TABLE XXII**  
*No. of Wells Drilled During 1984-85 and 1985-86*

Agency	Exploratory		Appraisal/Development			Total No. of Wells			
	1984-85		1984-85		1984-85		1985-86		
	Actual	Target	Actual	Targets	Actual	Targets			
OGDC ..	5	9	7	14	12	9	19	21	16
Private Sector	12	8	14	29	60	60	41	68	74
Grand Total..	17	17	21	43	72	69	60	89	90

OGDC carried out 3973 Kms of Seismic Survey and 1562 Kms of Geological Survey in the year 1985-86.

#### Exploration and Development of Oil Fields

Work on a number of oil fields was in progress. Summary of the progress by end June, 1986 is given on the next page.

Major Fields	Physical Progress During 1985-86
Tando Alam .. ..	5 wells Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were drilled.
Dakhni .. ..	Well No. 5 was drilled
Dhodak .. ..	Nil.
Toot .. ..	Well No. 19 was started
Leghari .. ..	Well No. 6 was drilled
Tajedi .. ..	Nil.
Turk .. ..	Well No. 2 was drilled
Mazari .. ..	Well No. 3 was drilled
South Mazari .. ..	Well No. 2 was drilled
Meyal .. ..	Nil.
Dhurnal .. ..	Well No. 4 was drilled.
Dhabi .. ..	Well No. 3 was drilled.
Khandkot .. ..	8 wells were drilled.
Nari .. ..	Well No. 2 was drilled
Joyamir .. ..	Well No. 4 was drilled
Others .. ..	9 exploratory wells were drilled by OGDC one each at Kaku, Machi, Pakcon, Chak Navang Afiband, Zindapir, Chotana, Babar and Soun. 8 exploratory wells were drilled by petroleum concession one each at Somro, Bukhari, Ponico, Matli, Dhabi, Jobo, Haji and Parwali.

## Oil Transmission and Storage

As a result of change over from gas to fuel oil in the industry and power sector, the requirement of transportation of oil product to up country destinations has increased considerably. In addition a number of new power projects, namely the three steam units at Multan, Kot Addu Gas Turbine and Combined Cycle units and Jamshoro units will be based on oil. This will place a very heavy requirement on the infrastructure to meet the demand. For this purpose the Petroleum Infrastructure Study being carried out by M/s Foster Wheeler is also addressed the infrastructure requirement. As the result of this study are expected to be available in early 1986-87, therefore, the work during 1985-86 pertained to those projects which could be required irrespective of the finding of the study. In this context, the Ministry of Railway has already started 'A' project for extending the siding at Jamshoro to enable transportation of the equipment and furnace oil for the first two units at Jamshoro. Moreover, a pipeline extension from Multan to Lahore via Faisalabad has also been approved and is in the initial stage of implementation.

## Foreign Exchange Bill

The net foreign exchange cost of oil imports is estimated to be \$ 1060.57 million for 1985-86 as against a projection of \$ 1255.15 million in the Annual Plan for 1985-86. The actual oil import bill has been reduced mainly because of falling prices in the international market. A Summary of the main elements of foreign exchange bill is given table below.

TABLE XXIII

### Foreign Exchange Cost of Oil

								Quantities (Million Tons)	Total Price US Million
<b>1984-85 :</b>									
Crude*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.04	842.62
Products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.32	536.50
							<b>Total</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>1379.12</b>
<b>1985-86 :</b>									
Crude*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.81	615.43
Products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.56	454.81
							<b>Total</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>1070.24</b>

## EXPORTS

	Million	Total Income Million US \$
1984-85 :		
Products .. .. .	0.285	111.73
1985-86 :		
Products .. .. .	0.302	100.77

\*Excludes the foreign exchange cost of local crude.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE PAID ON LOCAL CRUDE

	Million Tons	(US \$ Million)
1984-85 .. .. .	MA	62.92
Freight etc. .. .. .	—	8.03
Total .. .. .	—	70.95
1985-86 .. .. .	0.65	82.80
Freight etc. .. .. .	—	8.30
Total .. .. .	0.65	91.10

	(US \$ Million)
1984-85 .. .. .	1350.08
1985-86 .. .. .	1060.57

## PLAN FOR 1986-87 (OIL)

**Consumption**

The estimated consumption of OIL, for 1986-87 is 7.60 million tons as against an estimate of 7.25 million tons in 1985-86 showing an increase of 4.8 per cent. The product-wise break-up of demand is given at Annex I.

**Refining**

The results of M/s. Foster Wheelers report on Petroleum Infrastructure study are expected to be available by end September, 1986. The results of the study will be evaluated and projects related to refining transportation and storage

etc. will be formulated during 1986-87. However, the current ongoing project of expansion of NRL capacity by 0.67 million tons by energy conservation and revamp will be in progress by 1986-87.

The expected Poi production, domestic consumption and export of IOL products during 1986-87 is summarized below :—

*Disposal of Domestically Refined Products (Million Metric Tons)*

	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 (Projected)
Production .. .. .	5.15	5.23
Domestic Consumption .. .. .	4.85	4.94
Exports/Bunkers .. .. .	0.2	0.29

As there will be no addition to the refining capacity of 6.2 million tons during 1986-87; therefore, the amount of crude processed will remain about the same as during 1985-86. However, the mix will change slightly as the local production of crude will have a greater share. The break-up of the crude to be processed from various sources is given below :

	Detail of Crude Processed	
	1985-86	1986-87
Total Crude .. .. .	5.75	5.69
Imported Crude .. .. .	3.89	3.70
Domestic Crude .. .. .	1.94	1.99

**Domestic Production**

The domestic production of crude oil is expected to maintain arising trend. Production is expected to increase from 39309 barrels per day during 1985-86 to 40,320 barrels per day in 1986-87. The main increase in production is ex-

pected from Dhurnal, Dhabi, Mazari and Tando Adam whereas a decline is anticipated from Khashkeli Field-wise production is given below :—

TABLE XXIV  
Average Daily Production

Field	Barrels	
	1985-86	1986-87 (Projected)
Khaur/Dhulian .. .. .	50	400
Joyamir .. .. .	266	200
Bakassar .. .. .	445	400
Meyal .. .. .	3463	2660
Tando Alam .. .. .	4392	5000
Toct .. .. .	2087	2000
Fim-Kassar .. .. .	25	20
Adhi .. .. .	1120	—
Khashkeli .. .. .	4034	1700
Leghari .. .. .	8833	5300
Dhurawal .. .. .	13427	16000
Dhabi .. .. .	1167	4000
Mazari .. .. .	—	3000
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>39309</b>	<b>40320</b>

### Drilling

During 1986-87, 54 new wells are planned to be drilled. Break-up is given below :

Agency	Exploratory Wells	Appraisal and Development	Total
OGDC .. .. .	11	14	25
Private :			
(a) PPL .. .. .	1	10	11
(b) OXY .. .. .	1	1	2
(c) Union Texas .. .. .	7	8	15
(d) POL .. .. .	0	1	1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>54</b>



The number of wells to be drilled are less than the number of wells drilled in 1985-86 (89) because the development activity on Mari (30 wells) has been completed in 1985-86; besides a substantially large number of wells were drilled in Khandkot and Sui in 1985-86.

### Exploration and Development of Oil Fields

Field-wise programme for 1986-87 in respect of major fields is briefly given below :

Major Fields	Plans for 1986-87
Tando Alam	Wells Nos, 9, 10 and 12 will be drilled.
Dakhni	Well No. 6 will be drilled.
Leghari	Well No. 7 will be drilled.
Meyal	Well No. 11 will be drilled.
Dhurnal	Well No. 5 will be drilled.
Dhabi	Well No. 4 will be drilled.
Khandkot	Well No. 6 will be drilled.
Others	Under petroleum concession, 6 appraisal wells which will be drilled one each at Bukhari and Matli and four undersigned wells in locations to be decided during the year. Nine exploratory wells will also be drilled under concession one each at Chakal Khan and Ratna and seven undesignated wells. OGDC will drill 11 exploratory wells one each at Darya Khan, Perowal, Petao Chakwal, Nandarki, Parlok, Daro and twl under petroleum exploration and two at sanghar.

### Oil Transmission and Storage

During 1986-87, the work will be in different stages on extension of pipeline from Multan to Lahore via Faisalabad. Besides, construction of pipeline from Mahmood Kot to Kot Addu and Karachi to Jamshoro will be constructed by PSO. A pipeline from KPT to Bin Qasim Power Plant will also be completed in 1986-87.

### Foreign Exchange Bill

The oil import bill depends on international prices which have been volatile. In view of uncertain price condition in the world market, the import bill can only be taken as a best estimate at present. An estimate of oil import bill for 1986-87 is given below :

#### Foreign Exchange Cost of Oil Import

(Estimated 1986 87)

	Quantities (Million tons)	Total cost US\$ (Million)
Crude .. .. .	3.70	383.25
Products f .. .. .	2.87	383.18
Total .. .. .	6.57	746.43

### EXPORTS

	Million Ton	Total Income million US Dollars
POL .. .. .	0.14	14.12
Bunkers .. .. .	0.15	52.46
Total Exports .. .. .	0.29	66.58

	Million Tons	U.S. \$ Million
Crude .. .. .	0.73	75.33
Insurance & Freight .. .. .	—	12.00
Total .. .. .	—	87.33
Net foreign exchange cost .. .. .	S 767.18 Million	

### NATURAL GAS

#### Review of 1985-86

The production and supply of natural gas in the country increased from 362 BCF in 1984-86 to 380 BCF in 1985-86. The production projected in the Annual Plan was 404 BCF. The field-wise position is given in the table below :

TABLE XXV

## FIELD-WISE GAS PRODUCTION

	MMCFD	
	1984-85 Actual	1985-86 Actual
Sui/Khandkot .. .. .	721.859	700.456
Mari .. .. .	182.400	212.081
Meyal .. .. .	26.047	24.840
Pirkoh .. .. .	39.910	61.035
Toot .. .. .	9.913	8.253
Dhurnal .. .. .	11.238	35.066
Sari/Hundi .. .. .	—	—
Dhulian .. .. .	—	—
Total .. .. .	991.368	1041.731

It may be seen that the production for 1985-86 was 5 per cent higher than 1984-85. However, this increase is mainly in the isolated system of Mari gas and Pirkoh. During 1984-85 production from Mari was 182 MMCFD which increased to 212 MMCFD in 1985-86 because of commissioning of gas turbines at Guddu. There has, however, been a decrease in the production from Sui by about 20 MMCFD. This is balanced by about an equal increase in Pirkoh supply.

## Demand and Consumption

The demand and supply position during 1985-86 for pipeline system determined for maximum demand period of winter is as follows (it may be noted that the average production and demand figures would be lower than the worst conditions at maximum demand.):

TABLE XXVI

		(MMCFD)		
Supply		SGTC (LGC. TGC)	SNGPL	Total
Sui .. .. .		270	378	648
Meyal/Tut/Dhurnal .. .. .		—	54	54
		60	—	60
		330	432	762
		318	530	848
Sui .. .. .	all)	12	(98)	(86)

In addition to the above some consumers are supplied gas direct from gas fields. The position in respect of these will be as follows :

TABLE XXVII

		(MMCFD)	
Gas Field		Wapda Guddu Station	Fertilizer Factories
Sui	.. .. .	110 (Raw)	—
Mari	.. .. .	—	200
Total ..		110	200

### Distribution

Agency-wise achievements are given below :

TABLE XXVIII

### *New Connections During 1985-86*

Category	SNGPL	SGC	Total
General Industry .. .. .	25	24	49
Commercial .. .. .	800	697	1497
Domestic .. .. .	35676	29279	64,954
Total ..	36,500	30,000	66,500

### Transmission

At present there are supply constraints both in the systems North of Sui as well as in the South of Sui. The SNGPL-V project has been initiated to augment the capacity from 378 MMCFD to 447 MMCFD. The work on the project is in progress but it had suffered some delay because of delay in the availability of suitable pipe material.

The problem in the Southern system is that the capacity of the Indus Right Pipeline has been reduced from 262 MMCFD to 175 MMCFD because of problem of pipeline dust and condensates. A study has been initiated to examine the various options available to tackle the problem and projects needed for augmentation of supply capacity.

## Development of Gas Fields

Major Fields	Physical Progress During 1985-86
Nandpur .. ..	Well No. 3 was drilled.
Panjpir .. ..	Well No. 3 & 4 were drilled.
Loti .. ..	Well No. 3 was drilled.
Pirkoh .. ..	Well No. 11 & 12 were drilled
<b>Concessions</b>	
Sonro (Central Mazari) ..	Well No. 2 was drilled
Mari .. ..	Total 30 wells were drilled.
Sui .. ..	13 wells were drilled.

### Annual Plan for 1986-87

Annual production for 1986-87 is projected to increase from 1042 MMCFD to 1160 MMCFD. Field-wise estimated production is given below :

#### *Estimated Field-wise Production*

	MMCFD	
	1985-86	1986-87
Sui/Khandkot .. ..	700.450	710
Mari .. ..	212.087	285.00
Meyal .. ..	24.84	16.25
Pirkoh .. ..	61.035	98.00
Toot .. ..	8.253	8.50
Dhurhal .. ..	35.066	42.00
Total ..	1041.731	1159.75

The main increase is due to Pirkoh and Mari Gas Fields which will supply gas to power stations at Guddu. About 37 MMCFD of increase in gas is expected from Pirkoh. The increase from Khandkot depends upon the completion of the pipeline from Khandkot to Guddu. This pipeline is behind schedule

and may not be completed on time and therefore, increase attributable to Khandkot may not be substantial. Similarly since the projects to remove capacity constraint on SNGPL and SGTC system will be completed after 1986-87 therefore, not much increase can be expected from Sui during this year. Accordingly only marginal increase in production from Sui to Khandkot has been taken into account.

### Demand and Consumption

The demand and supply position projected for 1986-87 for the maximum demand period of winter are given at the following table.

TABLE XXIX

#### *Demand/Supply of Natural Gas*

(BASED ON MAXIMUM DEMAND PROJECTIONS)

						(MMCFD)		
Supply						SGTC (SGC)	SNGPL	Total
Sui	..	..	..	..	..	250	378	628
Meyal/Tut/Dhurnal	..	..	..	..	..	—	54	54
Pirkoh	..	..	..	..	..	80	—	80
Total						330	432	762
Demand	..	..	..	..	..	322	558	880
Surplus/Shortfall	..	..	..	..	..	9	(126)	118

4. In addition to the above some consumers are supplied gas directly from gas fields as follows :—

						(MMCFD)		
Gas field						WAPDA Power Station	Guddu factories	Total
Sui	..	..	..	..	..	110 (Raw)	—	110
Mari	..	..	..	..	..	100	200	300
Total						210	200	410

### Transmission

SNGPL Project V will be under implementation during 1986-87. This will increase capacity from 378 MMCFD to 447 MMCFD. Capacity can be further

enhanced by 100 MMCFD by re-furnishment of compressors and installation of additional compressors. However, during 1986-87 there will be not physical increase in capacity. Pipelines will be in different stages of construction. In the southern system a study is being initiated to bring out the options for removing the supply constraints in the Indus Right Bank Pipeline. This study is expected to be completed by October, 1986 and thereafter an appropriate project will be initiated to augment the transmission system in the South.

### Distribution

The Government has already allowed the Gas Companies to provide industrial connections on the basis of 9 months availability of Gas. For the remaining period the gas will be supplied as and when available. For domestic consumers, the tentative target is 1 lakh domestic consumers out of which 55000 will be in the SNGPL arear and 45000 in the SGC arear. The details of consumers will be finalized after approval from ECC.

### Development of Gas Fields

Name of Field	Physical Target
Nandpur .. ..	Well No. 5 will be drilled.
Loti .. ..	Well No. 4 & 5 will be drilled.
Pirkoh .. ..	Well No. 14, 15, 16 & 17 will be drilled.
Sui .. ..	Well No. 71, 72 73 and 74 will be drilled.

### Coal

The estimated production of coal during 1985-86 was 2.82 Million Tons which is expected to reach to 3.41 million tons in 1986-87. (This excludes 0.95 million tons of imported coal used as raw material in Pakistan Steel). The detailed review of the coal sector is given in the chapter on Minerals. The progress on power related projects is briefly given below :

- (a) *Lakhra Coal Fired Plant.*—The investigations with the assistance of USAID about coal reserves and maining methods etc. are near completion. The study on financial viability of the project is being done by M/s. ICF which is expected to be completed by September, 1986. Mean while the Government has decided that small Steam Units based on Lakhra Coal of about 50 MW size be constructed.

- (b) *Imported Coal Fired Plant.*—Pre-feasibility study had been completed with the assistance of CIDA for the installation of an Imported Coal Power Station near Karachi has been completed and a detailed study is supposed to be undertaken during 1986-87 with the assistance of the World Bank.

### **Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission**

An allocation of Rs. 218.6 million has been made for the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission for their normal activities in Chashma Nuclear Power Station. In view of current shortages and difficulties in energy supply, Chashma Nuclear Power Station is of greater importance. It is required to overcome the difficulties in the implementation of the project.

### **Renewable Energy Resources**

An allocation of Rs. 27 million has been made for the programme of Director General of Energy Resources. The crux of the programme, is demonstration and development of renewable technology particularly based on Solar Energy, Wind Energy and Bio-Gas Development. The details project-wise targets for 1986-87 are being prepared by Director General at this stage of writing of Annual Plan.

### **Energy Forestry**

A project of tree plantation over an area of 69500 acres of farms and 46000 acres of range lands involving an inputs of 1.9 million man days has been evolved by Ministry of Food and Agriculture. In addition this will develop Provincial Forestry Plantations, soil conservation work and provide training and carry out Energy Forest research. The project is assisted by USAID.

### **Energy Conservation**

A National Energy Conservation Plan will be launched during 1986-87. An Energy Conservation Centre (ENERCON) is being set up in the Ministry of Planning and Development. The basic work of data base, surveys and training has already been initiated with the assistance of USAID. This project is expected to mobilize resources to finance investment in Energy Conservation measures such as energy audits, feasibility studies, instrument purchases, Retrofitting Fuel substitution and technical 7 logical changes. A detailed data base will be develop during 1986-87.



### **Manpower Development**

To ensure that Pakistani personnel are able to continue the recently initiated energy planning and conservation activities, the Government has initiated a manpower development programme. Manpower needs assessment will be done to determine : (a) the range of technical, and analytical skills needed to accomplish the goals of energy programmes ; (b) the present capabilities of local institutions to meet these needs ; (c) the priorities to increase skills to meet these needs ; (d) the actions necessary to improve existing programmes for this purpose, together with the cost and time requirements. Based on the results of the needs assessment, ENERPLAN would organize and conduct in country short courses and seminars on selected topics, utilizing highly qualified professionals drawn from the public and private sector ; identify further options for overseas training ; and pursue strategies to upgrade and enhance training programmes in Pakistan for improving the planning, management and technical implementation of energy sector development.

## CONSUMPTION OF OIL PRODUCTS

Product	1984-85 Actual Demand	1985-86 Estimates	%age change	1986-87 Projected Demand	%age change
HO	1872	1735	7.3	2000	15.37
HOB	167752	181746	8.3	197085	8.4
MS	616055	639030	3.7	708947	11.0
IP-2	126591	145514	14.9	145000	-0.3
IP-1	247248	237035	66.5	230000	-15.3
SK	759555	795126	4.7	838382	5.4
HSD	2559622	2735484	7.0	2873296	5.0
EDO	224295	270278	.0	235515	12.9
FO	1942753	22424663	15.8	2371450	5.7
Total	6615743	7248411	9.6	7601675	4.8

## CHAPTER 12

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

## Review of 1984-85

An allocation of Rs. 5409.914 million (Rs. 4525.468 million for Federal and Rs. 884.446 million for Provincial Programme) was made during 1984-85. Against this, expenditure incurred was Rs. 4658.955 million under the Federal Programme giving a utilization 103 per cent. An expenditure of Rs. 883 million was incurred under the Provincial Programme giving a utilization of 99.8 per cent.

## Review of 1985-86

Against the public sector allocation of Rs. 5780.609 million comprising of Rs. 4,882.609 million for Federal and Rs. 898.00 million for Provincial, the expenditure incurred stood at Rs. 5858.943 million comprising of Rs. 4788.364 million for federal and Rs. 1070.579 million for provincial indicating an overall utilization of 101 per cent.

The Railway traffic expected to be handled during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is tabulated below :—

	Plan Target 1983-84	Actual 1983-84	% inc- rease/ decrease	Plan Target 1984-85	Actual 1984-85	% inc- rease/ decrease	Plan Targets 1985-86	Esti- mated 1985-86	% inc- rease/ decrease
Goods :									
Million Ton Kms	8,115	7,385	(-) 9	8,780	7,203	(-) 18	9,500	8,300	(-13)
Passengers :									
Million Pas- sengers Kms.	17,311	18,287	10.6	18,159	17,807	(-)2	19,047	17,000	(-11)

## Physical Implementation

The principal features of the 1984-85 and 1985-86 implementation programme follows.

## FEDERAL PROGRAMME

## PORTS AND SHIPPING

## Review of 1984-85

Against an allocation of Rs. 261.20 million an expenditure of Rs. 184.557 million was incurred giving a utilization of 71 per cent.

For the Jinnah Bridge—Phase-II, 2.5 per cent of work was completed and an expenditure of Rs. 4.375 million was incurred.

In case of Port Qasim, an expenditure of Rs. 166.78 million was incurred for completion of the remaining works of Phase-I of the project.

An expenditure of Rs. 6.65 million was incurred for preliminary works on Gwadar Fish Harbour Project.

In case of Pakistan Marine Academy work, an expenditure of Rs. 5.55 million was incurred on the completion of the remaining works.

An expenditure of Rs. 1.2 million was incurred on the modernization of the Navigational Aids to the ships.

#### **Review of 1985-86**

Against an allocation of Rs. 200.063 million an expenditure of Rs. 185.115 million was incurred on Ports and Shipping giving a utilization of 93 per cent.

On Jinnah Bridge only Rs. 1.72 million was incurred on studies and design.

In case of Port Qasim project an expenditure of Rs. 109.46 million was incurred mainly on channel dredging, Navigational aids, construction of multi-purpose terminal and other ancillary facilities. The overall physical achievement of the project (Phase-I) so far stood at 92 per cent.

The expenditure incurred on Gwadar Fish Harbour was Rs. 6.736 million. The contract for setting up the Hydrographic station at Gwadar was awarded to National Institute of Oceanography which had started the work on the requisite surveys. Progress of 8 per cent was made on the project during the year.

In case of Pakistan Marine Academy, an expenditure of Rs. 10.632 million was incurred on the completion of 98 per cent work of the project.

As regards the Seamen's training projects an expenditure of Rs. 1.255 million was incurred on the completion of remaining works such as construction of road, Garages and purchase of training aids. The project has now been completed.

For the provision of Navigation aids to ships, an expenditure of Rs. 1.173 million incurred on the modernization and augmentation of facilities in the light towers on the coast of Pakistan.

### **NATIONAL HIGHWAY AND BRIDGES**

#### **Review of 1984-85**

The entire allocation of Rs. 714.066 million was utilized on construction 84 kms. of new roads and improvement of 231 kms. of existing roads.

In Punjab, work on 14 kms. of the additional carriageway on the Rawalpindi—Chablat Section of the National Highway N-5 were completed. Except for some flood protection works, work on Ghazi Ghat bridge was completed. In case of the Talibwala bridge contract for the main bridge structure was awarded. In Sind Special repairs of 16 kms. of the Karachi-Hyderabad super highway were completed. In the NWFP construction of 14.3 kms. of the additional carriageway between Nowshera and Peshawar were carried out. Overlay over a 10.5 kms. stretch of existing carriageway between Nowshera and Peshawar was provided. Work on the Amangarh overhead bridge was initiated. In Baluchistan improvement work on the remaining 45 kms. of the Quetta-Chaman road, 46 kms. of the Quetta—Sibi road (N-65) and 13 kms. of the National Highway N-65 in Nasirabad district was carried out. Construction work on 18 kms. portion of the D. I. Khan—Kushlak road was carried out. Remaining work on the Said Hamid Lora bridge pertaining to approaches, training works etc. was completed. Work was awarded for construction of 5 bridges|box culverts on National Highway N-25.

Under the Third Highway project rehabilitation of 82 kms. of existing roads were carried out while work was initiated and progressed substantially in case of the Wan Radha Ram bridge.

#### **Review of 1985-86**

Against the allocation of Rs. 921.465 million an expenditure of Rs. 815.733 million including expenditure of Rs. 30.035 million on NLC projects was incurred giving a utilization of 89 per cent. 40 kms. of National Highways were constructed while improvement of 315 kms. of existing roads were carried out.

In Punjab, the remaining work on additional carriageway between Rawalpindi-Chablat Section (N-5) was completed and road was opened to traffic. The work on improvement of existing highway from Raawlpindi—Chablat is in progress. In case of Talibwala bridge 15 per cent work was achieved. In NWFP, the second carriageway between Peshawar and Nowshera was completed and opened to traffic in December, 1985. Only 9 per cent progress on the scheme for providing overlay on existing carriageway between Peshawar-Nowshera was achieved during the year. 40 per cent work on the Amangarh bridge was completed. 4 per cent work on the construction of 5 bridges on Peshawar-Charsada have also been completed. In Sind 20 per cent work on the construction of Moro Bye-Pass was achieved. Work continued on the project for special repairs on Super Highway between Karachi and Hyderabad. In case of Kotri bridge and Hyderabad Bye-pass, 17 per cent progress was achieved during the year. In Baluchistan Quetta-Chaman and Quetta-Sibi road projects have been completed. Work on the improvement of road (N-65) in Nasirabad district has reached advance stages of completion.

**FRONTIER WORKS ORGANIZATION****Review of 1984-85**

Against an allocation of Rs. 14.1 million an expenditure of Rs. 40.672 million was incurred giving a utilization of 169 per cent. During the year work on the on-going improvement schemes progressed and 36.5 kms. of improvement work was carried out. The project for improvement of the KKH-Skardu road was completed.

**Review of 1985-86**

The entire allocation of Rs. 30.675 million was utilized on the on-going improvement schemes.

**AZAD KASHMIR****Review of 1984-85**

Against an allocation of Rs. 122.5 million an expenditure of Rs. 122.1 million was incurred on construction of 87 kms. of black top and 73 kms of shingled roads and improvement of 102 kms. of existing roads.

**Review of 1985-86**

Against an allocation of Rs. 127.557 million an expenditure of Rs. 137.000 million was incurred on construction of 69 kms. of new roads and Improvement of 64 kms. of existing roads.

**NORTHERN AREAS****Review of 1984-85**

An expenditure of Rs. 42.79 million was incurred against the allocation of Rs. 41.415 million on construction of 36 kms. black top roads and improvement of 178 kms. of existing roads.

**Review of 1985-86**

Against an allocation of Rs. 91.466 million, an expenditure of Rs. 90.00 million was incurred on construction of 219 kms. of metalled, truckable and jeepable roads.

**FATA****Review of 1984-85**

Against an allocation of Rs. 150 million an expenditure of Rs. 151.51 million was incurred on construction of 45 kms. of black top and 96 kms .of shingled roads and improvement of 269 kms. of existing roads.

**Review of 1985-86**

Against an allocation of Rs. 154.4 million, an expenditure of Rs. 156.00 million was incurred. Physically, construction of 79 kms. of shingle roads and 138 kms. of black top roads were carried out while 7.2 kms. of existing roads were improved during the year.

**CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY****Review of 1984-85**

The entire allocation of Rs. 120.00 million was incurred during 1984-85. Work on Aerodrome at Bannu was completed while work on runway strengthening at Faisalabad and new runway at Lahore progressed. No work could be carried out at Khuzdar, Pungjur and Turbat Aerodrome.

**Review of 1985-86**

The entire ADP allocation of Rs. 132.089 million was utilized.

During the year, five feeder services airuorts at Bhatna wala, Mianwali, Kohat, Badin and Jacobabad were completed. Work on providing basic aerodrome facilities at Sibi and Khuzdar and the improvement of existing facilities at Turbat and Pungjur were initiated. Work on construction of new runway and two aprons for wide bodied aircraft at Lahore frogressed.

**AIRPORT SECURITY FORCE****Review of 1984-85**

An expenditure of Rs. 21.81 million was incurred during 1984-85 against the allocation of Rs. 23.724 million for providing residential accommodation for Security Force and detection equipment at different airports.

**Review of 1985-86**

Against the allocation of Rs. 17.355 million an expenditure of Rs. 17.529 million was incurred on residential facilities and procurement of detection equipment.

**N.T.R.C.****Review of 1984-85**

An expenditure of Rs. 3.169 million including Rs. 1.8 million of foreign aid were incurred. During the year 27 research studies were taken in hand out of which 11 studies were completed.

**Review of 1985-86**

An expenditure of Rs. 8.607 million were incurred including Rs. 1.00 million of foreign aid. The total number of research studies taken in hand were 17, out of which 6 studies were completed.

**PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME****PUNJAB**

An allocation of Rs. 272.0 million was made for roads and bridges against which an expenditure of Rs. 241.0 million was incurred, giving a utilization of 89 per cent. During the period 64 kms. of new roads were constructed and 320 kms. of existing roads were improved.

**Review of 1985-86**

Against the allocation of Rs. 320.00 million an expenditure of Rs. 445.20 million was incurred giving a utilization of 139 per cent. In physical terms, against the target of 408 kms., 392 kms. of road were widened| improved while about 62 kms. of new roads were constructed.

**SIND****Review of 1984-85**

An allocation of Rs. 300.0 million was made for roads and bridges against which an expenditure of Rs. 310.0 million was incurred giving a utilization of 103 per cent. During the period 181 kms. of new roads were constructed and 207 kms. of existing roads were improved.

**Review of 1985-86**

Against the allocation of Rs. 318 million an expenditure of Rs. 314.342 million was incurred.

An allocation of Rs. 37.95 million was made for road transport, Rs. 11.738 million for the Sind Road Transport Corporation and Rs. 26.212 million for the Karachi Transport Corporation. A total expenditure of Rs. 28.0 million was incurred by both these corporations.

**N.W.F.P.****Review of 1984-85**

An allocation of Rs. 165.281 million was made, of which Rs. 160.074 million were earmarked for roads and bridges and Rs. 5.207 million for road making



machinery, feasibility studies etc. An expenditure of Rs. 168.771 million was incurred on construction of 90 kms. of black top and 30 kms. of shingled roads and improvement of 84 kms. of existing roads in addition to work on 3 bridges. An expenditure of Rs. 5.607 million was incurred on feasibility studies etc.

#### Review of 1985-86

Against an allocation of Rs. 188.0 million, an expenditure of Rs. 184.090 million was incurred giving a utilization of 98 per cent. In physical terms 42 kms. of shingled road and 93 kms. of black top roads were constructed whilst 172 kms. of roads were improved.

### BALUCHISTAN

#### Review of 1984-85

An allocation of Rs. 100.65 million was made for roads and bridges, against which an expenditure of Rs. 100.00 million was incurred giving a utilization of almost 100 per cent. During the period 50 kms. of new roads were constructed and 25 kms. of existing roads were improved.

#### Review of 1985-86

Against the allocation of 109 million an expenditure of Rs. 126.947 million was incurred.

### PAKISTAN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT

#### Review of 1984-85

...

An expenditure of Rs. 1759.25 million was incurred on the following works :—

(i) Telephone Lines .. .. .	61,491
(ii) New Trunk Positions .. .. .	33
(iii) Trunk Position Replacement .. .. .	74
(iv) Public Call Offices .. .. .	234
(v) IND 16—18 Plan .. .. .	30%
(vi) Second Gateway Exchange at Islamabad .. .. .	30%
(vii) Submarine Cable between Karachi-U.A.E. .. .. .	10%
(viii) Multiplex Equipment for 2000 lines .. .. .	30%
(ix) Alternate Microwave link Karachi-Quetta-Peshawar .. .. .	10%
(x) Addition of RF channels on existing Microwave links .. .. .	10%

**Review of 1985-86**

An expenditure of Rs. 1638 million was incurred on the following works :—

(i) Telephone Lines .. .. .	76,100
(ii) NWD Stations .. .. .	5
(iii) New Trunk Positions .. .. .	62
(iv) Trunk Position Replacement .. .. .	5
(v) P.C.M. Systems .. .. .	29
(vi) IND 16—18 Plan .. .. .	35%
(vii) Second Gateway Exvhange at Islamabad .. .. .	60%
(viii) Submaine Cable between Karachi-U.A.E. .. .. .	40%
(ix) Multiplex Equipment for 2000 lines .. .. .	30%
(x) Public Call Offices .. .. .	345
(ix) Alternate M/W Link Karachi-Quetta-Peshawar. .. .. .	15
(xii) Addition of RF channels on exditing M/W Links .. .. .	80%

**SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS ORGANIZATION****Review of 1984-85**

An expenditure of Rs. 9.76 million was incurred on the installation of 850 telephone lines and 7 Public Call Offices.

**Review of 1985-86**

An expenditure of Rs. 27 million was incurred on the installation of 660 telephone lines and 8 public call offices.

**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT****Review of 1984-85**

An expenditure of Rs. 65.00 million was incurred on the construction of 41 post offices buildings, 165 staff quarters and 2 railway mail vans.

**Review of 1985-86**

An expenditure of Rs. 65.73 million was incurred on the construction of 42 buildings, 149 staff quarters and 2 railway mail vans.

## RAILWAYS

**Review of 1984-85**

The entire allocation of Rs. 1362.0 million was incurred during 1984-85. Out of this Rs. 695.717 million were spent on capital additions and Rs. 666.283 million on replacement of assets. The major programme are as under :

In case of Track Rehabilitation Rs. 384.83 million were incurred on 61 kms. of complete track renewals, 43 kms. of rail renewals and 64 kms. of sleeper renewals. The expenditure incurred on the rehabilitation and improvement of motive power and rolling stock was estimated at Rs. 584.184 million. This includes Rs. 293.467 million incurred for placing orders for the procurement of 30 new locomotives from the German Authority, Rs. 89.75 million on rehabilitation of 15 D.E. Locomotives, Rs. 295.717 million incurred on the manufacture of 128 passenger carriages, 4 A.C. Coaches etc.

Under the 11th Railway Project Rs. 26.72 million were incurred for provision of local material for the manufacture of container wagons at Dry Port Lahore and Rs. 132.07 million were utilized for installation of plant and machinery and procurement of spares for modernization of locomotives maintenance facilities. In case of locomotive factory project an expenditure of Rs. 47.75 million were incurred on the acquisition of 258 acres of land construction of boundary wall and colony etc.

**Review of 1985-86**

Against the allocation of Rs. 1399 million an expenditure of Rs. 1485 million were incurred giving a utilization of 106 per cent. Major achievements are as follows.

In case of track rehabilitation project Rs. 217.697 million were incurred on complete track renewal of 100 kms., sleeper renewal of 55 kms. and rail renewal of 25 kms. The expenditure incurred on the improvement of motive power and rolling stock were estimated at Rs. 966.947 million, of which Rs. 547.0 million were incurred on the procurement of 30 new locomotives and Rs. 62.3 million on the rehabilitation of remaining 9 locomotives while Rs. 166.257 million were incurred on the manufacture of 125 carriages.

Under the 11th Railway Project of the World Bank Rs. 526.236 million were incurred during the year 1985-86. Out of this amount, Rs. 437.6 million were incurred on the modernization of locomotive maintenance facility project, Rs. 60.24 million on the expansion of Lahore Dry Port while Rs. 27.93 million on the provision of technical assistance and staff training.

**SEMI-PUBLIC SECTOR****KARACHI PORT TRUST (OUTSIDE A.D.P.)****Review of 1984-85**

An expenditure of Rs. 5.00 million was incurred on the remaining work of multi-purpose and Dry Cargo Handling Berths, an expenditure of Rs. 37.00 million was incurred on the Remodelling of West Railway Yard (M. I. Yard), an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 million was incurred on Road Improvement Schemes, and an expenditure of Rs. 70.00 million was incurred on VSP Tugs and Pilot Boats.

**Review of 1985-86**

An expenditure of Rs. 5 million was incurred on Road Improvement Schemes and an expenditure of Rs. 388 million was incurred on VSP Tugs and Pilot Boats etc.

**P.I.A.****Review of 1984-85**

An expenditure of Rs. 4166.505 million was incurred on the induction of five B-737, one A-300 and two twinotter aircrafts. Feeder Services to Badin, Kohat, Jacobabad, Mianwali and Sargodha were introduced while flight to Moscow was resumed and Sanna was added to the airline network. Financial automtion was introduced at 11 major stations with data transmission to Head Office.

As regards the traffic, against 10480 million available seat kilometers (ASKs) 6918 million Revenue Passenger kilometers were handled giving seat factor of 66 per cent. In case for cargo, against 550 million available freight ton kilometers 293 million revenue freight ton kilometers were handled giving load factor of 53 per cent. A revenue of Rs. 10 billion were earned yielding an all time high operating surplus of Rs. 868.545 million.

**Review of 1985-86**

An expenditure of Rs. 2920 million was incurred on the achievement of the following :—

- (a) Induction of 6th B-737, one B-747 and one F-27 aircraft.
- (b) Introduction of 'Sohni' or Executive Class on International routes.
- (c) Provision of Rs. 567 million for on-going and new capital projects.
- (d) Entire Haj operation carried out from own fleet without leasing capacity from outside.

- (e) Expansion of feeder services by introduction of flights to Bahawalpur and Sibi.
- (f) Replacement of two DC-10-30 aircraft by one each of Boeing 747-200 and A 300 B-4 aircraft.

As regards the traffic, against 10699 million Available Seat Kilometers (ASKs), 7166 million Revenue Passengers Kilometers (RPKs) were handled giving seat factor of 67 per cent. In case of cargo against 557 million available freight tonne kilometers (AFKs), 311 million Revenue Freight ton kilometers (RFTKs) were handled giving a load factor of 56 per cent.

## CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY

### Review of 1985-86

Civil Aviation Authority have estimated an expenditure of Rs. 701 million during the financial year 1985-86 out of their own resources. Out of this the major proportion of Rs. 134.5 million was spent on Aeronautical Communications and Control System project, Rs. 409.734 million on minor works whilst a sum of Rs. 64 million were incurred on detailed design and other minor works at Karachi Air Terminal. Airport support equipment worth Rs. 71 million was also purchased.

## PROGRAMME FOR 1986-87

### PORTS AND SHIPPING

#### Port Qasim Authority

An allocation of Rs. 166.55 million have been made during 1986-87. This includes Rs. 81.55 million for navigational aids, multi purpose Terminal, administration and residential facilities, Engineering services and payment for acquisition of lands for Port Qasim Project.

Besides an allocation of Rs. 85.00 million has been made for the procurement of dredger of 3500 cubic meters capacity for the channel maintenance at the Port. Work is also expected to be started on the construction of container terminal under the private sector financing.

#### Gawadar Fish Harbour

An allocation of Rs. 20.00 million has been made for preliminary works. The detailed design and tender documents have been prepared. The project is expected to be put to tender during the year.

### **Pakistan Marine Academy**

An allocation of Rs. 2.00 million has been made to settle the outstanding claim and to complete residual on-going works. The project will be completed 100 per cent.

### **Navigational Aids**

An allocation of Rs. 2.5 million has been made for navigational aids. These consist of modernisation of light towers etc. to adequate safety to the international shipping along Pakistan coast. An allocation of Rs. 2.00 million has been made for the Lighthouse at Ketty Bunder. The light house will be converted to solar system.

### **National Highways and Bridges**

An allocation of Rs. 726 million has been made for National Highway in the ADP 1986-87.

In Punjab improvement of existing carriageway between Rawalpindi—Chablat (N-5) will be completed. The work on the construction of Talibwala bridge has already been started and about 25 per cent of the work is expected to be completed by June, 1987.

In NWFP, the work on the over-lay between Peshawar—Nowshera (N-5) will be completed by April, 1987, while the construction of 5 bridges on Peshawar—Charsada road will be completed by June, 1987. Work on Amangarh bridge on railway crossing is in progress and is scheduled to be completed by June, 1987. About 30 per cent of the work will be achieved on the D. I. Khan—Dhenasar road.

In Sind, on Kotri Bridge—Hyderabad Bye-pass, about 17 per cent of the work will be carried out while the project of Moro—Bye-pass is likely to be completed by June 1987. 100 per cent progress will be achieved on the project of Special repairs at Karachi—Hyderabad super Highway.

In Baluchistan, the improvement of N-65 in Nasirabad District will be completed during the current financial year.

Under the Fourth Highway Project, the Construction of 576 kms. of additional carriageway along (N-5) will be initiated in 1986-87.

### **F.W.O.**

An allocation of Rs. 22.232 million has been made for carrying out improvement work on Minor schemes on N-35, Siran—Chakar road and construction of Machinery training centre.

**F.A.T.A.**

An allocation of Rs. 213 million has been made for construction of 128 kms. of shingle road, 123 kms. of black top road and improvement of 114 kms. of existing roads.

**Azad Kashmir**

An allocation of Rs. 164.23 million has been made for construction of 102 kms. of new roads (including black top and Shingle roads) and improvement of 122 kms. of existing road.

**Northern Areas**

An allocation of Rs. 127.99 million has been made for construction of 224 kms. of new roads (including shingle and black top roads).

**Civil Aviation**

An allocation of Rs. 109.998 million has been made for acceleration of work on runway strengthening work at Faisalabad and new runway at Lahore. Besides, completion of basic aerodrome facilities at Khuzdar and improvement of existing facilities at Punjgur and Turbat. Work on development of Civil Aviation Training Institute Phase-II will also be accelerated.

**Airport Security Force**

An allocation of Rs. 16.749 million has been made during 1986-87 for continuation of on-going work and procurement of necessary airport detection equipment.

**NTRC**

An allocation of Rs. 11.674 million with FEC of Rs. 1.575 million has been made for NTRC for 1986-87. This allocation includes provision for the Road Research Division of NTRC work on which is expected to be started during the year. The programme envisages 18 major research on-going studies to be carried out during the year.

**PROVINCIAL PROGRAMME (1986-87)****Punjab**

An allocation of Rs. 356.4 million has been made for construction of 64 kms. of new roads, widening/improvement of 400 kms. of existing roads and construction of bridges.

**N.W.F.P.**

An allocation of Rs. 265.0 million has been made for construction of 129.5 kms. of shingle roads, 94.1 kms. of black top roads and improvement of 159.6 kms. of existing roads. Besides 5 bridges will also be constructed.

**Sind**

An allocation of Rs. 270.26 million has been made for the road development programme in the province.

**Baluchistan**

An allocation of Rs. 87.575 million has been made for new roads and improvement of existing roads in the province.

**TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONE**

An allocation of Rs. 1798.75 million has been made for the following works :—

(i) Installation of 1,18,190 Telephone Lines.	
(ii) NWD Stations .. .. .	10
(iii) New Trunk Positions .. .. .	62
(iv) Trunk position replacement .. .. .	45
(v) P.C.M. Systems .. .. .	74
(vi) P.C.O's .. .. .	600
(vii) IND 16—18 Plan .. .. .	70%
(viii) DOMSAT .. .. .	100%
(ix) Second Gateway Cable between Karachi-U.A.E .. .. .	100%
(x) Multiplex Equipment for 2000 Line .. .. .	80%
(xi) Alternate M/W Link Karachi-Quetta-Peshawar .. .. .	100%
(xii) Addition of RF channels on existing M/W Links .. .. .	100%
(xiii) Digital Optic Fibre Links .. .. .	30%

Digital telecommunication system is being introduced in the country, after the award of the contract to M/s. Siemens of W. Germany by the T & T department. 50,000 local lines, 25,000 trunk lines are being purchased off the shelf during the year. Work will also start on the construction of the digital switching factory, which will be capable of providing 1,00,000 local lines, 20,000 trunk and 10,000 PABX's lines per year.

**Special Communication Organisation (S.C.O.)**

An allocation of Rs. 32.67 million has been made for the following works :—

(i) Installation of 2032 Telephone Lines.

(ii) PCO's .. .. . 35



**Post Office Department**

An allocation of Rs. 66.995 million has been made for the construction of 68 buildings, 205 staff quarters and one railway mail van.

**PROGRAMME 1986-87****Railways**

An allocation of Rs. 1457.127 million has been made for Pakistan Railways for the year 1986-87. The major programme is as follows :—

- (i) *Track Rehabilitation.*—An allocation of Rs. 112.897 million has been made for rehabilitation of complete track renewals of 60 kms., rail renewals of 15 kms. and sleeper renewals of 33 kms.
- (ii) *Motive Power and Rolling Stock.*—Total allocation of motive power and Rolling stock stands at Rs. 1049.278 million. The details are as under :
  - (a) *Locomotives.*—Rs. 943.177 million has been allocated for the procurement of 39 locomotives under the project of procurement of 50 locomotives from Japan.
  - (b) *Passenger Carriages.*—Rs. 100 million have been allocated for the manufacture of 63 carriages.
- (iii) *Locomotive Factory.*—Rs. 100 million have been allocated for acceleration of work on the project.
- (iv) *Eleventh Railway Project.*—An allocation of Rs. 75.0 million has been made for the continuation of the work on the expansion of Lahore Dry Port and Modernization of Locomotive Maintenance Facilities.

**SEMI-PUBLIC SECTOR****Karachi Port Trust**

Under KPT's Semi-Public Sector Programme an allocation of Rs. 450 million has been made which includes Rs. 20 million for road improvement schemes and Rs. 10 million for remaining works of pilot boats. The KPT also proposed to acquire oil skimmer with an investment of Rs. 10 million during the 1986-87.

**Pakistan International Airlines**

An allocation of Rs. 2689 million has been made for the on-going as well as new projects. The strategy prepared by the P.I.A. is as follows :

- (i) All Pak-USA operations by B-747 aircraft.

(ii) Upgradation of services to B-747 on :

- Singapore.
- Bangkok.
- Rome.
- Copenhagen.

(iii) Entire Haj operation by PIA's own fleet.

(iv) Passenger and freight traffic has been projected as 7487 million RPKs and 349 million RFTKs for 1986-87.

To cater for the above programme, the PIA propose to replace the remaining two DC-10-30 aircraft in PIA fleet by two Boeing 747-200 aircraft during the year.

#### **Civil Aviation Authority**

During 1986-87 the Civil Aviation have proposed a total budget of Rs. 1050 million including Rs. 156.42 million for Airport support equipment. Rs. 203 million are programmed for starting work on new Terminal at Karachi International Airport for which the detailed design and Tender documents have been prepared. Work on designing of Lahore Terminal will also be carried out during the year.

## FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS AND UTILIZATION

Name of Sector : TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

(Rs. Million)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Expenditure during		Allocation for 1986-87	Total Estimated Expenditure 1984-87
		1984-85	1985-86		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR :</b>					
<b>A. Federal</b>					
<b>1. Ministry of Communicatins :</b>					
	(i) Ports & Shipping .. ..	340.033	185.115	193.054	718.202
	(ii) National Highways and Bridges.	714.066	785.698	696.384	2196.148
	(iii) NLC .. ..	50.000	30.035	30.000	110.035
	(iv) FWO .. ..	40.672	30.675	22.232	93.579
	(v) T&T .. ..	1600.000	1632.624	1798.751	5031.375
	(vi) S.C.O .. ..	25.800	32.333	32.670	90.803
	(vii) Post Offices .. ..	65.000	65.733	66.995	197.728
	<b>Sub-total (M/Communications)</b> ..	<b>2835.571</b>	<b>2762.213</b>	<b>2840.086</b>	<b>8437.870</b>
	<b>2. Pakistan Railways</b> .. ..	<b>1362.000</b>	<b>1484.926</b>	<b>1457.127</b>	<b>4304.053</b>
	<b>3. Civil Aviation</b> .. ..	<b>120.000</b>	<b>132.089</b>	<b>109.998</b>	<b>362.087</b>
	<b>4. Airport Security Force</b> .. ..	<b>21.810</b>	<b>17.529</b>	<b>16.749</b>	<b>55.088</b>
	<b>5. Special Areas :</b>				
	(i) A.K. .. ..	122.100	137.000	164.230	423.330
	(ii) N.A. .. ..	42.790	90.000	127.990	260.780
	(iii) FATA .. ..	151.510	156.000	212.982	520.492
	<b>Sub total (Spl. Areas)</b> ..	<b>316.400</b>	<b>383.000</b>	<b>505.202</b>	<b>1204.602</b>
	<b>6. Research (Planning Divn) :</b>				
	(i) NTRC(Road Research Div. ..	3.169	8.607	11.674	23.450
	(ii) NTPS (Rev.) .. ..	—	—	1.000	1.000
	<b>Sub total (Research)</b> .. ..	<b>3.169</b>	<b>8.607</b>	<b>12.674</b>	<b>24.450</b>
	<b>Total Federal</b> .. ..	<b>4658.950</b>	<b>4788.364</b>	<b>4941.836</b>	<b>14389.150</b>

	2	3	4	5	6
<b>B-Provincial</b>					
(i) Punjab .. .. .		271.000	445.200	356.416	1072.616
(ii) Smd .. .. .		338.000	314.342	260.260	922.602
(iii) NWFP .. .. .		174.400	184.090	265.000	623.490
(iv) Baluchistan .. .. .		100.000	126.947	87.575	314.522
Total (Provincial) .. .. .		883.400	1070.579	979.251	2933.230
Total (T&C Sector) .. .. .		5542.350	5858.943	5921.087	17322.380
<b>SEMI-PUBLIC SECTOR</b>					
1. K.P.E. .. .. .		117.000	86.000	49.000	243.000
2. R.N.S.C. .. .. .		—	273.000	600.000	873.000
3. B.I.A. .. .. .		3166.505	2295.550	1078.816	6540.871
4. C.A.A. .. .. .		542.577	701.123	1714.152	2957.852
Total (Semi-public Sector) .. .. .		3826.082	3355.673	3432.968	10614.732
<b>GRAND TOTAL (T&amp;C)</b> .. .. .		<b>9368.432</b>	<b>9214.616</b>	<b>9564.055</b>	<b>27937.103</b>

### PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Name of Sector : **TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.**

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Achievement		Target for 1986-87	Estimated achievement during 1984-87
		1984-85	1985-86		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>PORTS &amp; SHIPPING</b>					
1.	Bunder Qasim Project .. ..	85%	88.50%	91.35%	91.35%
2.	Gwadar Fish Harbour .. ..	10%	12%	33%	33%
3.	Pakistan Marine Academy .. ..	77.6%	93%	100%	100%
4.	Seamen Training Centre .. ..	—	100%	—	100%
5.	Navigational Aid on the coast of Pakistan .. ..	90%	98%	100%	100%
6.	Procurement of Dredger .. ..	—	..	41%	41%
7.	Lighthouses at Ketty Bunder .. ..	—	..	60%	60%
<b>Telegraph &amp; Telephone :</b>					
1.	Telephone Lines .. ..	61491	76100	118190	255600
2.	NWD Stations .. ..	—	5	10	15
3.	New Trunk Positions .. ..	33	62	62	150
4.	Trunk Position replacement .. ..	74	5	45	124
5.	P.C.M. Systems .. ..	—	29	74	100
6.	IND 16—18 Plan .. ..	30%	35%	70%	70%
7.	DOMSAT Satellite in Pakistan .. ..	—	7%	100%	100%
8.	Second Gateway Exchange at Islamabad .. ..	30%	60%	100%	100%
9.	Submarine Cable between Karachi-U.A.E. .. ..	10%	40%	100%	100%
10.	Multiplex Equipment for 200 lines .. ..	10%	30%	80%	80%
<b>Special Communications Organization :</b>					
1.	Public Call Offices .. ..	7	8	35	50
2.	Telephones .. ..	850	660	2032	3542
<b>Pak. Post Office Deptt :</b>					
	Buildings .. ..	41	42	68	122
	Quarters .. ..	165	149	205	460
	Railway Mail Vans .. ..	2	2	1	5

Part II

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Roads :

New Construction (kms)	524	520	270	1314
Improvement (kms)	11130	1037	975	3142

Pakistan Railways :

x. Track Rehabilitation :

(i) Complete track Renewal (kms)	61	100	60	221
(ii) Rail Renewal (kms)	43	25	15	83
(iii) Sleeper Renewal (kms)	64	70	33	167
2. Procurement of Locomotives (Nos)	—	30	39	69
3. Carriages (Nos)	120	125	63	308
4. Traction Motors (Nos)	—	—	43	43

## CHAPTER 13

## Mass Media

The most crucial task in our national development effort is rural reconstruction. It is universally recognised that mass media can play a very significant role in creating public consciousness and participation in the task. The Sixth Five-Year Plan, therefore, set a target of T.V. coverage for 90 per cent of the population and 76 per cent of the area and of Radio coverage for 98 per cent and 95 per cent respectively.

2. At present, the per capita availability of TV and Radio sets and newspapers in Pakistan is lower than the number prescribed by UNESCO. The film sub-sector is still busy in countering the adverse effects of VCR and only 90 films were produced in 1985. The total circulation of national and regional newspapers and magazines is about 4.5 million. The number of licensed TV sets and Radio sets is 1.05 million and 1.3 million respectively. The actual number is much larger, particularly in the case of Radio sets.

3. In the current budget, (1986-87), the government has imposed a 10 per cent excise duty on the purchase of new television sets. This will yield some additional revenue to the Government. In addition, Mass Media agencies are contributing substantial amounts towards national income through advertisements and licence fee. At the same time, Government is meeting an overwhelming proportion of the revenue budget of PBC and the entire expenditure on its development budget. This burden can be reduced to some extent if more attention is paid to the collection of radio licence fee and advertising on radio. While PTV is now contributing substantial amounts to Government revenue by way of tax on its profits and meeting the development expenditure on viable projects. Government continues to meet the revenue and development expenditure of non-viable PTV projects. This too can be reduced if PTV makes special efforts to increase its income from non-viable project areas through advertising and licence fee collection.

**Review of ADP 1985-86**

4. In ADP 1985-86, the Mass Media sector was allocated a sum of Rs. 154.073 million which was utilised upto 97 per cent. The agency-wise break-up is given below :—

**FINANCIAL ALLOCATION**

(Rs. Million)

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Allocation for 1985-86	Estimated utilization 1985-86	Percentage utilization	Allocation for 1986-87
<b>Federal</b>					
1.	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation	37.28	36.93	99%	45.22
2.	Pakistan Television Corporation	111.51	71.89	64.5	147.24
3.	Development Publicity	4.60	1.07	23.3	6.00
4.	Composer Machine	0.67	0.10	1.5	0.30
	Provincial	—	—	—	1.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>154.07</b>	<b>109.99</b>	<b>96.6%</b>	<b>200.26</b>

5. During the year, the major targets were : Commissioning of 300 KW MW transmitter and Broadcasting House Khuzdar, Broadcasting Houses at Peshawar and Khairpur and village broadcaster units each at Sibbi and Abbottabad, a studio at Lahore TV centre and Quetta-Gazaband-Kojak Pass Super High Frequency Link. During 1985-86, the Broadcasting Houses at Peshawar and Khairpur were commissioned and, Quetta-Gazaband-Kojak Pass S.H.F. Link was partially completed. The Population and area coverage of Radio and TV remained unchanged.

**Programme for 1986-87**

6. For ADP 1986-87, Mass Media agencies have been allocated Rs. 200.3 million which is about 82 per cent higher than the revised estimates for 1985-86. The main physical targets are commissioning of : (a) four rebroadcast centres/boosters each at Morasar, Chitral, Mingora and Tando Allayar ; (b) Cherat-Sakeşar-Razmak and Quetta-Kalat SHF Links ; (c) 300 KW MW transmitter and B. H. Khuzdar ; and (d) village broadcasting units each at Sibbi and Abbottabad.

7. The population and are coverage of Radio will increase from 95 to 96.3 per cent and 75 to 85 per cent respectively and population and area coverage of television will increase from 80 to 83 per cent and 56 to 59 per cent respectively. Following paragraphs give a brief description of the programme :



### **Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation**

8. An amount of Rs. 45.222 million has been allocated in the ADP 1986-87, against revised estimates of Rs. 36.933 million. Except for Rs. 1.5 million for the scheme of Broadcasting House, Karachi and Rs. 0.37 million for the scheme of Boundary Wall and the Barbed Wire Fence at HPT Complex Rawat, all the allocations have been earmarked for on-going projects.

*Broadcasting House, Islamabad.*—This scheme was initiated in 1972-73. The Directorate General building and studios are complete except for a minor changes. By June, 1986, an amount of Rs. 89.9 million was spent against the approved cost of Rs. 97.1 million. The scheme has been included in ADP 1986-87 with a provision of Rs. 0.18 million to complete it.

300 KW MW Transmitter and Broadcasting House, Khuzdar.—A village broadcasting unit at Khuzdar is providing radio coverage to Khuzdar Town. On the main project, Rs. 61.5 million have been spent against the approved cost of Rs. 77 million. During 1985-86, PBC did not consume total funds due to slow pace of construction work. In 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 5 million has been provided for the installation of transmitter and aerials. The studios are also expected to be completed in 1986-87.

10 KW MW Transmitter each at Gilgit, Zhob and Loralai.—The physical progress on the above transmitters will continue during 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 6.5 million has been allocated for these projects for civil works and procurement of equipment. These transmitters are meant for the coverage of Northern Areas and Baluchistan province.

10 KW MW Transmitter Skardu.—The project is in operation. By June, 1986, an expenditure of Rs. 10.48 million was incurred against physical progress of 90 per cent. In 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 0.5 million has been allocated for residential colony.

*Housing Scheme for PBC Employees (Phase-I)*—Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation in last fiscal year had diverted an amount of Rs. 3.6 million to this project from the savings of other ADP projects. In addition, Rs. 2.4 million were spent. A sum of Rs. 4.6 million has been earmarked in ADP 1986-87 to continue construction works.

### **Pakistan Television Corporation**

9. An allocation of Rs. 147.2 million has been made in ADP 1986-87 against revised estimates of Rs. 111.867 million. Out of this, PTV would arrange

Rs. 40.8 million from self-financing which will be spent on the projects of Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad TV centres. In the financial year 1985-86, the Corporation had contributed an equal amount from self-financing:

*Islamabad Television Centre.*—By June, 1986 an expenditure of Rs. 322 million was incurred against physical progress of 82 per cent. For 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 30 million has been provided for continuation of civil works, air-conditioning of studios and installation of equipment. Admn. block has been occupied by the staff of Managing Director. PTV has indicated that this TV station will start producing programme in 1986.

*Television Centres at Karachi and Lahore.*—The above projects are in operation. For 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 10 million have been provided to complete remaining civil works.

*Quetta and Peshawar Television Centres.*—These Centres are also operating. For 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 37.5 million have been allocated for residential colony as the staff posted at these stations is facing great hardships in getting private houses.

*T.V. Coverage of Malakand Division.*—This project comprises of five TV transmitters which will be installed at Mingora, Morasar, Matta, But-Khela and Chitral. It will extend TV coverage in Swat and Chitral Districts of NWFP province. So far, Rs. 13.25 million have been spent on this project and in 1986-87, Rs. 16.93 million will be spent on its completion.

*Tando Allah Yar Rebroadcast Centre.*—The project will extend TV coverage to Mirpur Khas district of Sind province. PTV after carrying out the survey of the area, has purchased land and equipment at a cost of Rs. 6.5 million. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 20.85 million has been allocated to complete the scheme.

*Quetta-Kalat, Cherat-Sakaser-Razmak and Quetta-Loralai, Super High Frequency Links.*—These projects are in different stages of completion. So far, Rs. 14.8 million have been spent. During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 31.961 million has been allocated for civil works and procurement of equipment. These schemes will extend TV coverage in Baluchistan and NWFP provinces.

11. *Development Publicity.*—A sum of Rs 6-million have been allocated in ADP 1986-87 for carrying out publicity of Prime Minister's Five-Point Programme and Sixth Plan targets and achievements.

**FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS AND UTILIZATION***Mass Media*

(Million Rs.)

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Estimated Expenditure during		Allocation for 1986-87	Total estimated expenditure 1984-87
		1984-85	1985-86		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation ..	29.425	36.933	45.222	111.580
2.	Pakistan Television Corporation ..	92.783	71.887	147.242	311.912
3.	Development Publicity .. ..	0.564	1.075	6.000	7.639
4.	Composer and Photostat Machine ..	0.090	0.100	0.300	0.490
	<b>Total</b>	<b>122.862</b>	<b>107.995</b>	<b>198.764</b>	<b>431.621</b>

## PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Name of the Sector:—*Mass Media.*

S. No.	Sub-Sector/Item	unit	Estimated Achievements during		Targets for 1986-87	Estimated Achievements during 1984-87	
			1984-85	1985-86			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<b>A. Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation :</b>							
1.	Population coverage	.. %	..	—	—	1.3%	1.3%
2.	Area coverage	.. %	..	—	—	10%	10%
3.	MW Transmitters	.. No.	..	—	—	2	2
4.	Broadcasting Houses	.. No.	..	1	1	2	4
<b>B. Pakistan Television Corporation :</b>							
1.	Population coverage	.. %	..	—	—	3%	3%
2.	Area coverage	.. %	..	—	—	3%	3%
3.	Main TV centres	.. No.	..	—	—	1	1
4.	Production studios	.. No.	..	—	1	3	4
5.	Re-broadcast centres/boosters	No.	..	—	2	4	6
(Matta, But-Khela, Mingora, Morasar, Chitral and Tando Allah Yar).							
6.	Super High-Frequency Links	No.	..	—	1	2	3
(Quetta-Kalat, Quetta-Kojak Pass and Cherat—Saksar—Razmak)							

## CHAPTER 14

## PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The sectoral programmes for 1984-85 and 1985-86 were prepared within the framework of strategies, policies and programmes proposed in the Sixth Plan (1983—88) in which the major thrust was on the upgradation of physical environment and improvement of living conditions in urban and rural areas. In the housing sub-sector, the private sector construction was to be supported with provision of sites, services, and institutional finance on a self-financing basis with emphasis on low income groups. Also slum improvement programmes and their integration with the urban settlements was accorded high priority. In the field of water supply, sewerage and drainage, equal emphasis was placed on the provision of water supply, sewerage and drainage facilities both in the urban and rural areas. The water supply schemes were directed to serve the lower income groups. Simple drainage system were to be provided in rural areas.

*Review of 1984-85***Financial**

2. In financial terms, against the sectoral allocation of Rs. 2820 million the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2748 million showing a utilization of 97.5 per cent. The agency-wise figures of allocation and utilization are given in Table I below :—

TABLE 1

*Allocation and Utilization during 1984-85*

Agency	ADP 1984-85		
	Allocation	Estimated utilization	Percentage utilization
I. Federal .. .. .	1212	1207	99.6
II. Provincial .. .. .	1608	1541	96
Funjab .. .. .	987	940	95
Sind .. .. .	303	290	96
N.W.F.P. .. .. .	199	206	104
Baluchistan .. .. .	105	105	88
Total .. .. .	2820	2748	97.5

## Physical

3. The major targets envisaged in the Annual Plan 1984-85 were development of 100,000 residential plots, provision of drinking water supply to an additional 1.5 million persons, and of sewerage facilities to 1.10 million persons in the urban areas and drinking water for an additional 2.70 million and sanitation facility for 0.50 million population in the rural areas of the country. As against above 76,000 plots were developed, water supply was provided to 1.27 million and sewerage facility to 0.90 million population in the urban areas, whereas the population of 1.75 and 0.28 million was covered with potable water supply and sanitation facilities in rural areas respectively. The sub-sector-wise targets and achievements are given in Table 2 below :

TABLE 2  
*Major Physical Targets and Achievements during 1984-85*

Sub-Sector	Unit	1984-85		
		Targets	Achievements	Percentage Achievements
1. Development of plots in Urban Areas.	Nos. (000)	100,000	76,000	76
2. Urban Water Supply .. ..	Addl. pop. in million.	1.50	1.27	85
3. Urban Sewerage .. ..	Do.	1.10	0.90	82
4. Rural Water Supply .. ..	Do.	2.70	1.75	70
5. Rural Sanitation .. ..	Do.	0.50	2.28	56
6. Housing for Govt. employees ..	Nos.	3500	2500	71
7. Government office space .. ..	Million sq. ft.	1.20	1.00	83
8. Environmental improvement of Katchi abadis dwellers.	Pop. in Million.	0.40	0.20	50

## REVIEW OF 1985-86

4. The sectoral programme for 1985-86 was a continuation of the strategies, policies adopted for the Sixth Plan which placed emphasis on the programme of water supply and sanitation in the rural and urban areas, construction of houses for the low income government employees, development of residential plots in urban areas, upgradation of living conditions in urban and rural areas and construction of government offices and building, etc. However, the ADP 1985-86 provided a marked acceleration in the programme of construction of house for low income government employees particularly in Islamabad and water facilities in the rural areas.

## Financial Allocations

5. A total allocation of Rs. 2958.367 million was provided in the ADP 1985-86 against the allocation of Rs. 2820 million provided during 1984-85, showing an increase of 5 per cent over 1984-85 level. The allocation of Rs. 2958.367 million included a programme of Rs. 478 million for the water supply/sanitation in rural and Rs. 550 million for urban areas all over the country. In addition large allocations were provided for water supply under the special development plan for Karachi and Baluchistan. A special allocation was also provided for water supply in rural areas to be executed by local councils.

6. Against the total allocation of Rs. 2958.367 million to various executing agencies an expenditure of Rs. 2952.224 million is estimated to have been incurred during 1985-86. Details given in Table III Section.

TABLE 3  
*Financial Allocation and Utilization during 1985-86*

Agency	ADP 1985-86		
	Allocation	Estimated Utilization	Per centage Utilization
(i) Federal .. .. .	1257.673	1200.372	95
(ii) Provincial .. .. .	1706.694	1751.852	103
(i) Punjab .. .. .	923.085	1023.700	111
(ii) Sind .. .. .	386.878	360.245	93
(iii) N.W.F.P. .. .. .	246.908	247.894	100
(iv) Baluchistan .. .. .	149.823	120.013	80
Total .. .. .	2958.367	2952.224	100

7. Physical and achievements details are given in Table 4 below :

TABLE 4  
*Physical Table and Allocations during 1985-86*

Sub-Sector	Unit	Targets	Achievements	Percentage Achievements
1. Development of Plots in urban areas.	Nos.	100.000	130.00	130.
2. Urban Water Supply .. .. .	Addl. pop. (Million)	3.000	1.80	60
3. Urban Sewerage .. .. .	Do.	1.10	0.60	60
4. Rural Water Supply .. .. .	Do.	2.00	1.40	70
5. Rural Sewerage .. .. .	Do.	0.50	0.20	40
6. Govt. Servants Housing .. .. .	Nos.	2500	2000	80
7. Office space .. .. .	(Million sq. ft.)	11150	1.20	80
8. Environmental improvement .. .. .	(Million in population)	0.400	0.42	105

The main reasons why physical shortfall occurred during the two years were (i) escalation of the on-going schemes (ii) cost increases of the new schemes and (iii) regular piped system in place of installation of low cost hand pumps. Thus whereas the expenditure went up but the number of beneficiaries went down.

### ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

8. The sectoral programme 1986-87 has been formulated in line with the Sixth Plan policies and the Social and Economic programme (1986-90) announced by the Prime Minister in December, 1985. The philosophy of the Prime Minister's Economic Programme is the formulation of such an economic system which should benefit the poor masses and effective steps are taken for the development of under-developed areas and classes of the country. Within the overall philosophy, the basic elements of the Prime Minister's programme are :—

- i Improving the living conditions in rural areas as to bring them at par with urban conditions.
- (ii) Employment generation.
- (iii) Scope-economic uplift of less fortunate class living in slums|katchi abadis in urban areas and shelterless conditions in rural areas and
- (iv) Equality-dignity and social justice in all walks of life.

9. Within the overall framework of the Prime Minister's programme the areas concerned under the PP&H Sector's are the provision of water supply|sanitation facilities in the rural areas, 7-Marla plots to shelterless rural population and the improvement of katchi abadis in the urban areas. In the Annual Plan 1986-87 highest priority has therefore been assigned to the above programme. The size of the allocation for rural water supply|sanitation has been increased by about 100 per cent over 1985-86 allocation. In case of 7-Marla scheme and katchi abadis improvement programme substantial funds have been provided for the first time. In addition an amount of Rs. 500 million out of the Prime Minister's Employment Fund have been earmarked for Federal Government Servants housing in order to accelerate the pace of construction of houses which would lead to creation of employment opportunities for un-skilled and semi-skilled labour.

10. The major physical targets envisaged during 1986-87 are the provision of water supply|sanitation facilities to an additional 4 million rural population, provision of 1 lakh 7-Marla plots in the rural area environmental improvement of 6 lakh katchi abadis population in the urban areas and construction of about 4,500 houses for the government employees.



## Financial Allocations

11. An total allocation of Rs. 4503.399 million has been provided in the ADP 1986-87 against revised estimates of Rs. 2952 million during 1985-86 showing an increase of 66 per cent over the last year's level. Out of the allocation of Rs. 4503.399 million, the share of the Federal ADP is Rs. 1293.396 million (29 per cent) whereas the Provincial ADP amounts to Rs. 3210.003 million (71 per cent). In addition, large allocations have been provided separately for water supply in the urban and rural areas under the Karachi Special Development Programme, Baluchistan Special Development Programme, Rural Development Programme Sector and programme of MNAs|Senators.

12. The breakdown of the total allocation to various executing agencies is given Table 5 below :

TABLE 5

*Financial Allocation by Executing Agencies during 1986-87*

Agency	Revised Estimate 1985-86	ADP 1986-87	Percentage Increase Col. 3 over Col. 2
I. Federal .. .. .	1200	1293.396	8
II. Provincial .. .. .	1752	3210.003	83
(i) Punjab .. .. .	1024	1856.518	81
(ii) Sind .. .. .	360	587.670	63
(iii) N.W.F.P. ... ..	248	399.033	61
(iv) Baluchistan .. ..	120	366.782	206
Total .. .. .	2952	4503.399	53

*Note.*—Excluding provision made for water supply under Karachi Special Development Programme, Baluchistan Special Development Programme, Rural Development Sector and programme of MNAs etc.

Detail of allocations by executing agencies is given in Annexure—I.

**Physical Targets**

13. The overall major physical targets for 1986-87 are given below :

Item	Unit	Physical Targets
(i) Urban Residential plots .. .. .	Nos.	140,000
(ii) Urban Water supply .. .. .	Addl. pop. to be served in million.	2.00
(iii) Urban Sewerage/Drainage .. .. .	Do.	1.00
(iv) Rural Water Supply .. .. .	Do.	3.500
(v) Rural Sanitation .. .. .	Do.	0.500
(vi) Govt. Servants Housing .. .. .	Nos.	4500
(vii) Govt. Offices/Buildings .. .. .	Million sq. ft. space.	1.500
(viii) Katchi Abadis Imp. .. .. .	Million	0.800
(ix) 7-Marla plots rural area .. .. .	Nos.	100,000

Agencies-wise breakup of physical targets are given in Annexure-II.

of various Federal and Provincial Government under various sub-sectors are described in the subsequent paragraph.

**Federal**

14. The Federal programme consists mainly of the development projects at Islamabad, provision of housing and offices for the Federal Government employees and Civil Armed Forces, development programmes of housing and water supply in Azad Kashmir, Northern Areas and Federally Administered Tribal Areas and provision of credit facilities for construction of houses. Major emphasis has been assigned to the construction of housing for Federal Government employees particularly at Islamabad through provision of additional allocation of Rs. 500 million out of allocation of Rs. 2 billion earmarked under the Employment Fund :—

*Islamabad.*—Allocation of Rs. 311.00 million provided to CDA are for the development of capital city. The provision includes Rs. 26.88 million for accelerating work on the construction of Cabinet Block Rs. 8.0 million allocation has been provided for completing the left over works of furnishing of Parliament Building. Other major projects include the construction of roads, water supply, sewerage and drainage system. Work on construction of Supreme Court Building, President's and Prime Minister's Houses will also be initiated.

Under the self-financed programme the CDA will undertake development of infrastructure in the blue area of Islamabad. About 4,000 plots will also be developed.

*Government Servants Housing.*—A sum of Rs. 288.314 million has been provided for the construction programme being implemented by Works Division. This includes an allocation of Rs. 500 million for house construction in Islamabad|Quetta. In Islamabad about 3,000 housing units will be constructed during 1986-87. Which will keep in reducing the housing shortage of about 15,000 units to some extents.

*Government Offices and Buildings.*—In case of Government Offices/Buildings, allocation provided is Rs. 46.662 million which will be sufficient to complete most of the on-going schemes at various places in the country.

*Frontier Crops, Coast Guards, Rangers etc.*—An allocation of Rs. 81.07 million has been provided for the construction|completing schemes of provision of residential|non-residential accommodation for the agencies viz. F. C. Baluchistan, F. C. NWFP, Pakistan Coast Guards, Pakistan Rangers, and FIA. Major schemes on which work will continue are CAF Forts in Baluchistan, F. C. Colony, Quetta and accommodation of F. C. Baluchistan at Quetta and Sibi.

*Islamabad Administration.*—For the Islamabad Administration, an allocation of Rs. 25.545 million has been made for the construction of barrack type accommodation for Police in Islamabad and provision of water supply facilities in the rural areas under the Islamabad Administration.

*Frontier Constabularies and Levy/Thanas-Baluchistan.*—An allocation of Rs. 42.076 million has been made under the States and Frontier Regions Division, for the schemes of construction of building for Frontier Constabulary in Hazara and Swat Division. Work will also continue on the schemes of Levy|Thanas in Baluchistan.

*Special Areas.*—The special areas comprise of Azad Kashmir, Northern and Federally Administered Tribal Areas. A total allocation of Rs. 232.288 million an increase of 48 per cent during 1985-86 allocation level has been provided for provision of water supply facilities and construction of Government servants housing and office accommodation.

*Other Programmes.*—Other major allocations made are for initiating work on the construction of Offices/Buildings of FIA, Auditor General

Pakistan and Federal Public Service Commission. In addition work on schemes of residential|non-residential accommodation of Foreign Office will also be continued. Provision has also been made for purchase of land and construction of Embassy buildings abroad.

### Provincial Programme

15. Total allocation for the four provinces is Rs. 3210.003 million. The provincial programme consists mainly of development of plots in urban areas, provision of water supply, sewerage and drainage facilities both in the urban and rural areas, provision of housing and offices for the provincial government employees and improvement of katchi abadis as well as provision of 7-Marla plots to landless rural population. Out of the total provision of Rs. 3210.003 million the share of water supply|sanitation sub-sector is 58 per cent followed by Government Servants Housing 10 per cent, Katchi Abadis 8 per cent, 7-Marla scheme 6 per cent and plot development 4 per cent. In addition to provision of Rs. 822 million made for rural water supply under the PP&H Sector substantial allocations of Rs. 154 million have also been made separately under Rural Development and Local Government Sector, and MNA's and MPA's Programme :

#### Baluchistan

*Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.*—50 on-going and 32 new schemes of water supply will be under implementation during 1986-87. With the completion of 39 on-going and new schemes an additional population of 0.500 million will be served at various places in the province.

*Urban.*—Under the Baluchistan Special Development Programme work on water supply schemes at Quetta, Gadani, and other places, will be continued.

*Government Servants Housing, Offices and Buildings.*—12 schemes of housing would be undertaken and about 100 houses will be completed. Under the sub-sector of offices and buildings, office space of about 0.15 million sq. ft. will be added. This includes construction of Provincial Assembly Building and High Court Building at Quetta.

*Katchi Abadis.*—The Baluchistan Government intends to take up scheme of improvement of katchi abadis in Quetta, to improve the living conditions about 0.05 million katchi abadis dwellers.

*Master Plan.*—A provision of Rs. 2 million has been provided to continue work on the preparation of Master Plan for Quetta which is expected to be completed by 1987-88.

**N.W.F.P.**

The major targets include provision of water supply facilities to 0.3 million urban population and 0.60 million rural population, and construction of 100 housing units for government employees at various places of the province. Various programmes proposed in the Provincial ADP are as follows :

*Low Income Housing.*—Work will be continued on the area development schemes at Peshawar, Kohat, D. I. Khan, and Bannu and about 5,000 plots would be developed.

*Urban Water Supply and Sewerage.*—30 on-going schemes and new schemes would remain under implementation, out of which 16 schemes will be completed, providing safe water supply facilities to about 0.3 million additional population.

*Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.*—200 on-going and new schemes of rural water supply and sanitation will be undertaken during 1986-87. Out of these 70 schemes will be completed. It is estimated that a total additional population of 0.6 million will be served with water supply and 0.10 million with sanitation facilities.

*7-Marla Scheme.*—An allocation of Rs. 42.033 million has been provided to develop about 12,000 7-Marla plots in the rural areas.

*Katchi Abadis.*—It is expected that living conditions of about 0.05 million katchi abadis dwellers will be improved.

**Sind**

The major targets for 1986-87 include development of 100,000 plots for low income group of population, provision of water supply and sewerage facilities to an additional population of 0.700 million in urban and 0.700 in rural areas, construction of 300 housing units for government employees and 0.210 million sq. ft. of office space. The programmes in various sub-sectors are as follows :—

*Basic Development.*—Work of survey and mapping of 20 small towns and key villages, preparation of Outline development plans for 6 towns and Master Plans for Sukkur and Hyderabad will be continued.

*Low Income Housing.*—Outside Karachi and Hyderabad work on 4 low income housing schemes will be continued. Regularization and improvement of Katchi Abadis at various places will also be taken in hand. About 90,000 plots will be developed by KDA and HDA from their own resources.

*Urban Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage.*—The 4th phase of Greater Karachi Bulk Water Supply would be completed. With the full completion of the scheme, an additional supply of 50 mgs. would provide an overall supply of 324 mgd. water to Karachi. Work will also continue on the scheme of renovation of water supply to North Nazimabad and Federal 'B' Area. Similarly, work on the Lyari Water Supply and Sewerage scheme will continue.

In Hyderabad, work will be accelerated on the comprehensive scheme of water supply and sewerage with an allocation of Rs. 48 million which is being assisted by the Asian Development Bank. The project is expected to be completed by 1987-88. Outside Karachi and Hyderabad, work will continue on 139 on-going schemes and 30 new schemes will be included. During 1986-87, 30 schemes would be completed which would serve an additional population of 0.30 million with water supply and 0.20 million with sewerage facilities :—

*Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.*—The programme in the rural areas is being substantially accelerated to meet the target set out under the Prime Minister's Five Point Programme. An allocation of Rs. 209 million has been provided under the PP&H Sector's programme supplemented by allocation made under the Rural Development programme as well as programme of MPA's etc. It is expected that 85 schemes of water supply and sanitation will be completed to serve 0.70 million population with water supply and 0.200 million with sanitation during 1986-87.

*Katchi Abadis.*—Living conditions of about 0.38 million dwellers of katchi abadis will be improved in Karachi and Hyderabad.

*7-Marla Scheme.*—It is envisaged to develop about 15,000 7-marla plots during 1986-87.

## **Punjab**

The Physical targets for 1986-87 include development of 30,000 plots for low income families in urban areas. In the case of water supply and sanitation, and additional population of 0.70 million will be served in urban areas and 1.40 million in rural areas. Details of various programmes under different sub-sectors are as follows :—

*Low Income Housing.*—Work will continue on 35 on-going schemes of plots development of which 17 schemes will be completed. As a result of 5,000 plots would be developed by housing Department. In addition, about 25,000 plots will be developed in Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan by the respective Development Authorities.

*Rural Water supply and Sanitation.*—An overall allocation of Rs. 448.5 million has been provided for the programme in the rural areas, out of which Rs. 386 million is under PP&H whereas the remaining allocation is provided under Special Development and Rural Development Department Programme. Work will continue on 263 schemes, 215 water supply and 48 sanitation. Out of these 246 schemes (199 water supply and 47 sanitation) would be completed to cover an additional population of 1.4 million with water supply and 0.35 million with sanitation facilities.

*Urban Water Supply/Sewerage.*—Besides Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan, work on a total number of 112 schemes (44 water supply and 68 sewerage) will continue. It is expected that with the completion of 60 schemes (24 water supply and 36 sewerage) total additional population of 0.400 million with water supply and 0.200 million with sewerage will be served. In the case of Faisalabad, Rs. 400 million will be incurred by WASA of Faisalabad on Faisalabad Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Project and about 72 per cent progress would be achieved by June, 1987.

In the case of Multan, an amount of Rs. 100 million will be spent on the comprehensive sewerage project (Phase-III) which is expected to be fully completed whereas work on Phase-III of Multan water supply scheme will be initiated for which an allocation of Rs. 1.8 million has been provided.

*Government Servants Housing/Offices and Buildings.*—A total allocation of Rs. 391.96 million has been provided for the construction of housing for Provincial Government employees and office accommodation. The target envisaged is the construction of 500 houses and 0.50 million sq. ft. additional office space.

*Katchi Abadis/7Marla Scheme.*—The programme has been initiated in pursuance of the Prime Minister's Five Point Programme. The target envisaged for 1986-87 on the provision of about 70,000 7-Marla plots in rural areas and improvement of environmental conditions of about 0.21 million katchi abadis dwellers.

Details of Physical targets are given in Annexure II. Whereas Annexures III and IV give details of Financial Expenditure and allocation, and Physical achievements|targets respectively during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87.

**ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1986-87—FINANCIAL  
ALLOCATIONS ALL-PAKISTAN AND BY SUB-SECTORS**

(Million Rs.)

Sub-Sector	Federal	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluch- istan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Basic Development (Master Plans, Outline Plans) ..	—	—	1,720	—	—	1,720
2. Urban Development ..	—	966.65	282.710	81.725	65.177	1396.262
(i) Low Income Housing, (Development of plots) ..	—	80.000	3.000	21.965	—	104.965
(ii) Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage ..	—	649.780	189.240	38.725	3.000	880.745
(iii) Improvement of Katchi Abadis ..	—	160.850	79.500	—	10.000	250.350
(iv) Grants to Urban Councils ..	—	—	9.000	—	10.000	19.000
(v) Bus stands, shopping centre etc. ..	—	76.02	—	21.035	42.177	139.232
(vi) Hill station ..	—	—	1.000	—	—	1.000
(vii) Others ..	—	—	0.970	—	—	0.970
3. Rural Development ..	—	496.070	244.432	195.308	219.697	1155.507
(i) Water Supply/ Sanitation (including MPAs Prog-) ..	—	396.070	209.432	153.275	219.697	976.474
(ii) 7-Marla scheme ..	—	100.000	35.000	42.033	—	177.033
4. Advances to Govt. Em- ployees, for House con- struction ..	125.616	—	—	—	—	125.616
5. Govt. Servants Housing.	288.314	201.500	26.140	44.750	34.082	594.786
(i) Normal ADP ..	288.314	201.500	26.140	44.750	34.082	594.786
6. Govt. Offices and Build- ings ..	46.662	192.298	32.668	77.250	47.826	396.704



7. Cabinet Division ..	314.662	—	—	—	—	314.662
(ii) Capital Development Authority ..	311.000	—	—	—	—	311.000
(ii) Other small schemes of Cabinet Div. ..	3.662	—	—	—	—	3.662
8. Interior Division ..	106.615	—	—	—	—	106.615
(i) Islamabad Administration ..	25.545	—	—	—	—	25.545
(ii) Civil Armed Forces	81.070	—	—	—	—	81.070
9. Ministry of Religious Affairs ..	3.350	—	—	—	—	3.350
10. Environment & U. A. Division ..	7.656	—	—	—	—	7.656
11. Ministry of Foreign Affairs ..	126.147	—	—	—	—	126.147
(i) Res/Non-Res. Building in Pakistan ..	6.783	—	—	—	—	6.783
(ii) Cypher Machine and Wireless sets ..	27.636	—	—	—	—	27.636
(iii) Embassy Buildings abroad ..	91.728	—	—	—	—	91.728
12. Special Area Kashmir Affairs & N.A. Division	121.473	—	—	—	—	121.473
(i) Azad Kashmir ..	70.500	—	—	—	—	70.500
(ii) Norther Area ..	50.973	—	—	—	—	50.973
13. States & F.R. Division	152.901	—	—	—	—	152.901
(i) FATA ..	95.260	—	—	—	—	95.260
(ii) FATA DC. ..	15.565	—	—	—	—	15.565
(iii) Constabularies, Levies and Thanas.	42.076	—	—	—	—	42.076
Total ..	1293.396	1856.518	587.670	399.033	366.782	4503.399

Note—(i) Excluding allocations made for Water Supply and Sewerage project under Karachi and Baluchistan Development Programme.

## MAJOR PHYSICAL TARGETS 1986-87

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Units	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Federal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Urban Residential plots.	Nos.	30,000	100,000	5,000	500	4,500	140,000
2.	Urban Water Supply ..	Addl. pop. to be served (Mill)	0.700	0.700	0.300	0.100	0.200	2.000
3.	Urban Sewerage ..	Do.	0.400	0.400	0.100	0.050	0.050	1.000
4.	Rural Water Supply ..	Do.	1.400	0.700	0.600	0.500	0.300	3.500
5.	Rural Sanitation ..	Do.	0.350	0.200	0.100	0.080	0.070	0.800
6.	Govt. Servants Housing (Including Islamabad ..	Nos.	500	300	100	100	3500	4500
7.	Govt. Offices/Buildings.	Million sqt.	0.500	0.200	0.200	0.150	0.450	1.500
8.	Environment Improvement	Million Population.	0.20	0.30	0.05	0.05	—	0.06
9.	7-Marla scheme	Nos (100)	70	15	15	—	—	100,000

**FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS AND UTILIZATION-PHYSICAL PLANNING  
AND HOUSING SECTOR**

Sub-Sector	(Million Rs)			
	Estimated Expenditure during		Allocation for 1986-87	Total Estimated Expenditure 1984-87
	1984-85	1985-86		
I. Housing	30	36	532.348	5984.83
1. Dev. of plots in urban areas	20	25	104.965	149.965
2. Improvement of katchi abadis.	10	11	250.350	271.350
3. 7Marla plots in Rural areas	—	—	177.033	177.033
II. Water Supply and Sanitation	950	1077	1857.219	3884.219
1. Urban Water Supply/Sewerage.	550	600	880.745	2030.745
2. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.	400	477	976.474	1853.474
III. Govt. Servants Housing including advances to Govt. employees for house construction	600	620	720.402	1940.402
IV. Govt. Offices and Buildings	320	395	396.704	1111.704
V. Capital Development Authority	300	270	311.000	881.000
VI. Special Areas AJK, NA & FATA	148	156	232.298	53692.8
VII. Civil Armed Forces	100	106	81.070	287.070
VIII. Other Urban development projects.	160	142	161.922	463.922
IX. Schemes of other Federal Divisions.	140	150	210.436	500.436
<b>Total</b>	<b>2748</b>	<b>2952</b>	<b>4503.399</b>	<b>10203.399</b>

## PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sub-Sector	Unit	Estimated Achievements during		Targets for	Estimated Achievements
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1984-87
1. Development of plots in urban areas.	Nos. (000)	76	130	140	346
2. Urban Water Supply	.. addl. pop. in mill.	1.27	1.80	2.00	5.07
3. Urban Sewerage	.. Do.	0.90	0.60	1.00	2.50
4. Rural Water Supply	.. Do.	1.75	1.40	3.50	6.65
5. Rural Sanitation	.. Do.	0.28	0.20	0.80	1.28
6. Govt. Servants Housing	.. Nos.	2500	2000	4500	9000
7. Govt. Office space	.. Million sq. ft.	1.00	1.20	1.50	3.70
8. Environmental improvement of katchi abadis dwellers.	Nos Million	0.20	0.42	0.60	1.22
9. 7-Marla plots in Rural areas	.. Nos.	—	—	100,000	100,000

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**PART III.—HUMAN RESOURCES AND SOCIAL  
DEVELOPMENT**

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## CHAPTER 15

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Education is a vital national investment, a productive activity essential for the development and progress of a nation. This is an activity which can raise the country to a position of high economic, technical and scientific achievements. The role that human capital formation plays in economic growth and development has been widely acclaimed. Careful research for developed countries suggests that education and related manpower training activities make important contributions to income generation and economic growth over the long run. The Sixth Five-Year Plan recognizes that important role of education and for the first time in the history of Pakistan, raised the allocation for education to 8.3 per cent of the total plan allocation. Education figures prominently in the Prime Minister's Five-Point Programme for Socio-economic Development. Thus special impetus is provided to Education by making additional allocations for it.

## REVIEW OF 1985-86

2. Total outlays proposed for the sector in the annual development programme for 1985-86 was Rs. 2283.115 million against this Rs. 2310.852 million were utilized giving a utilization of 101 per cent. The details are given in Annex I. However, there were wide variations in utilization of the development funds both among various sub-sectors and agencies as is reflected in Table I.

TABLE 1

*Percentage Utilization of ADP Allocation for the Year 1985-86 by Sub-sectors And Executing Agencies*

Sub-Sector	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Federal* Govt.	Pakistan
Primary .. .. .	100**	243	55	87	105	120
Secondary .. .. .	80	100	97	106	106	93
Teacher .. .. .	39	100	133	97	100	89
Technical .. .. .	53	100	102	65	81	76
College .. .. .	121	100	117	132	96	111
University .. .. .	—	—	—	—	103	103
Scholarships .. .. .	120	100	90	—	103	108
Literacy .. .. .	—	—	3	—	114	105
Production and supply of text books .. .. .	—	—	—	—	136	136
Development of Lib. Serv. and museums .. .. .	—	100	—	—	112	110
Miscellaneous .. .. .	57	100	89	89	104	85
Total .. .. .	86	158	80	101	102	101

\*Includes Ministry of Education, AJK, NA, FATA.

\*\*The figures indicate percentage of utilization.

3. Among the executing agencies, the provinces of Sind has shown the highest rate of utilization i.e., 158 per cent followed by the Federal Government with a utilization rate of 102 per cent. This is because Ministry of Education were provided Rs. 68.7 million in addition to their ADP allocation under Special Development Fund. This amount substantially raised the revised allocation. The province of NWFP has the lowest utilization percentage of 80 per cent. Among the sub-sectors, utilization percentages were 120 per cent for the primary education, 136 per cent for production and supply of text books, 110 per cent for library services, 108 per cent for scholarships, 89 per cent for teacher education, 111 per cent for college education and 103 per cent for university education. 93 per cent for secondary education and 76 per cent for technical education.

4. The highest rate of implementation in primary education was shown by the Sind (243 per cent). The lowest utilization rate in this sub-sector was in NWFP (55 per cent). In Punjab and Baluchistan, the utilization rates in this sub-sector were 100 per cent and 87 per cent respectively. These distribution are perhaps because of MPA's/MNA's programme, which was not included in the original budget estimates but later on included in the revised estimates. In the sub-sector of secondary education, Punjab had the lowest utilization rate of 80 per cent compared to 106 per cent for Baluchistan, 97 per cent for NWFP, 100 per cent for Sind and 93 per cent for the entire country. The utilization of funds for implementing programmes of teacher, technical and college education has been fairly good but for Punjab the utilization rate for teachers education was only 39 per cent.

5. The sub-sectoral priorities for various executing agencies during 1985-86 are given in Table 2.

**TABLE 2**  
*Percentage of Expenditure on Sub-sectors of Education by Executing Agencies During 1985-86.*

Sub-Sector	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Federal Govt.	Pakistan
Primary .. .. .	23.3	60.8	29.5	22.5	10	26.3
Secondary .. .. .	41.4	16.4	35.8	49	20	28.3
Teacher .. .. .	0.8	2.3	4.4	2.4	0.9	1.6
Technical .. .. .	7.3	7	9.5	1.4	8.8	7.7
College .. .. .	16.3	10.4	14.6	14.1	6.3	11.1
University .. .. .	—	—	—	—	27.7	10.4
Scholarships .. .. .	9	0.8	4.2	—	11.6	7.3
Literacy .. .. .	—	—	0.1	—	7.2	2.7
Production and supply of text books .. .. .	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.2
Dev. of Lib. Services and museums .. .. .	—	1.4	—	—	4.7	2.0
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1.9	1.9	1.9	10.6	2.4	2.4
Total .. .. .	100	100	100	100	100	100



6. in overall terms, highest expenditure of 28.3 per cent was for secondary education. This was primarily because Baluchistan, Punjab and NWFP had given high priority to secondary education and spent 49 per cent, 41 per cent and 36 per cent of their ADP's respectively on secondary education. However, in Sind highest allocation had been devoted to primary education. As regards the sub-sector of teacher education, the highest percentage (4.4 per cent) was by NWFP against 0.8 per cent in Punjab, 2.3 per cent in Sind and 2.4 per cent in Baluchistan. In case of technical education NWFP gave highest share (9.5 per cent) and Baluchistan, Sind and Punjab allocated 1.4 per cent 7 per cent and 7.3 per cent respectively. Baluchistan and NWFP each spent 14 per cent of the total outlay on college education, which was the highest percentage among all the executing agencies.

### SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

#### Primary Education

7. The major physical targets achieved in the development of primary education during the year under review are summarized below:—

TABLE 3

*Physical Achievements in Primary Education during 1985-86*

Programme	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Federal	Total
Opening of primary schools.	1,253	301	—	200	270	2,024
Opening of Mosque schools ..	1,350	1,170	500	400	283	3,703
Const. of primary school buildings ..	350	—	—	25	226	601
Consolidation and improvement ..	250	250	—	29	530	1,059
Const. of boundary walls ..	1,250	—	—	—	12	1,262

8. The major physical targets achieved in the development of secondary Education are summarized below :

TABLE 4

*Major Physical Targets Achieved in Secondary Education during 1985-86*

Programme	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Federal	Pakistan
Upgradation of Primary schools to middle level ..	500	57	—	6	137	700
Middle school to high level ..	256	25	—	—	55	336
High schools established ..	2	18	—	—	8	28
Const. of high schools ..	18	—	15	—	88	121
Consolidation of existing high/middle schools ..	41	40	50	20	105	256

## Teacher Education

Major programmes of teacher education executed by various agencies are described in the following paragraphs :

*Punjab.*—The on-going work for up-gradation and expansion of 15 laboratories of middle schools and construction of hostels at Elementary Teacher Training College, Multan was completed. Work on improvement and expansion Elementary Colleges at Kot Lakhpat, Ghakhar, Pasroor and Narowal was taken up. To meet the increasing need of trained female primary school teachers PTC, units were attached with the girls high schools at each tehsil head-quarter.

*Sind.*—The on-going work for establishment of 2 elementary teachers training colleges for girls one each at Mirpur Khas and Sanghar was continued. Existing facilities at Elementary Teachers Training College, Larkana, were improved and expanded. Work on up-gradation of 15 practising schools attached with elementary teachers training college remained in progress. In-service training was provided to Pesh Imams and school teachers.

*NWFP.*—The on-going work on construction of building for elementary colleges for in-service teachers reached completion stage. Hostels for elementary teachers training college at D. I. Khan, Haripur and Dargai were completed. Work on establishment of elementary teachers training colleges Mansehra and Rgro-technical Teachers Training College, Peshawar continued. In-service training of schools, colleges and technical institutes continued.

*Baluchistan.*—The on-going work for establishment of Elementary Teachers Training College, Kalat remained in progress. Work on expansion and improvement of teachers training school Uthal was completed. Land was acquired for the construction of Hostel for Agro-technical Centre, Quetta. During the year, in-service training of educational administrators and supervisors was arranged.

## Technical Education

Major physical achievements in the sub-sector of technical education are as under :—

*Punjab.*—Technical work for the establishment of Polytechnic Institute Rahim Yar Khan was completed. Government College of Technology Rasul was improved. Sandwich courses were introduced in

College of Technology, Lahore and addition of civil technology at Polytechnic Institute at Leiha was completed. Creation of facilities for up-gradation of polytechnic Institute, Lahore (men and women), Sialkot, Faisalabad and Sargodha reached completion stage. The work on establishment of Polytechnic Institute at Dera Ghazi Khan and Gujranwala remained in progress. Work on introduction of revised curricula in polytechnic institutes of Punjab remained in progress. Construction of hostel for Polytechnic Institute at Sahiwal and Rasul were taken up. Buildings of Commercial Training Institutes at Rahim Yar Khan, Taunsa, Leiha and Bahawalpur were constructed, while conversion of commercial training institutes, upgradation of commercial training institutes at Sahiwal to a college of commerce, improvement of facilities for Commercial Training Institute, Toba Tek Singh were taken up. The on-going work on construction of buildings for girls vocational training institute at Lahore and Gujrat were completed. Ten new vocational training institutes for girls were established.

*Sind.*—The on-going project for the establishment of Women Polytechnic Institute at Karachi, Sukkur, were completed. Establishment of Polytechnic institute at Dadu and Mirpur Khas reached completion stage. Work on establishment of polytechnic institute at Badin, Sanghar and Hyderabad (for women), Larkana, Thatta remained in progress. Establishment of two new technical high schools (one each in Hyderabad and Sukkur Division) was taken in hand. Civil technology was added to the polytechnic at Jacobabad while Bio-Medical technology was introduced in Jamia Millia Institute Karachi, Training courses in Secretarial Skills were arranged at Polytechnic Institute for Women Karachi. Work for improvement of existing polytechnic institutes in Sind continued. Programmes for staff development of teachers of Polytechnic also remained in progress.

*NWFP.*—The on-going work of construction of hostel at Polytechnic Training Institute at Haripur and up-gradation of Vocational Training Institute Nowshera to the level of polytechnic was completed. Work on establishment of polytechnic institute Swat and construction of buildings for commerce colleges at Abbottabad and Thana remained in progress. Establishment of polytechnics at Bannu and the up-gradation of Vocational Institute Abbottabad, to the level of polytechnic institute was taken in hand. Work for establishment of a

Vocational Training Institute at Tank (District D. I. Khan) was completed, while the establishment of 4 other vocational training institutes remained in progress.

*Federal.*—On going work for establishment of Khuzdar Engineering College, National Technical Teachers Training College at Islamabad, improvement of Dawood College of Engineering and Technology, Karachi and National College of Arts remained in progress. Production of technical text books for polytechnic students in the country continued. Construction of buildings in the polytechnic institute for Women at Islamabad was started.

### College Education

Major programmes of college education for each executing agency are given below :

*Punjab.*—The on-going work for the construction of buildings of 8 colleges, 2 hostels and expansion|consolidation of 4 colleges was accomplished, while the construction of buildings of 8 other colleges remained in progress. Work for the construction of 11 new college buildings was taken up. Construction of 2 science blocks and 12 science laboratories (in 6 colleges) was completed. Construction of one science block and 20 science laboratories in 9 other colleges remained in progress. Work for the construction of 20 class rooms in 5 colleges was completed, while construction of 23 additional class rooms (in 4 colleges) was partially completed. Construction of library rooms|halls was completed in 2 colleges, while construction of 2 library halls in 2 other colleges remained in progress. Construction of hostel for 300 students in six colleges was taken up. Work was carried out for improvement|construction of servant quarters, installation of tubewells, acquisition of land, construction of boundary wells etc.

*Sind.*—The on-going work for the up-gradation of degree colleges Shikarpur, establishment of Composite degree college Layari, Degree Science College Gulshan-e-Iqbal and addition of degree classes of Commerce of Landhi (Karachi) was completed. Additional class rooms, Science laboratories, furniture and equipment was provided to 20 colleges. Establishment of degree science college at Malir and Lיקatabad (Karachi) reached completion stage. While construction of building for Government Premier College and Government City College remained in progress. Three intermediate colleges were

opened. Work on the opening of 25 intermediate colleges and up-gradation of 4 intermediate colleges remained in progress.

*NWFP.*—During the year an intermediate college was established. The on-going work for the construction of 2 other college buildings remained in progress. Consolidation and improvement of 8 colleges which was started in previous years was completed. Consolidation improvement of 20 other colleges remained in progress.

*Baluchistan.*—The on-going work for construction of building of girls college Loralai, and construction of Multipurpose examination halls in intermediate colleges at Harnai and Karan were completed. Water supply services were improved in various colleges. The on-going work for construction of 7 science laboratories and addition of 4 class rooms in intermediate colleges (at Dera Bugti and Kohlu) remained in progress. Necessary facilities were provided for introduction of science classes in intermediate college, Bagh.

*Federal.*—Consolidation and improvement of 4 Federal Government Colleges at Islamabad continued. Under the programme for the Cantt|Garrison areas, establishment of intermediate college Okara was completed. Work on establishment of inter-college, Multan Cantonment and degree college, Lahore Cantonment remained in progress. Establishment of a new inter-college at Sialkot and the addition of inter-classes in Public High School, Bahawalpur were started. Science equipment was provided to Cantonment|Garrison colleges. The on-going work for the establishment of Cadet College Mastung, girls Inter college swabi (district Mardan) and Inter college Mumtazabad (district Multan) reached near completion Expansion and development of Urdu Science College, Karachi and Home Economic College, Lahore continued. New facilities were provided for Islamic Centre in Lahore, Peshawar and Karachi.

### **University Education**

Following projects of various universities were completed or reached advanced stage of completion during 1985-86 :

- (i) Establishment of Faculty of Science, University of Karachi and Baluchistan.
- (ii) Consolidation development project of university of Sind.
- (iii) Establishment of Shah Abdul Latif Bhatai Campus at Khairpur.

- (iv) Construction of Main Library of University of Baluchistan.
- (v) Development of Faculty of Pharmacy, Solar Energy and Solar Cell, University of Peshawar.
- (vi) Unit Process laboratory, University of the Punjab.
- (vii) Improvement of existing facilities and provision of new equipment, NWFP Engineering University, Peshawar.
- (viii) Purchase of scientific and other equipment, University of Baluchistan.
- (ix) Expansion and Development of existing facilities in UGC.

Work on the construction of Punjab University new campus phase II reached completion stage while work was started on following projects :

- (i) Development of Karachi University.
- (ii) Computer and consultancy assistance for Allama Iqbal Open University.
- (iii) Establishment of regional office of Allama Iqbal Open University at Karachi.
- (iv) Repair and renovation of Multipurpose Educational Complex at Khanpur.

Construction and development works relating to other miscellaneous programmes of general and provincial universities remained in progress. Work on the development of Centre of Excellence and Area Study Centre located at various universities all over the country remained in progress.

### Scholarships and Loans

During the year scholarships and loans were awarded as under :—

*Punjab.*—During the year Rs. 45.00 million were provided for award of scholarships.

*Sind.*—8,000 merit scholarships were awarded to students studying at various levels during 1985-86.

*NWFP.*—18,000 merit scholarships were awarded to students studying at various levels during 1985-86.

*Federal.*—During the year scholarships were provided to 2587 students.

### Literacy and Mass Education

Experimental literacy programme in 9 selected districts remained in progress. About 90,000 persons have been made literate.

## **Production and Supply of Text Books**

Work on the publication of Greater Urdu Dictionary completed, while the installation of modern printing system in Urdu Dictionary Board, Karachi reached completion stage.

## **PROGRAMMES OF OTHER DIVISIONS**

### **Establishment Division**

Work of construction of new blocks of hostel and provision of air-conditioning at NIPA, Karachi was completed. Work continued on expansion and development of NIPA, Lahore, Civil Services Academy and Secretarial Training Institute at Islamabad. Construction of ancillary facilities at Pakistan Administrative Staff College, Lahore expansion of office/residential building at Pakistan Academy for Rural Development, Peshawar, Improvement/renovation of NIPA, Quetta, construction of Police Academy, Islamabad continued.

### **Cabinet Division**

Construction of building for Pakistan Computer Bureau remained in progress. New plants and machinery were purchased for up-gradation and modernization of its facilities.

### **Planning Division**

Seven on-going research studies were completed and 5 new research studies were contracted. Computer was installed in the Planning Division for computerization of data, project monitoring and project appraisal.

### **Statistics Division**

Work on establishment of Pakistan Institute of Statistical Training and Research at Islamabad remained in progress. Officers of Statistics Division were sent for special training.

## **PROGRAMME OF SPECIAL AREAS**

### **Azad Jammu and Kashmir**

Major physical achievements in AJK include opening of 283 mosque schools, 100 primary schools, provision of furniture to 400 primary schools, up-gradation of 50 primary schools to middle school level, up-gradation of 20 middle schools to high school level, construction of 70 high schools building and

consolidation of existing middle and high schools continued. Work on the establishment of polytechnic for boys remained in progress.

### **Northern Area**

Major physical achievements include opening of 17 primary schools construction of 10 primary school buildings, up-gradation of 53 and 5 middle schools, to high level construction of 4 existing secondary school buildings and repair of buildings of existing middle and high schools. Existing facilities of intermediate colleges were improved by providing furniture and equipment.

### **FATA**

Major physical achievements are construction of about 135 primary schools, up-gradation of 23 primary and 16 middle schools. Existing facilities on 45 secondary schools were improved by providing 36 additional class rooms, science laboratories, provision of water supply and electricity etc. In addition 19 staff residences were constructed in middle/high schools, Science equipment was provided to 25 high schools, existing facilities of 4 existing colleges were improved by providing furniture and equipment.

### **Development Programme 1986-87**

An allocation of Rs. 3,155.179 million has been made for the development and expansion of Education and Training programme in the country. In addition Rs. 349.600 million has been provided as Special Programme for MPA's to the four provinces to expand and strengthen primary education programme. The allocation for the current year is 12.7 per cent higher over the revised budget estimates for the last year. Agency-wise and sub-sector-wise details of ADP allocation are given in Annexure II. The allocation for provincial programme is Rs. 2369.157 million while the 1,135.622 million have been allocated for the programmes of Ministry of Education, AJK, NA and FATA. In addition Rs. 89.270 million are provided for the programme of Establishment Division, Cabinet, Division, Planning and Development Division, Departments and Statistics Division. The current year's allocation has been substantially increased to make up the deficiencies of Sixth Plan physical targets. In addition to normal ADP, Provincial Governments will also get Rs. 310.044 as foreign Aid share for world Bank and ADB assisted projects.



The education sector will also get about Rs. 600.0 million out of their MNA's programme. Percentage distribution of allocations to various sub-sectors of Education and by various agencies is given in Table 5 :

TABLE 5

*Sub-sector-wise Distribution of the Allocation Percentage by Various Agencies during 1986-87.*

Sub-Sector	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluch- istan	Federal	Total
Primary.. ..	30	61	52	35	11	31
Secondary .. ..	39	21	30	34	16	26
Teacher .. ..	1	2	1	9	1	1
Technical .. ..	8	5	5	2	8	7
College .. ..	8	9	6	16	5	8
University .. ..	—	—	—	—	22	8
Literacy .. ..	—	—	1	—	25	9
Scholarships .. ..	6	4	3	—	9	5
Miscellaneous .. ..	8	1.96	2	4	3	5
Total .. ..	100	100	100	100	100	100

*Note.*—The percentage given above, do not include Special Programmes for MPA\*s.

## PHYSICAL PROGRAMMES

### Primary Education

(ii) Major physical targets for primary education for the year 1986-87 are summarized in Table 6.

TABLE 6

*Major Physical Targets for Primary Education during 1986-87*

Programme	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluch- istan	Federal	Total
Opening of primary schools.	1,250	600	1,380	350	419	3,999
Opening of Mosque Schools	1,350	3,055	760	400	100	5,665
Const. of primary schools buildings .. ..	939	200	212	10	—	1,361
Consolidation of primary schools .. ..	1,100	700	632	—	170	2,602

(iii) Expansion and improvement of primary education is the priority programme. Apart from Socio-Economic Development, it will help in combating the menace of illiteracy in the country. ADP allocation for primary education under normal programme and special programme is given below :—

TABLE 7

*ADP Allocation for Primary Education for 1986-87*

Programme	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Federal	Total
Normal Programme ..	306.777	332.380	209.864	34.743	118.179	1001.943
Special Programme for MPA's ..	156.600	—	85.000	108.000	—	349.600
Total ..	463.377	332.380	294.864	142.743	118.179	1,351.543

**Secondary Education**

(iv) Major physical targets for 1986-87 are summarized in Table 8 :—

TABLE 8

*Major Physical Targets for Secondary Education during 1986-87*

Programme	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Federal	Total
Upgradation of :						
(i) Primary schools to middle level ..	483	200	110	110	57	960
(ii) Middle schools to high level ..	319	165	66	50	23	623
Consolidation of middle/high schools ..	195	50	70	—	30	345

**Teacher Education**

(v) Programmes of teacher education for 1986-87 for each agency are described below :—

*Punjab.*—The on-going work for improvement of Government College for elementary teacher at Kot Lakhpat, Lahore and reconstruction of Normal School Norowal will be completed. The new scheme : (i) provision of main building

1st floor and canteen at Government in-service pre-service Teacher Training College, Multan ; (ii) provision of building for Government Elementary teachers training college and attached middle school, Multan ; and (iii) construction of Additional building for newly up-graded Elementary college alongwith construction of building for newly up-graded practising Middle Schools, and construction of residence at Elementary College, D.G. Khan will be completed.

*Sind.*—Funds amounting to Rs. 11.03 million are provided under teacher education sub-sector to continue works of on-going schemes. The on-going work for establishment of two elementary teacher training colleges for girls, one each at Mirpur Khas and Sanghar will be completed. Existing College at Larkana will be improved and expended. In-service training will be provided to Pesh Imams and schol teachers.

*N.W.F.P.*—An amount of Rs. 4.557 million has been allocated during 1986-87 in NWFP for this sub-sector. The above allocation will be utilized on completion ; of buildings of one elementary college, 2 hostels for elementary colleges in-service training of teachers of schools, colleges and technical sectors and continuation of work on construction of hostel and residences for elementary college and building of Agro-technical teacher training centre respectively.

*Baluchistan.*—The on-going work for establishment of Elementary Teachers Training College, Kalat will remain in progress. Construction of Additional Class Rooms, Library Rooms, Science Laboratory Arts and Craft and AV Aids Rooms of Elementary College, Quetta and Installation of the tubewell at Panjgoor and Mastung will be completed. Government Teacher training school Panjgoor and Uthal will be up-graded to Government College of Elementary Education.

*Federal.*—Introduction of B.Sc. (12 + 3) model at Federal College of Education, Islamabad will be completed. Creation of facilities for in-service training of Science and Mathematics teachers at secondary level will remain in progress. Cash awards will be provided for secondary school teachers who show best performance.

#### **Technical Education**

(vi) Physical programmes to be implemented during 1986-87 in the sub-sector of Technical Education are given below :—

*Punjab.*—On-going work for establishment of Institute of technology Rahim Yar Khan, provision of building and equipment to college of commerce, Bahawalpur, construction of buildings for the existing Vocational Institutes Gujrat, Layyah, Toba Tek Sing, Reconstruction and replacement of roofs at college of technology Rasul and

conversion of commercial training Institutes in to colleges of commerce, Gujranwala, D. G. Khan, Sahiwal and improvement and consolidation of existing facilities at college of commerce Sargodha will be completed. Sand witch training courses will be introduced in college of technology, Lahore and polytechnic institute, Faisalabad. On-going work for establishment of Institutes of technology. D. G. Khan and Gujranwala will remain in progress. Work on Introduction of revised curricula in Polytechnic Institutes will remain in progress. On-going work for establishment of three Commercial Institute for girls, construction of additional hostel building for 200 students at Sahiwal and Rasul will be completed Establishment of Polytechnic Institute at Kot Addu and construction of buildings for vocational Institute Toba Tek Sing, three Commercial Institutes at Kasur, Murree and Chishtian will be lifted up. A new Commercial Training Institute at Burewala and five new Vocational Institutes will be established for girls.

*Sind.*—On-going work for establishment of Polytechnic Institutions at Sukkur, Larkana, Thatta and Moro Polytechnic Institute at Hyderabad, Dadu, Ghotki Sukkur and Shikarpur and construction and consolidation and Improvement of existing Polytechnics Institute in Sind will remained in progress.

Under the new programme computer technology will be introduced in 4 existing Commercial Training Institutes and Electrical and Mechanical Technology will be added in the existing Polytechnic Institute, Sukkur. Besides Grant-in-Aid is provided to Board of technical Education Sind for preparation of Sindhi Manuals for Agro-technical Education.

*N.W.F.P.*—On-going work of construction of 2 workshop in Vocational Institute Swabi, building of Commerce College Thana will be completed. Course for B.Tch. (Hons) will be introduced in College of Technology, Peshawar. Work on up-gradation of facilities of polytechnic Institute at Haripur and D. I. Khan, Abbottabad and Establishment of Vocational Institutes at Charsada, Hangu, Thall, Noshehra and Polytechnic Institute at Swat will remain in progress. Construction work buildings of Polytechnic Institutes Bannu and Swat will continue, Vocational Institute of Kohat will be upgraded to Polytechnic Institute. Construction of Hostel buildings at Vocational Institute Bannu, Polytechnic Noshehra and College of Commerce Mardan will be started. Course of Civil tech. will be introduced at Polytechnic Institute Mingora.

*Baluchistan.*—The on-going work an improvement of polytechnic institute Quetta will be completed and special repairs of residential colony Polytechnic, Quetta will be started.

*Federal.*—The on-going work for improvement and expansion of Dawood College of Engineering and Technology Karachi and construction of student Hostel of the College will be completed. Establishment of Khuzdar Engineering College, Technical middle school (Evening shift). National Technical Teacher Training College Islamabad, improvement of Dawood College of Engineering and Technology Karachi improvement of National Educational Equipment Centre Lahore, and Development of Polytechnic for Women at Islamabad will remain in progress. Production of technical text books for polytechnic students in the country will be continued. Establishment of Boys Polytechnic at Islamabad and feasibility study for institute of science and Technology of Pakistan (ISATOP). (MIT TYPE University) will be started.

#### College Education

(vii) Major programme for college education for each executing agency are given below :

*Punjab.*—The on-going work for construction of buildings of 21 colleges, 25 science laboratories 4 Hostel expansion|consolidation of three colleges and establishment of two Inter Colleges will be accomplished, while the construction of building college of physical education for girls Lahore remain in progress. Work for construction of Science laboratories for colleges, building of new three colleges, Additional Class Rooms, Hostel and staff residence for 2 colleges establishment of three Inter Colleges, purchase of land for Inter College Kahuta and construction of boundary walls will remain in progress.

*Sind.*—The on-going work on improvement and consolidation of 19 college will be completed while the works on 32 college will remain in progress. Under new programme girls college Latifabad will be up-grade to Degree level (addition of B.Sc. Classes). Building for Tando Allayyar College and strong rooms for NCC in existing colleges of Hyderabad Region will be provided.

*N.W.F.P.*—During the year work on 28 schemes (17 on-going and 11 new) will be done. Work on consolidation of 7 buildings of existing college will be completed and improvement of 20 other colleges will remain in progress.

*Baluchistan.*—The on-going work on construction of science laboratories and 4 Class Rooms at Inter Colleges, Dera Bugti and Kohlu and conversion of Inter College to science college at Barkhan with hostel will be completed. Bachelor flats will be constructed in 8 colleges. Drinking water will be provided in 5 Colleges. Work will be started for girls college Khuzdar and Inter College Bhag will be Converted into science college.

*Federal.*—Consolidation and improvement of one Federal Government College at Islamabad will be completed and work improvement of 6 other colleges will remain progress. Under the programme for the Cantt/Garrison areas, establishment of 4 new Inter Colleges and one degree college for girls, construction of Class Rooms blocks for expansion of Women College Wah will be continued. In F. G. College for Women Rawalpindi B.Sc. classes will be introduced. The on-going work for establishment of Cadet College Mastung, Girls Inter College Swabi (District Mardan) and Inter College Mumtazabad (District Multan) will reach near completion. Expansion and development of Sind Modrissah-tul-Islam Karachi. Home Economics Colleges, Karachi, Lahore, National College of Arts, Lahore, Urdu Science College, Karachi, Urdu Arts College Karachi will be continued. New facilities will be provided for Islamic Centres at Lahore, Peshawar and Karachi. A Girls College will be established in Bannu.

### University Education

The ADP 1986-87 accords higher priority to complete on-going project of various universities. Accordingly following projects will be completed during 1986-87 :—

- (i) Construction of Punjab University new campus Phase I and II.
- (ii) Centre of Advance study in Math (B.Z. Uni.) Multan.
- (iii) Construction of Federal Student Hostel University of Sind.
- (iv) Consolidated Development Project of University of Sind.
- (v) National Institute of Historical and Culture Research Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad.
- (vi) Establishment of AJK University, Muzaffarabad.
- (vii) Expansion and Development of NAHE.
- (viii) Development of Area study centre for Europe, University of Karachi.

- (ix) Development of Area study centre for Middle East and Asia, University of Baluchistan, Quetta.
- (x) Development of Area study centre for central Asia, University of Peshawar.

Construction and development works relating to other Miscellaneous projects of general and professional Universities will remain in progress. Works on the development of centres of Excellence and Area study centres located at various Universities all over the country will also remain in progress.

### **Scholarship and Loan**

During the year 1986-87 scholarships and loans will be awarded as under :—

*Punjab.*—During the year Rs. 56.00 million have been provided for award of scholarships.

*Sind.*—During the year and amount of Rs. 0.209 million have been earmarked for award of scholarships against Rs. 3.709 million provided last year. The current year allocation is lower than the last year's level because substantial number of scholarship will be awarded to "MUSTAHCHEEN" from Zakat Fund.

*N.W.F.P.*—During the year a sum of Rs. 11.514 has been earmarked for award of scholarships.

*Federal.*—During the year an amount of Rs. 86.252 million has been earmarked for award of scholarships against Rs. 85.440 million provided last year. Following scholarships are awarded for training in foreign countries :—

- (i) Central overseas scholarship scheme.
- (ii) Merit scholarship scheme.
- (iii) Quaid-e-Azam scholarship scheme.
- (iv) Supplementary scholarship received from foreign Government/organization with inadequate terms.

### **Library Services and Museums**

The on-going work for establishment of children library of Islamabad and promotion of serious Journals and Magazines in colleges will be completed. Construction of building for the National Library of Pakistan Islamabad will reach near completion stage. Acquisition of private collections and work on Development of public library system municipal and Town Committee Libraries will

remain in progress, work on National Museum of Science and Technology and Improvement of library facilities in Deeni Madaris will be taken up.

#### **Literacy and Mass Education**

During the year an amount of Rs. 290 million has been allocated for the development and expansion of literacy and Mass Education.

#### **Production and Supply of Text Books**

Work on the publication of Greater Urdu Dictionary will be Completed.

### **PROGRAMME OF OTHER DIVISIONS**

#### **Establishment Division**

Work on construction of new Admn. Block, provision of air-conditioning facilities in Main Block and Library, Furnishing of new Admn. Block, 2 Class Rooms and Library and construction of compound wall and main workshop at NIPA Karachi, construction of male probationer's hostel, 4 housing unit at old campus, boundary wall, Squash Courts and 4 garages at Civil Services Academy Lahore, Extension of office and residential building at Pak Academy for Rural Development Peshawar and Improvement/Renovation in the newly acquired building at NIPA, Quetta will be completed. Strengthening and Expansion of NIPA, Lahore, construction of Hostel bath rooms, water proofing of rooms at Walton Campus, Renovation of staff quarters at both campuses of Civil Services Academy, Lahore and Construction of NIPA building at Islamabad will be taken up.

#### **Cabinet Division**

Work on up-gradation and Modernization of computer facilities of Pakistan Computer Bureau Islamabad will be completed.

#### **Planning and Development Division**

During the year an amount of Rs. 3 million for project wing consultancy, Rs. 5 million for Economic Research and Rs. 9.987 million for improvement of Javed Azfar computer centre has been earmarked. Facilities of in-service training in project planning and management will be provided. Work on installation of Micro computer, PIDE study and establishment of Distt. Statistical cells will be taken up.

#### **Statistics Division**

Work on National Household survey capability programme located at Karachi will remain in progress officers of Statistics Division will be sent for special training.



**PROGRAMMES OF SPECIAL AREAS****(a) A.J.K.**

During the year, Rs. 70.775 million have been provided for the expansion and development of education in AJK against the revised budget estimates of Rs. 56.903 million for 1985-86 ADP provision for the current year is 124 per cent higher than the last year's revised budget estimates. Major physical programmes include opening of 130 Mosque schools and provision of Equipment in 1755 primary schools. During the year, 120 primary and 50 middle schools will be up-graded to middle and high level respectively. Construction of additional 726 class rooms in middle and high schools will be continued. Equipment and teaching aid to 200 High Schools and 700 middle School will be provided, parda walls will be constructed in 100 Girls High Schools and 3 Girls Colleges. Work on the establishment of polytechnic at Rawalakot will remain in progress while establishment of Polytechnic Institute at Muzaffarabad will also be initiated Construction of building and acquisition of land for 30 colleges and one girls degree college will remain in progress. At Jalalabad (Muzaffarabad District) a public library will be established.

**(b) N.A.**

During the year Rs. 10.475 million has been provided against the revised budget estimates of Rs. 11.75 million for the last year the allocation for the sector of Education in current year is 10 per cent less of the allocation for the last year. Within this allocation the programmes of education sector are mainly restricted to complete the on-going work. Major programmes include completion of works for opening of 6 primary schools, up-gradation of 31 primary school and 4 middle schools, construction of residential Quarters for teaching staff of 10 High School and 20 Middle Schools. Inter College Gilgit will be up-graded to degree level. Building for Government Inter College Chilas will be constructed. Work for special repair to Governments Degree College Skardu will be completed. Existing facilities of schools and colleges will be improved by providing equipment.

**(c) FATA**

During the year, Rs. 148.019 million has been provided against the revised budget of Rs. 112.712 for 1985-86. About 93 primary schools building will be constructed. Works on the up-gradation 37 primary and 31 middle schools will be completed. Existing facilities of secondary schools will be improved by providing 70 additional class rooms, science laboratories, provision of water supply, electricity etc. 65 Residential Quarters (37 for males 28 for females) will be constructed. 208 primary schools (131 for boys and 77 for girls) will be

established. During the year Rs. 10.750 million have been provided for award of scholarships. 2 Hostels will constructed for 500 students. The work on improvement and consolidation of Vocational Institutes will remain in progress. Existing facilities of the four existing colleges will be improved by providing furniture and equipment.

**ADP ALLOCATION, REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATES AND UTILIZATION  
FOR 1985-86  
(EDUCATION)**

Sub-Sector	Punjab				Sind		
	All.	R.B.E.	Util.	%	All.	R.B.E.	Util. %
Primary .. .. .	140.000	139.560	100		113.415	275.435	243
Secondary .. .. .	312.561	248.495	80		74.089	74.089	100
Teacher .. .. .	12.000	4.620	39		10.400	10.400	100
Technical .. .. .	83.223	43.888	53		32.037	32.037	100
College .. .. .	81.046	97.741	121		47.017	47.017	100
Scholarships .. .. .	45.000	53.969	120		3.709	3.709	100
University .. .. .	—	—	—		—	—	—
Literacy & Mass Edu. ..	—	—	—		—	—	—
Supply of Text Books ..	—	—	—		—	—	—
Dev. of Library Services ..	—	—	—		6.335	6.335	100
Miscellaneous .. .. .	19.979	11.311	57		3.995	3.995	100
<b>Total Edu . . . . .</b>	<b>693.809</b>	<b>599.584*</b>	<b>86</b>		<b>290.997</b>	<b>453.117</b>	<b>158</b>

\*In addition to this amount, Rs. 417 million were allocated but not released to Education Dept.

(Rs. in million)

	N.W.F.P.			Baluchistan			Federal			Total		
	All.	R.B.E.	Util. %	All.	R.B.E.	Util. %	All.	R.B.E.	Util. %	All.	R.B.E.	Util. %
Primary	134.968	74.416	55	35.836	31.456	87	82.727	87.237	105	506.946	608.084	120
Secondary	93.395	90.283	97	64.464	68.477	106	162.403	167.124	103	706.912	654.077	93
Teacher	8.457	11.226	133	3.460	3.358	97	7.450	7.447	100	41.767	37.051	89
Technical	23.676	24.084	102	2.881	1.881	65	93.653	75.956	81	235.470	177.846	76
College	13.449	36.967	117	14.865	19.690	132	56.347	54.378	96	230.724	255.793	111
Scholarship	11.100	10.600	90	—	—	—	79.159	100.561	103	156.968	168.939	108
University	—	—	—	—	—	—	233.501	234.000	100	233.501	240.181	103
Literacy and Mass Edu.	5.000	0.154	3	—	—	—	54.541	60.000	110	59.541	62.539	105
Supply of Text Books	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.727	1.719	63	2.727	3.719	136
Dev. of Lib Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.361	38.000	105	42.696	47.027	110
Misccl.	5.236	4.648	89	16.500	14.705	89	20.153	21.037	104	65.863	55.696	85
	313.281	252.378	80	138.006	139.547	101	847.022	847.459	100	2283.115	2291.985	101

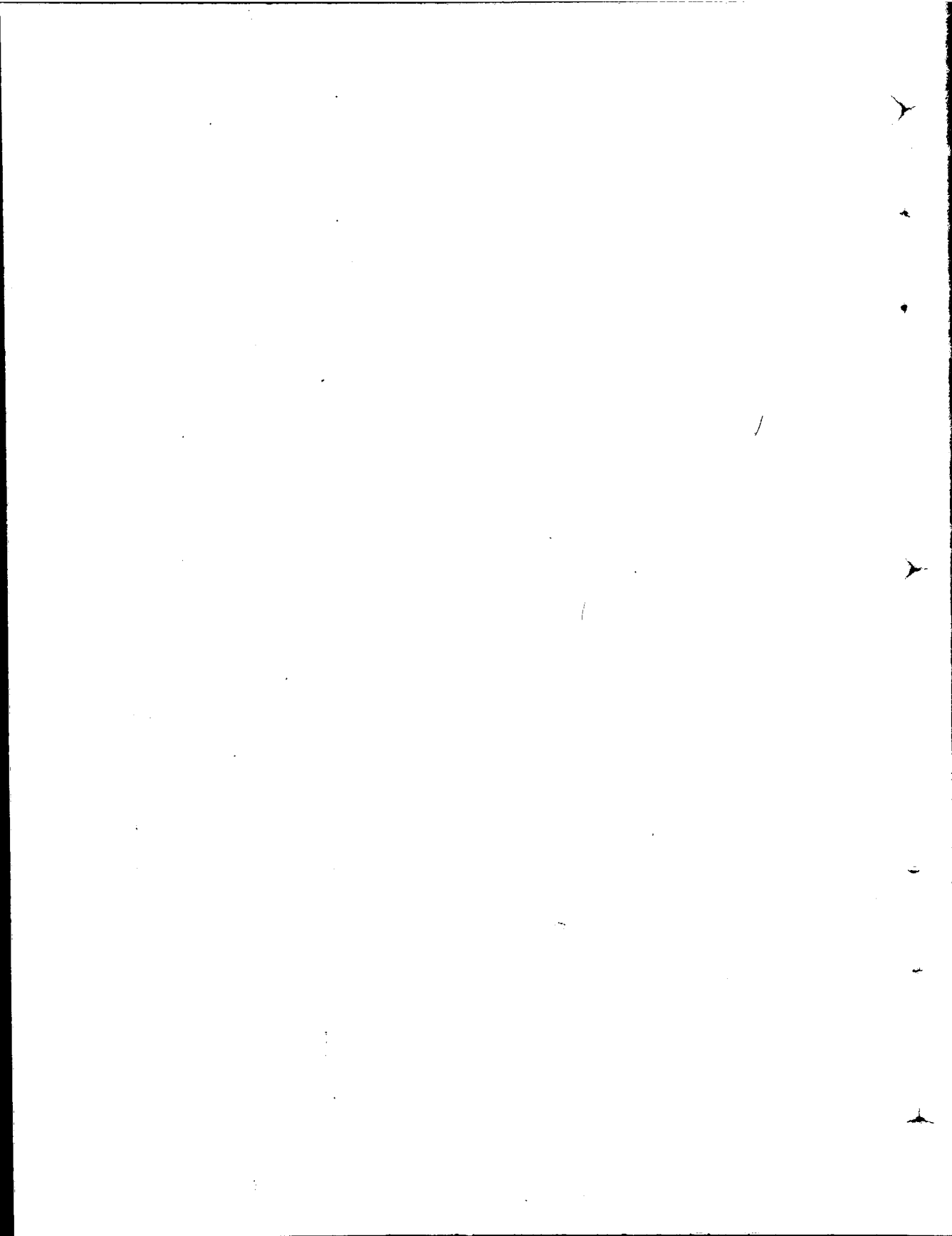
\*\*In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 613 million were spent on Special Primary Education Programme provided outside A.D.P.

## AGENCY-WISE BREAK UP OF SUB-SECTORAL ADP ALLOCATION 1986-87

Sub-Sectors	(Rs. Million)											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total Provincial Programme	Ministry of Education	A.J.K.	N.A.	F.A.T.A.	Total Federal	Total (6+11)	
Primary	306.777	332.380	209.864	34.743	883.764	60.366	3.000	4.534	50.279	118.179	1001.943	
Secondary	397.967	117.800	122.376	33.350	671.493	80.317	44.144	3.836	36.424	164.721	836.214	
Teacher	9.235	11.030	4.557	9.492	34.314	3.251	—	—	8.608	11.859	46.173	
Technical	84.200	25.931	22.131	1.600	133.862	66.000	4.020	—	12.893	82.913	216.775	
College	86.500	50.100	25.096	15.922	177.618	38.238	17.964	0.800	4.822	61.824	239.442	
University	—	—	—	—	—	252.000	—	—	—	252.000	252.000	
Scholarships	56.000	0.209	11.514	*	67.723	86.252	—	—	10.750	97.002	164.725	
Dev. of Lib. Services & Museums	—	—	—	—	—	19.289	1.130	—	—	20.419	20.419	
Literacy	—	—	—	5.000	—	5.000	290.000	—	—	290.000	295.000	
Production & Supply of Text Books	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.887	—	—	0.887	0.887	
Miscellaneous	35.171	2.650	5.862	2.100	45.783	9.753	0.517	1.305	24.243	35.818	81.601	
Special programme for MPAs	156.600	**	85.000	108.000	349.600	—	—	—	—	—	349.600	
Sub-Total	1132.450	540.100	491.400	205.207	2369.157	906.353	70.775	10.475	148.019	1135.622	3504.779	
Estt. Div.	—	—	—	—	—	25.383	—	—	—	25.383	25.383	
Cabinet Div.	—	—	—	—	—	3.250	—	—	—	3.250	3.250	
P & D Deptt./Div.	1.662	3.130	0.900	18.920	24.612	21.773	1.500	—	1.000	24.273	48.885	
Statistic Div.	—	—	—	—	—	11.752	—	—	—	11.752	11.752	
Total	1134.112	543.230	492.300	224.127	2393.769	968.511	72.275	10.475	149.019	1200.280	3594.049	

\*Provided under revenue budget.

\*\*The amount is included in the above sub-sectoral allocation.



## CHAPTER 16

## SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN

According to the last population census, Pakistan's population in 1981 was 84.25 million (estimated at 97.67 million in 1986) out of which 47.4 per cent were female, 31.2 per cent being in the age group of 10 years and above. Only 3.2 per cent were shown as working or looking for work and 91.6 per cent were registered as house wives and not included in the labour force.

2. Out of the total female population of 10 years and above, 71 per cent were living in the rural areas and 29 per cent in urban areas. In the rural areas only 2.8 per cent were in the category of economically active persons. About 95 per cent were shown as house wives and not included in labour force. Out of the total female population of 10 years and above living in urban areas, 83 per cent were shown as house wives and were not included in labour force. Only 3 per cent of the urban female population were shown as working or looking for work and included in labour force.

3. The above statistics depict the economically depressed condition of women in Pakistan. In the history of economic planning in Pakistan, it is only the Sixth Five-Year Plan that a special treatment to the development of women is given. A separate Division to look after the programmes of the women labour force has been created. An amount of Rs. 800 million has been earmarked for Special Development Programme for Women in the Sixth Plan. The real programmes for supporting and accelerating women's development are much larger. A rough order of the magnitude for these programmes directly or indirectly benefiting the women is estimated at Rs. 20 billion for the Sixth Plan.

4. Despite these development, the participation of women in the active labour force still remains low. According to labour force survey (LPS) 1982-83, the participation rate for the labour force as a whole is 30.19 per cent whereas it is only 3.48 per cent for female. This low participation rate of women underlines the social taboos that prohibit the female to come forward for work or to offer themselves for work. The other reason for low participation rate is that a large number of women fall into the category of house wives and hence by definition do not form part of our active labour force. Literacy ratio amongst female is 16 per cent as against 35.1 per cent for males. Female enrolment in educational institutions is 33 per cent as against 64 per cent for males.

5. Every development activity needs for its success a certain level of awareness of the proposed target group, which must be conscious of and receptive to the changes, and also be in a position socially to avail of the facilities offered for its betterment. In the context of Women's Development Programmes,

note is to be taken of the socio-cultural taboos that bar women from availing of the facilities and programmes offered for them. It is also necessary to warn against development programmes that in fact negatively affect the income and employment generation activities and potential of women.

6. A major thrust is being made to create self-awareness among women. Alongwith the programmes specially focussing on women's development, a series of specially designed educational and motivational schemes to generate enthusiasm amongst the women to participate in the development programmes, as well as to promote community attitude which make it possible for women to reap full benefits from them is also required. Special allocations of funds is necessary for encouraging and promoting women's aspirations for their development, and the creation of a social environment to the recognition and acceptance of the changing social role of women.

7. A very important component of the women's development is the literacy and education. Literacy is the foundation for the emancipation and development of women. It will be eventually possible to make it compulsory for girls to go to primary school for which the provision of facilities and the desired change in social attitudes are a must. Boys and girls should be able to get admission in all primary schools.

8. While the increase in formal educational facilities is essential, what is specifically needed is the use of non-formal modes of education for the promotion of female education and training at all levels. This will encourage the self-employment of women.

9. Health programmes related to women and children will emphasise preventive efforts through the rural health services and conventional paramedics and community welfare workers. Nutrition education and applied nutrition is incorporated through all health outlets particularly those based in rural areas. A major component of these programmes will be the provision of Health Education to girls and women, as the foundation for all preventive measures.

10. The Sixth Plan strategy for women's development is geared specially to increase their literacy rate, provide them with preventive medicare, and to raise their productivity and efficiency. The broad framework of action in each field would be :—

- (1) to improve productive potential by imparting information, education and skills required for current needs.
- (2) to utilize un-used productive potential by providing opportunities for employing skills already imparted.



- (3) to prepare for productive needs of the future by providing information education and skill.
- (4) to provide opportunities in the future for the utilization of productive potential of the female population in all fields.

11. Keeping in view the problems being faced by the females in Pakistan and the strategy of the Sixth Plan set out for the development of women's programme, development of women's programmes is given due recognition by the present Government.

12. Some programmes are specifically designed to promote training and welfare programmes undertaken by the Women's Division and federal agencies concerned. There would be some programmes which are not being implemented by any other provincial and federal agencies concerned will be supplemented by the Women's Division. The programmes would be in education and skill development, health and social welfare, etc. Some of the major programmes implemented|supplemented by the Women's Division includes: establishment of polytechnics for women, working women's hostels, improvement and expansion of existing vocational institutes for women, training of para-medical female staff, establishment of pilot women centres in integrated rural development programmes, IRDP Markaz, day-care centres, darul-amans|darul falahs, establishment of community halls for women and establishment of adult education centres for women specially in rural areas. These programmes are mostly low cost schemes which are implemented by the Provincial Governments and financed by the Women's Division through respective ADPs.

## REVIEW OF 1984-85

### **Financial**

13. An allocation of Rs. 60.00 million was made during 1984-85. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 47.07 million, which is 78.4 per cent of the total allocation. The shortfall has mainly occurred in the Punjab and NWFP programmes, which showed 57 per cent and 51.7 per cent utilization respectively. This is due to revision of some on-going schemes and adjustment of the savings already lying un-utilized with the line departments in the provinces. Agency-wise allocation and utilization may be seen at Annexure I.

### **Physical**

14. The progress achieved includes: (i) continuation of on-going programmes of (a) creating physical facilities required for the education and training of women for productive work and (b) meeting the recurring expenditure on

training infrastructure created earlier and (ii) new programmes for creation or consolidation of new education and training facilities. In addition, the following new programmes were also initiated during the year under review :—

- (1) Establishment of 5 National Education Training Centres at the Federal Capital and Provincial Headquarters.
- (2) Establishment of 506 Adult Education Centres and an addition of education component in the existing Industrial Women Centres.
- (3) Setting up of 3 technical training centres.
- (4) 4 Women Industrial Centres.
- (5) 2 Legal|Medical Aid Centres.
- (6) Para-medical Teaching Training facilities in 7 hospitals of Punjab.
- (7) 30 Day-care Centres in various colleges of the Punjab.
- (8) Fatima Jinnah Women Hostel at Education Complex, Lahore.

15. In addition, some other schemes, *i.e.* sericulture, agricultural extension work livestock improvement, development of cooperative movement and other productive work in rural based economy were started.

#### REVIEW OF 1985-86

##### **Financial**

16. An allocation of Rs. 96.5 million was made in 1985-86. A 83 per cent utilization was achieved during the year. The programme-wise details of allocation and utilization is given in Annexure II.

##### **Physical**

17. The major programmes completed|continued includes establishment of 19 industrial centres, 126 Day-care Centres, 2 Polytechnic Institutes, 17 Working Women Hostels, 5 Farm Schools, 9 Legal Aid and Para-medical centres, 7 Technical Training|Skill Development Centres and one In-service Training Institute.

#### PROGRAMME FOR 1986-87

##### **Financial**

18. An amount of Rs. 93.419 million has been allocated for development programmes of Women's Division. In the current financial year, 2.5 million rupees has been provided for the federal project and Rs. 90.919 million for the

programmes to be implemented through other provincial/federal line departments. The break-up of allocation and percentage share of various agencies both for on-going and new programmes are shown in Annexure III.

### Physical

19. The major programme envisaged in the current year's ADP includes establishment of 59 industrial/multi-purpose centres, opening of 23 Day-care/Women Welfare and development centres, construction of 19 working women hostels, establishment of women polytechnic in AJ&K and 9 legal/medical care centres, construction of 10 Pilot Training Centres in Punjab, opening of 5-Craft Emporium/Handicraft shops, Construction of 3 Darul-amans, Introduction of Secretarial Training in 5 existing polytechnics, construction of 30 Community Halls, 2 Hosiery Knitting Centres and opening of 5 Women Volunteer Centres for Training in Rural Poultry Development.

20. The province-wise details of major physical targets in terms of projects for 1986-87 are given at Annexure IV.

### SPECIAL WOMEN'S ACTION PROGRAMME (SWAP)

21. Keeping in view numerous problems faced by women, the involvement of Women's Associations and women NGOs is imperative and a Special Women's Action Programme was launched last year. In the previous year, an amount of Rs. 100 million was allocated. The amount could not be utilized due to late receipt of proposals and procedural handicaps.

22. In the current financial year 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 53.717 million has been earmarked for Special Women's Action Programme. Under this programme, the following tentative allocations have been made for various projects :—

- (i) An allocation of Rs. 10 million has been made for legal aid for women.
- (ii) A sum of Rs. 20 million has been earmarked for Women's Investment Bank.
- (iii) Rs. 5 million was allocated for the construction of a Women's Complex at Lahore.
- (iv) A sum of Rs. 10 million is allocated for *Sanaat Zars* (Women's Industrial Complex) submitted by the Government of Punjab.
- (v) The "Information, Communication and Research Project" submitted by *Aurat Foundation* was allocated Rs. 1.5 million.
- (vi) A sum of Rs. 2.5 million was allocated for a Children's Academy.

23. The aim of these programmes is to provide full support to the women's efforts for equal rights and arrange the essential means in achieving these objectives. The Women's Division has been made responsible to translate these proposals into PC-I and get the approved. With the functioning of SWAP, the women's development programmes will be further strengthened.

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**STATEMENT SHOWING ALLOCATION AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE  
DURING 1984-85**

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Name of Province/Area	Allocation for 1984-85	Estimated Expenditure for 1984-85	Percentage implementation
1.	Punjab	29.70	19.91	67.0
2.	Sind	13.63	15.20	111.5
3.	N.W.F.P.	7.83	4.05	51.7
4.	Baluchistan	4.63	4.90	105.8
5.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	2.25	0.50	22.0
6.	Federal Capital Area	1.07	1.61	150.5
7.	FATA	0.87	—	—
8.	Northern Area	0.02	0.90	450.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>47.07</b>	<b>78.50</b>

**Annexure II****STATEMENT SHOWING ALLOCATION AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE  
DURING 1985-86**

(Million Rs.)

S. No.	Name of the area/province	Allocation for 1985-86	Estimated Expenditure for 1985-86	Percentage Utilization
1.	Punjab	42,057	34,865	83%
2.	Sind	20,892	17,319	83%
3.	N.W.F.P.	16,030	13,289	83%
4.	Baluchistan	9,813	8,136	83%
5.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	2,500	2,073	83%
6.	Federal Capital Area	4,368	3,622	83%
7.	Northern Areas	0,840	0,696	83%

## ADP FOR 1986-87

S. No.	Province/Area	Allocation for 1986-87	Percentage share
1.	Pakistan .. .. .	93.419	100
2.	Punjab .. .. .	41.459	44
3.	Sind .. .. .	20.543	22
4.	N.W.F.P. .. .. .	15.910	17
5.	Azad Jammu & Kashmir .. .. .	2.455	3
6.	Baluchistan .. .. .	9.638	10
7.	Northern Areas .. .. .	0.909	1
8.	Federal Capital Area.. .. .	2.5	3

**WOMEN'S DIVISION'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
MAJOR PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR THE YEAR 1986-87**

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Baluchistan										Federal Project	FATA	Total
		Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	7	8	9	10						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
1.	Industrial/Multipurpose Centres	504	544	657	3 (4)	27	2	—	—	—	—	—	1737 (59)	
2.	Adult Education	789	42	645	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1522	
3.	Secretarial work and repair of domestic appliances (typing & shorthand)	15	2	7	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	30	
4.	Carpet/Duree making/handicraft development- cum-training centre and Kashmiri Art/Gobba Centre	12	27	3	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	50 (1)	
5.	Hosiery Knitting Centre	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
6.	Training of Women Volunteers for rural poultry development	1	—	—	2 (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 (5)	
7.	Pilot Women Centres for Agriculture Livestock, Dairy Farming, Adult Education, Sewing, Cutting and embroidery	78	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8. Readymade garments, leather Product Training Centre .. .. .			3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
9. Polytechnic Institute for Women .. .. .			3	1	1	1	(1)	—	—	—	6 (1)
10. Vocational Institute/School/technical courses for women .. .. .			15	47 (1)	5	(1)	—	—	—	—	67 (2)
11. Day Care Centres for Babies/Children .. .. .			137 (10)	3 (12)	4	4	—	—	6	—	154
12. Medical Facilities (IHVs training, medical technicians & construction of Cyne Wars) .. .. .			40	4	1	6 (8)	2 (1)	—	—	—	23 (4)
13. Legal/Medical Aid Centres .. .. .			8 (5)	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	11 (5)
14. Community Halls .. .. .			33	39 (15)	—	4 (8)	4	(3)	—	—	93 (30)
15. Women Welfare & Development Centres .. .. .			1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 (1)
16. Working Women Hostels at Divisional Headquarters .. .. .			4 (6)	7 (2)	3	1 (1)	—	—	—	—	15 (9)
17. Working Women Hostel at District Headquarters .. .. .			5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
18. Provision of Single Room accommodation .. .. .			10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
19. Introduction of Commercial Classes .. .. .			5 (5)	9	5	—	1	—	—	—	20 (5)
20. Construction of Darul Amana .. .. .			1 (1)	—	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	(3)



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31. Provision of Transport/Equipment for working women hostel and Day Care Centres .. ..		(2)									(2)
32. Fruit and Vegetable Dehydration Processing and Juice Extracting .. ..					(1)						(1)
33. Farm & School .. ..			(1)	(1)							
34. Introduction of Sericulture to the rural women in rural areas .. ..		1	6								7
35. Multi purpose ladies employment section .. ..						1					1
36. Cymnasium Hall .. ..				1							1
37. National Education Training Centre .. ..				1	1						4
38. House Hold Education for Women .. ..							(1)				(1)
39 Provincial Coordination Cell .. ..			1	1	5	1					(4)
40. Introduction of Commercial Classes .. ..			5	6	5						20
Total .. ..		1634 (120)	742 (36)	1349 (14)	78 (23)	40 (4)	7 (4)	8 (4)		3858 (261)	

The figures indicated in parenthesis are now schemes to be implemented in the year 1986-87.

1950-1951 - The Michigan Department of Conservation - Game and Fish Commission - Game and Fish Commission

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Game and Fish Commission	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1. Game and Fish Commission

2. Game and Fish Commission

3. Game and Fish Commission

4. Game and Fish Commission

5. Game and Fish Commission

6. Game and Fish Commission

7. Game and Fish Commission

8. Game and Fish Commission

9. Game and Fish Commission

10. Game and Fish Commission

11. Game and Fish Commission

12. Game and Fish Commission

13.

14. Game and Fish Commission

15. Game and Fish Commission

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

21.

## CHAPTER 17

## CULTURE, SPORTS, TOURISM AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

The annual plan programmes for the Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth Affairs Sector enter the fourth year of the implementation of the Sixth Plan. The financial implementation in the sector during the first 3 years of the Plan is estimated at Rs. 347.164 million and shows some shortfall due to delay in the projectization work in Culture, Sports sub-sector. A review of the sectoral development programme for 1985-86 and programmes for 1986-87 is given below :

**Review of ADP 1985-86**

The financial implementation of the normal Federal programme during 1985-86 is expected at Rs. 115.754 million against the ADP allocation of Rs. 109.00 million. Major increase was registered in the tourism sub-sector where the pace of development picked up with disbursement of aid for their priority projects. In the special programme for youth, the utilisation of funds at Rs. 23.074 million compared to an allocation of Rs. 114.00 million remained depressed due to late projectization and firming up implementation arrangements with the Provincial Governments. Position of financial utilisation is summarised in Annexure I.

**Physical Review**

*Master Plan for Preservation of Moenjodaro.*—The scheme aims at lowering ground water table, river training works and preservation of structural remains of the historical monuments. About 50 per cent work was completed by June, 1985, at a cost of Rs. 45.00 million. During 1985-86 lowering of ground water table by sinking 12 tubewells (total tubewells 26), protection works and conservation of structural remains was in progress and overall 70 per cent achievement was made.

*Building for National Archives.*—Electrification, air-conditioning, boiler and furnishing of the building, already completed, remained in progress and a physical achievement of 83 per cent was made by June, 1986, compared to 40 per cent upto June, 1985.

*National Hockey Stadium, Lahore.*—This is a Provincial project being financed through federal funds with the approval of the President of Pakistan. The project cost has been revised to Rs. 68.000 million from a level of Rs. 37.00 million only. Work on the scheme continued with a total expenditure of Rs. 23.00 million since 1980-81 and physical progress of 60 per cent gained.

*National Cricket Stadium Karachi Phase-I.*—A sum of Rs. 10.00 million was spent up to 1984-85 and the project was complete to the extent of 35 per cent. During 1985-86 the progress on the scheme is 50 per cent by end June, 1986.

*Grant-in-aid to Sports Stadia.*—A sum of Rs. 9.343 million was provided for construction/renovation of sports stadia at 4 District Headquarters. Only 3 sports stadia at Nawabshah, Shikarpur and Bannu have been approved and Rs. 7.50 million placed at the disposal of the Provincial Governments. However, no stadia would be completed during the remaining period of the current financial year.

*Malam Jabba Skiing Resort.*—The main building for restaurant and 2 shalets have been completed, marking 40 per cent completion. During the year construction of 70 rooms was started while agreement for import of skii, chairlift and other equipment with Austrain donors has been finalised. About 55 per cent of the project would be completed by June, 1986.

### **Physical Achievements for Special Programme for Youth**

An expenditure of Rs. 23 million is expected during 1985-86 on undertaking special youth affairs programmes aimed at skill development through vocational training, employment generation and creation of sports/recreational facilities for the benefit of nearly 16 million youth in the country.

The physical targets included construction of four youth hostels, repairs of 11 existing youth hostels and establishment of 45 vocational centres through the Provincial Governments in small towns and rural areas for imparting such skills as auto-mechanics, tractor operation, electrification/wiring, tailoring, knitting, embroidery etc. The expected physical achievements include repairs to the existing youth hostels only. About 15 vocational centres, 7 for men and 8 for women will be established while work will start on the remaining 30 centres. Work was also initiated on the 2 youth centres located at Islamabad and Peshawar.

### **PROGRAMME FOR 1986-87**

#### **Federal Programme**

The development programme for Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth Affairs Sector is placed at Rs. 157 million during 1986-87, compared to an estimated implementation of Rs. 139 million in 1985-86, an increase of about 13 per cent. The allocations for Culture, Sports and Tourism programme are Rs. 115.32 million and those for youth development programme are Rs. 41.87 million (Annexure II.)

The major deceleration will take place during the year in the youth sector, where it is planned to complete and consolidate the on-going work like construction and renovation of youth hostels and skill development centres for youth. In this sector, the allocation is 81 per cent higher than the revised estimates during the preceding year.

Although the normal programme of Culture, Sports and Tourism has been maintained at the 1985-86 levels, the inter-sectoral priorities have been changed. For instance, while tourism development programme claims an acceleration of about 33 per cent during the year, the Archaeology and Archives sector registers a fall of 27 per cent. Sports sector gets about 11 per cent more over the revised estimates of 1985-86.

### Physical Targets

I. *Archaeology and Archives.*—In this sector, the building project of National Archives, Islamabad and extension of National Museum, Karachi will be fully completed and made operational with additional facilities. The restoration and renovation work on the Quaid-e-Azam House, Karachi will be completed by 75 per cent. The preservation work of the Moenjodaro monuments will be completed upto 78 per cent by June, 1987, compared to 70 per cent so far completed. The work to be attended to during the year includes construction of spur to protect the site from river Indus, plantation and landscaping and conservation of structural remains.

II. *Sports.*—The ADP allocation will allow completion of 4 schemes including the sports training and coaching centres, Quetta and Peshawar, sports hostel, Quetta, Squash Courts at the Sports Training Centre, Lahore and 4 district sports stadia at Bannu, Sibbi, Nawabshah and Shikarpur. Work is expected to be started on the Swimming Pool Complex and 10 per cent physical achieved by end of the financial year. Work will continue on the hockey stadium for which Rs. 8.787 million has been provided mainly for import of astro-turf. Work will also be started on the extension of Rawalpindi Cricket Stadium and on construction of a sports stadium at Muzaffarabad on which 58 per cent physical progress is expected during the year.

III. *Tourism.*—The Tourism Division programmes during 1986-87 provide 76 per cent of the total allocation to the 3 schemes namely Malam Jabba Skiing| Tourist Resort, construction of the Institute of Hotel Management Building, Karachi and development of Kirthar National Park, Sind. In the case of the first project, the pace of on-going work will be accelerated by completing the construction of 70-room hotel, restaurant etc., import of skiing equipment and its installation. An overall physical progress of 90 per cent will be achieved by end of

1986-87. The construction work on the Institute will also be started and 20 per cent progress achieved. The Kirthar National Park is under development in line with the President's directive and about 20 per cent progress will be achieved by end year.

Under the matching-grant funding programme for Provincial tourism schemes, tourist lodges at Kallar Kahar, and Chakwal, tourist resort at Hiran Minar and Lal-Sohanra Park, Bahawalpur, all located in the Punjab, are under implementation where about 30 per cent physical progress is expected during the year. In Azad Kashmir, funds will be provided on matching grant basis for construction of tourist accommodation in the target areas.

The PTDC managed programme envisages completion of 5 small schemes, designed to increase tourist accommodation by 56 beds in Besham, Gilgit, Skardu, Ziarat, Katas (Choa Saidan Shah), besides renovation of 11 existing tourist motels.

*IV. Youth Development Programme.*—The schemes included in this sector are designed to increase and supplement, where needed, the skill development facilities for the youth population at the town/tehsil level and to provide youth centres to channel their energies towards national development. Under the skill development programme, in all 90 Vocational Training Centres (45 for men and 45 for women) will be established over a period of 36 months from 1985-86. Of these, 15 were set up during 1985-86. Forty more centres will be opened during 1986-87 while some centres started earlier will also be completed. The centres opened in consultation with provinces, operated and maintained by them will provide training to about 5,000 men and women per year in basic trades needed according to local conditions and to promote generation of self-employment.

It is proposed to construct 2 youth hostels, at Islamabad, and Peshawar to provide facilities for youth tourists for promoting national integration.

The physical targets proposed to be achieved during 1986-87 appear in Annexure II.

#### PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES, 1986-87

The Provincial ADPs provide Rs. 59 million for 1986-87 for Sports, Culture and Tourism sector, as against the revised estimates of Rs. 20 million during 1985-86. This indicates an acceleration of 195 per cent over the preceding year.



The province-wise comparative position of allocations for 1986-87 and revised estimates for 1985-86 appears below :

**PROVINCIAL ADP ALLOCATIONS, 1986-87**

Province	(Rs. Million)			
	Expenditure 1983-84	Expenditure 1984-85	Revised Estimates 1985-86	Allocation for 1986-87
Sind	3.962	8.321	5.320	1.980
Punjab	8.558	4.306	9.340	45.150
N.W.F.P.	0.300	0.200	—	0.800
Baluchistan	—	—	5.631	10.971
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.820</b>	<b>12.827</b>	<b>20.291</b>	<b>58.901</b>

The allocation for the new fiscal year include Rs. 19.980 million for Culture, Rs. 25.520 million for Tourism, and Rs. 13.401 million for Sports. Details are provided in Annexure III.

**Punjab**

A sum of Rs. 45.150 million has been allocated in the Provincial ADP 1986-87, compared to revised estimates of Rs. 9.340 million in the preceding year, showing an acceleration of 383 per cent. The major spurt is envisaged in the Tourism sector, which has been provided Rs. 25.020 million in 1986-87. The balance of Rs. 18.130 million will be spent on the development of cultural facilities in the province.

Out of the tourism funds, a sum of Rs. 18.400 million has been indicated as block allocation while specific programmes of Rs. 6.620 million are available. Construction of tourist resorts will be started for the benefit of the highway travellers, between Attock, Gujrat, Lahore, Multan and Sahiwal, and 24 per cent physical progress is expected to be achieved. Development of Panjar (Naar) as tourist resort located in the Rawalpindi region will be taken up and 21 per cent physical progress achieved. Work would continue on the on-going schemes like construction of tourist lodges at Kallar Kahar, Fort Mounro, tourist village Lahore, tourist resorts at Balloki and Chiniot.

**Sind**

The Sind Provincial programme in the sector is expected to be of the order of Rs. 1.980 million during 1986-87, compared to Rs. 5.320 million in the preceding year. The programmes to be undertaken during the year are in the

sports and culture sector and include development of Mehran Arts Council, Hyderabad, Consolidation and Improvement of Sindhi Abadi Board facilities and additional facilities in the Hyderabad Museum.

### **Baluchistan**

The Baluchistan ADP provides Rs. 10.971 million for the promotion of cultural sports and tourism activities, compared to revised estimates of Rs. 5.631 million in the preceding year. In the sports sector, work on the construction of small stadia at Kalat, Sibbi, Mekran etc., would be completed at a cost of Rs. 6.110 million during 1986-87. A sum of Rs. 0.50 million has been provided for construction of tourist rest houses at Khuzdar, Hub, Turbat and Loralai. Fifty per cent of the project cost is expected to be contributed by the Federal Government.

**FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS**

(FEDERAL)

**SECTOR :—Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth Affairs.**

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Allocation for 1985-86	Estimated Utilisation 1985-86	% Utilisation (Col. 4 of Col. 5)	Allocation for 1986-87
<b>A. Normal SC &amp; T</b>					
1.	Archaeology and Archives	45.415	46.371	102	33.985
2.	Sports	41.623	42.783	103	46.059
3.	Tourism :				
	(i) Tourism Division	22.370 (8.618)	26.600 (17.150)	119 (119)	35.274 (2.824)
	(ii) P.T.D.C	(13.752)	(9.450)	(69)	(8.450)
	Total (A)	109.408	115.754	106	115.318
<b>B. Special Development Programme for Youth</b>					
	Youth	114.000	23.074	20	41.873

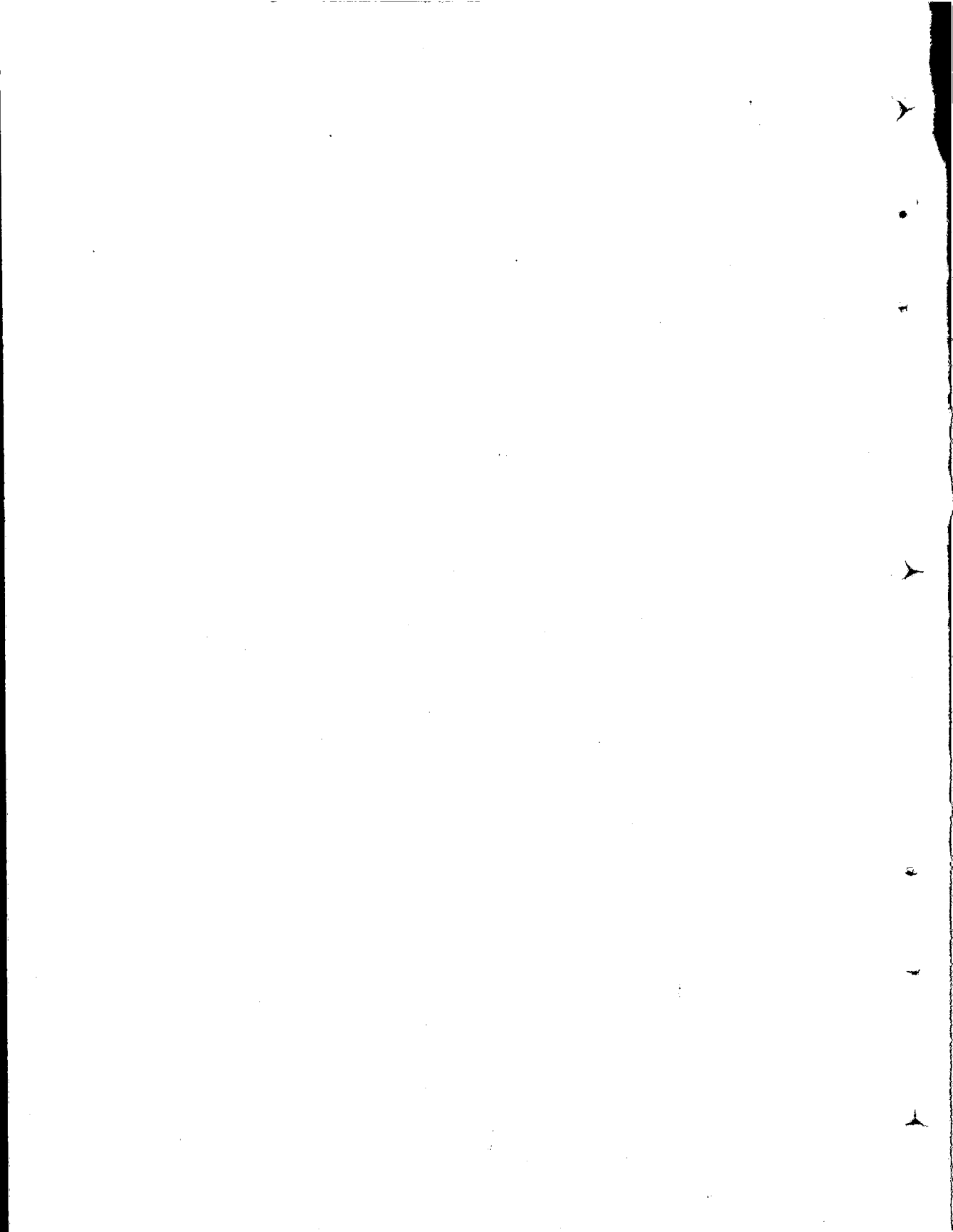
**PHYSICAL TARGETS, 1985-86 AND 1986-87**SECTOR :—*Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth Affairs.*

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector/Item	Unit	Physical Unit	Achievements for 1985-86	% Achievements for (Col. 5 of Col. 4)	Targets 1986-87
<b>I. Archaeology &amp; Archives :</b>						
1.	Preservation of Moenjodaro.	Overall progress.	60	70	116	78%
2.	National Archives Building.	"	94	83	88	100%
<b>II. Sports :</b>						
3.	National Hockey Stadium, Lahore .. .. .		100	60	60	70
4.	National Cricket Stadium, Karachi .. .. .		75	50	67	60
5.	Sports Training Centres ..	Nos.	1	—	—	2
6.	District Sports Stadia ..		4	—	—	4
<b>III. Tourism :</b>						
7.	Malam Jabba Skiing Resort.	%	55	55	100	90
8.	Tourist Accommodation in Northern Areas .. .. .	Beds.	10	10	—	8
<b>IV. Special Programme for Youth :</b>						
9.	Construction of Youth Hostels .. .. .	No.	4	—	—	2
10.	Repairs to Youth Hostels ..	No.	11	4	36	7
11.	Vocational Training Centres for Youth development ..	No.	45	15	33	10

## PROVINCE-WISE DETAILS OF A.D.P. ALLOCATION BY SUB-SECTOR

(Rs. Million)

	Revised Estimates 1985-86				Allocations for 1986-87							
	Sind		N.W.F.P. Baluchistan		Sind		N.W.F.P. Baluchistan		Total			
	Punjab	N.W.F.P.	Punjab	N.W.F.P.	Punjab	N.W.F.P.	Punjab	N.W.F.P.				
Sports	..	..	3.451	—	5.631	9.082	1.430	2.000	—	9.971	13.401	
Culture	..	..	1.869	3.000	—	4.869	0.550	18.130	0.800	0.500	19.980	
Tourism	..	..	—	6.340	—	6.340	—	25.020	—	0.500	25.520	
			5.320	9.340	—	5.631	20.291	1.980	45.150	0.800	10.971	58.901



## CHAPTER 18

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

**Sixth Five Year Plan Theme**

The theme of the Sixth Plan is to establish a nation-wide integrated system of health care so as to remove the general scarcity of adequate health services. This involves a nation wide consolidation and expansion of physical infrastructure, properly equipped and staffed by adequately trained and motivated persons. In human terms, it lays emphasis on protection of all children and new borns against six preventable diseases of childhood, provide assistance during child birth to every mother by trained birth attendant, eliminate third degree malnutrition, reduce communicable diseases to negligible levels, reduce infant and maternal mortality, increase life expectancy to a little over 60 years, to prevent the occurrence of disabilities and to take care of the disabled.

2. The focus of the Sixth Plan is development of proper rural health infrastructure which is now an important component of the Prime Minister's Five Point Socio-Economic Development Programme announced on 31st December 1985. According to the Sixth Plan and Prime Minister's Programme each Union Council is to be provided with a Basic Health Unit (BHU) and Rural Health Centre (RHC) manned by qualified doctors with necessary supporting staff. The main features of the rural health programme include the following :

- (i) Maternity and child health care components of basic health units and rural health centres be expanded by providing beds and a labour room, space for monitoring growth of children, immunization and practical demonstration area for special feeding formulae and health talks.
- (ii) Laboratory facilities to be provided at BHU while those at RHC to be upgraded.
- (iii) X-Ray facilities, dentist and ambulance to be provided at each RHC.
- (iv) Bed strength of RHC to be increased to 20-25 to convert them into viable hospitals.

3. The fourth and last year of the Sixth Five Year Plan are crucial in achieving the above objectives as the first three years have successfully changed the direction by giving due importance to preventive and promotive aspects and primary health care. During the current year, liberal allocations have been made for rural health and preventive programmes. The overall allocations of health sector have increased from 4.7 per cent in the development budget to

5.56 per cent. The allocation for the Health Sector (development and non-development) is now 0.956 per cent of GNP.

4. The Sixth Plan is employment oriented and aims to provide 50 per cent jobs to doctors in the public sector and incentives for the balance to settle in private sector. During the fourth year of the Sixth Five Plan 3,300 positions (1800 from regular budget and 1500 from special fund for employment of the educated) for doctors in BPS 17 have been created and liberal loaning facilities at softer terms made available for 2300-2500 doctors to set up their own clinics besides employment opportunities available to them in the organized semi-public and private sectors. Other categories of technical personnel still remain in short supply and efforts are being made to meet demand.

5. More details on the achievements of the third year and commitments during the fourth year of the Plan appear in subsequent paragraphs.

#### REVIEW OF 1985-86

##### Financial :

6. An allocation of Rs. 1882 million was made in the Annual Development Plan of 1985-86. A supplementary grant of Rs. 51 million was allowed for Islamabad Hospital Complex and Rs. 11 million for Federal Government Services Hospital (old name Central Government Polyclinic), Islamabad. The allocation of health sector thus increased from Rs. 1882 million to Rs. 1944 million. Financial utilization of development expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 1766 million. In percentage terms, the financial utilization is 94 per cent.

7. The main reason for a lower utilization was suspension of work on Bolan Medical College, Quetta and poor progress in implementation of some of the new projects like medical rehabilitation of the disabled and projects of the traditional medicine sub-sector.

8. Non-utilization of funds allocated for Bolan Medical College Quetta was due to the fact that the buildings already built were not considered safe for earthquake prone areas like Quetta. These buildings have now been thoroughly investigated by Messrs Nespak Limited. According to Nespak, the structure can be made safe to withstand earthquakes of the projected intensity by certain remedial measures. These measures have been examined and found technically and economically feasible as these would cost not more than 8-10 per cent of investment already made.

9. The work can start as soon as the dispute between the Government and contractors is resolved. The non-utilization of funds for Bolan Medical College Complex Quetta has off-set the advantage of the supplementary grant to the Health Sector.



10. The non-utilization of funds for traditional medicine and medical rehabilitation of the disabled is due to the fact that the sponsoring agencies could not prepare viable projects which could be processed for approval of ECNEC and, thereafter, executed. This, perhaps, could be due to lack of technical capability for preparing projects in relatively new areas. Details of expenditure by sub-sector and by executing agencies may be seen at Annexure I & II.

**Physical progress :**

11. During the year, 350 Basic Health Units and 48 Rural Health Centres have been added. Five doctor's residences were built and 2100 additional hospital beds commissioned. The targets of Accelerated Health Programme have either been achieved or surpassed. Most of the targets of health manpower have been achieved with an output of 4000 doctors, 120 dentists, 980 nurses, 4570 paramedics and 6200 dais/trained birth attendants (TBAs).

12. Details of achievements appear as Annexure III and in subsequent paragraphs. The health facilities and manpower statistics as of 30-6-1986 appear as Annexure IV.

13. The progress of some of the important projects is as under :

**Accelerated Health Programme :**

14. The Accelerated Health Programme was started in 1982-83 and includes the following :

- (i) Immunization of children below the age of 5 years against six preventable diseases of childhood viz. whooping cough, measles, diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis.
- (ii) Control of diarrhoeal diseases by oral rehydration therapy, and
- (iii) Improved maternal care by trained birth attendants (dais) at least one per village.

15. Since the start of the programme 19.45 million children have been fully immunized and 23,950 birth attendants trained. About 10-12 million packets of oral rehydration salt (ORS) are being distributed every year. The overall coverage of immunization of 65 per cent in October, 1984 has moved to 75 per cent. Punjab completed its targets by June 1985 and the strategy now is to immunise children below the age of two years.

16. Emphasis has shifted to improve protection of women of child bearing age against tetanus so that they and their off springs are protected against tetanus, a dreadful disease which is usually fatal. Two doses of tetanus toxoid provide a protection for a five year period followed by a booster for each subsequent 5 years period.

17. The infant mortality has shown a decline and is now estimated to be less than 90 per 1000 live births. The maternal mortality has also shown some decline and is now estimated to be 4-6 per thousand live births instead of 6-8 at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. It is estimated that more than 50 per cent of the expectant mothers are now attended by trained birth attendants during pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery periods.

18. The percentage of children fully protected against the six preventable diseases of childhood mentioned above is as follows :

Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Polio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80

#### **Malaria Control Programme :**

19. The programme progressed satisfactorily. ECNEC in its meeting held on 5th September 1985 decided that passive case detection of malaria be improved. In order to do so it was decided to locate malaria microscopists in Rural Health Centres instead of being available at District Headquarters. The decentralization of malaria microscopists has been achieved and now they take one day to give the result of blood smear of fever cases or clinical malaria. This has greatly improved the treatment of malaria positive cases.

#### **Islamabad Hospital and Children Hospital, Islamabad**

20. These two institutions were targetted to be commissioned during the year but only the out-patient departments could be made functional. The major reasons for non-commissioning of indoor departments of Islamabad Hospital are non-installation of equipment, delay in purchase of equipment due to late release of funds and finalization of the recruitment of the senior staff. The last appears to be the main reason for non-commissioning of the indoor block of children hospital which is ready since April 1985

**CT Scanning Units :**

21. During the year three CT Scanning units were commissioned one at Jinnah Post-graduate Medical Centre, Karachi, the second at Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences, Islamabad and the third at Combined Military Hospital, Rawalpindi.

**Double shift in hospitals :**

22. Double shift has been introduced in some of the hospitals while it is being introduced in others. This will provide 12 hours services for the out-patients thus reducing overcrowding/congestion in the hospitals. Seven hundred and twelve (712) jobs for doctors with requisits number of posts of paramedics and ancillary staff have been created as a consequence of the Cabinet decision of 4-2-1986 to provide 1000 doctors in hospitals for double shifts. To fully implement this Cabinet decision 288 jobs for second shift are yet to be created.

**Employment of doctors :**

23. In order to encourage the unemployed doctors to be self-employed the Small Business Finance Corporation (SBFC) made available a credit line of Rs. 50 million during June 1985-86. Under this scheme, unemployed doctors were provided subsidized loans upto Rs. 100,000 for rural areas and upto Rs. 75,000 for urban areas as against the previous scheme of unsubsidized loan of Rs. 25,000 for setting up their own clinics. This credit facility provided employment opportunities for 570 doctors.

**ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1986-87****Policy Framework**

24. The Annual Plan for 1986-87 will continue to further the objectives of the Sixth Plan and in specifically implementing the Prime Minister's Social and Economic Development Programme. The main focus of activities will be:—

- (i) Provision of a Basic Health Unit (BHU) Rural Health Centre (RHC) at each Union Council and improvement of Primary Health Care in the rural areas by consolidation and upgradation of rural health facilities in the light of Prime Minister's Social and Economic Development Programme ;
- (ii) Reduction of infant and maternal mortality through poly-immunization, training of TBAs and supply of oral rehydration therapy ;
- (iii) Improvement of medical education by meeting the deficiencies and reduction of seats in the medical colleges ;

- (iv) Improvement of referral care by integrating the system; and
- (v) Provision of ambulance and mobile dispensaries.

### Financial

25. An allocation of Rs. 2645 million has been made for the health sector development programme for 1986-87. Sector-wise and agency-wise details appear at Annexure V. This is 5.63 per cent of the total Public Sector Development Programme (Annexure VI) as against 4.7 per cent for the proceeding year. This is nearly matching the target of capital outlay of 6 per cent through ADP laid down in the Sixth Five Year Plan. It shows an increase of 50 per cent over the revised estimates for 1985-86. Forty per cent of this expenditure was in the Federal ADP. With the Provincial Governments now accepting more responsibility, the allocation in the Federal ADP has been reduced to 31 per cent. The Provincial ADP has increased from Rs. 1051 million (revised estimates) of 1985-86 to Rs. 1814 million - an increase of 73 per cent.

26. The non-development budget has also increased from Rs. 2440 million in 1985-86 to Rs. 3270 in 1986-87. Agency-wise details are given at Annexure VII. The increase is 34 per cent over the last year's revised estimates and has surpassed the previous three years increases of the Sixth Plan.

27. The total Health Sector budget for 1986-87 is Rs. 5915 million. This is 0.94 per cent of GNP. For proper comparison, allocations for Nuclear Medical Centres and Paksitan Medical Research Council have to be added to the above figure. These are now represented under Energy and Science and Technology Sectors. By adding these allocations the share of Health Sector is 0.96 per cent of GNP.

### Salient features

28. Some of the salient features of the Annual Plan appear in subsequent paragraphs.

### Prime Minister's Five Point Socio-Economic Development Programme :

29. In implementing the Prime Minister's Programme, one basic health unit is to be set up in each Union Council. Further, a rural health centre will be established in each group of four or five Union Councils. Among other things, 463 new basic health units and 44 rural health centres will be established during the year at a cost of Rs. 1.13 billion.



33. It is proposed to cover 475 Union Councils by new functional units during the year. The 852 Union Councils which will thus be left without such a facility, will be covered in the next two years, though work on a number of them will be started during the year. These figures may not necessarily tally within the figure in table in para 34 below.

34. The phasing of new facilities for initiating work will be as under :—

Province/Agency	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	Total
Punjab .. .. .	300	329	—	629
Sind .. .. .	107	107	10	321
NWFP .. .. .	83	101	—	184
Baluchistan .. .. .	26	60	65	151
Azad Kashmir .. .. .	17	—	—	17
Northern Areas .. .. .	12	11	—	23
Islamabad Capital Territory .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	547	608	172	1327

35. In many far-flung and sparsely populated areas where such units have not been established so far, people are obliged to travel long distances to cities to obtain medical treatment. To cover such areas, it has been decided to establish 25 mobile dispensaries.

36. The poly-immunization programme is being organised to step up the prevention drive and integrate it with the rural health care programme on permanent basis. The percentage of children fully immunised will be raised from 75 per cent to 80 per cent by the end of the year.

37. During the current year it is planned to add 4,460 beds. Nearly half of these beds will be in the rural areas. There is shortage of ambulances in urban hospitals to adequately cater for accidents and other emergency cases. It is, accordingly, proposed to provide 50 ambulances for urban hospitals.

38. Federal and the Provincial Government hospitals situated in the cities are now providing medical facilities on double shift basis. Under this scheme, urban population will be receiving medical care, other than emergencies, for 12 hours from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

### Recurring expenditure

39. According to the Sixth Five Year Plan Rs. 4.5 billion per annum would be required towards the end of the Sixth Plan. This included about 28 per cent of the budget to be raised by user's charges, the details of which have not yet been decided. The whole area of user's charges needs thorough investigation and it will not be possible to introduce any rational system of user's charges in the remaining part of the Plan. However, introduction in some sophisticated hospitals like Sheikh Zaid Hospital, Lahore, Islamabad Hospital Complex, Islamabad, is not ruled out so that those who can afford to pay are not subsidised, particularly, at tertiary care level which is highly expensive.

40. The 'ad-hoc' introduction of user's charges has raised lot of criticism and resentment from the public. Accordingly, Government of Punjab has withdrawn Rs. 10 bed charge while Azad Jammu and Kashmir has introduced the 'Parchi' charge of Rs. 1 per patient. It is expected that by the measures already introduced and being contemplated during the remaining two years of the Plan, user's charges will not be more than Rs. 250 million per year. This indicates that the share of user's charges, in the revenue budget, has not changed than what it was in the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan. It still remains around 5 percent of the total non-development budget.

41. The revenue budget has increased two and half times, from Rs. 1299 million in the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan to Rs. 3270 million in the fourth year of the Plan. The revenue budget has doubled in 3 years' time with an average growth rate of 23 per cent against 20 per cent planned for the period. At this rate, the revenue budget will be Rs. 4 billion during the last year of the Plan and Rs. 250 million of user's charge added to it, the total will be Rs. 4250 million. This does not contain Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) and Pakistan Medical Research Council's (PMRC) revenue budget. For comparative purposes with the base year (1982-83) the budget of these two organizations should also be included which is around Rs. 60 million for 1986-87. Thus the total revenue budget during the last year with user's charges being one fifth of what were originally planned, will be Rs. 4300 million as against the Plan target of Rs. 4508 million. This will be 95 per cent of Plan target but provides big relief (upto 80 per cent) on user's charges.

42. Agency-wise targets for 1986-87 and likely achievements during 1983-87 are summarized in Annexure IX and X.

### Employment of doctors

43. During the year 1800 posts for doctors in Basic Pay Scale 17 will be created in the public sector. All these posts will be for young doctors who have completed house jobs. The distribution of these 1800 posts is as follow :

Federal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	445
NWFP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Total									1800

44. In order to encourage un-employed doctors to be self-employed, the Small Business Finance Corporation (SBFC) will provide them, against two personal surities, subsidized loans upto Rs. 100,000 for rural areas and Rs. 75,000 for urban areas as against the present scheme of unsubsidized loan of Rs. 25,000 for setting up their own clinics. State Bank of Pakistan will provide line of credit for Rs. 200 million to SBFC in the credit budget of 1986-87. This would facilitate employment of upto 2300—2500 doctors in the private sector.

45. About 200 doctors will be employed by the semi-public sector like Railways, WAPDA, Employees Social Security Institutions, PIA etc. Some doctors will find employment in the private hospitals, nursing homes and polyclinics.

46. With all the above measures, it is expected that 4500 doctors could be gainfully employed in the country during the year. Thus, the total employment opportunities for doctors during the year may exceed the output, and the problem of unemployment of doctors may not aggravate further. This is in conformity with the target of the Sixth Five Year Plan according to which half of the doctors will be absorbed in the public sector and the balance will be absorbed in the private sector.

47. It is expected that the trainee registrar positions will be created and some of the doctors will pursue postgraduate education. Some of the female doctors will continue to be lost due to marriage. To the extent this happens, opportunities will be made available for those doctors who are already unemployed. There will be normal attrition of the existing stock of doctors in public service. It is expected that these measures will allow 600-700 additional unemployed doctors to be absorbed.



48. With a view to providing financial incentive for the qualified doctors to establish their own clinics, the rate of initial depreciation on X-Ray and electrotherapeutic apparatus and accessories has been enhanced from 25 per cent to 40 per cent.

48. During the year 7,000 jobs will be created, in the public sectors as under :—

Doctors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,800
Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800
Dentists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Paramedicals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
Ancillary staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,300

50. Agency-wise sanctioned posts of doctors and paramedical staff for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given at Annexure XI and XII respectively.

#### Narcotics Control

51. Use of narcotics is not only injurious to physical well-being but also mental health. The ill effects of its use are not confined to individual addicts but effects the whole nation. The objective is to rehabilitate the addicts as respectable and useful members of the society. Such rehabilitation and treatment requires availability of adequate facilities in the country. Six centres for treatment and rehabilitation of addicts are being set up in major teaching hospitals during the year besides the already existing twenty six such centres.

#### Federal

52. The main projects of the Federal ADP are as under :—

- (i) *Primary Health Care Project.*—This is a US AID assisted project for building schools for training of paramedical workers. Sites have been selected. Designs have been prepared and approved and work will be started in the early part of the year. An allocation of Rs. 25 million has been made during the year.
- (ii) *Malaria Control Programme.*—This project aims to control malaria by insecticidal spray to reduce the vector density and case detection and treatment to reduce the malaria parasite reservoir. The programme will have to be continued till the establishment of an effective primary health care programme. The Federal component during the year will provide insecticides, spary equipment and replacement of vehicles at a cost of Rs. 90 million.

- (ii) *Accelerated Health Programme.*—This programme is to be continued for another one year *i.e.* till the end of the Plan. An allocation of Rs. 69 million has been made for this programme. Progress of Accelerated Health Programme has been satisfactory. Nearly all the targets will be met while some will be exceeded. This programme has achieved good results and federal government assistance will continue even after the programme is fully intergrated in the primary health care for supply of vaccines and equipment.

The emphasis has shifted from immunization of children upto the age of 5 year to those below the age of two years as most of the children of higher age group have been fully protected. Importance is being given to immunize women of child bearing age against tetanus with tetanus toxoid to protect them and their off-springs against this generally fatal disease.

- (iv) *Preparation of Vaccines.*—Domestic production of vaccines has been a priority area. Efforts will be continued to achieve self-sufficiency during the Seventh Plan. The programmes include preparation of Polio Concentrate D.P.T. and Human Diploid Cell (HDC) rabies vaccine. These project have been allocated Rs. 61 million during 1986-87.
- (v) *Ayub Medical College, Abbottabad.*—The work on this project is progressing satisfactorily. The revised project has reduced some of the residential accommodation for staff and replaced it by additional hospital facilities. Most of the works have been contracted out and the project has been allocated Rs. 133 million for 1986-87 to fulfil 75 per cent of the contractual obligation.
- (vi) *Bolan Medical College, Quetta.*—Work was suspended on this project since 1-7-1984. NESPAK has suggested remedial measure for two units of the college and two units of the hospital. It is expected that work will be started sometime in the first quarter of the fiscal year as soon as the dispute between the Government and contractor is resolved. An allocation of Rs. 84 million has been made so that the college is completed and work on hospital and ancillary facilities could also be started. Remedial measures will take 18 months for the entire project while the remaining work could also be started concurrently. It will take about 24 month to complete the project, backed by finances and proper supervision.

- (vii) *Islamabad Hospital and Children Hospital, Islamabad.*—Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS) popularly known as Islamabad Hospital Complex, will become fully operational during the year. Full commissioning is expected in September, 1986. PIMS basic function will be to provide facilities of diagnosis and treatment. This institute will also provide education in management and administration and postgraduate training for nurses. Children Hospital, Islamabad, established with the assistance of Government of Japan, is a component of PIMS. It is expected that this children hospital with 200 beds fitted with modern facilities will be fully functional during the year.
- (viii) *Federal Government Services Hospital, Islamabad.*—With the commissioning of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences, Islamabad, the role of Central Government Polyclinic, Islamabad has been redefined. This will be converted into a 200 bedded hospital for Federal Government Employees. This Institution has been given a new name in accordance with its main functions. This will be called, henceforth, Federal Government Services Hospital, Islamabad. The obstetrics and gynaecology department of this hospital will remain open to general public till such time this department is added to PIMS. This hospital is being remodelled and will be provided modern diagnostic equipment and treatment facilities. This will be airconditioned and will have medical, surgical, eye, ENT and obstetrics and gynaecology departments.
- (ix) *Jinnah Post-Graduate Medical Centre, (JPMC) Karachi.*—The premier institute popularly known as JPMC Karachi needs urgent modernization. As the institution is spread over a vast area and has been planned in a haphazard manner, it is time that the future role of this institution be defined and master plan be prepared to replace buildings which have outlived utility. The entire needs modernization, new equipment, appliances and whole range of new facilities. The Basic Medical Sciences Institute requires new buildings. Hostel accommodation for interns, house officers and post-graduate students is inadequate. Residential accommodation for essential staff hardly exists within the premises.

Taking cognisance of all these weaknesses, a proper master plan of the institution is considered essential for improvement of existing facilities. Once master plan is ready, a PCI will have to be prepared for approval of ECNEC after which funds will be provided for

- remodelling the Centre according to the approved plans. During the current year funds have been provided for preparation of master plan and PCI.
- (x) *C. T. Scans.*—A C.T. scanning unit will be set up by 1987 in the Sandeman Hospital Quetta for diagnosis of difficult cases. This unit will serve not only Quetta but the rest of the province as well. During the year the building component will be completed and equipment will be installed during the next fiscal year. The other two units, at Sheikh Zaid Hospital, Lahore and Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar, will become fully functional during the year.
- (xi) *Nuclear Medical Centre Quetta.*—A nuclear medical centre is being set up at Quetta within the Bolan Medical College Complex. The requisite land has already been handed over by the Project Director to Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission. A provision of Rs. 20 million is available for the project during the year. It is expected that the project will start functioning in two year's time. This will greatly improve diagnostic facilities, particularly early detection of cancer and will also provide treatment facilities to cancer patients.
- (xii) *Mobile Dispensaries.*—In many far-flung and sparsely populated areas where Basic Health Units have not been established so far, people are obliged to travel long distances to cities to obtain medical attendance. To cover such areas 25 mobile dispensaries will be provided during the year. Such dispensaries will remain operative till primary health care facilities are built in the unserved areas.
- (xiii) *Paramedical Institute and College of Nursing, Islamabad.*—This is a Japanese assisted project and being implemented on a turn key basis. One part of the project has been completed and handed over. The other part will be completed by the end of the year with an allocation of Rs. 20 million.
- (xiv) Other projects which deserve mention include medical rehabilitation of the disabled, emergency services and programmes aiming to combat malnutrition/improving nutritional status of the vulnerable groups. For nutrition, Italian Government through WHO/UNICEF have made available US\$ 6.5 million over four years and we have to contribute about US\$ 2.2 million in Pakistan Rupees towards this programme. One-fourth allocation has been provided during 1986-

## Punjab

53. The allocation has been enhanced from Rs 610 million during 1985-86 to Rs. 1111 million showing an acceleration of 82 per cent over the previous year. Sub-sector wise details are as under :

(Million rupees)

Name of the Programme	Allocation Percentage 1986-87	
(i) Teaching Hospitals .. .. .	178	16.0
(ii) District Headquarter Hospitals .. .. .	49	4.4
(iii) Tehsil Headquarter Hospitals .. .. .	43	3.9
(iv) Medical Education .. .. .	157	14.1
(v) Rural Health Programme .. .. .	608	54.7
(a) Rural Health Centres .. .. .	(156)	(14.0)
(b) Basic Health Units .. .. .	(452)	(40.7)
(vi) Stipends .. .. .	32	2.9
(vii) Special Programme .. .. .	5	5.0
(viii) Miscellaneous .. .. .	39	3.5
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>1111</b>	<b>100.0</b>

54. Priority has been given to the rural areas and major share of the total funds has been allocated for rural health centres and basic health units. The next priority is for teaching hospitals and medical education. These two sub-sectors together account of Rs. 335 million. Other major features of the ADP for 1986-87 are as follows :

- (a) maximum emphasis is on consolidation and completion of on-going projects ;
- (b) efforts will be made to extend proper health facilities in rural areas. During the year, 250 Basic Health Units and 20 Rural Health Centres will be completed, 400 Basic Health Units and 50 Rural Health Centres will be improved and construction of 11 new Rural Health Centres and 300 new Basic Health Units will be undertaken ;
- (c) the programme for 1986-87 envisages addition of 6 Tehsil Headquarter (THQ) hospitals and 3 District Headquarter (DHQ) hospitals ;

- (d) centres of excellence are being set up in some major areas of health care. These include a Cardiac Centre, an ENT Diagnostic Centre, a Nuclear Medical Centre, a Cancer Institute and a Paediatric Institute ;
- (e) an effort is being made to modernise the existing hospitals by providing modern equipment and improving the buildings under various projects ;
- (f) the teaching hospital of Punjab Medical College, Faisalabad with 650 beds will be commissioned during the year ; and to overcome the shortage of paramedical staff five paramedical schools are being set up during 1986-87.

55. On the non-development side, expenditure on health services shows a nominal decline from 1110 million in budget estimates 1985-86 to Rs. 1084 million in revised estimates 1985-86. This shows that 98 per cent of the allocated funds have been utilized. In the budget estimates 1986-87, an allocation of Rs. 1399 million has been made. The increase (29 per cent) over the revised estimates is mainly on account of the following reasons :—

- (a) creation of 912 additional posts of medical officers ;
- (b) replacement of equipment in hospitals and medical colleges ;
- (c) creation of staff positions for 16 Rural Health Centre and 64 Sub-Centres ;
- (d) establishment of Divisional Blood Bank Units at D.G. Khan and Sargodha ;
- (e) installation of a laundry plant in Mayo Hospital, Lahore, and
- (f) creation of posts and provision of books for libraries in the medical colleges ;

#### Sind

56. Health is receiving Government's top priority. It has endeavoured to establish province-wise integrated system of health care for removing general scarcity of adequate health services and contributing to the improvement of over all quality of life. The objectives would continue to from the basic frame work which would be achieved through well planned distribution of ADP funds, planning of new schemes and implementation of ongoing schemes both in the urban and rural areas. The idea is to consolidate and expand physical infrastructure properly with adequate equipment.

57. In the year 1986-87, allocation for Health has been substantially increased from over Rs. 196 million in 1985-86 to Rs. 304 million, an increase of 55 per cent. Sub-sector-wise allocations appear as under :

						(Million rupees)	
						Allocation	Percentage
						1986-87	1986-87
Hospital beds	..	..	..	..	..	35.00	11.5
Rural Health Programme	..	..	..	..	..	210.00	69.1
Medical Education	..	..	..	..	..	34.00	11.2
Communicable Diseases Control	..	..	..	..	..	15.00	4.9
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	3.3
Total						304.00	100

58. In 1986-87 special priority is being assigned to the rural health programme under the Prime Minister's five points social and economic programme and thus its allocation has been increased to Rs. 210 million, which is 69 per cent of the total health budget. Besides, construction work on 6 Rural Health Centres and 177 ongoing Basic Health Units would continue under the programme and it is expected that work on 64 Basic Health Units would be completed during the period. In 1986-87, 16 Sub-Centres/Dispensaries would also be up-graded to Basic Health Unit.

59. Prevention by protecting children by Poly-immunization against six preventable diseases of childhood would continue with added impetus by providing additional staff for the Expanded Programme of Immunization. It is envisaged that during the year 1.54 million children and pregnant women would be vaccinated at various health out-lets. An amount of Rs. 2,047 million has been allocated in 1986-87 for malaria control programme.

60. In 1986-87, the current budget has been increased from Rs. 348 million to Rs. 569 million. In 1986-87, the allocations for medicines have been substantially increased from Rs. 102 million to Rs. 139 million, an increase of 35 per cent. New equipment worth over Rs. 57 million will be purchased for the existing medical colleges and hospitals. An amount of Rs. 14 million has been provided for ambulances and other mobility requirements of the Health Department. An amount of Rs. 1.150 million has been allocated for purchase of books for medical colleges. The first CT Scan and Echo Machine will be installed in Liaquat Medical College Hospital, Jamshoro for which a provision of Rs. 15 million has been made. This will make the diagnostic facilities easily accessible to the people of interior Sind. Gradually the CT Scan facilities will be added in upper Sind region.

61. In 1986-87, 445 posts of Doctors have been created.

62. For the promotion of Tibb and Homeopathy in the Province, two separate Cells (one for each) have been established under the Director of Health Services, Sind. Each Cell would be headed by an Assistant Director (BPS-18) with the composite staff.

### N.W.F.P.

63. The allocations by sub-sector for the year appear in the table below:

#### ALLOCATIONS BY SUB-SECTORS FOR 1986-87

(Rs. in Million)

Sub-Sector	Allocation	Percentage
	1986-87	1986-87
Rural Health Services	189	60.2
General Hospitals	45	14.4
Post Graduate Medical Institute	43	13.8
Khyber Hospital Pweshwar	3	0.8
Medical Education and Training	5	1.5
Scholarships and Stipends	11	3.6
Miscellaneous	18	5.7
	313	100

### Physical targets

64. During the year work on 83 Basic Health Units will be started. Doctors residences have been allowed proper allocations so as to construct 206 residences in existing Basic Health Units, 33 in Rural Health Centres and 23 in hospitals. Thirty dental units will be commissioned during the year in various Rural Health Centres while 7 Hospitals will be expanded and quality of care improved.

65. The current budget has been increased from Rs. 404 million (Revised Estimates) to Rs. 458 million. This is a 13 per cent increase over the previous year. The major share is for general hospitals and rural health programme getting an allocation of Rs. 276 million, followed by administration getting Rs. 114 million, and professional colleges getting Rs. 54 million (12 per cent).



66. During the year 382 new posts will be created including 33 posts for doctors in BPS-17.

#### **Azad Jammu and Kashmir**

67. Rs. 63 million have been allocated in the ADP for this sector. This amount is 32 per cent higher than the preceeding year.

68. Eighteen Basic Health Units will be completed during the year and 90 dispensaries (20 new and 70 on-going) will be commissioned during the year. Rs. 17 million has been allocated to complete these projects. In addition, 8 Rural Health Centres will be completed and equipped with X-Ray plants and ambulances.

69. Rs. 10 million have been allocated for addition of 200 hospital beds at Rawalakot, Bagh and Pullandari. Kotli District Hospital will be completed for which an allocation of Rs. 10 million has been allowed. With these additions, the population bed ratio will improve from one bed per 1845 persons to one bed per 1550 persons.

70. About Rs. 5 million will be spent on para-medical institute at Mirpur. During the year about Rs. 3 million will be spent on the immunization programme. This is expected to cover about 90 per cent of the target population.

71. During the year, all patients will be charged Rs. 1 per visit to the hospital. Some user's charges will be introduced for the diagnostic services.

#### **Private Sector**

72. While sufficient data is available for the public sector, the information required to monitor the progress of the private sector is still not available. Two studies are being launched during the year: one to provide complete inventory of services and the other being a complete census of trained health personnel, at least, to know what is available and how to monitor progress in the semi-public and private sectors.

73. The first three year's review of the private sector published last year made the following comments on the growth of private sector:

"The existing concessions do not appear to have proved conducive to promote the development of private sector, the way it was envisaged in the Sixth Plan".

74. Taking cognisance of this, the current year offers the following incentives :

- (i) Liberal loaning facilities at softer terms for unemployed doctors desirous of setting up their own clinics as against the present unsubsidized facility upto Rs. 25,000. A credit line of Rs. 200 million has been made available to Small Business Finance Corporation (SBFC) to extend this facility upto Rs. 100,000 per doctor for rural areas and upto Rs. 75,000 for urban areas. It is estimated that 2300—2500 unemployed doctors will be benefitted from this scheme. This facility was introduced in the last month of the third year of the Sixth Five Year Plan for the doctors with credit line of Rs. 50 million.
- (ii) With a view to providing incentives for the qualified doctors to establish their clinics, the initial depreciation on X-Ray and electro-therapeutic apparatus has been enhanced from present 25 per cent to 40 per cent.
- (iii) Import facility of scientific instruments, apparatus and appliances has been extended to hospitals, clinics and laboratories.

75. More measures are being examined but it is hoped that the above measures will allow the expansion of the private sector at a faster rate than what has been observed in the first three years of the Sixth Five Year Plan. About 2500 doctors will set up their own clinics and about 2000 beds will be added during the year while a number of polyclinics and group practices will also emerge during the year.

76. Estimated annual expenditure in the private sector on health care during the year (1986-87) is as follows :

	(Million Rs.)
(i) Development .. .. .	400
beds .. .. .	200
Credit facilities .. .. .	200
Polyclinics, group practice and diagnostic procedures .. .. .	3500
(ii) Drugs .. .. .	1330
(iii) Hospital beds (15,000 .. Rs. 300 per day) and 80% occupancy .. .. .	360
(iv) Specialists of the public health system 3000 .. Rs. 10,000 p.m. .. .. .	690
(v) Solo Clinics 11,500 .. Rs. 5 thousand per month .. .. .	1800
(vi) Traditional medicine/indigenous/unqualified allopathic practitioners 60,000 .. Rs. 2500 per month .. .. .	8480
<b>Total private sector .. .. .</b>	<b>8480</b>

77. The estimated expenditure on health, in the semi-public sector, (social security, local bodies, railways, WAPDA, PIA etc.) was estimated at Rs. 2 billion during 1985-86 and is estimated to be Rs. 2.5 billion during 1986-87.

78. The total public and private health care expenditure for 1986-87 (capital and recurring) can be estimated as follows :

	(Million Rs.)	
		Percentage
(i) Public Sector including PAEC and PMRC .. .. .	5985	35
(ii) Semi-public .. .. .	2500	15
(iii) Private .. .. .	8480	50
	16,965	100

## NUTRITION

### Review 1985-86

79. An allocation of Rs. 31 million was made during 1985-86. The Federal ADP allocation for 1985-86 was Rs. 18 million. The remaining allocation (Rs. 13 million) includes logistic support for World Food Programme (WFP). In the federal programme Joint Nutrition Support Programme (JNSP) and Goitre Control Programme could not be implemented due to lack of infra-structure and other technical reasons.

80. The expenditure during the year is estimated to be Rs. 17 million including WFP logistical support of Rs. 13 million. However, the main thrust remained in developing institutional arrangements. A Nutrition Cell in the Planning and Development Division was established to undertake the role of overall coordination, policy planning, monitoring and evaluation of all nutrition programmes in the country. Plan of Action for 1986 and Plan of Operation for 1986-90 for JNSP have been approved by the Federal Nutrition Syndicate and is ready to be signed by Government, WHO and UNICEF.

81. At provincial level, AJK/NA, Nutrition Units in the Planning and Development Departments have been created and Nutrition Coordinators identified. These units will be responsible for implementation and inter-sectoral coordination of nutrition programmes/projects in their respective provinces.

82. Some of the nutrition programmes, which remained under progress during the year, were World Food Programme and National Nutrition Survey. The final report of the Survey will be available during 1986-87.

83. During the year, the availability of food remained satisfactory. The per capita daily availability of calories was 2282 and protein 61 grams which is adequate for nutritional requirements of an average Pakistani.

### PROGRAMME FOR 1986-87

#### Allocations for 1986-87

84. ADP Allocation 1986-87 for Nutrition and Nutrition Activities is as under :—

Administrative Agency	Allocation for 1986-87
<b>Health Division :</b>	
Goitre Control Programme .. .. .	5.000
Training and educational components of JNSP .. .. .	4.224
Special Food Aid Programme .. .. .	14.000
Food Quality Control Policy at NIH. .. .. .	1.003
Strengthening of WFP .. .. .	1.000
<b>Planning Division :</b>	
Nutrition Coordination Policy Planning and Evaluation .. .. .	4.000
Main Joint Nutrition Support Programme (JNSP) .. .. .	25.236
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>54.463</b>

The salient features of the programme are as under :

#### **Iodine Deficiency Diseases Programme**

85. Iodine deficiency not only causes goitre but affects mental faculties and growth. Northern parts of the country are endemic areas for these diseases. To control these diseases, the ideal method is to provide iodine supplement through common salt. As it takes a long time to change the habits of the people and to reach everyone in difficult mountaineous areas, it is considered highly desirable that the inhabitants of these areas be provided iodine depot which releases the required amount of iodine for daily requirement from the place of storage in the human body. The time tested method is to provide such depot by injectable lipoidal.

86. The programme has been approved on 1st of July, 1986 and will be coordinated by National Institute of Health (NIH) and implemented by various regional agencies in close cooperation with NIH, Islamabad. An allocation of Rs. 5 million for the year 1986-87 has been made.

#### **World Food Programme**

87. World Food Programme will continue during 1986-87. However, for evaluation and strengthening one million rupees have been provided.

#### **Food Quality Control**

88. One million rupees have been provided to develop guidelines for quality control of prepared foods.

#### **Joint Nutrition Support Programme (JNSP)**

89. An allocation of Rs. 30 million has been made for implementation of JNSP by various federal ministries and provincial agencies for 1986-87. The salient features of the JNSP are as follows :—

- (a) *Federal*.—JNSP activities will be carried out through the Nutrition Cell for coordination, training, research, monitoring and evaluation ; nutrition education through Ministry of Health and other related agencies and women's programmes through Women's Division.
- (b) *Provincial*.—(i) In Punjab, JNSP will cover mainly 10 barani districts to strengthen primary health care (PHC) activities, develop information system and training of medical and paramedical staff in nutrition.
- (ii) The project in Sind will cover selected areas in 4 districts viz. Dadu, Thatta, Tharparker and Larkana which have comparatively more nutrition problems. The JNSP will assist delivery of PHC and training activities in nutrition, improvement of services by providing essential drugs, laboratory equipment and development of information services.
- (iii) The projects in North West Frontier Province (NWFP) will cover one tehsil from three districts of Dir, Nowshera and D.I. Khan. JNSP will strengthen primary health care activities, information system, training of medical staff in nutrition, supply of essential drugs and equipment for Community Health Workers who will be partly paid during training from JNSP funds.

- (iv) The general strategy to be followed in Baluchistan is to reinforce the activities of Rural Health Complexes or such structures that are providing primary health care in 3-4 districts and areas around Dhadar, Bela and Sanjavi.
- (v) In AJK, JNSP will cover 18 union councils of 4 districts of Poonch, Kotli, Mirpur and Muzaffarabad. In FATA, JNSP activities will cover 4 BHUs and 8 dispensaries of Bajur and 3 BHUs and 5 dispensaries in Kurram agency for strengthening of nutritional activities through primary health care.

#### Activities of Rural Health Complexes.

## ADP 1986-87 ALLOCATIONS AND FINANCIAL UTILIZATION FOR 1983-86.

Sub-sector	Estimated		Expenditure		Allocations for 1986-87	Total estimated expenditure 1983-87	Sixth Plan Allocations	Percentage utilization	
	1983-84	1984-85	1984-85	1885-86					
1. Rural Health Programme ..	..	..	342	377	448	1143	2310	5660	40.81
2. Preventive Programme ..	..	..	353	365	326	264	1308	1490	87.78
3. Hospital beds including teaching hospitals ..	..	..	593	635	669	555	2452	3545	69.16
4. Health Manpower Development ..	..	..	229	244	267	521	1261	975	129.33
5. Medical Research ..	..	..	6	6	7	17	36	85	42.35
6. Nutrition Programme ..	..	..	5	5	18	54	82	250	32.80
7. Traditional Medicine ..	..	..	—	4	2	1	7	375	1.86
8. Programme for Disabled ..	..	..	—	..	—	1	1	500	0.20
9. Miscellaneous ..	..	..	36	64	29	89	218	120	181.66
			1564	1700	1766	2645	7675	13,00	59.03

## ADP ALLOCATION BY EXECUTING AGENCIES FOR 1986-87 AND UTILIZATION FOR 1985-86

(Million Rs)

	1985-86 Budget Estimates	1985-86 Revised Estimates	1986-87 Budget Estimates	% change over 1985-86 (RE)
Federal .. .. .	837	715	830	..16.08
Punjab .. .. .	602	610	1111	82.13
Sind .. .. .	216	196	304	55.10
NWFP .. .. .	180	183	313	71.04
Baluchistan .. .. .	47	62	87	40.32
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1882</b>	<b>1766</b>	<b>2645</b>	<b>49.77</b>



**ACHIEVEMENTS 1985-86**

Sub-Sector	Unit	Target for 1985-86	Achievements	%
<b>1. Rural Health Programme :</b>				
(a) BHUs	Nos.	370	350	95
(b) RHCs	Nos.	38	48	126
(c) Doctor's Residences at BHUs	Nos.	571	500	[ 88 ]
<b>2. Health Manpower :</b>				
(a) Doctors	Nos.	4200	4000	95
(b) Dentists	Nos.	120	120	100
(c) Nurses	Nos.	1050	980	93
(d) Paramedics	Nos.	4805	4570	95
(e) TBAs	Nos.	4200	6200	148
<b>3. Accelerated Health Programme :</b>				
a) ORS Packets	Million	10	10	100
b) Immunization children	Million	4	4	100
<b>4. Hospital beds :</b>				
(including teaching hospitals)	No.	2330	2100	90

## HEALTH FACILITIES AND MANPOWER AS OF 30-6-1986

## PAKISTAN

Facility	Number	Facility/ Population ratio
<b>Health facilities :</b>		
Hospitals .. .. .	630	15,500
Primary Health Care facilities .. .. .	8,481	11,500
Rural Health Centres .. .. .	488	
Basic Health Units .. .. .	2,500	
Maternity Child Health Centres .. .. .	867	
Dispensaries .. .. .	3,994	
Sub-Centres .. .. .	632	
Hospital beds .. .. .	61,690	1,580
<b>Health Manpower :</b>		
Doctors .. .. .	28,650	400
Nurses .. .. .	7,900	12,350
Auxiliaries .. .. .	48,920	1,990
TBAs .. .. .	33,950	2,875
<b>Rural/urban distribution ;</b>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u> <u>Rural</u>
1. % of populatio with access to drinking water .. .. .	44	84    28
2. % of population with adequate sanitary facilities .. .. .	19	56    5
3. % of doctors .. .. .		83    17
4. % of hospital beds .. .. .		82    18
5. % of primary health carefacilities .. .. .		23    77

ADP 1986-87 ALLOCATION BY SUB-SECTORS

Sub-Sector	Annexure 7						Total	% of Total
	Federal	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	(Rs. Million)		
1. Hospitals	..	..	..	65	29	555	20.99	
2. Health Manpower	..	..	34	42	—	521	19.70	
3. Preventive Programme	..	..	15	..	4	64	9.9	
4. Rural Health Programme	..	..	210	188	46	1143	34.21	
5. Nutrition	..	..	—	—	—	54	2.04	
6. Others	..	..	10	18	8	108	4.08	
<b>Total</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>1111</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>2645</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Annex 3B

HEALTH SECTOR ALLOCATIONS AS PERCENTAGE OF ADP

Administrative Agency	Allocation 1986-87	% of ADP
Federal	830*	2.35
Punjab	1111	16.00
Sind	394	10.95
NWFP	313	14.69
Baluchistan	87	6.81
	2695	5.62

\* This does not include expenditure on health through MNAs/Senators to whom Rs. 1 billion have been provided as block allocation.

**NON-DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS FOR 1986-87 AND UTILIZATION FOR  
1983-86 BY EXECUTING AGENCIES**

Administrative Agencies	Actuals 1983-84	Revised estimates 1984-85	Revised estimates 1985-86	Budget estimates 1986-87
<b>A. Federal :</b>				
1. Health Division .. .. .	205	228	317	439
2. Interior Division .. .. .	1	2	2	3
3. FATA .. .. .	30	32	39	45
4. AJK .. .. .	34	40	56	65
5. Northern Areas .. .. .	17	20	23	29
<b>Total Federal</b> .. .. .	<b>287</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>581</b>
<b>B. Provincial :</b>				
1. Punjab .. .. .	758	899	1084	1359
2. Sind .. .. .	238	277	348	569
3. NWFP .. .. .	251	397	404	458
4. Baluchistan .. .. .	109	137	167	263
<b>C. Total Recurring Expenditure</b> .. .. .				
<b>Percentage change</b> .. .. .	<b>1643</b>	<b>1942</b>	<b>2440</b>	<b>3270</b>
		<b>+18</b>	<b>+26</b>	<b>+34</b>

## Annexure VIII

## PROVINCE-WISE NUMBER OF UNION COUNCILS WITH HEALTH FACILITIES

Name of the Province	No. of Union Councils	Union councils with BHU/ RHC or Civil Hospital	Union council without BHU/ RHC or Civil Hospital	% of Union councils served
Punjab .. .. .	2367	1738	629	73
Sind .. .. .	572	251	321	44
NWFP .. .. .	562	378	184	67
Baluchistan .. .. .	315	164	151	52
Azad Kashmir .. .. .	180	163	17	91
Northern Areas .. .. .	105	82	23	78
Islamabad (Federal Territory) .. .. .	11	9	2	82
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4112</b>	<b>2785</b>	<b>1327</b>	<b>68</b>

## TARGETS FOR 1986-87

	Unit	Federal	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluch- istan	Total
BHUs .. ..	No.	31	250	80	80	22	463
RHCs .. ..	No.	5	20	12	3	4	44
Hospital beds ..	No.	1000	2500	460	350	150	4460
Doctors Residences ..	No.	30	760	300	262	60	1412
Health Manpower :							
Doctors .. ..	No.	100	1665	1700	400	135	4000
Dentists .. ..	No.	5	80	15	15	5	120
Nurses .. ..	No.	150	450	250	150	100	1100
Paramedics .. ..	No.	350	2700	850	850	250	5000
TBAs .. ..	No.	750	2000	1200	1000	1000	5950
Children .. ..	Million	0.5	1.68	1.00	0.8	0.02	4.000
ORS Packets .. ..	Million	0.5	5.0	3.00	2.00	0.735	11.235

## PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR 1986-87 AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1983-86

Sub-sector/item	Unit	Estimated Achievements during			Targets for 1986-87	Estimated Achievements during 1983-87	Targets during 1983-87	Percentage during achievements
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86				
<b>A. Rural Health Programme :</b>								
1. Basic Health Units	.. No.	322	440	350	463	1575	2600	61
2. Rural Health Centres	.. No.	34	42	48	44	168	355	47
3. Doctors residences in Rural Health Institutions.	No.	108	100	500	1412	2120	1715	124
<b>B. Preventive Programme :</b>								
4. Immunizations (children)	.. Million	3.45	9.0	4	4	20.45	24	85
5. Supply of ORS (packets)	.. Million	7.00	12.0	10	11.235	40.235	25	101
6. Rehabilitation of disabled	.. No.	6600	6700	7200	8500	10,000	50,000	20
7. Preventing of 3rd degree malnutrition	.. Million	0.20	0.30	0.50	1.00	2.00	6.00	33
<b>C. Hospitals :</b>								
8. Hospital beds including teaching Hospitals	.. No.	1080	1508	2100	4460	9158	11770	78
<b>D. Health Manpower :</b>								
9. Doctors..	.. No.	3550	4000	4000	4000	15550	21000	74
10. Dentists	.. No.	100	120	120	120	460	600	77
11. Nurses	.. No.	800	900	980	1100	3780	5000	76
12. Paramedics	.. No.	4500	3600	4570	5000	8570	3800	49
13. TBAS	.. No.	6000	6750	6200	5950	24900	30600	73



## AGENCY-WISE SANCTIONED POSTS OF MEDICAL AND PARAMEDICAL STAFF OF THE YEAR 1985-86

Agency	Specialists	Doctors	Dental Surgeon/Dentist	Internees	House Physicians	Nurses	LHVs	Paramedical
Punjab ..	1653	4148	128	228	1093	3017	1989	1765
Sind ..	246	1697	83	428	1100	1249	241	2021
NWFP ..	167	1200	37	10	279	549	570	3337
Baluchistan ..	58	430	26	—	—	96	207	1536
Health Division ..	236	545	5	—	185 75(Hon)	928	11	969
AJ&K ..	30	107	18	—	..	55	37	1161
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>2390</b>	<b>8127</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>2732</b>	<b>5894</b>	<b>3055</b>	<b>2078</b>

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Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1947	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1948	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1950	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1951	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1952	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1958	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1959	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1960	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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## CHAPTER 19

## POPULATION WELFARE PLANNING

**Introduction**

The population policy has been considered crucial for a balanced development strategy and two major realities have been given due consideration. Firstly, that ever since independence, Pakistan has experienced high and accelerating population growth rates which have resulted in an unfavourable age structure characterised by high dependency ratio and low labour-force participation rate. Secondly, the current demographic trends if allowed to continue will double the population size by the end of this century. The present rate of population growth will thus continue to considerably undermine economic progress and improvements in standards of living. It will not provide sufficient margin out of the growth in national income for bringing about requisite improvements in the consumption levels and providing for savings and investments for future increase in output. Simultaneously, such socio-economic gains that have been accomplished during the last three and half decades have largely been diluted by the increase in population. It is, therefore, expected that the reduction in population growth rate will serve the twin objectives of increasing the nation's capacity to save and invest and improve the per-capita availability of goods and social services. The important objective of improving the material and child health will also be achieved through child spacing and limiting the family size. With this background in view the population welfare programme, 1985-86 drawn up within the overall frame-work, strategies, policies and guidelines proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan for achieving the important objective of slowing-down the growth rate of population.

**Review**

The ascending rate of population growth experienced over the past several years has been mainly due to a very sharp reduction in mortality rate accompanied by fairly slow decline in fertility rates. Such population trends have continued to exist in quite a few developing countries. One of the major reasons for this situation is that development efforts first result in sharp mortality decline which at a later stage is followed by reduction in fertility level. Pakistan's wide based age pyramid fast decline in mortality level, the recent downward trend in infant mortality and increase in the life expectancy at birth have continued to maintain a high rate of population growth. International migration data indicates that 88,461 persons went abroad, however, during one year period (1985) this was not considered to have significantly affected the fertility level. The impact of rural-urban migration upon fertility during the one year span of time has not been ascertained as it is more likely to prevail with a time-lag.

**Financial**

Financial allocation of Rs. 456.31 million was made in the ADP 1985-86 showing 52.1 per cent increase over the previous year. It was estimated that the programme will utilize Rs. 456 million (100 per cent) during the year 1985-86. Details for sub-sectorwise allocations and utilization appear in table No. 1 below :—

**TABLE NO. 1**  
*Financial allocation and utilization during 1985-86*

(Million Rs.)

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Allocation 1984-85	Allocation 1985-86	Utilization 1985-86	Percentage Utilization	Percentage (Col. 4 over Col. 3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Organizational Infra-structure .. ..	67.50	60.09	60.086	100	10.98
2.	Population Welfare Services .. ..	137.94	136.92	136.923	100	0.74
3.	Training Programme ..	22.56	18.25	18.251	100	19.10
4.	Information Education and Communication strategy .. ..	19.00	52.91	52.909	100	178.47
5.	Population Research ..	18.00	18.14	18.135	100	0.78
6.	Logistics and Supplies..	35.00	170.00	170.000	100	385.71
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>456.31</b>	<b>456.304</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52.10</b>

Table No. 1 shows that the highest allocation of Rs. 170.00 million being 385.7 per cent higher over the previous year was received by Logistics and Supplies sub-sector. This was sequentially followed by Information, Education and Communication which received 178.47 per cent of the sub-sectoral allocation, organizational infra-structure [(—) 10.98 percent] Population Welfare Services (—) 0.74 per cent Training Programmes (—) 19.10 per cent and Population Research (0.78 per cent). The total expenditure incurred is estimated as Rs. 3.88.41 million showing 85.12 percent utilization.

**Physical and Demographic**

The overall physical targets for contraceptive methods were based upon the contraceptive distribution performance during 1984-85. The percent change

in the targets for 1984-85 and 1985-86 thus ranged between (—) 72.12 (injectables) and 35.62 percent (oral pills). Details of physical targets and performance is given in table No. 2 below :—

**TABLE NO. 2**  
*Physical Targets and Achievements during 1985-86*

(Figures in thousand)

Sl. No.	Methods	Targets 1984-85	Targets 1985-86	Achievements 1985-86	Percentage Achievement	Percentage (Col. 4 over 3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Condoms (Units) ..	1,36,100	1,50,000	1,23,480	82.32	10.21
2.	Oral Pills (Cycles) ..	3,908	5,300	2,100	39.62	35.62
3.	IUD (Cases) ..	232	260	260	100	12.07
4.	Contraceptive Surgery (Cases) .. ..	117	130	80	61.54	11.11
5.	Injectables (Vials) ..	550	153	153	100	(—) 72.18

The targets for injectables had to be reduced in view of limited drug availability and consequent low performance during 1984-85. The achievement in contraceptive service delivery ranged between 39.62 percent (oral pills) and 100 per cent (injectables and IUDs). The 100 per cent achievements in case of injectable and IUDs is attributed to expansion in service delivery as well as realistic targets. The shortfall of 61.54 per cent in the achievements of contraceptive surgery has been due to late establishment of the extension service teams and the time taken in streamlining the collaboration mechanism of reproductive health outlets with various hospitals. A shortfall of 82.32 per cent in achievement for condoms and low achievement of 39.62 per cent in case of oral pills is attributed to ambitious targets, inadequate follow up and insufficient demand creation. On the basis of the contraceptive performance data given in table No. 2, a total of 240 thousand births have been averted during the year 1985-86 as against the target of 385 thousand birth aversions for the same period. The births averted during 1985-86 (240,000) were 3.27 per cent higher than the achievements during 1984-85 (2,32,404).

#### PROGRAMME FOR 1986-87

##### Population Welfare Strategy

The programme will operate within the overall framework of population policy and strategies of the Sixth Plan. Increased reliance will be placed upon

local participation, the private sector, the Non-Government Organizations, the Corporations and the provincial line departments. Inter-linkages of population and development will be intensified by offering population welfare services as a part of the development package based on the perceived needs of the people such as health, education, social welfare, labour welfare, women development and child health and care with special emphasis on population planning priorities. The development efforts of other sectors are likely to have a positive bearing on fertility behaviour. The major responsibility of fertility reduction, however, rests with the Population Welfare Programme. For this purpose an investment of Rs. 555.86 million will be made available for 1986-87, which represents 21.8 per cent increase over the previous year's ADP.

### **Programme Approaches**

The programme will maintain its status quo, and continue to be funded through federal ADP. The common activities such as planning, training, research, monitoring and contraceptive supplies will be managed at the federal level while the field activities will be managed by the Provinces. The major approaches include :—

- (i) The field staff of the health, population and health outlets of the nation building departments and the NGOs will be trained and retrained. Simultaneously, health personnel will be given additional training with population bias, while the population planning workers would be trained to cover the MCH aspects.
- (ii) The contraceptive service will continue to be offered in cafeteria style with wide choice of methods. Provision for accommodation of technological changes will also be made. There will be a progressive shift towards more reliable methods of contraception. To ensure wider and easy availability, the distribution through commercial outlets will be inundated in addition to the programme outlets. The follow-up services will be pursued more vigorously.
- (iii) For establishing confidence among the clients such services as treatment for common ailments, income generating and women development activities will be provided at family welfare centre level.
- (iv) Involvement of voluntary and public sector organizations will be enhanced to give additional dimensions to the programme approach.
- (v) For creating local level interest, local leadership will be involved in management advice.

## ADP Allocations

The programme is primarily preventive in nature, hence, requires public investment for service delivery as well as meeting infrastructural costs. An amount of Rs. 555.862 million has been earmarked for this sector in the ADP 1986-87 thus showing 21.8 percent increase. The financial details are given in table No. 3 below :

TABLE NO. 3

*Financial Allocation during 1986-87*

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Allocation 1985-86	Allocation 1986-87	Percentage Increase decrease (Col. 4 over 3).
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Organizational Infrastructure .. .. .	60.086	74.966	24.8
2.	Population Welfare Services .. .. .	136.923	198.226	44.8
3.	Training Programme .. .. .	18.251	23.766	30.2
4.	Population Research .. .. .	18.135	41.667	129.8
5.	Information, Education and Communication Strategy .. .. .	52.909	35.300	(—) 33.3
6.	Logistics and Supplies .. .. .	170.00	181.937	7.0
	Total ..	456.304	555.862	21.8

Column No. 3 in the above table shows that the highest allocation has been made for Population Welfare Services, followed by contraceptive requirement and distribution and Organizational Infrastructure respectively. The higher percentage change (Column 4) has been recorded for Population Research followed by Service Delivery and Training programmes.

### Physical

The programme will continue to operate in a manner similar to that of the Sixth Plan, and the entries administrative cost during the year under reference will be met from the ADP. With security of service, well defined career structure, improved management controls and monitoring facilities, there are brighter chances of effective implementation of the programme. The major projects and physical targets to be pursued during 1986-87 are described in the ensuing pages.

### **Organizational Infrastructure**

This sub-sector includes administrative set-ups at federal, provincial and district levels alongwith common services including monitoring and service statistics etc. The project infrastructures are not included in this sub-sector. It will provide basic infrastructure for planning, implementation, coordination and monitoring.

### **Population Welfare Services**

This sub-sector offers population welfare services with emphasis upon integrated service delivery with health, education and various other social sector activities. It incorporates nine projects summarised below :—

*Family Welfare Centres Project.*—This project will provide contraceptive delivery services, MCH services, women development activities, etc. through 1280 Centres (FWCs). The distribution of the Centres will be urban 278, pari-urban 250 and rural 752. Location of 20 Centres will be decided in due course. Each of these Centres continue to act as a hub for community base welfare activities with special reference to women and children under 5 years of age. It will also train local midwives. The project will maintain 18 pilot districts (Punjab 8, Sind 4, NWFP 3, Baluchistan 2 and Islamabad 1) for providing medical back-up by appointing lady doctors in BPS-17, to be located at district headquarters and strengthening technical supervision by providing Family Welfare Counsellors. The approved staff will be placed in position for carrying out supervision and back-up services.

*Reproductive Health Services Project.*—The project will provide voluntary sterilization services through selected hospitals and Extension Teams. Specialized gynaecological services will provide treatment for infertility by establishing centres in teaching and general hospitals and mobile extension teams for far flung areas. Training and equipment will be provided to physicians and nurses.

*Target Group Institutions.*—Selected public sector organizations offering health services will continue to be involved in dispensing contraceptive services. These services will be extended to additional outlets.

*Infrastructure Institutions (Hakeem Project).*—This is an on-going activity which involves the locally accepted indigenous Hakeems for motivating target population at local levels, distributing conventional



contraceptives and indigenous drugs to counter the said effect. The project will cover 37 districts. A total number of 3197 Hakeens will be involved at various levels for distribution 5.44 million units for condoms and 0.227 million cycles of oral pills.

*Programme through Other Departments, AJK, NA and MCH Project.*—Family Planning Services will be provided through Health outlets of relevant Provincial Line Departments in all the four provinces, Azad Kashmir and the Northern Areas. A similar project entitled 'Family Health Care' on a limited scale will operate as an extension service in selected rural areas of Islamabad.

*Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).*—The NGOs will operate in difficult and sensitive areas, for handling innovative pilot schemes and winning public acceptance for small family norm. The project will consolidate its infrastructure consisting of NGO Coordinating Council's Secretariat, Karachi and the Directorate of NGOs within the Population Welfare Division. The Coordinating Council will comprise of 23 members including 15 NGOs representatives while the NGO Policy Board headed by the Minister for Population will consist of 21 members.

*Training Programmes.*—Training Programmes will serve as the backbone of population welfare activities. This sub-sector will incorporate clinical and non-clinical training components, para-medical training in midwifery and construction of structures for training institutes.

*Family Health Manpower Development Project (FHMD).*—It will provide unified training facilities for para-medical staff of the population and the Health Departments for undertaking of polyvalent work and meeting comprehensive family health-care requirements. Twelve Regional Training Institutes (Punjab-5, Sind-4, NWFP-2 and Baluchistan-1) will provide training services. Training will be imparted in collaboration with JPMC and Agha Khan School of Nursing and the Clinical Training Directorate of population Welfare Division.

*Non-Clinical Training Project.*—The project will train and retrain both programme and non-programme personnel, through the four Population Welfare Training Institutes (PWTIs) at Lahore, Multan, Karachi and Hyderabad.

### **Construction of Building for RTIs**

Preliminary work will be undertaken in a phased manner for construction of buildings to house, five RTIs at Karachi, Hyderabad, Quetta, Peshawar and Lahore.

### **Training of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs)**

Training of about 3000 mid-wives will be undertaken by the FWCs. These mid-wives will also serve as out-reach and motivation workers.

### **Communications Strategy**

The communications strategy will be accorded priority. It support the overall objective of the Population Welfare Programme. Various channels of communications including face to face as well as media will be utilized for (a) creating awareness of population problem, and (b) for attracting larger clientele. The main objectives are to aim at motivation for family planning, increasing the continuous practice rate and creating a wider social acceptance. The provision of information will be methodical and the target of all communication approaches will be the young, low parity, and the eligible rural couples. The location and addresses of the service delivery outlets will be widely publicised for information and use of the facility by the target population. The sub-sector will include the following three projects.

#### **Non-Formal Education Project**

This project aims at inclusion of Population Education component in the Non-Formal Education programme by collaborating with other government agencies. The Directorate of Population Education will coordinate the activities of various agencies for developing awareness, understanding and promoting rational attitudes about population issues among the young adults.

#### **Formal Education Project**

The project will review the education curricula for incorporation of population themes at middle and high school levels. The Population Education Cell created within the Ministry of Education will coordinate the project activities with the provincial agencies for adoption of curricula.

#### **Communication Strategies Project**

The project aims at narrow-down the disparity between knowledge and practice. It will undertake planning, training, research, monitoring and evaluation of communication activities, design pretext, produce and circulate communication material. Technical support and field liaison will be provided for

implementation and coordination of national, provincial, district and local levels programmes. Tehsil level training tiers and 'mohallah motivation couples component will be introduced for strengthening the project.

### Research activities

This sub-sector will include both bio-medical and socio-psychological research and investigation. Bio-Medical component will include activities of the National Institute of Fertility Control (NRIFC), Karachi and research pursuits of National Research Institute of Reproductive Physiology (NRIRP), Islamabad. The National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) will cover demographic economic and socio-psychological factors and undertake independent evaluation and monitoring of the programme.

### Contraceptive Supplies

The normal supply situation which was restored in 1985-86 will be maintained. The infrastructure facilities will begin to be established with commencement of construction work of the building of Central Warehouse in Karachi. Inundation strategy will be established through the social marketing project whereby the commercial sales outlets will provide conventional contraceptive at highly subsidised rates for wider availability of the commodity. The off-take of conventional contraceptives is likely to register a sharp rise particularly with support from the communication strategy project which is designed to create consumer demand. The 'contraceptive requirement and distribution' project will ensure continuous and uninterrupted flow of semi-clinical and conventional contraceptive devices to all distribution points in the country for effective implementation of the programme. The supply system of contraceptives will be carefully monitored by maintaining stock registers on movement of contraceptives from the Central warehouse to the field functionaries and to the clients. The physical contraceptive targets for the year 1986-87 have been worked out on the basis of the criteria given in Table No. 4 below :—

TABLE No. 4  
*Criteria for contraceptive targets*

S. No.	Method	Contraceptive	
		Users	Units Needed
1.	Contraceptive Surgery	1	1 Operation
2.	IUD	1	1 Insertion
3.	Injectables	1	5 Vials
4.	Oral Pills	1	13 Cycles
5.	Condoms	1	100 Units
6.	Liquid foam	1	100 Applications

Based on the above criteria the physical requirements of contraceptives for averting 349000 births is given in Table No. 5. The birth aversion estimates for the Annual Plan period are 123000 less than those estimated for 1986-87 in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The estimated physical targets for contraceptive services delivery and those for acceptors are given in table No. 5.

TABLE No. 5

*Method-wise contraceptive and Acceptor Targets During 1986-87*

(Figures in thousand)

S. No.	Methods	Contraceptive Targets	Acceptor Targets
1	2	3	4
1.	Condoms (Units) .. .. .	1,65,000	1,650
2.	Oral Pills (Cycles) .. .. .	5,600	431
3.	IUD (Pieces) .. .. .	290	290
4.	Injectable (Vials) .. .. .	173	35
5.	Contraceptive Surgery (Cases) .. .. .	150	150

## FINANCIAL ALLOCATION DURING 1982-83 TO 1986-87

(Million Rupees)

S. No.	Project and Sub-Sector	1982-83 (Bench Mark)	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.	Organizational Infrastructure ..	48.89	69.000	67.50	60.086	74.966
B.	Population Welfare Services ..	97.36	94.811	137.94	136.923	198.226
C.	Training Programme .. ..	16.45	19.050	22.56	18.251	23.766
D.	Information Education and Com- munication Project .. ..	9.86	14.701	19.00	52.909	35.300
E.	Research and Support Project ..	14.12	32.602	18.00	18.135	41.667
F.	Contraceptives .. ..	3.32	42.900	35.00	170.00	181.937
	GRAND-TOTAL ..	190.00	273.064	300.00	456.304	555.862

## CONTRACEPTIVE PERFORMANCE

(Figures in thousand)

S.No.	FY Years	Condoms (Units)	Oral Pills (Cycles)	IUD (Cases)	Injectables (Vials)	Contra- ceptive Surgery (Cases)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1970-71	68,400	5	236.6	—	4.8
2.	1971-72	25,200	60	124.4	—	3.3
3.	1972-73	28,000	163	106.9	—	3.2
4.	1973-74	48,200	2,541	91.9	—	4.1
5.	1974-75	82,800	5,131	137.5	—	7.7
6.	1975-76	1,48,900	4,090	227.2	—	14.7
7.	1976-77	94,500	1,412	168.8	—	14.6
8.	1977-78	49,500	1,882	70.8	—	7.1
9.	1978-79	66,900	3,485	77.7	—	13.9
10.	1979-80	85,200	1,485	99.5	1.2	24.9
11.	1980-81	26,200	1,211	92.1	24.0	24.8
12.	1981-82	7,890	233	78.0	25.0	26.0
13.	1982-83	43,212	571	96.0	61.0	44.0
14.	1983-84	59,525	741	152.0	96.0	41.0
15.	1984-85	99,589	991	209.0	110.0	56.0
16.	1985-86	1,23,480	2,100	260.0	153	80

## CHAPTER 20

**MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT POLICY**

The Sixth Plan announced a radical departure from the past policy which led to growth but without equitable distribution of the benefits of growth. The Plan, therefore, laid down specific policy measures for alleviation of poverty, generating employment, and reducing income imbalances. To achieve these objectives, the Sixth Plan proposes to create new employment opportunities through greater stress on small farm production, incentives for rapid expansion of small scale units particularly in agro and engineering industries, rural works programmes, vocational training, appropriate technology and an income policy aimed at increased wages commensurate with productivity and indexation of salaries of the fixed income groups.

2. In his address to the nation on the eve of lifting martial law on 31st December, 1985, the Prime Minister announced that "An economic system based on principles of social justice is our primary aim. I want to identify such vital and concrete programmes and policies which may enable us to achieve this historic goal. One of the purposes of my political life is to lay the foundation of real revolution in the rural life".

3. During the seventies and early eighties, the out migration of Pakistani workers abroad provided a safety valve and reduced the pressure on domestic employment situation. However, due to the decline in out migration (Annexure-I) and increase in return migration as a result of the slackening of the economic activity in labour importing countries, particularly the Middle East, the problem has again been accentuated and has become a matter of grave concern for the government.

**Labour Force and Employment**

4. The population of Pakistan is estimated at 97.67 million in January, 1986. The crude activity rate (the proportion of labour force of age ten years and above in the total population) is estimated at 30.19% and the labour force at 29.49 million. Open unemployment is estimated at 3.9% only but the rate of under-employment is very high. Although reliable statistics of under-employment are not available, it is estimated to range between 10% to 20%. The problem of educated unemployed has added another dimension to the already serious problem of unemployment. Being more articulate and vocal, the problem of educated unemployed poses a more serious problem and has been the focus of attention in the formulation of the government policy relating to development programmes. A projection of employment level by sectors may be seen in Annexure-II.

### Prime Minister's 5 Point Programme

5. The Prime Minister announced on 31st December, 1985 a 5 point Programme which includes the following two points for elimination of poverty, illiteracy and unemployment :—

- (i) Promotion of an equitable economic system which would eliminate unemployment and make the prosperity of people certain.
- (ii) After elimination of illiteracy, to prepare the people for modern scientific age.

6. As mentioned in the Prime Minister's address to nation also, it is not possible for any developing country to solve the problem of unemployment completely but it is essential and possible to control it. In order to implement the above mentioned policy, the government has taken the following measures :—

- (i) Double shift would be introduced in all urban hospitals and polyclinics to provide additional employment for doctors.
- (ii) The out put of Technical Training Centres would be doubled from the existing level of 12,000 per-annum.
- (iii) The allocation for education in the federal and provincial budget for 1986-87 has been increased from Rs. 12,830 million to Rs. 14,430 million, an increase of Rs. 1,600 million, 40% of which will be utilised for creating new jobs in primary, secondary and high school education. During the year 1986-87, 9,000 new primary schools will be established representing 60% increase over the previous year. About 63,000 teachers and 60,000 persons in the health services will be employed. It is estimated that 8 lacs unemployed persons will be employed during the year in the economy as a whole.
- (iv) Schemes have been prepared to increase the literacy rate from 26% to 50% in the next four years. Besides spreading literacy, these schemes will also create new jobs.
- (v) Loans of Rs. 1 lac each for rural areas and up to Rs. 75,000 each for urban areas will be provided to help doctors to establish their clinics as against the present scheme of loans of Rs. 25,000 with collateral. Loans exceeding Rs. 1 lac will be provided by the nationalized commercial banks on standard terms to doctors who want to establish their own hospitals, clinics and laboratories.



- (vi) The House Building Finance Corporation will be provided an additional allocation of Rs. 1,000 million for advancing loans for construction of houses. Rs. 100 million is being provided for house building advances to government servants. Construction of houses is very labour intensive and will generate employment to a large extent.
- (vii) Small Business Finance Corporation and Small Business Loan Departments of commercial banks will widen their operations and provide facilities to engineers and other educated unemployed to set up viable small business. This will promote self-employment among doctors, engineering and other professionals.

### **National Employment Fund**

7. In pursuance of the economic manifesto announced by the Prime Minister and in order to create additional jobs, the government has decided to create a National Employment Fund of Rs. 2,000 million. This fund will be spent for construction of highways (Rs. 1,000 million) houses for federal government servants (Rs. 500 million) and education and training (Rs. 500 million).

8. It is proposed to utilise the fund on federal highways and houses for federal government servants by using labour intensive rather than capital intensive techniques through private sector. The allocation of Rs. 500 million for education and training is proposed to be utilized for strengthening primary education, particularly in the federally administered areas, LAMEC and expansion of vocational and technical training programmes. An ILO Mission which visited Pakistan recently has been requested to send one or two experts to assist the government in preparation of labour intensive projects.

### **Manpower Plan**

9. At present there is great imbalance in the supply and demand for manpower in almost all sectors. A manpower Plan for 1986-90 is, therefore, being prepared under the Prime Minister's 5 point Socio-economic Programme which will be submitted to the Cabinet for approval shortly.

### **National Education Corps**

10. It has also been decided to set up a National Education Corps in which about one lac educated persons would be able to play their role in spreading education. It is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,000 million annually. Through this programme thousands of educated youth will get employment on the one hand and on the other the nation will get rid of mass illiteracy.

## Vocational Training

11. As a part of the skill development programme, a National Vocational Training Project was started in 1980 at a cost of Rs. 501 million which is nearing completion. PC-I of phase-II of this project which is estimated to cost Rs. 2,100 million has also been approved and is expected to be completed in nine years by 1995.

12. Under phase-I of this project, 6 new Technical Training Centres (TTCs) are being established and 31 existing Centres are being expanded or upgraded. Under phase-II of this project, 36 new Centres (including five for women) are being established and 15 centres are being upgraded or expanded. On completion of the two phases of the project, 30,660 semi-skilled production workers will come out of these centres who are in great demand within the country and abroad.

13. In addition to these TTCs already established or being established under the above mentioned federal programme, 13 TTCs are being established by the provincial governments each of which will be producing about 180 to 200 semi-skilled workers.

## REVIEW OF ADP 1984-85

### Financial

14. During the period under review, the manpower sector was provided Rs. 202 million out of which Rs. 124 million was earmarked for federal projects and Rs. 78 million for provincial programmes. On the federal programmes, an amount of Rs. 136 million was utilized giving 111 per cent utilization. Higher utilization is mainly due to greater supply of equipment by EQUIPRO for National Vocational Training Project. The provincial utilization stands at about 88 per cent. Sub-sector-wise and agency-wise allocation and expenditure are given at Annexure-III.

### Physical

15. Under the Federal Programme entitled National Vocational Training Project, work on 29 existing TTCs (Technical Training Centres) and four ATCs (Apprenticeship Training Centres) was in progress. Construction work on TTC Mardan, Islamabad, Khalabut, Jhelum and National Staff Development Institute was started. Most of the construction work was completed in the year 1984-85. Equipment were procured and installation work was in progress.

16. Under Provincial Programme, work continued on the establishment of 13 TTCs. Of these 8 are in Punjab and two each in NWFP and Baluchistan and one in Sind. In addition to these, work is in progress on setting up of one workmen's TTC each in Lahore, Karachi and Baluchistan.

## REVIEW OF ADP 1985-86

**Financial**

17. During the year 1985-86, the manpower sector was provided Rs. 152.779 million out of which Rs. 81.013 million were earmarked for federal projects and Rs. 71.755 million for provincial programmes. Against the Federal Programme Rs. 80.010 million were utilized giving a utilization of almost 100 per cent. The provincial utilization stands at Rs. 83.221 million, i. e. about 116 per cent. Sub-sector-wise allocation and utilization are given in Annexure-IV.

**Physical**

18. Under the Federal Programme, i. e. National Vocational Training Project (estimated cost Rs. 501.66 million) work on 29 existing TTCs, GVIS (Government Vocational Institutes) and four ATCS was in an advanced stage of completion. Construction work on Apprenticeship Training Centre (ATC) Mardan, Islamabad, Khalabat, Jhelum and National Development Institute (NTDI) was also in an advanced stage of completion. Equipment have been procured and installed in most of the centres except a few where construction work could not be completed.

19. Under provincial programme work continued on TTCs. Of these eight are in Punjab and two each in NWFP and Baluchistan and one in Sind. For the social security scheme, an amount of Rs. 1.513 million was allocated against which Rs. 0.70 million were spent. The low utilization was due to non-materialization of fellowships.

## PROGRAMMES FOR 1986-87

**Financial**

20. For the year 1986-87, allocation of Rs. 78.22 million has been made for federal projects which shows a decrease of 2 per cent. over the previous year. Lower allocation is due to the fact that NVTP Phase-I for which a major portion of allocation was earmarked in previous year is nearing completion. For NVTP Phase-II an amount of Rs. 36.43 million with FEC of Rs. 18.034 million has been provided in ADP 1986-87.

21. In addition, Rs. 2.855 million was allocated for other schemes such as TTC Larkana (Rs. 0.354 million), Demographic and Social implication of temporary migration of Pakistanis to the Middle East (Rs. 0.354 million), and development and utilization of human resources strengthening of data base (Rs. 1,000 as token allocation). The Social Security Pension Scheme has been provided

Rs. 1.32 million for fellowship and expert services. The programme-wise and agency-wise allocations are as under:—

*Programme-wise and Agency-wise Allocation 1986-87*

(Million Rs.)

Agency	Skill Development	Employment services	Safety & Security	Industrial Relation	Research and Others	Total
Federal	76.547	—	1.320	—	0.353	78.22
Punjab	25.661	4.834	5.587	1.188	—	37.27
Sind	1.853	0.786	1.442	—	0.709	4.77
NWFP	6.80	—	—	—	—	6.80
Baluchistan	17.5	—	5.95	—	—	23.45
Total	128.361	5.62	14.279	1.188	1.062	150.51

**Physical**

22. Skill development continues to be a priority area under which National Vocational Training Project Phase-I and Phase-II are being implemented. Major portion of the allocation i.e. Rs. 74.054 million (including Rs. 18.034 million foreign exchange) has been allocated for these two projects. This amount is to be spent on remaining civil works on ATC Mardan, Islamabad, Khalabat, Jhelum and NTDI Islamabad, consumable material and additional operating cost of Phase-I. A net work of 36 centres including five for women will be established under Phase-II in the sub-urban areas to provide facilities to the rural people. In the current year, the amount allocated for Phase-II will be spent on purchase of land and preparation of design by PREPAC.

**PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES**

**Punjab**

23. A sum of Rs. 37.27 million has been earmarked for the programmes of labour and manpower sector. Under Skill Development Programme, work on thirteen schemes would be continued/initiated. These include re-inforcement of Technical Training Centres Mianwali, Depalpur, Pindi Gheb, Bhawal Nagar, Gujar Khan and TTC for women at Lahore. The new schemes are technical institute for electronics, TTC Kasur, Sahiwal, TTC Sargodha, TTC Multan, TTC Mughalpura Lahore and Dehi Mazdoor Training Programme.

24. Under the Employment Services Programme, work on the schemes, introduction of interviewer system in Employment Exchanges in Punjab, construction of Employment Exchange building at Jhang, Bhawal Nagar, Faisalabad, Sheikhpura, Mianwali and Kasur would continue besides initiation of work on new schemes i. e. construction of employment exchange building at Rawalpindi and Vehari. Under the safety and security programme, work would be completed on training centres for Mines Supervisors and mining technicians at Choa Saidan Shah, Mines Survey Institute, Makerwal, Mines Research and Safety sub-Station Choa Saidan Shah, and Makerwal. The Industrial Relations Programmes includes centres for the improvements of working conditions and environment at Lahore.

#### **Sind**

25. An amount of Rs. 4.77 million has been provided for five on-going and five new schemes in the ADP 1986-87. These schemes include establishment of TTC at Thatta, construction of building for TTC for women at Karachi, construction of building for Regional Labour Directorate at Hyderabad, Mines Research Centre Khanote and manpower training needs assessment survey for rural and urban areas and weights and measure laboratories at Karachi.

#### **N. W. F. P.**

26. A sum of Rs. 6.80 million has been provided for two on-going scheme namely establishment of technical training centre at Bannu and Mansehra.

#### **Baluchistan**

27. Government of Baluchistan has provided Rs. 23.45 million for the programmes under the labour and manpower sectors. These programmes include extension of existing TTC at Quetta, establishment of TTC for women at Quetta, establishment of TTC at Sibi and Turbat, strengthening of Inspectorate of Mines, purchase of rescue and safety equipments for coal mine workers, improvement of Safety Sattion Sindih and provision of housing and water facilities at TTC Hub.

## LABOUR EMIGRATING ABROAD BY MODE OF EMPLOYMENT

Year	Private	Public	Direct	Total	Estimated total labour abroad	Remittances Million \$ for Financial Year
1976	38516	3176	—	14690	14690	578
1977	77664	2683	60175	140522	182212	1156
1978	78685	4238	47602	130525	312737	1397
1979	80615	10306	34586	125507	438244	1747
1980	91482	13564	24801	129847	568091	2117
1981	119771	15322	33370	168403	736494	2225
1982	99119	35410	38416	142954	879439	2885
1983	73837	8175	46194	128206	1007645	2734
1984	68129	2703	29575	100407	1108053	2446
1985	51869	6128	30464	88461	1193513	2600 (Provisional)

Source :—Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Pakistanis wing of Manpower Division.

Note :—The statistics presented in the above table do not include the stock of Pakistanis abroad prior to 1976 or dependents and students as well as the people who have migrated on private basis without registration from the authorised agencies.

## EMPLOYMENT LEVEL BY SECTOR

(In million)

S. No.	Sector	1983-84 Revised	1984-85 Revised	1985-86 Revised	1986-87 Provisional
1.	Agriculture .. .. .	13.38	13.95	14.33	14.68
2.	Mining & Quarrying .. .. .	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
3.	Manufacturing .. .. .	4.05	4.18	4.31	4.45
4.	Electricity, Gas & Water .. .. .	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
5.	Construction .. .. .	1.56	1.58	1.64	1.70
6.	Wholesale & Retail Trade .. .. .	3.13	3.26	3.36	3.46
7.	Transport .. .. .	1.28	1.31	1.36	1.38
8.	Services .. .. .	2.73	2.76	2.79	2.80
9.	Activities not adequately defined .. .. .	0.08	0.08	0.80	0.08
	Total .. .. .	26.43	27.33	28.09	28.78

Source :- Planning Division.

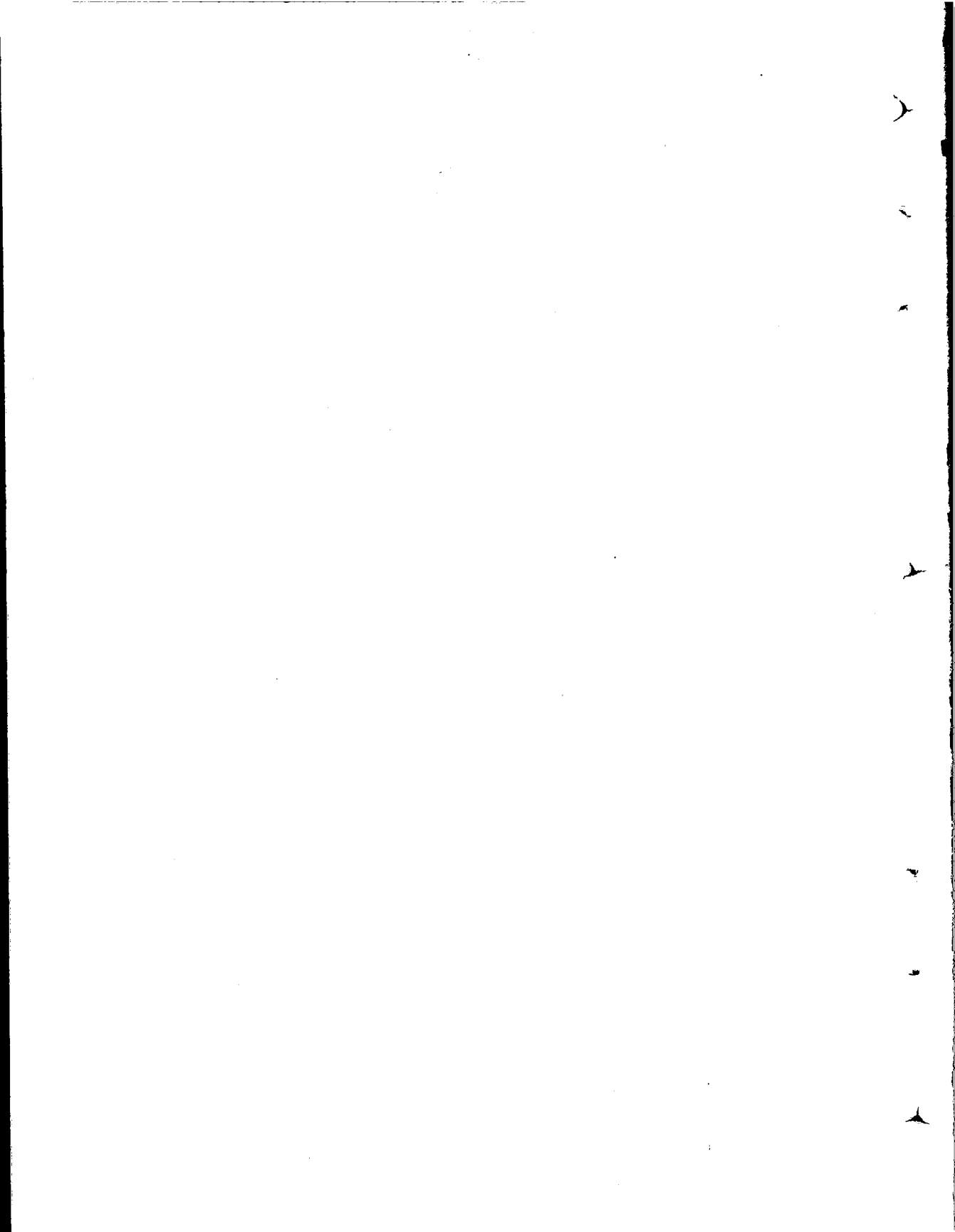
**SUB-SECTOR-WISE AND AGENCY-WISE ALLOCATION & UTILIZATION**  
1984-85

Sub-sector	Federal		Punjab		Sind		NWFP		Baluchistan		Total		
	ADP	RE	ADP	RE	ADP	RE	ADP	RE	ADP	RE	ADP	RE	
Skill Development	..	120.60	134.38	26.20	26.42	2.60	1.53	2.61	0.28	13.62	9.07	165.63	171.60
Employment Services	..	0.40	2.40	4.46	4.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.86	6.86
Safety and Security	..	2.90	1.66	7.50	6.44	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	10.50	8.10
Industrial Relation	..	..	..	2.84	..	..	..	..	..	10.70	10.79	13.63	10.79
Others	..	..	..	..	..	2.31	1.40	..	..	4.87	4.87	8.18	6.27
<b>Total</b>	..	123.90	138.36	41.00	37.50	5.01	2.93	2.61	0.29	29.28	24.73	201.80	203.62



**AGENCY-WISE AND PROGRAMME-WISE ALLOCATION/UTILIZATION 1985-86**  
**PROGRAMME FOR 1985-86**

Sub-sector	Federal		Punjab		Sind		NWFP		Baluchistan		Total	
	ADP	RE	ADP	RE	ADP	RE	ADP	RE	ADP	RE	ADP	RE
Skill Development (SD) ..	75.390	78.689	18.431	29.829	3.516	3.623	6.840	6.641	15.781	14.69	119.958	133.472
Employment Services (ES) ..	0.085	—	3.825	5.975	0.618	0.231	—	—	—	—	4.528	6.206
Safety & Security (S&S) ..	1.513	0.70	6.108	5.986	0.324	0.222	—	—	1.779	2.988	9.724	9.896
Industrial Relations (IR) ..	—	—	2.381	2.41	—	—	—	—	11.350	—	13.731	2.410
Research & Others (R&R) ..	4.036	0.621	—	—	0.802	0.179	—	0.447	10.0	14.838	01.0	11.247
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>81.024</b>	<b>80.010</b>	<b>30.745</b>	<b>44.200</b>	<b>5.263</b>	<b>4.255</b>	<b>6.840</b>	<b>7.088</b>	<b>28.91</b>	<b>27.678</b>	<b>152.779</b>	<b>163.231</b>



## CHAPTER 21

**SOCIAL WELFARE & SPECIAL EDUCATION****Introduction**

The main strategy of the Sixth Plan is to build a broad programme of Social Welfare Services based primarily on community organisation, initiative and leadership; to develop and standardise services of the voluntary welfare agencies; and to accelerate Special Education programme through establishment of new institutions for the disabled. In general, the programme developed on the lines proposed and within available resources in various fields of Social Welfare. However, there were some organisational set-backs in implementation of Special Education programme until 1985. Now, a nuclear base of Special Education for future development has been laid down in form of Federal Directorate General of Special Education and its provincial counterparts. As a result of this re-organisation, new development projects for this Sub-sector are coming up. Progress of their implementation is satisfactory.

**Performance During 1983—86**

2. During the period under review, a total expenditure of Rs. 199.946 million incurred on development of Special Education and Social Welfare Programmes. (Federal agencies Rs. 79.657 million and provincial agencies Rs. 120.289 million). The provinces utilised 54 per cent of the Sixth Plan allocation during 1983—86 and by 1986-87 their utilization is expected to be 92 per cent. The federal agencies, during the same period, utilized 39 per cent of its Sixth Plan allocation and by 1986-87 their utilization is expected to be 78 per cent. The Special Education projects had the major share both in provision and utilization of funds. Social Welfare programmes were given meagre ADP allocation to achieve their Sixth Plan targets. But, in spite of this meagre ADP allocation during 1983—86, the Voluntary Social Welfare agencies continued to mobilise private contribution, investment and Zakat fund for expansion and improvement of voluntary social welfare services. They are believed to have spent at least ten times more money for Social Services than the public provision for promotion of social welfare programmes. Details of sub-sector wise and agency wise ADP allocation and utilization may be seen in Annexure I.

3. Progress in terms of physical targets was satisfactory during 1983—86. Federal Special Education programmes made an impressive progress after establishment of a separate Directorate General of Special Education in 1985. A number of projects were prepared, processed for approval and undertaken for implementation during 1985-86. The principal physical targets which were achieved at the federal level included establishment of 8 new institutions for the

disabled, 16 social service units and 12 staff welfare centres. At provincial level a number of new projects for Special Education were launched for implementation, while on-going Social Welfare Programmes were consolidated and strengthened. In Punjab, 27 institutions for Special Education and rehabilitation of the disabled were established and 85 social welfare service units were revivified. The Government of Sind initiated Special Education in 10 institutions and strengthened the programme of 30 existing social welfare centres. The Government of NWFP expanded the programme of 9 Special School-cum-rehabilitation centres for four categories of the disabled and 30 lady industrial homes for widows and destitute women. The construction works pertaining to Special Education Complex for four categories of disabled at Quetta was almost completed. Preliminary work for starting a mini artificial limbs centre within the complex were undertaken. Construction of buildings to house Rehabilitation Complex for disabled at Turbat and Khuzdar were completed with Zakat assistance. The National and Provincial Councils of Social Welfare provided grants-in-aid to 670 voluntary welfare agencies for standardisation and expansion of their services. The number of beneficiaries of special education and social rehabilitation services increased from 6700 in 1984-85 to 8000 in 1985-86. Details of physical targets/achievements and annual number of beneficiaries may be seen in Annexure-II and III.

### PROGRAMME FOR 1986-87

#### (a) Policy Objectives

The specific objectives of the Annual Plan 1986-87 in the field of Special Education and Social Welfare will be :

- (i) To develop institutional facilities of special education and vocational training and build a broad programme of rehabilitative services to enhance economic and social functioning of the disabled, particularly disabled children.
- (ii) To develop and strengthen the programme of existing social welfare centres/institutions through community organization and mobilization of local resources including funds from local Zakat committees.
- (iii) To evaluate, standardise and further promote the programmes of the voluntary welfare agencies through financial and technical assistance and other appropriate measures.
- (iv) To establish staff welfare centres and provide supportive assistance to federal Government employees, particularly low-paid staff.

**(b) Financial Allocation**

The Annual Plan for 1986-87 provides Rs. 213.98 million in the public sector for special education and social welfare sector, of which, Rs. 117.09 million is for federal programme and Rs. 96.89 million for provincial programme. The federal ADP allocation for 1986-87 alongwith federal expenditure during 1983-86 amounts to 78% of the Sixth Plan provision of Rs. 300 million. The provincial ADP allocation for 1986-87 alongwith provincial expenditure during 1983-86 amount to 92% of the Sixth Plan provision of Rs. 250 million. The implementation competence and consumption capacity of the executing agencies, particularly federal agencies, have been enhanced through reorganisational measures during 1985-86. This is an encouraging feature. Sub-sector and agency-wise details of ADP allocation for 1986-87 are given in Annexure-I.

**(c) Physical Targets**

(i) *Special Education and Rehabilitation Services.*—The programme includes establishment and expansion of 67 institutions for special schooling and vocational rehabilitation of the disabled (federal-36, Punjab-20, Sind-4 and Baluchistan-1). The federal government, for the first time, will establish its own Special School-cum-rehabilitation centres at provincial headquarters and in selected divisions of all the provinces. These federal special schools which will be established in close coordination with the provincial concerned departments will cover all the four categories of the handicapped viz; blind, physically disabled, mentally retarded and deaf/mute. Some of the federal institutions will be used for demonstration to the voluntary agencies who would undertake similar programme on a large scale through mobilisation of community resources as well as assistance from local Zakat organizations, National Zakat Foundation and governmental grants-in-aid programme. With the establishment of the proposed model institutions and replication of their facilities and services in similar voluntary institutions, it is expected that the number of beneficiaries of Special Education and Social Rehabilitation Services would increase from 8000 during 1985-86 to 10,000 during 1986-87. In view of increasing number of medically rehabilitated disabled, as pointed out in the preceding chapter for the Health Sector, even this number of 10,000 beneficiaries of Social Rehabilitation is far less than real requirement. Details of annual number of beneficiaries of Social Rehabilitation from 1983—87 are given in Annexure-III.

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 training courses will be organised in the Special Schools located at

Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta. Establishment and operation of National Institute of Special Education (NISE) at Islamabad will be expedited. This Institute, after completion, is expected to produce 50 graduate teachers in Special Education per year.

(ii) *Social Welfare Services.*—A cause of serious delay in achievement of Sixth Plan targets of Social Welfare during 1983—86 was shortage of ADP allocations, particularly at the provincial level. During 1986-87 adequate funds have been provided to accelerate development of Social Welfare Services. The programmes comprise establishment of 21 new institutions and strengthening and expansion of 50 existing institutions for Social Welfare Services (Federal-11, Punjab-20, Sind-15, NWFP-15 and Baluchistan-10). Seven types of Social Welfare institutions are proposed to be developed and expanded (Orphanages-7, Day-Care Centres-5, Socio-economic Centres for Women-20, Darul Amans-5, Medical Social Work Units in hospitals-13, School Social Work Units in Schools-11, and Urban Community development projects-10).

(iii) *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 to the needy in Pakistan. The number of Voluntary agencies is increasing day by day. At present, there are 4,500 registered agencies in the country, as a whole. Many of these voluntary agencies are facing the problems of over-lapping, duplication, sub-standard delivery of social services and organisational set-back. 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. A total number of 200 voluntary welfare agencies will benefit from such supportive assistance (Punjab-100, Sind-60, NWFP-35, Baluchistan-20, and other areas-5).

(iv) *Staff Welfare Services.*—The Staff Welfare Programme during 1986-87 seeks to construct 12 buildings to house 3 Multi-purpose Community Centres, one lady industrial home, one day-care centre, one holiday home, one hostel for working women, one secretarial training centre, and improvement of 5 existing staff welfare institutions. The proposed Staff Welfare Institutions will provide such welfare services which can enhance the family income of the low paid Government Servants.

## FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS AND UTILIZATION

Sl. No.	Sub-sector/Agencies	Estimated Expenditure				1985-86 Revised Estimates	Allocation 1986-87	Total Estimated Expenditure 1983-87	Sixth Plan Allocation	Percentage Utilization (Col. 7 of Col. 8)
		1983-84	1984-85	1984-85	1985-86					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
<b>I. Federal Government</b>										
	Special Education and Social Welfare Division ..	11.50	10.00	39.929	89.95	151.379	260.00	58		
	1. Special Education & Rehabilitation Services. (Directorate General of Special Education) ..	5.50	4.50	27.749	75.72	109.014	115.00	95		
	2. Social Welfare Services. (Social Welfare Wing) ..	0.50	0.50	5.530	7.53	14.6	75.00	19		
	3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services (National Council of Social Welfare) ..	5.50	5.00	6.650	6.70	23.85	70.00	31		
	Establishment Division :									
	4. Staff Welfare Services. (Staff Welfare Organisation) ..	5.70	8.00	4.528	27.14	45.368	40.00	113		
	Total (Federal Government) ..	17.20	18.00	44.457	117.09	196.747	300.00	66		
<b>II. Provincial Government</b>										
<b>Punjab :</b>										
	1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services. (Special Education Directorate) ..	1.50	9.80	—	40.65	51.95	45.00	115		
	2. Social Welfare Services. (Social Welfare Directorate) ..	23.20	8.84	9.10	22.20	63.34	75.00	85		
	3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services. (Social Services Board) ..	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	10.00	15.00	67		
	Total (Punjab) ..	26.70	20.64	12.10	65.85	125.29	135.00	93		

**Sind :**

1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services. (Special Education Directorate) .. .. .	1.79	1.15	—	4.90	7.84	35.00	22
2. Social Welfare Services. (Social Welfare Directorate) .. .. .	3.20	2.40	4.50	5.47	15.57	12.00	130
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services. (Social Welfare Council) .. .. .	0.20	0.30	0.24	0.30	1.04	3.00	35
<b>Total (Sind) .. .. .</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>4.74</b>	<b>10.67</b>	<b>24.45</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>49</b>

**N.W.F.P. :**

1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services. (Social Welfare Directorate) .. .. .	2.77	5.56	6.65	7.06	22.14	15.00	147
2. Social Welfare Services. (Social Welfare Directorate) .. .. .	2.41	3.06	1.10	1.10	7.67	20.00	38
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services. (Social Welfare Council) .. .. .	0.95	1.41	3.85	6.19	12.40	5.00	248
<b>Total (N.W.F.P.) .. .. .</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>10.03</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>14.35</b>	<b>42.21</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>106</b>

**Baluchistan :**

1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Services .. .. .	2.75	3.33	8.879	2.00	16.959	10.00	170
2. Social Welfare Services .. .. .	0.50	1.75	—	2.02	4.27	12.00	36
3. Promotion of Voluntary Welfare Services .. .. .	—	1.00	1.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	133
<b>Total (Baluchistan) .. .. .</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>9.879</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>25.229</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Total (Provinces) .. .. .</b>	<b>41.27</b>	<b>40.60</b>	<b>38.419</b>	<b>96.89</b>	<b>217.179</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>58.47</b>	<b>58.60</b>	<b>82.876</b>	<b>213.98</b>	<b>413.926</b>	<b>550.00</b>	<b>75</b>



## PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl.	Sector/Item	(Rs. in Million)							Percentage achievement during 1983-88 (Col. 7 of Col. 8)
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	Target for 1986-87	Estimated achievement during 1983-87	Targets during 1983-88 (Sixth Plan)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>Federal Government</b>									
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services Units ..	2	2	4	36	44	100	44	
2.	Social Welfare Service Units ..	3	3	10	11	27	35	77	
3.	Grant receiving Voluntary Welfare Agencies ..	200	200	200	200	800	1000	80	
4.	Staff Welfare Service Unit ..	5	4	3	12	24	30	80	
	Total (Federal) ..	210	209	217	259	895	1165	77	
<b>Provincial Governments</b>									
<b>(a) Punjab :</b>									
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services Units ..	3	3	21	20	47	5	940	
2.	Social Welfare Service Units ..	35	25	25	20	105	127	83	
3.	Grant receiving Voluntary Welfare agencies ..	10	10	10	10	40	50	80	
	Total (Punjab) ..	48	38	56	50	192	182	105	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(b) Sind :									
1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Service Unit ..			3	3	4	6	16	3	533
2. Social Welfare Service Unit ..			9	10	8	15	42	70	36
3. Grant receiving Voluntary Welfare agencies ..			5	5	5	5	20	25	25
Total (Sind) ..			17	18	17	26	78	98	80

## (c) N.W.F.P. :

1. Special Education and Rehabilitation Service Unit ..			1	4	4	4	13	2	650
2. Social Welfare Service Unit ..			10	10	10	10	40	50	80
3. Grant-receiving Voluntary Welfare agencies ..			3	3	3	3	12	15	80
Total (N.W.F.P.) ..			14	17	17	17	65	67	97

## (d) Baluchistan :

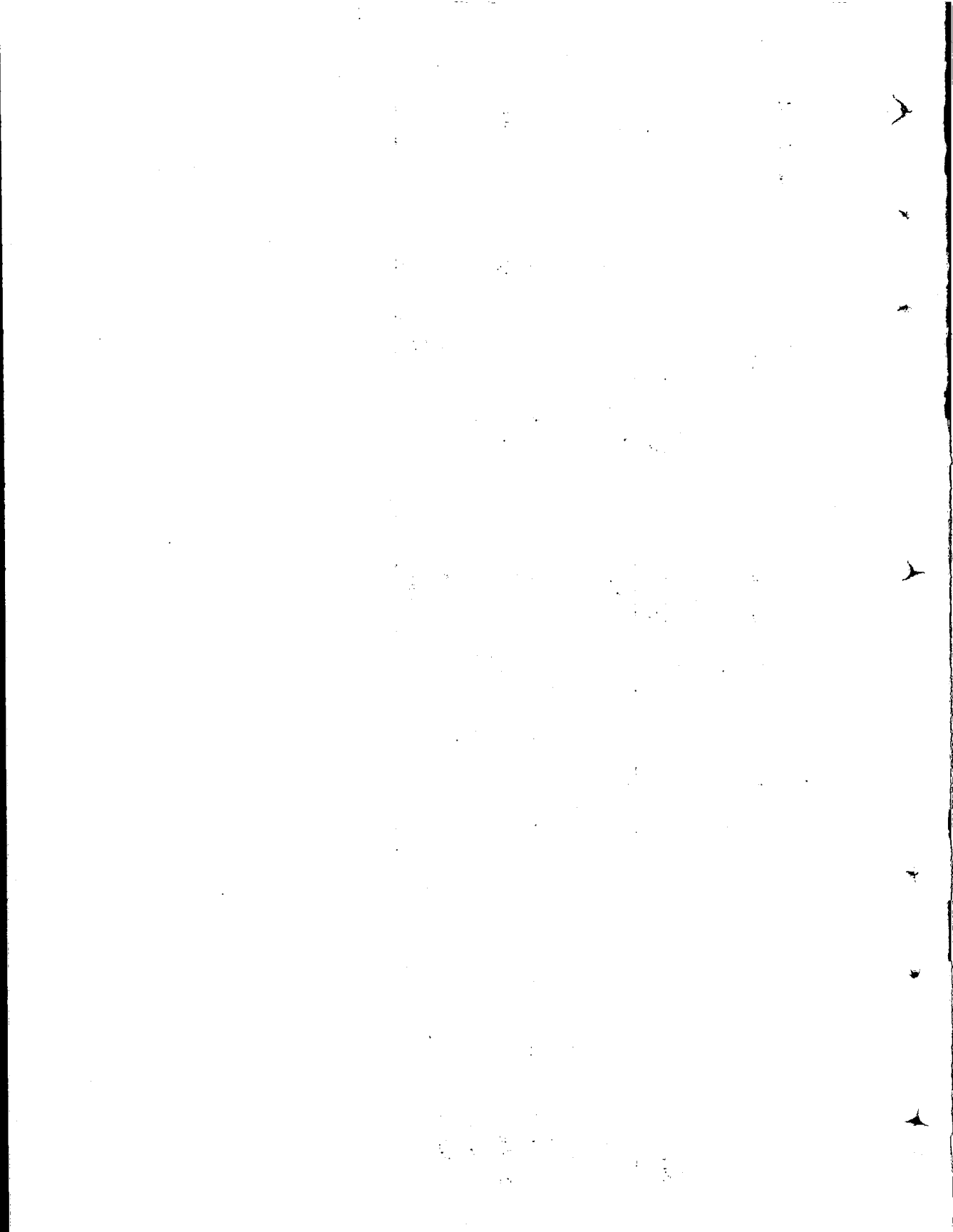
1. Special Education & Rehabilitation Service Unit ..			1	3	1	1	6	1	600
2. Social Welfare Service Unit ..			—	—	—	15	15	30	50
3. Grant receiving Voluntary Welfare agencies ..			2	2	2	2	8	10	80
Total (Baluchistan) ..			3	5	3	18	29	41	71
Total (Provinces) ..			82	78	93	111	364	388	94
GRAND TOTAL ..			292	287	310	370	1259	1553	81

Note :—Physical achievement in the sub-sector of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services exceed Sixth Plan targets due to acceleration of the programmes under Presidential Directives.

## SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED

(Annual No. of Beneficiaries)

Sl. No.	1983-84			1984-85			1985-86			1986-87			
	Govt.	NGOs	Total	Govt.	NGOs	Total	Govt.	NGOs	Total	Govt.	NGOs	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Punjab including												
	Federal Capital Territory ..												
	300	2700	3000	400	2700	3100	1000	3000	4000	1500	2500	5000	
2.	Sind ..												
	150	2850	3000	150	2850	3000	200	3200	3400	300	3600	3900	
3.	N.W.F.P ..												
	300	100	400	300	100	400	300	100	400	500	200	700	
4.	Baluchistan ..												
	150	50	300	150	50	200	150	50	200	300	100	400	
	900	5700	6600	1000	5700	6700	1650	6350	8000	2600	7400	10,000	



## CHAPTER 22

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In view of the deep rooted vicious circle of poverty in the rural areas largely due to under-employment and unemployment; widespread ignorance and illiteracy; and near inaccessibility to modern organization and technology over 70 per cent population of Pakistan living in as many as 45,000 villages have been subjected to degeneration since the beginning of the planning career in Pakistan. The various plans and development programmes included gigantic projects but the rural population received only residual benefits out of these projects. The complex nature of socio-economic problems in rural areas was never appreciated and thus no emphasis was placed on it. It was only in the Sixth Five-Year Plan that the problem of the rural poor was understood in its true perspective and a multi-sectoral programme covering physical, social and productive sectors was formulated through the grass-root organizations of village, union and district councils and elected representative of the National and Provincial Assemblies. These elected members are playing key role in the identification and formulation of projects in their constituencies.

2. As a result of this strategy the financial allocation for the rural development was raised from 25 per cent in the Fifth Plan to 33 per cent in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The Fifth Plan was a conglomerate of projects prepared from the top while the Sixth Plan changed the entire strategy. The projects have been identified and prepared at the lowest level of rural areas and a very high priority was assigned to this programme. This change in strategy brought about a spectacular increase in the development activity in rural areas. However, the overall shortfall in Plan implementation affected the rural programme also and only one third of the Sixth Plan allocations could be utilized in the three years. Considering this as inadequate a Special Non-lapsable Fund of Rs. 2.0 billion was set up in July, 1985 under the Special Development Programme for the Education and Local Development Schemes sponsored by MNAs, Senators and MPAs. One half of this fund was reserved for MNAs and Senator's programme and other half for MPAs. An Inter-Ministerial Federal Implementation Cell has been set up to ensure smooth and speedy implementation of the Special Development Programme. The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development were assigned the responsibility of issuing administrative approval to the schemes. According to them 90 per cent of the funds reserved for MNAs and Senators have already been allocated for the schemes recommended by them.

3. In an effort to bridge the large gap between rural and urban areas the Prime Minister in his Socio Economic Programme, announced in December, 1985, allocated a sum of Rs. 70 billion for the period 1986 to 1990 to be spent on the following sectors in rural areas:—

- (a) Farm-to-Market Roads.

- (b) Education.
- (c) Rural Electrification.
- (d) Potable Water Supply.
- (e) Basic Health Units.
- (f) Sanitation.

4. The relative priority being emphasised amongst the rural development sub-sectors is on clean drinking water, rural roads, rural education, rural health and rural electrification. Details of allocations and policies are given in the respective technical chapters of the Detailed Annual Plan 1986-87 at appropriate places. A brief resume, however, is given below :

5. A sum of Rs. 15,034 million was utilized during the year 1985-86 for the overall development in rural areas. An allocation of Rs. 24,407 million has been provided in the ADP 1986-87. It is expected that by end of 1986-87 about 83 per cent of the total allocation of the Sixth Plan (1983—88) for this sector would be utilized. The sub-sector-wise details of allocation for 1986-87 alongwith revised estimates for 1985-86 may be seen in Annexure I, while physical achievements are given in Annexure II. The Public Sector Development Programme to be directly implemented in rural areas during 1986-87 adds upto Rs. 24,407 million. This constitutes about 52 per cent of the ADP 1986-87. (Rs. 47,000 million, as against 33 per cent envisaged in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The strategy during the past was input-based which is now being balanced by providing better infrastructure and services to the rural areas. The ADP 1986-87 has attempted, both through normal outlays as well as the Special Development Programme to accelerate the outlays on physical and social infrastructure. Main features of these outlays are highlighted as under :

#### **Agriculture and Food Sector**

6. A sum of Rs. 1,929.07 million has been provided for Agriculture and Food Sub-sector during financial year 1986-87 as against Rs. 1,281.64 million utilized during 1985-86 showing an increase of 50 per cent. Utilization during the first four years of the plan would be 54 per cent of the Sixth Plan allocation (Annexure I). The low utilization is, *inter alia*, due to reduction in storage programme at Federal level. Details may be seen in the Chapter on Agriculture and Food.

7. It may, however, be noted that 86 per cent and 72 per cent of the Sixth Plan targets for fertilizer off-take and seed distribution will be achieved by the

end of 1986-87. It is a good achievement especially when the first two crop years of Sixth Plan remained dry and farmers especially in rainfed areas could not apply inputs to the desired level.

8. The programmes such as Agricultural Education, extension and research have been accorded a high priority to help better coordination and dissemination of research findings upto the farmers door-steps, which is a pre-requisite for a good production of agricultural commodities.

9. It is encouraging to say that production target set out for Sixth Plan for cotton lint would be surpassed by 19 per cent by June, 1987. For foodgrains, and a number of livestock and dairy production achievements by June, 1987 would be in the range of 87—96 per cent for the Sixth Plan targets leaving an easy balance of 4—13 per cent for the remaining one year *i.e.* 1987-88. A problem in achieving the set targets is anticipated in case of sugercane and milk where achievements during the first years would be 79 per cent and 69 per cent respectively (Annexure II).

#### **Water Resources**

10. A sum of Rs. 4,485 million has been allocated for water resources sub-sector during 1986-87 as against Rs. 4179 million utilized during 1985-86 showing a marginal increase of 7 per cent. In this case financial utilization during the first four years remained poor as only 56 per cent of the Sixth Plan allocation would be spent.

11. Though water availability at farm gate would be 96 per cent of the Sixth Plan targets by June, 1987, yet over all position regarding area protected and improvements of water courses would remain to less than 60 per cent of the plan target. Details are given in Water Chapter.

#### **Rural Infrastructure/Services**

12. The Sixth Plan proposes major thrust on up-gradation of physical environment and improvement of living conditions of the rural population. The progress made during the first three years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan and ADP provision for 1986-87 are described in the following paragraphs :

##### **A. Safe Drinking Water, Sanitation Facilities**

13. The Sixth Plan provides Rs. 2,800 million for safe drinking water and simple drainage/sanitation projects in rural areas. During the previous year an additional population of 1.60 million had thus been served with drinking water supply against the plan target of 22.50 million additional population.

14. The progress during 1985-86 remained below the targets fixed i.e. 70 per cent for drinking water and 40 per cent for rural sanitation. A sum of Rs. 1,245.0 million has been provided in the ADP 1986-87 for drinking water/sanitation in rural areas which is about 160 per cent higher than utilization during last financial year. Total funds provided during first four years will be 93 per cent of the Sixth Plan allocations. The Annual Plan 1986-87 envisages a target for providing drinking water to 3.5 million additional population in rural areas and sanitation facilities for 0.8 million additional rural population. Physical targets for sanitation and drinking water are 60 per cent higher respectively than targets fixed during 1985-86. The cumulative progress during the first four years will be 44 per cent and 33 per cent of the Sixth Plan targets for drinking water and sanitation, respectively. Financial and physical data are given in Annexure I and Annexure II.

#### **Rural Roads**

15. The Government is placing high emphasis on the development of rural roads. One of the components of social and economic programme announced by the Prime Minister is accelerated development of rural roads. During the four years of the Plan Rs. 3,797 million have been spent for the construction of rural roads. The Sixth Plan provides for Rs. 4,100 million, which means that 93 per cent funds allocated for it during Sixth Plan have been utilized. As regards the physical achievements, it has been estimated that 5750 KM of rural roads have been constructed during the three years of the Sixth Plan.

16. The allocation for 1986-87 amounts to Rs. 1,978 million for construction of 4982 KM of rural roads, which include normal ADP's and accelerated rural roads development programme of the Prime Minister. It is estimated that by the end of June, 1987 about 10,732 KM of roads will be constructed by utilizing Rs. 3,797 million during the four years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. It may be seen that increase in targets envisaged in Sixth Plan is due to accelerated development during Prime Minister's Programme.

#### **Rural Health**

17. There has been a significant improvement in health sector in the rural areas. A sum of Rs. 478 million in 1985-86 have been incurred on development programmes to help/improve the health of people living in the villages. During the current year Rs. 1,211 million have been providing in the ADP showing an increase of 153 per cent over the last year's level. As compared with Sixth Plan allocation (Rs. 4.950 million net) it has been estimated that 48 per cent of funds would be utilized for development of health facilities in the villages by the end of 1987.



18. The Sixth Plan envisages to establish Basic Health Units and Rural Health Centres, out of which, 1236 units|centres by the end of 1985-86 have been established and a target of 435 units|centres has been fixed for 1986-87. Physical progress remained slow as 57 per cent of the plan targets are expected to be realized by 1986-87. Due emphasis was laid on construction of residences for doctors in rural health institutions. During the first three years, 708 residential buildings for doctors were constructed against which 1412 buildings will be constructed during 1986-87. On completion of these buildings, about 124 per cent of the Sixth Plan target (1715 buildings) will be realized by end of 1986-87.

### **Rural Electrification**

19. A sum of Rs. 5,268 million has been provided for rural electrification during 1986-87 which is about 526 per cent higher than last year's utilization *i.e.* Rs. 1,000 million. It will be sufficient to electrify 4208 villages during current financial year compared with 2500 villages electrified during financial year 1985-86. A sum of Rs. 7,858 million will be spent by the end of the current year which means 99 per cent of the Sixth Plan allocation. The villages excepted to be electrified during first four years will be 10784 *i.e.* 54 per cent of the Sixth Plan target.

### **Mass Media**

20. During the first three years of the Sixth Plan, no schemes pertaining to Mass communication in the rural areas was completed.

21. Broadcasting houses at Peshawar, Khairpur commissioned during 1985-86 and Quetta-Ghaziabad, Kajak Pass Super High Frequency link is still in progress. Following projects will be initiated during 1986-87.

- (a) Four rebroadcast centres|boosters each at Morasar, Chitral, Mingora and Tando Allayar;
- (b) Cherat-Sakesar-Razmak, and Quetta-Kalat SHF links;
- (c) 300 KW MW transmitter and B. H. Khuzadar; and
- (d) Village broadcasting units each at Sibi and Abbottabad.

22. The population and area coverage of radio will increase from 95 to 96.3 per cent and 75 to 85 per cent respectively and population and area coverage of television will increase from 80 to 83 per cent and 56 to 59 per cent respectively.

### **T & T Services**

23. Rs. 238.25 million during 1985-86 were spent for the development of T & T services in the rural areas. ADP allocation of Rs. 308.93 million during the 1986-87 has been made showing an increase of 30 per cent over last year's expenditure. It means that in 1987 about 182 per cent of the Sixth Plan allocation will be utilized whereas physical achievements are slow as 86 per cent targets envisaged for telephone lines and 65 per cent targets for PCOs will be met by end of June, 1987. Physical achievement in detail are given in Annexure II.

### **Rural Education**

24. Rs. 900 million have been utilized during 1985-86 and Rs. 2,115 million have been provided in the ADP 1986-87 showing an increase of 135 per cent over the last year's utilization. It is expected that about 59 per cent of the Sixth Plan allocations will be utilized by 1986-87. The main reason for slow progress in this sub-sector was, inter alia, poor availability of resources. During 1986-87 financial constraint will be removed as Iqra Charges on trade has been introduced. The physical achievements of the first four years and targets for 1986-87 are given in Annexure.

25. This sector has been given a boost through special programme carried out under the aegis of MNA's Senators and MPAs. By the end of the current year the literacy rate, enrolment in school, availability of teacher will show a marked increase.

### **Women Welfare**

26. For providing contraceptive delivery services, MCH services and other women development activities, about 752 Family Welfare Centres have been established in the rural areas against 528 in urban or semi-urban areas. These centres will, inter alia, act as a training base for local mid-wives. Mobile extension teams will also provide voluntary stabilization services for far flung areas.

To popularize family planning services in selected rural areas of Islamabad a project captioned "Family Health Care" will be initiated.

**FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR UTILIZATIONS RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

Sr. No.	Sub-sector	Revised Estimate		Allocation 1986-87	Total Estimated Expenditure 1983-87	Sixth Plan Allocation (Net)	Utilization %	Remarks
		1983-84	1984-85					
1.	Rural Electrification	440	1150	5268*	7838	7880	99%	
2.	Rural Roads	612	525	1978	3797	4100	93%	
3.	Rural Health	342	377	1211	2408	4950	48%	
4.	Family Planning R/A	120	130	253	703	1310	54%	
5.	Rural Education	570	700	2115	4285	7300	59%	
6.	Special Grants for Mosque Primary School in R/A.	440	445	1245	2600	2800	93%	
7.	Rural Water Supply/Sanitation	1210	1419	1929	5840	10770	54%	
8.	Agriculture & Food Programme	1470	1501	1842	7980	3000	266%	
9.	Subsidy on Fertilizer	3880	3164	4485	15708	27900	56%	
10.	Water Resources Programme	40	54	92	256	410	62%	
11.	Women Welfare in R/A	60	176	309	783	430	182%	
12.	T & T Services in R/A	420	490	2062	4152	430	965%	
13.	Rural Development & Local Planning	NA	NA	246	726	—	—	
14.	Special Grants to Prov. to used through Distt. Counciller	—	—	700	1400	—	—	
15.	MNA's Senators Programme	—	—	672	672	—	—	
16.	Rural Housing & other Minor Schemes	9604	10131	24407	59176	71280	83%	
	Total	9604	10131	24407	59176	71280	83%	

\*Upstream facilities of generation and transmission.

**PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

S. No.	Sub-Sector	Achievement			1986-87 (Target)	Total Achievement 1983-86	Sixth Plan Target	% Achievement	Remarks
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86					
1.	Village Electrification (Nos)	..	2371	1705	2500	4208	20,000	54%	
2.	Farm-to-Market Roads (M.M.)	..	2191	1552	2007	4982	10,000	107%	
3.	Rural Water Supply (Addl. Pop. to served)	..	1.20	1.75	1.4	3.50	18.00	44%	
4.	Rural Sewerage (Pop. Mill. No.)	..	0.20	0.28	0.20	0.80	4.50	33%	
5.	Rural Health Programme :								
	(i) BHUs (Nos)	..	322	440	350	391	2600	57%	
	(ii) RHUs "	..	34	42	48	34	355	44%	
	(iii) Doctors Residence at BHUs (Nos)	..	108	100	500	1412	1715	124%	
6.	Agriculture (Input) :								
	(i) Fertilizer on Take (000 Nut. Tonnes)	..	1204	1253	1465	1582	1828		
	(ii) Improved Seed distribution (000 Tonnes)	..	94	108	137	1331	185.8		
	(iii) Agriculture Credit (M. Rs.)	..	8167	9674	11174	13167	42182		
	(iv) Additional Tractors (000 Nos)	..	36	36	42	46	50	92%	
7.	Water :								
	Area protected (MA)								
	Disaster are protected	..	0.59	0.75	0.75	0.80	2.89	5.3	54%
	Tube Wells (Scarp) Nos.	..	7202	132	293	495	1122		
	Water availability	..	95.5	102.81	102.81	108.10	112.77	96%	

## CHAPTER 23

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

It is widely recognised that development is always based on the increasing application of advances in science and technology to the production process. Development of science and technology is necessary for the generation of appropriate technologies needed for solving problems with particular emphasis on resource base conservation and stability. Despite resource constraints steady progress is being maintained. Measures have been initiated to meet the shortage of qualified scientists, technologists and engineers, required to man existing and proposed R&D organizations. Science and Technology sector is playing an effective role in the implementation of the Five Point Programme of the Prime Minister by enhancing research facilities in R&D organisations which have a direct bearing on the social uplift and economic development of the country, especially of the rural areas. The following information relates only to programmes sponsored by the Ministry of Science and Technology. R&D work is also undertaken by various other agencies which will be reflected in their respective plans.

## Review of 1985-86

2. An amount of Rs. 162.865 million (including a supplementary grant of Rs. 21.419 million for the project, Development of High Level Science and Technology Manpower) was allocated to the Ministry of Science and Technology. The estimated expenditure is Rs. 157.4 million, giving a utilization of about 97 per cent. The sector-wise break-down is given below in Table 1 :

TABLE 1

## Utilization 1985-86

Sector	(Rupees in million)		Percentage Utilization
	1985-86		
	Allocation	Utilization	
Education & Training*	38.54	35.912	93
Industries & Power	103.386	100.549	97
Health .. .. .	8.164	8.164	100
Water .. .. .	8.239	8.239	100
Housing & Works	4.536	4.536	100
Total .. .. .	162.865	157.40	97%

\*including supplementary grant of Rs. 21.419 million.

3. During the year 1985-86 the Ministry of Science and Technology launched two programmes for the training of High Level Science and Technology Manpower in the field of high technology. Due to financial constraints only 11 (out of 31) candidates could go for higher training at foreign universities. Under the second programme for 400 candidates, about 100 were able to proceed to reputable universities overseas.

4. The National Institute of Silicon Technology has made a break through in growing silicon crystals and work was progressing on the manufacture of solar cells. Work on amorphous silicon and ribbon technology also started. In the field of electronics, considerable progress has been achieved on projects including artillery computer, industrial automation and medical electronics. A project for a digital exchange has been completed and handed over to T&T for installation.

5. National Institute of Oceanography completed 21 inhouse projects. Work on 5 contract projects with foreign collaboration, was pursued. In addition, cost free services such as consultancy to private investors for shrimp farming, prediction and printing of 1986 Tide Tables for Pakistan and investigations for sonar ranges for Pakistan Navy, were provided. NIO also conducted courses for trainees of the Hydrographic School and Torpedo Antisubmarine School, of the Pakistan Navy.

6. Studies on National Health Problems were continued by Pakistan Medical Research Council under their third phase programme and a National Institute of Clinical Research was being established at Sheikh Zayed Hospital where 50-bed facilities have been offered to PMRC for their research programme. Appropriate Technology Development Organization continued their activities in the dissemination of technologies on biogas, fruit and vegetable dehydration and establishment of mini and micro hydel station in the northern areas.

7. PCSIR being a premier R&D organization, has been involved during the year in multi-disciplinary problems and considerable progress has been made in the field of minerals, briquetting of Lakhra coal, work on national physical standards, preservation of vegetables and fruits, insecticides, new fertilizers, poultry feed and meat preservation.

8. The upgradation of Natural Drugs Division of PCSIR Peshawar has made significant contribution in the exploitation of natural drug resources of the country, which could help in reducing the import of herbal drugs, 12 processes were developed by the Division and 8 processes were leased to industry.

9. The Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources has been recently reorganized and has done further studies on waterlogging and salinity at the Drainage and Reclamation Institute of Pakistan, in Tandojam. The Museum of

Natural History, established under the Pakistan Science Foundation, has been opened to the public, after completing layout of exhibits under the first phase. The museum is functioning in a rented building.

### **Programme for 1986-87**

10. *Financial.*—As against the allocation of Rs. 162.865 million (including Rs. 21.419 million supplementary grant) for 1986-87, an allocation of Rs. 241.118 million has been made for 1986-87, which represents an increase of 48 per cent. The agency-wise break-down of allocations may be seen in Annexure I.

#### **1. Ministry of Science and Technology (Main)**

(i) *Development of High Level Science and Technology Manpower.*—In pursuance of the Prime Minister's directive, a crash programme has been launched by the Ministry of Science and Technology to create a critical mass of highly qualified scientists, doctors and engineers. An allocation of Rs. 75.05 million has been made for 1986-87.

(ii) *Package of Services to 50 villages through S&T.*—In the context of the Five Point economic and social programme of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Science and Technology has developed the concept of rural development through application of S&T by providing services such as electricity, clean drinking water and improved sanitation conditions to about 50 villages in remote areas of the four provinces. The programme will later be expanded to 500 villages. An amount of Rs. 5.5 million has been allocated for 1986-87.

#### **2. National Institute of Oceanography**

11. National Institute of Oceanography, Phase-II, has been approved by CDWP and a sum of Rs. 8 million has been allocated in ADP 1986-87. New projects will be pursued and proposals have been submitted. These include Gadani Protection Works, setting up of hydraulic station at Gwadar and geological study of Makran subduction zone in cooperation with Baluchistan University.

#### **3. Pakistan Medical Research Council**

12. PMRC will be undertaking the following R&D projects during 1986-87 :

(i) Continuation of Research Programmes of National Health Problems Phase-III.

(ii) National Health Services Research Projects.

(iii) Strengthening of existing PMRC research cell.

(iv) Establishment of medical education research cell.

#### 4. Council for Works and Housing Research

13. The major programme for 1986-87 are :—

- (i) Undertaking and fostering development research based on the Council's R&D activities.
- (ii) Establishment of National Building Research Institute.

#### 5. Pakistan Science Foundation

14. The Museum of Natural History has an extensive programme of research activities in the fields of geology, botanical sciences and zoological sciences. Display work will also be undertaken. PASTIC will extend its computerisation programme and library. Liaison with foreign institutions will be strengthened.

#### 6. National Centre for Technology Transfer

15. Some of the major activities planned are :

- (i) To initiate feasibility studies and market surveys for technology demands and needs.
- (ii) To evolve methodology to evaluate flow of transferred and indigenous technologies.
- (iii) To disseminate technology information to potential users.

#### 7. Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

16. In addition to on-going activities, some new programmes have been proposed :

- (i) Balancing and modernization of PCSIR labs.
- (ii) Establishment of Technical Training Centre in PSTC for Process Control Instrumentation and Engineering. The project has been approved at a cost of Rs. 53.78 million.
- (iii) Establishment of Technical Training Centre for Precision, Mechanical and Instrumentation Technology at Quetta and Peshawar.
- (iv) Establishment of PCSIR Laboratories, Quetta (estimated cost Rs. 47.625 million).

#### 8. National Institute of Power

17. A project for Phase-II of the institute has been prepared and will be submitted to ECNEC for approval. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 39.951 million.



## 9. **Pakistan Council for Science and Technology**

18. The Council proposes to carry out scientometric studies on the basis of data collected on the state of S&T organizations and R&D in public and private sector industries. Work will continue on S&T data collection for analysis and dissemination among ministries, R&D organizations and scientists. Programmes will be developed for storage, updating, and quick retrieval of S&T data.

## 10. **Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources**

19. The Council plans to establish a National Institute of Hydrology and Water Harvesting Unit in the country. These projects will have far-reaching impact on water resources development activities in the country. In connection with the Irrigation Systems Management Research Programme, US-AID will Provide necessary equipment and consultancy for various studies.

## 11. **National Institute of Electronics**

20. In addition to work on on-going projects, the following projects are planned to be initiated :

- (i) Establishment of Radar Division (Cost Rs. 76.379 million).
- (ii) Incubation Centre for Electronics and High Technology Industries in Pakistan.
- (iii) Pilot Integrated Circuit, Fabrication and Design Facility.

## 12. **National Institute of Silicon Technology**

21. The project has been approved by ECNEC and an allocation of Rs. 9.00 million has been made in ADP 1986-87.

The proposed objectives for 1986-87 are to complete the permanent building, initiation of serious research and development work and making preparation for the second phase which envisages extensive R&D work on various branches of silicon technology.

## 13. **Appropriate Technology Development Organization (A.T.D.O.)**

22. On-going ADP schemes such as mini-micro hydel installations, pilot plant, studies of appropriate mini-paper industrial technologies and evolving appropriate building construction materials and technologies, will be completed during the year. In addition, R&D studies for evolving appropriate technologies for development of windmill, sprinkler irrigation techniques and the establishment of demonstration and display centres, will be continued.

## FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

Science &amp; Technology.

(Rs. in Million)

S. No.	Sub-sector	Estimated Expenditure		Allo- cation 1986-87	Total Estimated Exp. 1984-87
		During			
		1984-85	1985-86	3	4
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ministry of Science and Technology (Main) ..	—	23.868	81.5	105.368
2.	National Institute of Silocon Technology ..	10.00	27.214	9.00	46.21
3.	National Institute of Power .. ..	1.850	2.652	3.05	7.552
4.	National Inttitute of Oceanography ..	5.405	6.349	8.00	19.754
5.	National Centre for Technology Transfer ..	0.800	2.358	3.45	6.608
6.	National Institute of Electronics .. ..	10.25	18.188	18.00	46.438
7.	Pakistan Council for Science and Technology	0.20	0.860	5.00	6.47
8.	Pakistan Medical Research Council .. ..	5.50	8.164	15.00	28.664
9.	Pakistan Science Foundation .. ..	1.5	10.774	10.937	23.211
10.	Appropriate Technology Development Organi- zati n .. .. .	3.367	5.646	5.611	14.624
11.	Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research .. .. .	18.399	38.146	62.55	119.095
12.	Pakistan Council of Research in Water Re- sources .. .. .	7.60	8.239	14.00	29.839
13.	Council for Works and Housing Research ..	0.427	4.946	5.02	9.983
GRAND TOTAL ..		65.298	157.404	241.118	463.816

## CHAPTER 24

## FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA)

## Review of 1985-86

During 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 672.70 million (Rs. 550.00 million for FATA, NWFP and Rs. 122.70 million for FATA[DC]) was allocated for financing the development programme of FATA. This amount was 16.59 per cent higher than the amount allocated (Rs. 577.00 million) in 1984-85. During the year under review, an amount of Rs. 604.74 million (Rs. 482.04 million or 87.6 per cent by FATA/NWFP and Rs. 122.70 million or 100 per cent by FATA-DC) was spent thereby achieving 89.9 per cent utilization in financial terms. The sector-wise details of utilization are given in Annexure I.

2. The physical progress achieved in various sectors, during the period under review, is discussed in the following paragraphs :

## FATA/NWFP

3. *Agriculture.*—In this sector, the major programmes under execution pertained to awarding of scholarships to B. Sc./M. Sc. agriculture students, plant protection coverage, maintenance of fruit farms, afforestation, raising/maintenance of forest nurseries and treatment of livestock/birds etc. During the period under review, 52 scholarships were awarded, an area of 1025 hectares was sprayed, about 3405 metric tons of fertilizer and 1390 metric tons of improved seeds were distributed. In the animal husbandry sub-sector, improvements were made on 41 existing dispensaries. In the forestry sub-sector, 1400 acres compact and 97 avenue miles of linear plantation were carried out. Nurseries were raised on 35 acres.

4. *Power.*—In this sector, the achievements entailed installation of 475.47 miles of transmission lines (215.15 miles H. T. and 260.32 miles L. T.). As many as 235 transformers were erected. Besides, 239 villages were electrified.

5. *Communications.*—During the period under review, the achievements entailed construction/improvement of 191.1 miles of roads (89.6 miles black topped, 66.0 miles shingled and 35.5 miles improvement). Besides, 2 bridges were also completed.

6. *PP & H.*—In this sector, the achievements included completion of 38 schemes as against 50 (24 relating to water supply and 14 to housing). The achievements fell short of the targets.

7. *Education*.—In this sector, the major achievements included establishment of 143 new and improvement of 57 existing primary schools, upgradation of 27 primary schools to middle status, 17 middle schools to high status, construction of buildings for 2 existing high schools. The targets envisaged for the year under review were fully realized.

8. *Health*.—The major achievements included establishment of 12 Basic Health Units and construction of 21 residences in existing Basic Health Units. Besides, work was completed on the establishment of 2 Rural Health Centres and upgradation of 3 civil dispensaries into B. H. Us.

### **FATA—DC**

9. In FATA-DC, against the allocation of Rs. 122.70 million provided for schemes relating to water resources, industries, minerals and others, the amount utilized stood at Rs. 122.70 million or about 100 per cent of the targets envisaged. The physical achievements, during the period under review, in different segments of economy are as under :

10. *Water*.—In this sector, the major achievements involved completion of 44 schemes which resulted in the benefit of 11367 acres of land. Under ground water sub-sector, 61 tubewells were sunk and 78 test wells were completed.

11. *Industry*.—Work relating to oil expelling and refining plant in Bajaur Agency was at an advanced stage of completion. Work on survey and investigation of schemes relating to industrial units remained in progress.

12. *Minerals*.—Out of 8 schemes work on 4 remained in progress. Work on detailed investigation and exploration of prospective areas in FATA progressed. About 50 per cent work on beneficiation study of silica sand in Mohmand agency and 16 per cent work on exploitation of limestone in Dara Adam Khel in Khyber Agency was completed.

13. *Miscellaneous*.—About 86 per cent work on residential accommodation for FATA-DC staff was completed at Peshawar while 50 per cent work done at Kurrum, North and South Waziristan agencies.

14. Physical achievements for 1985-86 are presented in Annex. II.

### **Programme for 1986-87**

15. During 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 754.25 million (Rs. 609.35 million for FATA-NWFP and Rs. 144.90 million for FATA-DC) has been allocated for the execution of the development programme of FATA. This amount is 12.12 per cent higher than the amount allocated during 1985-86. The highest

priority has been accorded to transport and communications sector (Rs. 206.84 million) followed by power sector (Rs. 135.99 million). Next comes the water resources sector (Rs. 105.89 million). The sector-wise financial allocation for 1986-87 is indicated in Annexure-I.

16. The physical targets in various segments of economy, during 1986-87, are discussed below :

17. *Agriculture.*—By June 1987, 52 scholarships would be awarded to B.Sc students. An area of 2000 hectares would be covered under plant operation. About 3405 metric tons of fertilizer and 1390 m. tons of improved seeds would be distributed. About 0.1 million fruit plants will be distributed.

18. The forestry sub-sector covers raising/maintenance of 1855 block plantation, 140 avenue miles liner plantation and 34 acres of nurseries.

19. Under animal husbandry sub-sector, work on 32 veterinary dispensaries would remain in progress, 12 new veterinary centres would be opened and a building for existing veterinary dispensary will be constructed.

20. *Power.*—In the sector, the achievements would include completion/erection of 258.60 miles of H. T. lines and 317.60 miles of L. T. lines and installation of 190 transformers. As many as 190 villages would be electrified.

21. *T & C.*—In this field, the programme relating to road development continued to receive high priority. By June 1987, the achievements would entail construction of 93.8 miles of black topped road, 85.8 miles of shingled road besides improvement of 51.3 miles of existing road. Work on 4 bridges is expected to be completed.

22. *PP & H.*—The programme, under this sector, include construction of residential/non-residential buildings and provision of water supply. Work in respect of 31 schemes/relating to housing and 44 schemes relating to water supply will be completed.

23. *Education.*—This programme embodies primary, middle, high school education besides technical and college education. In the field of primary education, 153 new primary schools would be set up and construction work on 114 existing primary schools would be completed. As many as 35 primary schools will be upgraded to middle status and 23 middle schools to high status. Construction work on 2 high schools will be completed. A science laboratory will be constructed and 5 vocational institutes will be established.

24. *Health*.—Twenty Basic Health Units and a rural health centre will be established. Two civil dispensaries will be upgraded into B. H. Us. Seven residential quarters will be constructed in B. H. Us.

#### FATA — D C

25. *Water*.—Under surface water, 24 schemes are likely to be completed. In the field of ground-water, 9 tubewells will be sunk besides completion of 67 test tubewells.

26. *Industry*.—Work on oil expelling and refining plant, Bajaur agency. Plantation of poplar trees will be completed. About 39 per cent work on survey and investigation for new industrial projects will be done.

27. *Minerals*.—In this sector, as many as 12 schemes have been included. Exploration/prospection of Mica in Shalman-Khyber agency, Bentonite in F. R. D. I. Khan, Manganese in Charmung and Shuldar areas of Bajaur and N. W. agencies will be taken up. Work will be completed on beneficiation study of silica sand in Mohmand agency and probe core drilling in Degan Pai-Khel area, N. W. agency. Work in respect of exploration/prospection of coal, Orakzai agency, preparation of Geological base Map of 10,000 sq. km area in FATA and evaluation of metallic minerals in FATA would remain in progress.

### NORTHERN AREAS

#### Review of 1985-86

28. An allocation of Rs. 280.46 million was made in the Annual Development Programme for Northern Areas in 1985-86. The highest priority was given to transport and communications followed by rural development, power, physical planning and housing sectors. The expenditure, during the year under review, stood at Rs. 270.62 million showing a percentage utilization of 96.5. The sector-wise break-up of utilization is given at Annexure III.

29. The physical progress achieved, during the year under review, is as follows :

30. *Agriculture*.—Major achievements include distribution of 42,000 bags of fertilizer at subsidized rates, 6570 mds of improved seeds, spray of 22,000 acres of cropped area and raising and distribution of 125,000 fruit plants as against the respective targets of 30,000 bags of fertilizer, 6350 mds of seeds, 25,000 acres of cropped area and distribution of 127,000 plants. In the animal husbandary

sub-sector, against the target of setting up of 11 veterinary dispensaries and treatment of 140,000 livestock, achievements involved setting up 7 veterinary dispensaries and treatment of 113,000 livestock. In the forestry sub-sector, against 287 acres of land to be reafforested, work was done on 272 acres of land besides plantation of 327,000 plants as against 365,000.

31. *Power*.—In this sector, the targets set were fully realized. The achievements included construction of 5 power houses (2313 KVA), installation of 270 km transmission lines, procurement of 5 diesel generating sets and completion of 12750-rft. power channels.

32. *Water*.—In this sector, the major achievements involve completion of works on 24.7km of water channels, thus realizing the target set.

33. *T & C*.—Major achievements included construction of 5.6 km of metalled roads, completion of 5 km of truck road (Raikot to Astore river) and 207.9 km of jeepable road and construction of 22 bridges. Almost all the targets set were achieved.

34. *PP & H*.—In this field, 22 residential units (40892 sft) and 22 non-residential units (115,866 sft) were completed. In addition, work on 6 water storage tanks (118250 glns) and laying of 186,600 sft pipeline has also been completed.

35. *Education*.—The following table presents physical targets *vis-a-vis* achievements :

	Target (1985-86)	Achievements (1985-86)
1. Completion of Primary school buildings (No.) ..	19	4
2. Completion of Middle Schools (No.) .. ..	37	12
3. Completion of High School Buildings .. ..	2	1
4. Completion of office and residential buildings ..	7	2

36. *Health*.—As against 12 dispensary buildings to be completed, work on 3 'C' class dispensaries was completed and put into operation. About 25 First Aid Posts were also completed but due to non-availability of staff, the units were not functioning.

37. *Rural Development*.—Major achievements entailed completion of work on 196 small irrigation channels, 56 water tanks, construction work on 103 link roads and poney tracks, 26 small bridges, 101 protective bunds and 40 community buildings.

## Programme for 1986-87

### Financial

38. Allocation of Rs. 420.00 million has been made for the execution of the development programme of Northern Areas. This allocation is about 49.8 per cent higher than the amount allocated (Rs. 280.46 million) in 1985-86.. During the year, major emphasis has been laid on the T & C sector which apart from other things also include construction of the two major road development projects viz i) 3 tonner road of KKH to Astore-Gorikote and ii) Gilgit-Gupis road. A sum of Rs. 60 million or 47 per cent has been provided to these roads as against the total provision of Rs. 127.99 million earmarked to T & C sector. Next comes the power development programme which include continuation of work on as many as 12 hydel projects in the three districts of Northern Areas. In addition, work would continue on both residential/non-residential buildings. Besides, work will also continue on social infrastructure programme. The sector-wise financial allocation is given in Annexure III.

### Financial

39. The major physical targets to be achieved in various sectors, during 1986-87, are as follows :

40. *Agriculture.*—By June, 1987 about 45,000 bags of fertilizer besides 6500 mds. of improved seeds of wheat, maize and potato will be procured and distributed. About 25,000 acres of cropped area will be sprayed. In the animal husbandary sub-sector, major work include construction of 12 veterinary dispensary buildings, establishment of poultry breeding farms and treatment/vaccination of 14,000 animals. In the forestry sub-sector, 365,000 plants of various species will be planted besides afforestation of 290 acres of land.

41. *Minerals.*—Under this sector, work relating to exploration and evaluation of mineral resources of the area will be taken up at a cost of Rs. 5.90 million.

42. *Transport & Communications.*—In this sector, work will continue on construction, improvement, and metalling of roads and bridges. Work in respect of the two important road development projects i) 3 tonner road from KKH to Astore - Gorikote costing Rs. 163.13 million with a length of 55.5 km in Diamar district and ii) Gilgit-Gupis road estimated at Rs. 209.76 million with a length of 103 km in Gilgit district will be speeded up. Besides, work on suspension bridges and other feeder roads will continue. New buses and pick-ups will be purchased for NATCO.

43. *Physical Planning & Housing.*—In this field, 25 and 30 residential and non-residential buildings are expected to be completed by June, 1987. In addition, 6 water storage tanks will be completed besides completion of work pipeline.



44. *Power.*—The programme, under this sector, envisages construction of hydel schemes, improvement/extension of existing transmission and distribution system and replacement of wooden poles with steel latic poles. A sum of Rs. 10 million has been earmarked for construction of multi-purpose Satpara Dam. The major hydel schemes on which pace of work would be speeded up include Khyber (500 KVA), Budalas (750 KVA), Gupis (600 KVA), and Danyore (200 KVA) in Gilgit district, 200 KVA each at hydel schemes Stole, Mendi Hashupi, Keris in Baltistan district, and 200 each KVA schemes at Gorikote, Rattu and Preshing and the 400 KVA (Phase II) scheme at Chilas in Diamer district.

45. *Water.*—Work will be completed on schemes relating to 12 water channels while that of the remaining 9 will be in different stages of completion.

46. *Education.*—The programme, under this sector aims at completion of work on 4 primary, 12 middle and a high schools. Work on up-gradation of primary schools to middle status will also be completed. Equipment will also be supplied. About 25 per cent work will be completed on the public school at Skardu. Like-wise, work will also be completed on Government Intermediate College Building at Chilas.

47. *Health.*—The programme, under this sector, aims at construction of hospitals, dispensaries and FAP. Equipment and other appliances will be purchased for Gilgit hospital. About 15 per cent work will be done on Chilas hospital. Paramedical staff will be trained.

48. A detail picture of major physical targets is presented at Annexure IV :

### AZAD KASHMIR

#### Review of 1985-86

49. A sum of Rs. 580.00 million was provided in the Annual Development Programme 1985-86 for Azad Kashmir which was utilized in full. The sector-wise estimated expenditure, during the year under review, is given at Annexure V.

50. A brief account of the physical performance in each sector, during the year under review, is indicated in the following paragraphs :

51. *Agriculture.*—On the input side, major achievements included procurement/distribution of 6000 metric tons of fertilizer, 0.28 million kg of improved seeds, production and distribution of 0.40 million plants. Construction work on 4 input godowns and 8 extension centres was also completed. In the forestry sub-sector, 15,000 acres of land were reforested and 100,000 acres of land was

demarcated. In the animal husbandry sub-sector, 8 veterinary dispensaries and 2 artificial insemination centres were set up. The IDA assisted Hill Farming Technical Development project which involves as many as 12 different components relating to agriculture, livestock, forest, rural roads and projects management remained in different stages of progress.

52. *Industry*.—An Industrial estate at Bhimber was set up. Work relating to the establishment of mini industrial estates at Rawalakot, Kotli and Muzaffarabad remained in various stages of completion. Existing industrial training centres at Muzaffarabad, Mirpur and Rawalakot were converted into vocational training institutes. By the end of June, 1986 about 76 per cent work was completed on 10 women industrial schools. Work progressed on production and plantation of 5 mulberry plants and sericulture industry. Work relating to detailed investigation of Ruby occurrences and development of Mica deposit of Neelum Valley, geochemical prospection of Laminian-Reshina-Shahkori-Kel Belt remained in progress. Preliminary work was also started on exploitation of Graphite and Gypsum deposits.

53. *Power*.—In this sector, work remained in progress on electricification of rural areas—Phase II, supply of power to industrial growth point, Jatli and installation of 200 KW hydal station at Kel. Major achievements included installation of 400 Km HT lines, 800 Km LT lines, erection of 400 transformers and electrification of 147 villages .

54. *T & C*.—The programme entailed improvement and metalling of roads and constructions of different types of bridges. Major achievements included metalling of 40 miles of road, continuation of 3 miles of fair weather road besides improvement of 40 miles and construction of a suspension bridge. Work also progressed on acquisition of land and access road to two airports at Rawalakot and Muzaffarabad.

55. *PP & H*.—In the field of housing, residential accomodation in a built-up area of 40,000 sft and non-residential accommodation in an area of 60,000 sft were provided. Besides, 25 per cent work on water supply and sewerage schemes was also completed.

56. *Education*.—Major achievements included supply of equipment to 418 primary schools, 22 high schools and 5 intermediate colleges. Work on construction of additional buildings for 3 degree colleges and acquisition of land for 57 middle schools progressed.

57. *Health*.—In this sector, 3 rural health centres were opened besides construction of 15 B. H. Us/dispensaries. About 200 beds were added in different hospitals.

## Programme for 1986-87

### Financial :

58. A sum of Rs. 728.22 million has been earmarked for 1986-87 which is 25.5 per cent higher over the allocation made for 1985-86. Sector-wise financial allocation for 1986-87 is indicated at Annexure V.

59. The major physical targets to be achieved in various segments of economy, during 1986-87, are discussed below :

60. *Agriculture.*—By June, 1987 work on establishment of 2 extension centres and 5 input godowns would be completed. An area of 0.41 million spray acres would be covered under plant protection operations. About 0.30 million tonnes of improved seeds and 9000 metric tonnes of fertilizer would be distributed. To promote horticulture, about 0.45 million fruit plants would be raised for distribution to the farmers. About 2496 of vegetable seeds and 81,725 fresh vegetables would be produced.

61. In the forestry sub-sector, an area of 16000 acres would be reforested and 0.30 million acres of land would be demarcated. Under Intergrated Land Management Programme, forest nurseries would be raised on an area of 20.5 acres and fruit nurseries on 10 acres. Work would be continued on watershed management Practices in Chenab Basin to check erosion. About 750 acres of land would be treated. Check dams would be constructed in an area of 1.650 million cft. and wire stone crates would be constructed in an area of 0.704 million cft.

62. In the animal husbandary sub-sector, work on 8 veterinary hospitals, 88 veterinary dispensaries, 80 veterinary centres and 18 artificial insemination centres would be completed. About 31.5 million animals would be vaccinated and about 6.2 million would be treated against various diseases.

63. *Industry & Minerals.*—In this sector, the major programmes include setting up of mini industrial estates, 10 women industrial schools, production and planation of 5 million mulberry plants, development of sericulture industry etc. In the mineral sector, work in respect of schemes relating to mineral exploitation will continue. Work in respect of 3 industrial estates at Rawalakot, Kotli and Muzaffarabad and Women industrial schemes would be at an advanced stage of completion. Work relating to exploration of graphite deposits of Shonther velly, gypsum deposits of Muzaffarabad, detailed investigation of Ruby occurances and development of mica deposits in Neelum Valley and evaluation of local deposits in Kotli and Huzaffarabad would remain in progress.

64. *Water*.—The major irrigation project, currently in hand envisages provision of irrigation facilities to 31,200 acres of land in Kheri and Panjeri areas of Mirpur district. It is expected that by June 1987, about 40 per cent of work will be completed on this project.

65. *Power*.—The power programme includes i) electrification of rural areas (Phase-II) and ii) establishment of 1200 KW hydel station at Kundal Shahi. About 400 KM HT lines and 800 KM LT lines will be installed. As many 400 transformers will be erected. 147 villages will be electrified.

66. *Transport & Communication*.—The main component of the sectoral programme entails improvement and metalling of roads and construction of different types of bridges. Work on RCC bridges over Ghaziabad - Arja - Bagh road and RCC bridge over Nullah Abbaspur on Dawrandi - Abbaspur road will be taken up. Work will continue on access road to airports at Maraklan, Muzaffarabad and Dhamni, Rawalakot.

67. *Physical Planning & Housing*.—In this field, as against the Sixth Plan targets of 161,000 sft. residential and 166,000 sft. Office accommodation, an over-all achievement of 45 per cent is expected to be realized. Work in respect of Assembly Hall and MLA hostel, Muzaffarabad and Kashmir House at Islamabad is expected, to be completed in all respects by June 1986.

68. *Education*.—In the field of primary education, 418 primary schools will be equipped. Land will be acquired for construction of additional rooms in 114 middle schools. Construction of additional accommodation and provision of equipment for 20 high schools will be provided. Similarly, construction of building and acquisition of land etc. for 5 Intermediate colleges and 3 degree colleges will also be provided. A Polytechnic institute at Rawalakot will be set up.

69. *Health*.—The Health programme includes establishment of paramedical institute at Mirpur, District HQ hospital at Kotli, improvement of existing hospital institute at Mirpur, District HQ hospital at Kotli, improvement of existing hospitals/dispensaries etc., besides the establishment of 15 BHUs/dispensaries, 7 rural health centres, 4 maternity centres, addition of 200 beds, and appointment of 30 doctors and 6 lady health visitors. More than 95 per cent work completed on establishment of paramedical institute, Mirpur. Work continued on preventive programmes which includes extension of TB control, expended programme on immunization, Leprosy control, training of traditional Birth Attendants.

70. *Rural Development*.—The major programmes proposed to be taken up include : construction of 180 km roads, 20 bridges, 70 water supply schemes, 13 bulidings and 210 school buildings.

71. Physical targets envisaged for 1986-87 are presented in Annexure VI.

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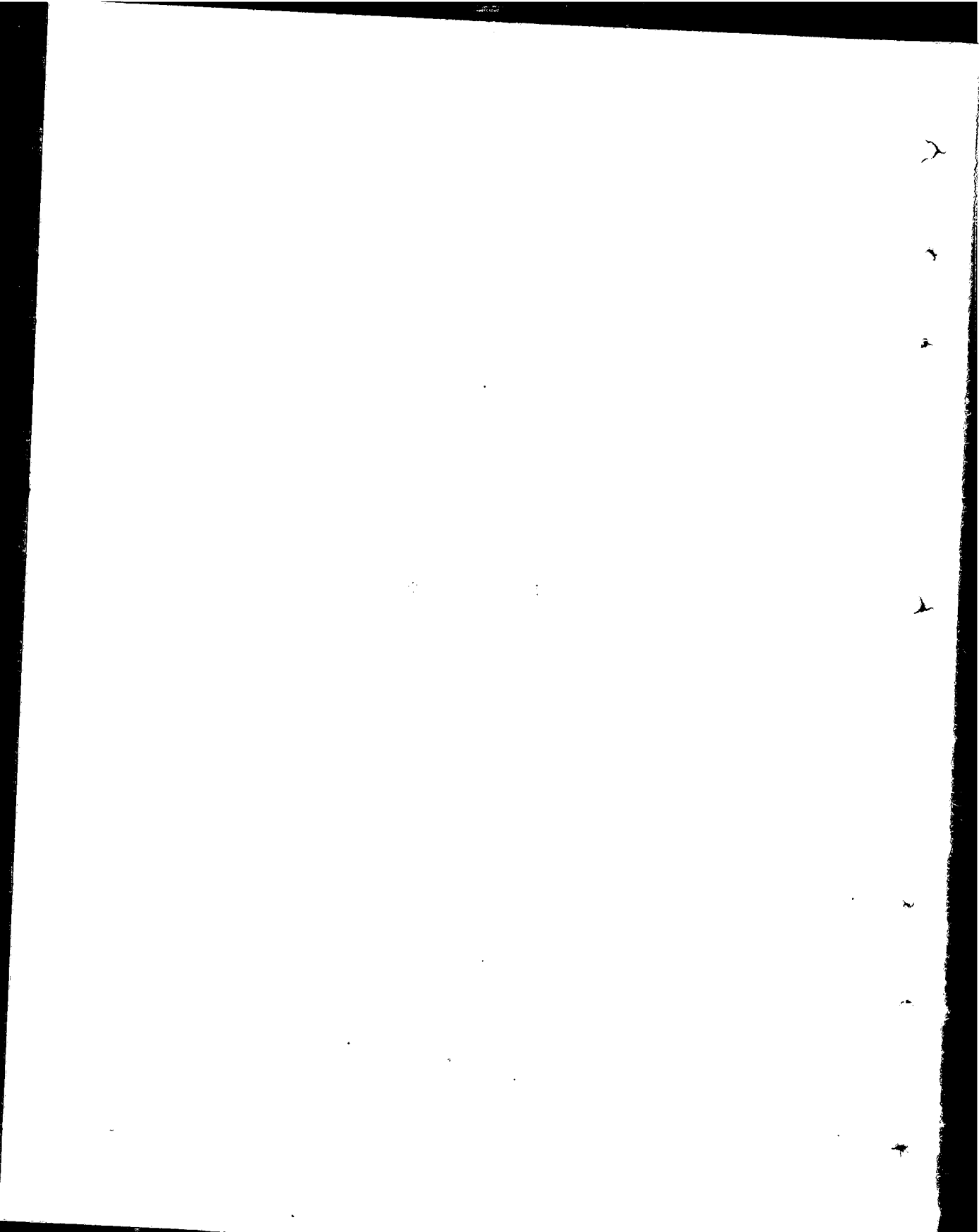
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ANNEXURES

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(387—388)



## FATA FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

(Rs. Million)

S. No.	Sector.	Est. Expenditure during		Allocation for 1986-87	Total estimated expenditure 1984-87
		1984-85	1985-86		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. FATA/N.W.F.P.</b>					
1.	Agriculture .. ..	31.01	40.77	44.02	115.80
2.	Power .. ..	47.71	66.70	70.36	184.77
3.	T. & C. .. ..	151.51	155.53	206.84	513.69
4.	PP. & H. .. ..	54.16	58.54	91.87	204.57
5.	Education .. ..	107.47	108.01	135.99	351.47
6.	Health .. ..	33.28	36.68	46.06	116.02
7.	Rural Development .. ..	17.02	16.00	14.21	47.23
	Sub—Total (A) .. ..	442.16	482.04	609.35	1533.55
<b>B. FATA-DC.</b>					
8.	Water .. ..	89.34	102.40	105.89	297.63
9.	Industry .. ..	4.50	1.93	5.01	11.44
10.	Minerals .. ..	4.31	5.36	18.45	28.12
11.	Miscellaneous .. ..	13.85	13.01	15.55	42.41
	Sub—Total (B) .. ..	112.00	122.70	144.90	379.6
	Grand Total (A+B) .. ..	554.16	604.74	754.25	1913.15

## FATA PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

S. No.	Sector/Item	Estimated Achievements during		Target for 1986-87	Estimated Achievement during 1984-87
		1984-85	1985-86		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. FATA/N.W.F.P.</b>					
<b>Agriculture</b>					
1.	Award of Scholarships (Nos.) ..	41	52	52	145
2.	Free Aerial Spray (Hectares) ..	1496	1025	2000	4521
3.	Transportation of Fertilizers (M.T.)	6000	3405	3405	12810
4.	Afforestation (Acres) .. ..	1705	1400	1855 ..	4960
<b>Power :</b>					
1.	H.T. lines (Miles) .. ..	192.00	215.15	258.60	665.75
2.	L.T. lines (Miles) .. ..	195.00	260.32	317.60	772.92
3.	Transformers (Nos) .. ..	163	235	190	588
4.	Villages (Nos) .. ..	182	239	190	611
<b>Communication :</b>					
1.	Shingled Roads (Miles) .. ..	40.00	66.00	85.80	191.80
2.	Black Topped Roads (Miles) ..	65.00	89.66	93.80	248.46
3.	Improvement of Roads (Miles) ..	44.00	35.50	51.3	130.80
4.	Bridges (Nos). .. ..	3	2	4	9
<b>PP. &amp; H.</b>					
<b>P.H.E.</b>					
1.	Schemes completed (No.) ..	16	24	44	89
<b>Housing</b>					
2.	Schemes completed (No). ..	21	14	31	66
<b>Education</b>					
1.	Establishment of primary schools (Nos).	67	143	153	363
2.	Construction of buildings for existing primary schools (Nos).	63	57	114	234
3.	Upgradation of primary schools to Middle status (Nos).	17	27	35	79
4.	Upgradation of Middle schools to high status (Nos).	12	17	23	52
5.	Construction of building for existing high schools (Nos).	5	2	2	9



## FATA PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

S. No.	Sector/Item.	Estimate Achievements during.		Target for	Estimate Achievement during 1984-87
		1984-85	1985-86		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Health</b>					
1.	Construction of Basic Health Unists (Nos).	6	12	20	38 7
2.	Upgradation of civil dispensaries into Basic Health Units (Nos).	2	3	2	
3.	Construction of category III residence in BHU's (Nos). .. ..	11	21	7	39
<b>B. FATA/DC.</b>					
<b>Water.</b>					
<i>(i) Surface Water</i>					
	Schemes completed (Nos). ..	34	44	24	102
<i>(ii) Ground Water.</i>					
	Tubewells completed (Nos) ..	12	61	9	82
<i>(iii)</i>	Testwells completed (Nos). ..	42	78	67	187
<b>2. Minerals.</b>					
<i>(i)</i>	General Survey (Sq. Km.) ..	800	700	—	1500
<i>(ii)</i>	Drilling (ft.) .. ..	700	1000	—	1700
<b>Miscellaneous</b>					
<i>(i)</i>	Accommodation Units constructed.	30	50	50	130
<i>(ii)</i>	Drinking Water schemes complete.	1	—	—	6

## NORTHERN AREAS : FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

(Rs. Million)

S. No	Sector	Estimate Expenditure during		Allocation for 1986-87	Total estimated expenditure 1984-87
		1984-85	1985-86		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture .. ..	18.78	19.85	24.87	63.50
2	Water .. ..	6.20	3.98	7.50	17.68
3	Power .. ..	30.40	63.07	92.40	185.87
4.	Industry & Minerals .. ..	0.38	0.11	6.25	6.74
5	T & C .. ..	42.79	66.26	127.99	237.04
6.	PP. & H .. ..	22.01	34.53	50.97	17.51
7	Education .. ..	38.77	10.21	10.48	59.46
8	Health .. ..	11.70	12.61	9.31	33.62
9.	Rural Development .. ..	20.00	20.00	30.23	70.23
10.	Project Committee .. ..	—	40.00	60.00	100.00
Total		191.03	270.62	420.00	881.65

## NORTHERN AREAS : PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS ..

S. No.	Sector/Item	Estimate Achievements during.		Target for 1986-87	Estimate Achievement during 1984-87
		1984-85	1986-87		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Agriculture</b>					
1.	Distribution of Fertilizer (Bags). ..	23,800	42,000	45,000	110,800
2.	Ground Spray :				
	(i) Standing crops (acres) ..	23,000	22,000	25,000	70,000
	(ii) Seeds (mids). .. ..	1050	1210	6500	8760
3.	Raising of fruit plants (No.) ..	125,000	125,000	125,000	375,000
4.	Production of improved seeds (mids).	3700	6570	6570	16,840
5.	Animals/birds treated (No) ..	81,500	113,000	140,000	334,500
6.	Afforestation (acres) .. ..	937	277	290	1504
7.	Plantation (No) .. ..	352,000	327,000	365,000	1044,000
<b>Transport &amp; Communications</b>					
1.	Const. of metalled roads (Km) ..	15.98	5.61	5.61	27.20
2.	Const. of truck roads (Km). ..	10	5	5	20
3.	Const. of Jeepable roads (Km.) ..	168.27	207.90	207.90	584.07
4.	Const. of Susp. bridges (No). ..	34	22	22	78
<b>Power.</b>					
1.	Const. of power house .. ..	5	5	5	15
2.	Installation of transmission/distribution lines HT/LT (Km)	80.6	270	270	620.6
3.	Erection of transformers .. ..	2	7	7	16
<b>Water</b>					
1.	Cont. of water channels (Km). ..	27	24.7	24.7	77.33
<b>Physical Planning &amp; Housing :</b>					
1.	Const. of residential buildings (No).	16	22	25	63
2.	Const. of non-residential buildings	22	22	30	74
3.	Const. of water tanks .. ..	2	6	6	14
4.	Laying of pipeline (rft). .. ..	307,988	186,600	186,600	681,188

## NORTHERN AREAS : PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

S. No.	Sector/Item.	Estimate Achievements during		Target for 1986-87	Estimate Achievement during 1984-87
		1984-85	1985-86		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Education</b>					
1.	Const. of primary schools buildings (No).	7	4	4	15
2.	Const. of middle school buildings (No).	2	12	12	26
3.	Const. of High School Buildings (No.)	1	1	1	3
<b>Health</b>					
1.	Const. of 10 beded hospitals	2	1	1	4
2.	Const. of Dispensaries	8	3	3	14
3.	Const. of residential office building.	8	2	2	12

**AZAD KASHMIR : FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION**

(Rs. Million)

S. No.	Sector	Estimated Expenditure during		Allocation for 1986-87	Total estimated expenditure 1984-87
		1984-85	1986-87		
1	2	3		4	5
1.	Agriculture .. ..	46.28	66.32	77.37	189.97
2.	Water & Power .. ..	99.x7	146.94	151.91	398.02
3.	Industry & Minerals .. ..	12.81	18.85	22.56	54.22
4.	T. & C. .. ..	121.65	138.24	181.08	440.97
5.	PP. & H. .. ..	45.34	56.07	97.64	199.04
6.	Education .. ..	38.12	53.16	68.16	169.44
7.	Health .. ..	35.89	48.34	46.06	130.29
8.	Rural Development .. ..	39.63	52.08	73.45	165.16
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>438.89</b>	<b>580.00</b>	<b>728.22</b>	<b>1747.11</b>

## AZAD KASHMIR : PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

S. No.	Sector/Item.	Estimated Achievements during		Targets for 1986-87	Estimated Achievements during 1984-87
		1984-85	1985-86		
1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Agriculture</b>					
1.	Procurement/distribution of Fertilizers (M.T.) .. .. .	6000	6000	9000	21000
2.	Improved seeds (K.g.) Million( .. .. .	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.84
3.	Production of fruit plants (Million). .. .. .	0.30	0.40	0.45	1.15
4.	Establishment of extension centres (Nos.) .. .. .	5	8	2	15
5.	Const. of input Godowns (Nos) .. .. .	4	4	5	
6.	Reforestation (acres) .. .. .	15,000	15,000	16,000	
<b>Power</b>					
1.	Const. of H.T. lines (K.M.) .. .. .	275	400	400	1075
2.	Const. of L.T. lines (K.M.) .. .. .	575	800	800	2175
3.	Installation of transformers (Nos) .. .. .	559	400	400	1359
4.	Electrification of Villages (Nos). .. .. .	102	147	147	396
<b>Water :</b>					
1.	Irrigation of land (acres) .. .. .	3%	4%	4%	11%
<b>Education :</b>					
1.	Provision of equipment to primary Schools .. .. .	418	418	418	1254
2.	Acquisition of land for middle schools .. .. .	27	57	57	141
3.	Acquisition of land and construction of buildings for High schools .. .. .	4	22	22	48
4.	Provision of equipment for Inter-Colleges .. .. .	4	4	5	14
5.	Construction of servant quarters for colleges .. .. .	3	3	3	9
<b>Health</b>					
1.	Hospital Beds .. .. .	50	200	200	450
2.	Rural Health Centres .. .. .	2	3	3	8
3.	Basic Health Units .. .. .	13	15	15	43
4.	M.C.H. Centres.. .. .	4	4	4	1
5.	Splt. Doctors/Dental Surgeon .. .. .	10	30	30	7
<b>Rural Development .. .. .</b>		1336	1503	1503	444

## CHAPTER 25

**SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN VARIOUS PROVINCES**

In addition to the Special Development Programme in Baluchistan and FATA/PATA, the scope of the programme was extended in 1985-86 to cover public services in Karachi and selected sub-sectors in the Punjab's backward barani areas.

2. The distinguishing feature of the SDP is its mode of financing and emphasis on basic needs and each area's specific potentials and priorities. The financing of the SDP is over and above the developmental outlays available to the regions on the basis of population distribution. It was envisaged that 66 per cent or more of project finance will be made available as aid by friendly countries and the remaining amount will be provided by the Federal Government.

3. In terms of regional needs and priorities the SDP for Baluchistan emphasised village electrification, drinking water and construction of roads. It was expected that the investment in these sectors would particularly affect agriculture production through tubewell irrigation and link the province with the other parts of the country.

4. In FATA alongwith the emphasis on social sectors of health and education, the main emphasis was on the construction of physical infrastructure in the form of roads and bridges.

5. The SDP of the Punjab initiated in 1985-86 emphasised the development of agriculture potential of the Barani areas particularly districts Rawalpindi, Attock and Jhelum. The bulk of the programme consists of the construction of small dams and range management.

6. In contrast to the above three, the Karachi SDP emphasises the problems of the growing urbanization particularly the provision of amenities to urban slums and the provision of urban transport. The bulk of the Karachi SDP is envisaged to be financed by IDA and ADB soft loans. An essentially important part of the programme is to be assigned to the private sector especially in the transport sector.

7. The broad features and the latest status of the implementation of the Special Development Programme of each province are given below :—

**SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF BALUCHISTAN**

8. The actual implementation of the Special Development Programme in Baluchistan started in 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 860.0 million including local currency component of Rs. 150.0 million was provided in the Federal ADP 1982-83

for the Baluchistan SDP against which an expenditure of 395.0 million was incurred:

9. Under this programme, 31 schemes have been identified so far, out of which 5 schemes have been completed, 19 schemes are ongoing and 7 schemes are to be undertaken in 1986-87. The total cost of these schemes is estimated at Rs. 11.165 billion. Details of the cost are given below:—

	(Rs. Billion)		
	Total	G.O.P. Contribution	F.P.A.
Total Cost of the schemes .. .. .	11.165	5.573	5.592
(a) Schemes completed .. .. .	(0.367)	(0.067)	(0.300)
(b) On-going schemes .. .. .	(7.187)	(4.341)	(2.846)
(c) New schemes .. .. .	(3.611)	(1.165)	(2.446)

10. Foreign Aid (Rs. 5.6 billion) has provided 50.1 per cent of the cost as against 66 per cent envisaged for the programme. The aid shortfall, however, was picked up by the federal government, implying the resolve and determination to boost the socio-economic development of this province. Meanwhile, the documentation of such major schemes as Akra Kaur dam, Mirani dam, Pat Feeder canal and Thermal power house in Makran has been undertaken and are available for aid negotiation. Since these projects form substantial portion of the total programme, it is expected that the implementation of the Baluchistan SDP will gather momentum in near future. Despite these shortfalls, the implementation of the programme is more or less satisfactory.

11. The following five schemes have been completed in 1983-84:

	(Rs. Million)	
	Total	F.A.C.*
(i) Acquisition of Bulldozers and Spare Parts under Japanese Grant.	112.8	92.0
(ii) Acquisition of Graders and Spares (Japan—Grant) .. .. .	112.5	93.0
(iii) Saranan Water Supply Scheme (Japan-Grant) .. .. .	17.3	16.8
(iv) Rural Electrification Project (II)-U.K. (Non-Project Assistance) 1982 .. .. .	122.3	98.0
(v) Feasibility Studies of Special Projects (Local), 1982 .. .. .	1.7	—

\*Foreign Aid Component.



12. It is expected that four additional schemes costing Rs. 367.8 million, namely, Gaddani Water Supply, Rural Electrification, Baluchistan Transmission and Tubewell Electrification and Health Services Projects will be completed by end of 1986.

#### Allocations (1983—86)

13. For the first three years of the Sixth Plan, an amount of Rs. 2.173 billion including foreign project aid of Rs. 1.643 billion allocated for the SDP Baluchistan. Against this allocation, an expenditure of Rs. 1.418 billion (65.3 per cent of total) is estimated by the end of June, 1986. This comprises cash component of Rs. 0.553 billion and foreign aid component of Rs. 0.865 billion. Year-wise break-up of these allocation and expenditure is indicated below :—

Year	(Rs. Million)		
	Allocation	Utilization	% age utilization
1983-84	700.0	344.0	49.1
1984-85	847.0	449.2	53.0
1985-86 (R. Estimates)	625.6	625.0	100.0
Total (1983—86)	2172.6	1418.2	65.3

#### 1986-87 SDP

14. Baluchistan has been allocated an amount of Rs. 529.450 million for 1986-87 programme, which includes local component of Rs. 176.483 million and foreign project aid of Rs. 352.967 million. Allocations made for 1983—87 add up to Rs. 2702.05 million.

15. The implementation of Baluchistan Special Development Programme has been encouraging particularly from the point of view of donor participation and rupee counterpart fund availability.

16. In addition to the benefits of the completed projects, benefits from other projects, such as, village electrification, drinking water supply, sewerage and all weather road facilities have been made available to users.

17. In physical terms, worth mentioning achievements are :—

- (i) The electrification of 300 villages, laying of 132 KV lines grid stations net-work and granting of general connections, tubewells electrification and industrial connections in the Quetta, Loralai, Kalat and Sibi Divisions. The provision of wide spread electricity is the most visible achievement of the Plan that has induced tubewell irrigation and agricultural production ;

- (ii) Completion of 21 small irrigation schemes providing irrigation water for an additional area of 30000 hectares ;
- (iii) 140 rural drinking water schemes, providing safe drinking water to 680 villages, are under implementation ;
- (iv) Sibi-Rakhni road, Liari-Ormara and Mekran roads are partially completed.

18. Despite these achievements, the tempo of the Baluchistan SDP needs raising by strengthening the project administration and technical manpower availability. As pointed out in the 6th Plan, there is need for progressive administration reforms.

19. Annexure-I gives project-wise cost and expenditure of the Baluchistan Special Development Programme.

## II. FATA/PATA SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

20. The FATA/PATA projects are implemented with the assistance of foreign donors like US/AID, ODA (UK), Japan, Netherlands, West Germany and IFAD. The amount committed by the donor agencies for the SDP is indicated below :—

Donor Agency	Amount Committed (Million)	\$ Million	Rs. Million
U.S./Aid .. .. .	\$ 24.04	24.040	389.448
U.K. (ODA) .. .. .	£ 5.00	7.201	116.656
Japan .. .. .	Yen 800	4.258	68.980
Netherlands .. .. .	DFL 29.00	10.932	177.098
West Germany .. .. .	DM 6.00	2.552	41.342
IFAD .. .. .	\$ 16.30	16.300	264.060
Total .. .. .		65.283	1057.584

21. Currently 18 projects are under implementation.

22. Statements showing the projects under implementation and for which donor agencies have approved assistance together with the expenditure incurred are placed at Annexure-II.

**Allocation (1983-87)**

23. The following table indicates year-wise allocation, utilization and percentage implementation of the Special Development Programme for the first three years of the Sixth Plan period and the amount earmarked for the fourth year i.e. 1986-87 :

Year	Allocation			Utilization	% age Imple- mentation
	GOP	FPA	Total		
1983-84	50.0	472.0	522.0	7.2	1.4
1984-85	50.0	325.0	375.0	76.9	20.4
1985-86	70.7	190.0	260.7	38.2*	14.7
Sub-total (1983-86)..	170.7	987.0	1157.7	122.3	10.6
1986-87	66.2	132.6	198.8	—	—

\*Revised Estimates.

24. Utilization, as is evident from the above is far below the desired level. Special Development Programme, by its very concept is dependent upon commitment of foreign assistance against specially selected projects. Large allocations were made in early years of the Plan in order to present a sizeable programme to the donor agencies. However, due to delay in commitment of aid actual expenditure was low.

25. To stimulate the implementation of the programme 15 project documents have been currently prepared (Annexure-III). The physical progress of the programme is slow due to low commitment and disbursement of aid, administrative difficulties, and the tribal set up of the area.

### III. KARACHI SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

26. Karachi, the commercial capital and largest city of Pakistan has since long been experiencing continuing heavy influx of people from all over the country in search of employment and other conveniences of civic life. This has put severe pressure on the existing civic infrastructure and most of the basic services have been overstrained to the point of virtual collapse.

27. The extent and severity of civic problems created by the mass influx of population is far beyond the resource capability of Provincial Government to cope with. It was, therefore, decided in 1983 to launch a Special Development Programme for Karachi to meet the most urgent needs in respect of critical

infrastructure elements which could not be adequately provided for, on account of resource constraint, in the Provincial Government normal ADP.

28. The original Special Development Programme for Karachi envisaged an outlay of Rs. 3.41 billion in the public sector and investment of Rs. 1.35 billion in the private sector. The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank Appraisal Missions reviewed a number of times the contents of the original plan. The revised cost of the Karachi Special Development Programme, as emerged from 10 approved development projects and 6 approved studies works out to Rs. 2,063.139 million. The broad sectoral composition of the revised programme is given below :—

Sector	(Rs. Million)	
	Original	Current (Revised)
	Amount (%age)	Amount (%age)
1. Water Supply .. .. .	620 (18%)	352 (17%)
2. Sewerage .. .. .	690 (20%)	505 (24%)
3. Storm Water Drainage and Flood Control .. .. .	270 (8%)	184 (9%)
4. Public Transport .. .. .	957 (28%)	350 (17%)
5. Katchi Abadis .. .. .	800 (24%)	514 (25%)
6. Solid Waste .. .. .	75 (2%)	120 (6%)
7. Miscellaneous .. .. .	—	38 (2%)
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>3412 (100%)</b>	<b>2063 (100%)</b>

29. The Karachi Special Development Programme is being financed by IDA and ADB Credits. IDA Credit of SDR 65.4 million (\$ 70 million) has already been signed on 24th February, 1986 and has become effective on 23rd June, 1986. A loan of \$ 51 million is also under consideration with Asian Development Bank and is expected to be signed shortly.

30. All the projects of Karachi Special Development Programme have been approved and the implementation work on some of the projects particularly, Malir Bund Scheme and Traffic Engineering has been started. The Project Monitoring Unit has also been established for this programme in the Planning and Development Department, Government of Sind.

**Allocations**

1985-86.—An amount of Rs. 263 million was allocated in 1985-86 for SDP Karachi, of which Rs. 53 million was provided in the form of cash contribution by the Federal Government and the remaining amount of Rs. 210 million was to be met from foreign project aid. The rupee component of the allocation has been released in May, 1986.

1986-87.—In the Federal Budget 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 315 million (Cash Contribution=Rs. 105 million, FPA=210 million) has been made for the Special Development Programme of Karachi.

31. Annexures IV & V give project-wise cost and the progress made in the implementation of each project and overall benefits to be derived from the implementation of the Karachi Special Development Programme.

**IV. SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF THE PUNJAB**

32. A Special Development Programme for the uplift of barani area of the Punjab was initiated in 1985-86. The programme drawn by the Government of the Punjab for 1985-86 included construction of nine small dams in the districts of Rawalpindi, Attock and Jhelum, two drainage schemes in the district of D. G. Khan and Rajanpur, Mithawan Hill Torrent (Pilot Project), Afforestation and Range Management in barani areas, Integrated Hill Farming, Soil Conservation Water Resources Development and Mini-Dams. The total cost of this programme was estimated at Rs. 537.8 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 300 million. An amount of Rs. 230.7 million (Cash Contribution=Rs. 70.7 million, FPA=Rs. 160 million) was provided for this programme in Federal ADP 1985-86. The implementation of the programme awaits project preparation and aid availability. A loan agreement has already been signed with ADB for Small Dams Project. However, Ministry of Finance has released an amount of Rs. 20 million, out of the Punjab SDP allocation, for the development schemes of Murree-Kahuta Development Authority. These schemes do not form a part of the 1985-86 SDP of the Punjab.

**Allocation for 1986-87**

33. The Special Development Programme received from the Government of the Punjab for 1986-87 shows that two Drainage Schemes for D. G. Khan and Rajanpur which had formed a part of 1985-86 programme have been dropped. Three new schemes, namely, Master Plan for Barani Area Development in Punjab, Punjab Urban Development Project and Murree-Kahuta Development Project have been included instead in the 1986-87 programme. The total cost of the eight schemes to be implemented during 1986-87 has been estimated at Rs. 4.763 billion

of which Rs. 3.284 billion would be contributed by foreign project aid. ADP provision for the SDP 1986-87 amounts to Rs. 210 million with a foreign aid component of Rs. 160 million.

34. A loan of SDR 36.814 million (\$ 39 million) has already been signed with ADB for the Small Dams Project on 17th January, 1986. The effective date of this loan was 17th April, 1986 which has been extended to 31st June, 1986. The funds out of this credit would be withdrawn when the credit becomes effective.

Annexures VI and VII give the details of the cost of various projects and the overall physical targets and benefits to be derived from the implementation of the Special Development Programme of the Punjab.

## LIST OF PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF BALUCHISTAN

Name of Project	Status (Approved/ Un-app.)	Estimated Cost		Actual expend., upto June, 1985		Allocation for 1985-86 (Revised)			
		(Rs. Million)							
		Total	F.P.A.	Total	F.P.A.	Total	F.P.A.	Local	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>Ongoing :</b>									
1. Baln. Minor Irri : & Agri. Development Project (IDA/W. Bank) .. .. .	Approved.	382.300	324.700	67.46	45.10	72.50	60.00	12.50	
2. Small Irri. Schemes in Baluchistan (KFAED) .. .. .	Approved.	403.630	317.660	57.77	—	95.20	76.07	19.13	
3. Baln. Integrated Area Development Project (UNICEF/ EEC) .. .. .	Approved.	740.440	400.000	169.49	130.57	72.00	63.00	9.00	
4. Quetta Water Supply Project (KFAED) .. .. .	Approved.	188.847	110.749	149.36	104.28	34.845	13.90	20.94	
5. Gaddani Water Supply (KFAED) .. .. .	Approved.	41.710	25.345	26.82	10.33	35.200	25.20	10.00	
6. Baln. Area Development Project (USAID) .. .. .	Approved.	617.800	540.000	0.08	—	82.300	81.50	0.85	
7. Rural Elect. Project (KFAED) .. .. .	Approved.	189.820	108.540	142.73	103.89	26.854	20.00	6.80	
8. Baln. Transmission and Tubewell Elect. Project (CIDA) .. .. .	Approved.	88.729	88.729	30.45	30.45	12.990	12.99	—	
9. Const. Sibi-Rakhni Road Project .. .. .	Approved.	742.307	—	128.71	—	55.000	—	55.00	
10. Const. of Liari-Oirmara Road Project .. .. .	Un-App.	750.000	—	28.72	—	30.000	—	30.00	
11. Self-Help Community Development Project (W. Germany) .. .. .	Un-App.	35.000	30.000	12.00	12.00	16.000	14.60	1.40	
12. Baln. Fisheries Development Project (A. Bank) .. .. .	Approved.	563.109	370.500	6.34	4.24	22.700	18.70	4.00	
13. Agri. Extension Project (W. Bank) .. .. .	Approved.	161.290	116.290	1.35	—	54.211	44.44	9.77	
14. Pat Feeder Pilot Project (Japan) .. .. .	Approved.	105.300	95.320	—	—	1.000	—	1.00	
15. Small Irrig. Schemes in Baluchistan under UK/ODA. Approved.	Approved.	81.590	66.360	—	—	6.30	4.80	1.50	
16. Pat Feeder Canal Project (A. Bank) .. .. .	Approved.	1690.00	65.0000	—	—	2.60	1.60	1.00	
17. Strengthening of Health Services in Baluchistan .. .. .	Approved.	47.565	41.600	—	—	0.10	—	0.10	
18. Quetta Sewerage Project .. .. .	Un-App.	140.000	30.000	—	—	3.00	2.00	1.00	
19. Introduction of Trickle Irrigation in Baluchistan .. .. .	Un-App.	217.589	115.097	—	—	2.20	1.20	1.00	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>7187.026</b>	<b>2845.890</b>	<b>821.28</b>	<b>440.86</b>	<b>625.00</b>	<b>440.00</b>	<b>185.00</b>	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>New :</b>									
1. Akra Kaur Dam Project	..	App. by PDWP.	178,990	120,000	—	—	—	—	—
2. Bolan Dam	..	Do.	30,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Mirani Dam	..	App.	1763,000	1500,000	—	—	—	—	—
4. Augmentation of Storage Capacity of Bund Khushdil Khan.	..	App. by CDWP.	175.07	120,000	—	—	—	—	—
5. Pasni Power House Project	..	Ur-App.	1156,000	462,370	—	—	—	—	—
6. Exploitation of Ground Water through Helicopter Borm Gamma Ray Techniques	..	App.	27,735	20,000	—	—	—	—	—
7. Ground Water Development in Baluchistan (Asian Bank)	..	App.	280,000	224,000	—	—	—	—	—
		Total ..	10797,821	5292,260	821,28	440,86	625,000	440,00	185,00



## FATA/PATA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

## I. US/AID TRIBAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (T.A.D.P.)

(\$ 24.04 Million)

(Rs. Million)

S. No.	Name of Project	Total Cost	Remarks
1.	Research & Evaluation Unit .. ..	7.512	Work remained in progress.
2.	Sadda Marghan Road (15.1 miles) ..	15.025	Do.
3.	Supportive Rural Development Programme.	5.608	Do.
4.	Improvement of Go Go Wam Irrigation scheme.	2.778	Do.
5.	Purchase of Road Making Machinery in FATA.	16.000	Machinery purchased.
6.	Bara Irrigation and Development Scheme ..	95.967	Work on 5 water courses completed while that on 155 work abandoned due to political disputes.
7.	Sinking and Installation of Tubewells in Orakzai Agency.	16.800	N.A.
8.	Geohydrological Survey and Investigation for Ground Water Development in FATA.	15.479	N.A.
9.	Improvement to Marghan Irrigation Scheme in Kurram Agency.	2.335	N.A.

## II. BRITISH ASSISTED (O.D.A.) PROJECT

(Amount Committed £ 5.000 Million)

1.	Khirgi-Jandola Road (15.70 Km.) ..	17.109	Work remained in progress.
2.	Jandola-Sarwaki Road (23.32 Km.) ..	19.992	Do.
3.	Bahrain-Kalam Road (23.32Km.) ..	29.960	Do.
4.	Changlai-Totalai Road (45.75 Km.) ..	25.709	Do.

## III. PROJECTS ASSISTED BY OTHER DONOR AGENCIES

(Rs. Million)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Total Cost	Remarks
1.	Purchase of Rigs and Ancillary Equipment.	63.015 (Revised Cost)	All Rigs received under Japanese Aid of 800 million Yen.
2.	Ground Water Investigation <i>Cum</i> Development in PATA.	120.750	An amount of 21.000 million DFL (7.800 million grant and 13.200 million loan) has been committed by Netherlands for this project.
3.	Introduction of Soil Forestry in Malakand Division (Pilot Project).	41.900	An amount of DFL 8.000 million (1.750 million grant and 6.250 million loan) has been committed by Netherlands for this Project.
4.	Rural Electrification Programme ..	40.75	An amount of DM 6 million has been committed by West German Government.
5.	Malakand Area Development Project.	N.A.	A sum of \$ 16.300 million has been committed by IFAD—Negotiations are in progress.

## PCIs PREPARED BY NESPAK

(Rs. in million)

Name of the Project	Cost of the Project
<b>A. Livestock</b>	
(i) Improvement of Indigenous Cattle through Artificial Insemination in Tribal Areas .. .. .	2.036
(ii) Conservation of Animal Health through Mobile Units for T.As. .. .. .	1.163
(iii) The Establishment of Exotic Dairy Goats Farm in Kurram Agency .. .. .	3.815
(iv) The Establishment of Awasi Sheep Farm in Kurram Agency .. .. .	7.111
Total .. .. .	14.125
<b>B. Water</b>	
Sinking of Tubewells :	
(i) Jani Khel (F.R. Bannu) .. .. .	17.570
(ii) Wana Plain (South Waziristan) .. .. .	20.000
(iii) Spin Plain (South Waziristan) .. .. .	8.660
(iv) Danday Plain (North Waziristan) .. .. .	20.280
Total .. .. .	66.510
<b>C. Energy</b>	
(i) Hydel Power Scheme at Ayun—Chitral .. .. .	16.708
(ii) Hydel Power Scheme at Booni—Chitral .. .. .	31.837
(iii) 132/11 KV and 66/11 KV Grid Stations and 132 and 66 KV Transmission Lines in FATA and PATA .. .. .	295.106
Total .. .. .	343.651
<b>D. Technical Training Centres</b>	
(i) WANA .. .. .	12.510
(ii) Miran Shah .. .. .	12.300
(iii) Parachinar .. .. .	15.700
(iv) Jamrud .. .. .	4
Total .. .. .	4
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A to D) .. .. .</b>	<b>483.696</b>

LIST OF PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
OF KARACHI

(Rs. Million)

Name of the Project	Estimated Cost		Progress
	Total	F.P.A. (with source)	
1	2	3	4
<b>A. Projects</b>			
1. Improvement of K.G. Canal ..	250.421	242.908 (IDA)	Tender documents have been finalised and being sent to World Bank for NOC.
2. Construction of Stand by Siphons 19 & 20.	101.361	92.238 (IDA)	Tender documents have been finalized and being sent to World Bank for NOC.
3. Rehabilitation & Upgrading of Sewerage Treatment Plant (I&II).	497.872	398.298 (ADB)	Loan negotiation with ADB are expected to be held by end of July, 1986.
4. Malir Flood Protection Bund Phase-IV.	143.331	131.864 (IDA)	(i) <i>Left Bank Bund</i> .—Progress on bund is 38% overall progress is 21%. Date of Completion 31-8-1986.  (ii) <i>Right Bank Bund</i> .—Progress on bund is 28% overall progress 27%. Date of completion 31-8-1986.
9. Storm Water Drainage Scheme (including study).	40.324	38.308 (IDA)	Financial proposals of consultants were opened on 1-6-1986 and are now under scrutiny.  Evaluation of Technical proposals is being reviewed by special committee.
6. Traffic Engineering Bureau ..	150.980	75.490 (IDA)	(i) Progress on three overhead Steel Bridges on M.A. Jinnah road is 40%.  (ii) Total progress on Saddar Traffic Management is 12%.  (iii) Closing date of bid documents on Traffic signal is 30-6-1986.
7. Regional Road Net Work ..	148.000	142.080 (IDA)	(i) <i>Bridge on Malir River</i> .—Proposals received on 20-5-1986 and are now under evaluation.  (ii) <i>Quaidabad Railway Overpass</i> .—Prequalification documents of design consultants are under evaluation.
8. Katchi Abadis Upgrading ..	513.975	345.600 (IDA & ADB)	Design consultants proposals for IDA portion received by 15/5 being evaluated. For ADB portion work will start after negotiation with ADB.

1	2	3	4
9. Solid Waste Management ..	120.458	96.366 (ADB)	New Deptt. was opened and some staff has been posted.
10. K.T.C. Efficiency Improvement.	31.000	20.460 (IDA & French)	CDWP approved phase I part at reduce cost of Rs. 26 million. In compliance of IDA requirement KTC has proposed staff reduction and surplus bus disposal.  Financial protocol relating to grant 2.7 MF for transport study and 4.3 MF for part of Technical Assistance relating to Karachi Transport Rehabilitation project from French Government have been signed in Islamabad on 8-5-1986.
<b>B. Studies</b>			
11. Mass Transit Studies ..	20.000	20.000 (IDA)	Evaluation of consultants proposal in progress. Completion date 30-6-1986.
12. Sewerage and Waste Water Disposal Study.	7.660	7.660 (IDA)	Financial proposals of selected consultants cleared by World Bank and approved by the KWSB. Agreement being signed. Date of start is 1-7-1986.
13. Accounting Assistance to KMC.	5.000	5.000 (IDA)	Consultants proposal's being finalized.
14. Metropolitan Management Study.	18.000	18.000 (IDA)	TOR and LOI for consultants are under scrutiny by Steering Committee.
15. Resource Generation Study ..	12.000	9.600 (ADB)	Financed by ADB. Consultants will be appointed after negotiation.
16. Project Monitoring Unit KSDP.	2.757	1.544 (IDA)	Established in October, 1985. Partially staffed has played full part in completing all requirement of Loan effectiveness of IDA. SLAS and Legal opinions supplied to the satisfaction of IDA. Therefore credit of SDR 65.4 million was made effective for 23-6-1986.  Seminars of executing agencies arranged for explaining disbursement procedures and forms.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE KARACHI SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Karachi Special Development Programme covers, in all, 16 schemes (10 development projects and 6 project studies). The total cost of these projects has been estimated at Rs. 2,063.14 million, of which Rs. 1645.42 million (79.7 per cent of the total cost) would be financed out of the IDA and ADB Credits.

The overall objectives/benefits to be accrued sector-wise from the completion of 9 projects are briefly summarised below :—

Sector/Sub-Sector	Number of schemes covered	Objectives/benefits to be achieved
1	2	3
<b>Physical Planning and Housing</b>		
1. Water Supply	2	(i) To ensure safe and uninterrupted water supply of 645 mgd. or 1200 cusecs to the city of Karachi through K.G. Canal.  (ii) To construct two prestressed pipe syphons 19 & 20 of 84" with capa. of 70 mgd to create stand-by facility for emergency needs and to maintain and ensure regular water supply to the city of Karachi in case of the burst of the existing syphons.
2. Sewerage	2	(i) To increase the sewage treatment capacity from 40 mgd to 80 mgd including expansion and modification of the conveyance and raw sewage pumping systems, to reduce gross pollution and meet 50% of the sanitary requirement of the sewage District I & II 1988 ;  (ii) To create healthy atmosphere by transporting and disposing uncollected remains/garbage from various localities of the City.
3. Storm Water Drainage and Flood Control.	2	(i) To improve drainage system in the old City area of Karachi ;  (ii) To construct earthen dam of 8.72 miles along both banks of Malir River with purpose to protect against floods two lakh population of the existing colonies located on both sides of the River.

1	2	3
4. Katchi Abadis Upgrading	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) To give security of tenure (99 years base) to 70,000 households)</li> <li>(ii) To improve environmental conditions in Katchi Abadis ;</li> <li>(iii) To improve health and hygenic of the residences ;</li> <li>(iv) To resettle the families ;</li> <li>(v) To stop unplanned and illegal occupation of Government land and ;</li> <li>(vi) To identify more efficient and equitable machanism of providing land to the income people and to bring the area at par with regular areas of the City.</li> </ul>
5. Transport and Communication.	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) To implement traffic management scheme with a view to reduce number and severity of road traffic accidents and to provide pedestrian facilities and training to traffic engineers and traffic police and to develop safety awareness in the public ;</li> <li>(ii) To reduce congestion due to diversion of traffic of Karachi Port and Port Qasim bound commercial traffic from/ to various industrial and commercial areas ;</li> <li>(iii) To save the traffic and transport time.</li> </ul>

## SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF THE PUNJAB FOR 1986-87

(Rs. Million)

Sector/Sub-sector/Project	Status	Estimated	Cost
	Approved/Un-approved)	Total	F.P.A. (with source)
<b>I. Water Sector</b>			
1. Small Dams Project .. ..	Approved by CDWP and recommended for approval of ECNEC.	781.120	624.90 (ABD)
2. Mithawan Hill Torrent (Pilot Project).	Approved by PDWP.	59.71	39.83
<b>II. Agriculture Sector</b>			
3. Master Plan for Barani Area Development in Punjab (T.A.).	Approved by CDWP.	21.137	17.637 (UNDP)
4. Intensification of Soil Conservation and Water Resources Development in Barani Areas.	Approved by CDWP and recommended for approval of ECNEC.	142.327	94.93
5. Afforestation and Range Management in the State Lands of Barani Tract.	Approved by CDWP and recommended conditionally for approval of ECNEC.	330.124	220.19
6. Hill Farming Project .. ..	Approved by PDWP.	430.292	287.00
<b>III. Urban Development Sector</b>			
7. Punjab Urban Development Project.	Un-Approved.	2698.00	1799.57
8. Murree Kahuta Development Project.	Un-Approved.	112.33	112.33
9. Soan Valley Development Project.	Un-approved.	224.16	—
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4799.20</b>	<b>3196.387</b>



**PHYSICAL TARGETS/BENEFITS TO BE ACHIEVED****1. Construction of small dams**

Nine small dams will be constructed in the barani area under the Special Development Programme of the Punjab. The statistical details of the dams are given below :

Name	Location	Size	Storage capacity (acre feet)	Area to be irrigated (acres)
(i) Mirwal Dam ..	Fateh Jang, Attock.	79 ft. high 1300 ft. long	3,765	1400
(ii) Dhok Mar Dam.	Sanday Rawalpindi.	58 ft. high 690 ft. long	651	770
(iii) Bhugtal Dam ..	Attock.	70 ft. high 200 ft. long	3000	3000
(iv) Domeli Dam ..	Jhelum	90 ft. high 900 ft. long	6,515	5000
(v) Kallar Dam ..	North of Riwat Kallar road, Rawalpindi.	50 ft. high 782 ft. long	1,540	800
(vi) Nikka Dam ..	Chakwal	92 ft. high 260 ft. long	1772	600
(vii) Pattian Dam ..	Kallar Saidan Town Rawalpindi.	76 ft. high 1400 ft. long.	3187	1500
(viii) Lakhwal Dam ..	Chakwal	70 ft. high 200 ft. long	2000	1500
(ix) Khai Dam ..	Chakwal	100 ft. high 965 ft. long	4000	4000
Total ..			26,430	18,570

2. The construction of these dams, when completed, will provide irrigation water to 18,570 acres of land in the districts concerned, which will, in turn, ease the supply situation of vegetable and fruits in the local markets of these districts and Islamabad.

**II. Mithawan hill torrent-pilot project (flood management of D.G. Khan)**

3. Hill torrents in D. G. Khan and Rajanpur districts have been damaging crops and human settlements every year. These have become main constraints in the development of the area. The "Pilot Project : approach has been adopted for the flood management in view of large financial outlay required for planning and execution of the Project and possibility of various alternatives for flood management.

4. The "Pilot Project" has been selected on Mithawan Hill Torrent of D. G. Khan and results derived would be applicable over other hill torrents. With the management of flood supplies, the average annual cropped area would increase to 11,229 acres from 5,132 acres.

### III. Afforestation and range management in barani areas

5. The project aims at replenishing the depleted blank areas of scrub and coniferous forests over 73,535 acres in Jhelum, Attock Rawalpindi South and Murree. The vegetational cover of proper density will prevent soil erosion of river Indus and Jhelum. The hill forests of Rawalpindi will provide timber and serve function of protection.

6. The project will be located in Kharian, Tala Gang and Pind Daden Khan Tehsils. The main objective of the project is to ensure rehabilitation of depleted range lands by reseeding over 12,000 acres. In addition 125 Kms road will be repaired and 50 water ponds for livestock will be constructed.

### IV. Intergrated hill farming

7. The project will be located in the two tehsils of Murree and Kahuta and aims at integrated development of agriculture, forestry and watershed in the private land of hilly area. The main physical targets include afforestation on 2,500 acres, planting of 2 lac fruit trees and raising of 14 lac nursery plants.

### V. Soil conservation water resource development and mini-dams

8. The project will be located in the Barani Area of the Punjab. Its development work will be undertaken at four places each year separately *i. e.* Kamar Mashani, Pind Daden Khan, Kahbaki and Pindi Gheb areas.

9. The project envisages development of 60,000 acres of land construction of Water Disposal, Field to Field Inlets|Out-lets on 25000 acres and reclamation of 2000 acres gullied land. Further 25 water inlets for Water Off-take and 10 Ponds will be developed.

### VI. Master plan for barani area development in punjab

10. This project envisages to formulate a master plan (for 10—20 years) for overall development of Punjab Barani tract spreading over 75,300 sq. kms in eleven districts of the Punjab (*i. e.* Attock, Chakwal, Rawalpindi, Jhelum Gujrat, Sialkot, Bhakkar, Khushab, Mianwali, D.G Khan and Rajanpur) and provide proposals for prioritised development projects|programmes for accelerating the socio-economic development in the barani area. The project will be implemented with technical assistance of UNDP and Federal Government.